

# STUDY GUIDE FOR KAMRIN

## CHAPTER THREE ROYAL NAMES AND TITLES

### LESSONS 22 and 23

Pages 73-78

#### Royal Names and Titles

You don't have to know any the following stuff but I think it's interesting. You can skip down to the hieroglyphs if you want.

Major Period	Dynasty	Dates	
		Standard	J Dates (see note on dates below)
Protodynastic	0	Before -3100	1600
Early Dynastic	1, 2	-3100 to -2700	1600 to 2000
Old Kingdom	3, 4, 5, 6	-2700 to -2100	2000 to 2600
First Intermediate	7, 8, 9, 10,11 (in Thebes)	-2100 to -2050	2600 to 2650
Middle Kingdom	12, 13, 14	-2050 to -1800	2650 to 2900
Second Intermediate (Hyksos)	15, 16, 17	-1800 to -1570	2900 to 3130
New Kingdom	18, 19, 20	-1570 to -1070	3130 to 3630
Third Intermediate	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	-1070 to -524	3630 to 4188
Persian Rule	27	-524 to -401	4188 to 4311
Late Period	28, 29, 30	-401 to -341	4311 to 4371

Followed by the final loss of independence until the 20th (J67th) century.

Until the end of the third period all dates are approximate. In the earliest periods dates might be off by +/- 100 years. They become more accurate as you approach the end of the third period but in the meantime variances of decades are still the rule.

Some people join Kamrin in putting Dynasty 0 in the Early Dynastic. I have also a reference to Dynasty 00 (i.e. the one before Dynasty 0, apparently Egyptologists don't like to use negative dynastic numbers).

Aidan Dodson includes Dynasties 7 and 8 in the Old Kingdom.

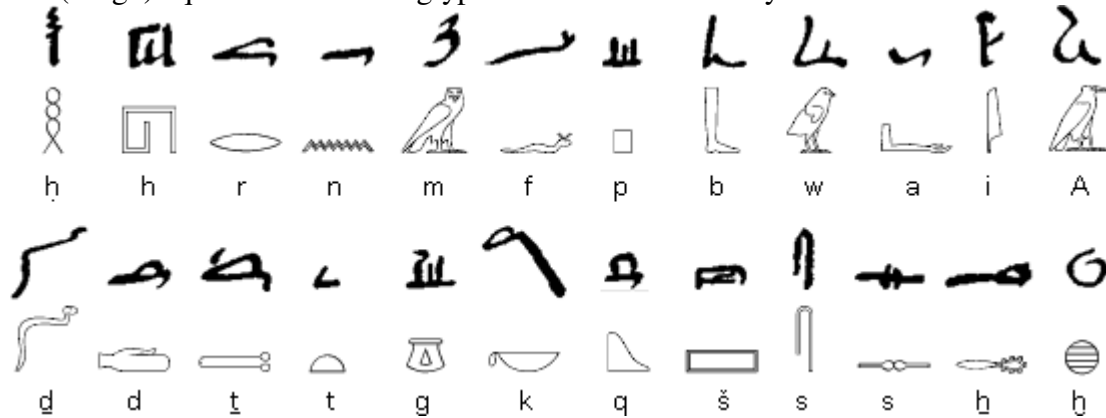
#### Note on Dates:

The dates column contains two numbers, the first, labeled standard, is a mathematical continuation of the usual BCE system. For dates BCE it's simply one number later, i.e. 44 BCE = -43. This is

preferred because the standard BCE / CE system has no year 0. There's another system, based on one developed by Julius Scaliger, which allows all years in historical times to be given in positive four year numbers for even easier visualization of time intervals. For comparison, 2011 CE is J6723. So you see that if Egypt lost its independence in the J44th century and didn't regain it until the J67th century that it was under foreign rule for about 2300 years. It's a bit easier to calculate that way.

Writing hieroglyphs, as you've discovered, is painfully slow. Very quickly a kind of shorthand script called hieratic was developed. In fact, most of ancient Egyptian was actually written in hieratic. The next two images will make you thankful for hieroglyphs.

