The Memphite Tomb Chapel of Mose

Memphite Tomb Chapel of Mose - G. A. Galabia 1977
Moses and Akhenaten

Ahmed Osman 2002-10-01 A reinterpretation of biblical and Egyptian history that shows Moses and the Pharaoh Akhenaten to be one and the same. • Provides dramatic evidence from both archaeological and documentary sources. • A radical challenge to long-established beliefs on the origin of Semitic religion. During his reign, the Pharaoh Akhenaten was able to abolish the complex pantheon of the ancient Egyptians and replace it with a more easily understood form. Zionism, and the striking similarity between the religious visions of this "heretic" pharaoh and the teachings of Moses, Sinai Freed was the first to argue that Moses was in fact an Egyptian. Now Ahmed Osman, using recent archaeological discoveries and published accounts of Akhenaten's reign, shows that Moses, the Anubian king of the ancient Egyptian state of Shechem, who was later deified in Athens, is neither a Hebrew nor a so-called "prophet" but a historical figure who can be traced in Akhenaten's religious legislation. Zeichen aus dem Sand - Emanuela Engeli 2008 Ausarbeitung des Ges. Geburtstages von Gustav Geyer. Der langjährige Direktor des Kunsthistorischen Museums, Mitglied des Europäischen Khurshid, ligt ein Wort der Würdigung der Beiträge von Akhenaten- und Al-Aqaba, entscheiden, zeichnen aus dem Sand - Stoff erzählt aus Ägypten Geschicht zu Ehren von Gustav Geyer. In 43 Beiträgen von 48 international führenden Autoren werden archäologische Fragestellungen aus der Zeitspanne zwischen dem 4. Jahrhundert v. Chr. bis zum 1. Jahrhundert n. Chr. erörtert. Die dabei auftretende Themenvielfalt reicht von archäologischen und kunstgeschichtlichen Studien über antike Sprache und vor- und frühgeschichtliche Phasen der Ägypten bis hin zur Erforschung der Palästinafrischen Fischerei, vor allem von der Bedeutung des Iskandar zum Verständnis der biblischen Weltgeschichte. In Chapter 1, he examines the methods used by both archaeologists and other scholars to reconstruct the social and cultural life of ancient Egypt. He then goes on to discuss the use of figurines in the study of Egyptian culture, focusing on their role in the construction of identity and the transmission of cultural values. In Chapter 2, he explores the use of figurines in the study of religious beliefs and practices, showing how they were used to represent deities, ancestors, and other important figures in the religious life of ancient Egyptians. In Chapter 3, he examines the use of figurines in the study of everyday life, focusing on their role in the representation of daily activities such as farming, hunting, and trading. He concludes by discussing the role of figurines in the study of ancient Egyptian art and culture, showing how they provide a rich source of information about the social and cultural life of ancient Egyptians.
the Coptic Period, discussing archaeological and historical, as well as philological and religious issues. Researchers like Gustaf Dreyer and Nabil Freyw present results of their latest excavations; several of Gaballa’s many students make unknown objects from the Egyptian museum in Cairo accessible to the public for the first time; and Kenneth A. Kitchen introduces the reader to innovations as well as traditional views on the family of Ramses II., basing these investigations on his studies on the later New Kingdom periods. Old Egyptian literature is focused on in Dietrich Bauer’s ideas on re-dating certain events of the period, and in Zeinab Mahrous’ analysis of the entry phrases of the Tale of the Deceived Prince and the Tale of Two Brothers.

The Cambridge History of Africa. J. D. Fage 1975 Specialists in various aspects of African history and civilization contribute to an integrated portrait of internal and foreign influences on the course of Africa’s development.

Semitic Words in Egyptian Texts of the New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period by James E. Hoch. 2014-07-14 Semitic words and names appear in unprecedented numbers in texts of the New Kingdom, the period when the Egyptian empire extended into Syria-Palestine. In his book, James Hoch provides a comprehensive account of these words—their likely origins, their contexts, and their implications for the study of Egyptian and Semitic linguistics and Late-Bronze and Iron-Age culture in the eastern Mediterranean. Unlike previous word catalogs, this work consists of concord word studies and contains a wealth of linguistic, lexical, and cultural information. Hoch considers some five hundred Semitic words found in Egyptian texts from about 1500 to 650 b.c.e. Building on previous scholarship, he proposes new etymologies and translations and discusses phonological, morphological, and semantic factors that figure in the use of these words. The Egyptian evidence is essential to an understanding of the phonology of Northwest Semitic, and Hoch presents a major reconstruction of the phonemic systems. Of equal importance is his account of the particular semantic use of Semitic vocabulary, in contexts sometimes quite different from those of the Hebrew scriptures and Ugaritic myths and legends. With its new critical assessment of many hotly debated issues of Semitic and Egyptian philology, this book will be consulted for many centuries to come.

A History of Ancient Near Eastern Law (2 vols) by Raymond Westerkok 2003-09-26 A comprehensive survey of the Law of the Ancient Near East by a team of specialist scholars, this volume allows non-specialists access to the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. This work consists of concise word studies and contains a wealth of linguistic, lexical, and cultural information. Hoch considers some five hundred Semitic words found in Egyptian texts from about 1500 to 650 b.c.e. Building on previous scholarship, he proposes new etymologies and translations and discusses phonological, morphological, and semantic factors that figure in the use of these words. The Egyptian evidence is essential to an understanding of the phonology of Northwest Semitic, and Hoch presents a major reconstruction of the phonemic systems. Of equal importance is his account of the particular semantic use of Semitic vocabulary, in contexts sometimes quite different from those of the Hebrew scriptures and Ugaritic myths and legends. With its new critical assessment of many hotly debated issues of Semitic and Egyptian philology, this book will be consulted for many centuries to come.

The Use of Documents in Pharaonic Egypt by Christopher Eyre 2013-10 This volume reconstructs the history of documentary practice in pharaonic Egypt from the early Old Kingdom to the administrative changes imposed by the Greco-Roman period. It explores how the writing of documents was embedded in the interactions between customary social practices and the penetration of outside hierarchies into local government.

Studies on Pre-Capitalist Modes of Production - 2015-08-20 In Studies on Pre-Capitalist Modes of Production British and Argentinian historians analyze the Asiatic, Germanic, peasant, slave, feudal, and tributary modes of production by exploring historical processes and diverse problems of Marxist theory.

Property and the Family in Biblical Law - 1991-08-01 Biblical property law was concerned less with the efficient use and transfer of commercial assets than with protecting the rights of the family to the sources of their economic survival. This important collection of essays explores the legal link between property and family in the Bible, whether through the general law of inheritance or through special institutions such as redemption, the levirate and the sabbatical and jubilee years. It brings together the author’s existing contributions, previously published in disparate law journals, to which have been added several unpublished studies and a general introduction.