

# Advanced Egyptian Archeology

## University of Indiana Jones

### Course 761

#### Instructor:

Visiting Professor Mark  
Office Hours: By appointment only  
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#### Course Schedule:

Class Schedule: June-September 2017  
Class dates: June 9, 2017, Summer Date TBA, September 8, 2017.

#### Course Description:

The study and exploration of Ancient Egypt. This course requires the understanding of Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the history of the Pharaohs and layout (geography) of Ancient Egypt. After the studies and presentations are complete, the Final Exam will be the excavation and exploration of the lost Pyramid of Eamla, Son of Anka will commence. Hopefully we will uncover the treasures from the Tomb of Eamla. The treasures recovered will be added to the Museum in Cairo, Egypt. If we are lucky, we will be given some of the treasure to keep!

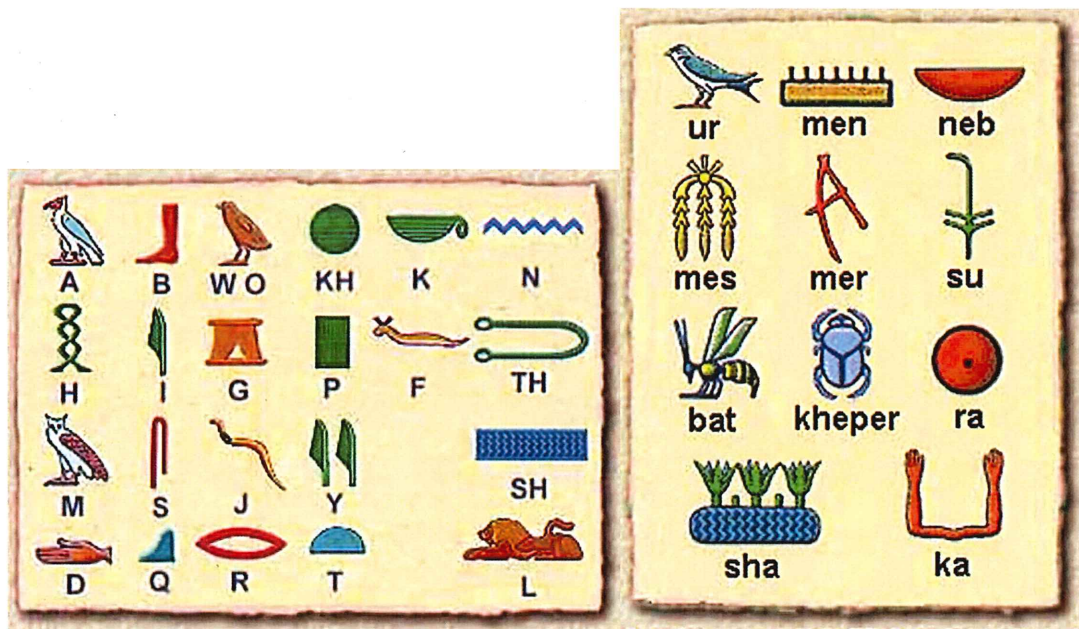
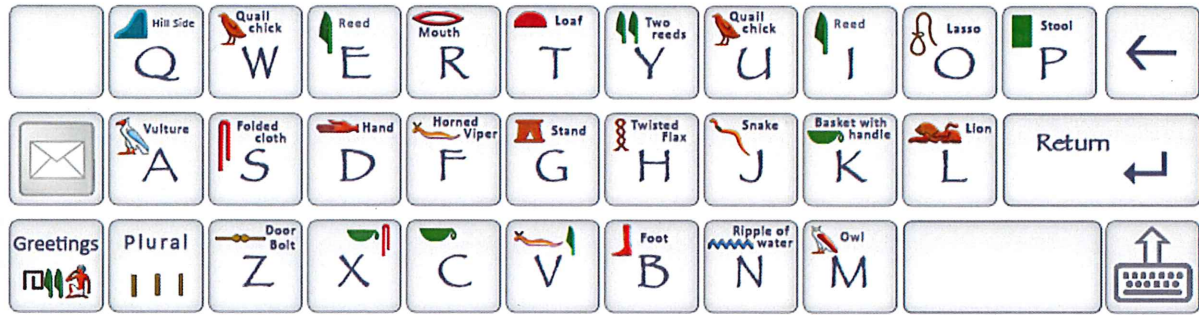
#### Required Text: None.

#### Required Resources:

Use of Internet, library, or any other sources to research and answer questions about Ancient Egypt.

#### Course Requirements:

1. Watch the movie The Raiders of the Lost Ark (with parental approval)
2. Create/copy/print out a Map of Ancient Egypt:
  - a. Minimum size 11x17
  - b. Include historical landmarks: Temples, Pyramids, Rivers (Nile!), cities and societies, Valley of Kings etc.
  - c. Include color
  - d. Guesstimate where you think the location of the Pyramid of Eamla will be on your map.
3. Written assignment: Write one paragraph about each of the following (Include approximate years/date range of each):
  - a. Anubis
  - b. Cleopatra
  - c. Horus
  - d. King Tut
  - e. Queen Nefertiti
4. Include pictures of all historical figures in #3. Also find a picture of a Scarab and what is it?
5. Decipher the Hieroglyphics using the handouts. Remember, Hieroglyphics read "left to right" or "right to left" depending on the direction of the "pictures/hieroglyphics". For this project, all Hieroglyphics will read "left to right"!
6. Find at least three (3) pictures of ancient Egyptian coins that contain images of Pharaohs, Kings, or Egyptian scenes. Label the pictures and date them.
7. Put everything together on a Display Board or poster board. Add anything Egyptian to add to your presentation. (The quantity and value of rewards from the Tomb of Eamla depends on the quality and effort of your final exam/project.)



# Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Writing

## Egyptian Hieroglyphic Alphabet – write your name like an Egyptian

In AD 391 the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius I closed all pagan temples throughout the empire. This action terminated a four thousand year old tradition and the message of the ancient Egyptian language was lost for 1500 years. It was not until the discovery of the Rosetta stone and the work of Jean-Francois Champollion (1790-1832) that the

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Ancient Egyptians awoke from their long slumber. Today, by virtue of the vast quantity of their literature, we know more about Egyptian society than most other ancient cultures.

The script was developed about four thousand years before Christ and there was also a decimal system of numeration up to a million. Unlike other cultures the early picture forms were never discarded or simplified probably because they are so very lovely to look at.

Hieroglyphs were called, by the Egyptians, “the words of God” and were used mainly by the priests.

These painstakingly drawn symbols were great for decorating the walls of temples but for conducting day to day business there was another script, known as hieratic This was a handwriting in which the picture signs were abbreviated to the point of abstraction.

Hieroglyphs are written in rows or columns and can be read from left to right or from right to left. You can distinguish the direction in which the text is to be read because the human or animal figures always face towards the beginning of the line. Also the upper symbols are read before the lower.

#### **Hieroglyphic signs are divided into four categories:**

1. Alphabetic signs represent a single sound. Unfortunately the Egyptians took most vowels for granted and did not represent such as ‘e’ or ‘v’. So we may never know how the words were formed.
2. Syllabic signs represent a combination of two or three consonants.
3. Word-signs are pictures of objects used as the words for those objects. they are followed by an upright stroke, to indicate that the word is complete in one sign.
4. A determinative is a picture of an object which helps the reader. For example; if a word expressed an abstract idea, a picture of a roll of papyrus tied up and sealed was included to show that the meaning of the word could be expressed in writing although not pictorially.