Here are the (rough) equivalents of hieroglyphic and hieratic monosyllabic sounds:

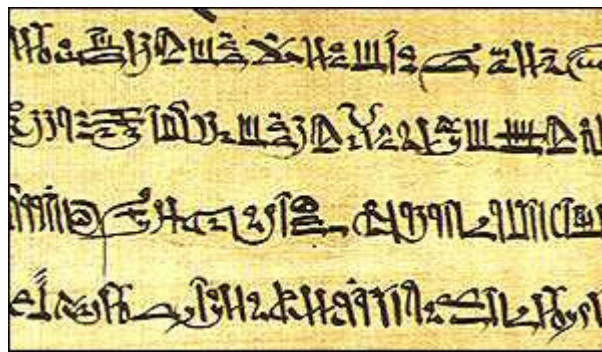


And here are some determinatives in hieratic:



The above two images were stolen from [http://www.omniglot.com/writing/egyptian\\_hieratic.htm](http://www.omniglot.com/writing/egyptian_hieratic.htm)

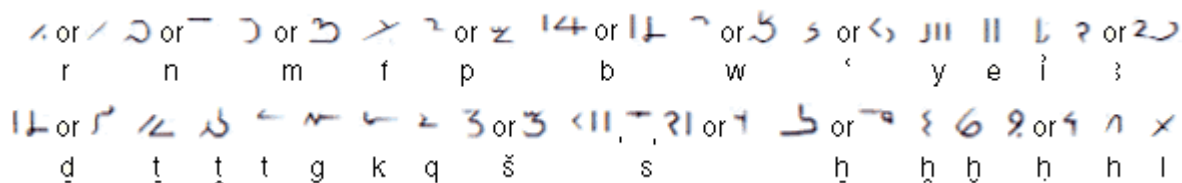
Here's a sample of actual hieratic:



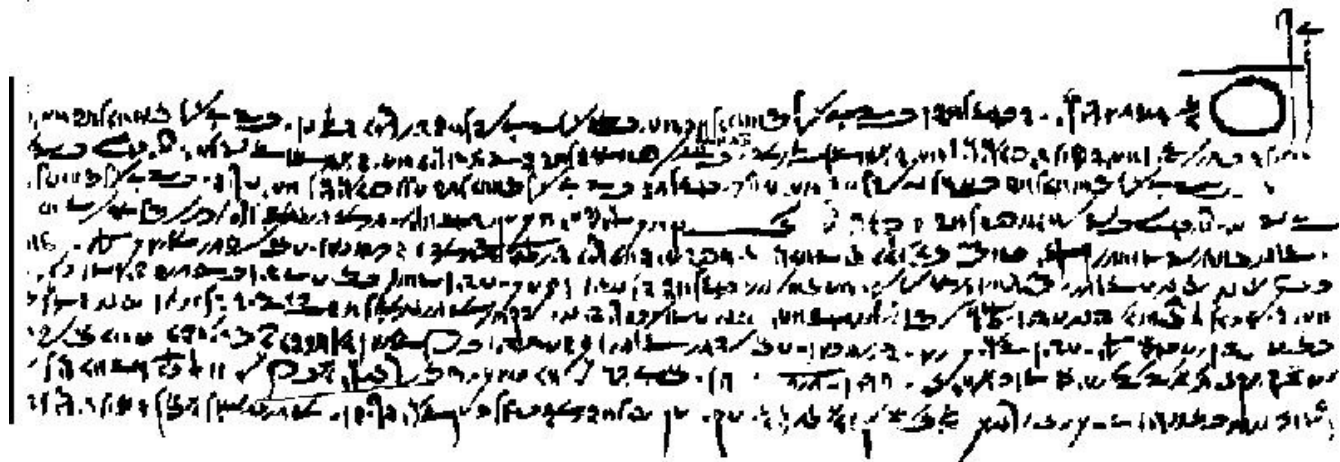
... in a very good hand. Hieratic is always written from right to left.

This wasn't even fast enough, so later on Demotic was developed. It looks like chicken scratches to me. I really admire people who can read this stuff. A demotic dictionary is being developed at the Oriental Institute in Chicago.

Here's some demotic:



And some real demotic:



## Lesson 22 Introduction to Royal Names

Here's an example of the full titulary, that is, all five names royal names. All of the stuff after the second cartouche (and some of the stuff in the second cartouche) is extra information she wanted you to know about her.



You can actually read part of the extra stuff already. You might try all the stuff after the second cartouche.

This titulary belongs to Hatshepsut, the female king who ruled in Dyn. 18. I say female king because the Egyptians had no word for regnant queen. Some people think she tried to disguise her femininity because she is depicted in some statuary with a false beard. That's because that was the standard method for depicting the ruler, be it either sex. The inscription above, which comes from one of her obelisks, disproves the idea of disguise. It clearly indicates her as a female. Hatshepsut's name begins with the forepart of the lion in the second cartouche. HAt-Sps(w)t. Even her name ("Foremost Lady of Noble Ladies") indicates, somehow, that she was female.

### Lesson 23 Royal Names of the Early Dynastic Period

The Horus name clearly identified the king with the god Horus, who was the emblem of royal power. When he died he flew away. "... the (chief) Medjay (necropolis policeman) came, saying: "(The) falcon has flown up to heaven, namely Sethos (II), (and) another has arisen in his place."" - Hieratic ostrakon

The Two Ladies name symbolized, via the vulture goddess of Upper Egypt and the cobra goddess of Lower Egypt, the union of the Two Lands under a single crown. It seems to me that the two parts of Egypt were never completely fused together. Life and language in the Delta were rather different than that in the Nile valley. And whenever Egypt did split apart, it usually cleaved along these lines.

Horus of Gold. We're not sure about this one. But gold, due its untarnishable nature and, no doubt, its beauty, is what the skin of the gods is made of. That plus Horus, maybe that's the connection.

The throne name is usually preceded by the sedge of Upper Egypt and the bee of Lower Egypt, another symbol of unity. But notice that in each case, Upper Egypt comes first, and in an Egyptian sentence, importance usually declines from front to back.

As the Son of Ra, the king's "birth name" appears in a cartouche, although the king might change his birth name on occasion, so more or less it's the name he's known by to his family and, maybe (not likely), his really close friends. I don't know if a king ever really has any friends.

**Homework: Exercise 20 on pages 77-78. And, for a cookie, identify one or more spots in Hatshepsut's titulary shown above which identifies her as female (you'll have to study it closely and pay attention to the part in your textbook on the top of page 75 - Royal Names. I can count four spots in addition to her**

birth name.).

Sorry, Lucretia, again, cookies are available only at my house.

You're probably going to need some help doing the objects in Exercise 20.

Object 1:

- Serekh 1
  - the bottom two signs form a dual (review page 37).
    - These two signs are the same as the scepter on the bottom of page 76.
    - In this case, for this sign, use the first of the two transliterations.
- Serekh 2
  - Review honorific transposition (page 49) (again). And then don't apply it here if you don't want to.
- Serekh 3
  - The top sign is R8 (see sign list in the appendix).
    - More honorific transposition. This time I'm really serious. The 'n' is not a complementary spelling.

Object 2

- I don't know why Kamrin finds this name to be unpronounceable just using this sign but she and some other people do.
  - So the standard transliteration for this king's name includes the spurious 't' that Kamrin mentions in her book. These very early kings had really simple names.

Object 3

- This is the famous 'Narmer Palette'
- First, you're going to have to find the King's name. It's in two places.
  - Kamrin colored it blue, hard to distinguish from the black that she uses for the other depictions. The second sign in the name is U23, believe it or not. Use the second transliteration she shows in the sign list in the back of the book. David O'Connor thinks his name refers to an "angry catfish".