

The Seshat Research Group in Egyptology is the first Brazilian research group dedicated specifically to Egyptian archaeology. It congregates scholars and graduate students involved in research projects on funerary religion, landscape, art, new technologies and the Egyptian collection of the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro, among other themes.



These projects are related to research and other activities of the Division of Archaeology of the Museum's Department of Anthropology. The Seshat Research Group in Egyptology includes scholars and students from various universities in Brazil and also Portugal, Spain and France.

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MUSEU NACIONAL  
UFRJ

## The EGYPTIAN COLLECTION

Support  
material



## Egyptian chronology

Palaeolithic – 500000-55000 BC

Predynastic – 5500-3050 BC

Early Dynastic

I Dynasty – 3100-2900 BC

II Dynasty – 2900-2750 BC

Old Kingdom

III Dynasty – 2750-2680 BC

IV Dynasty – 2680-2544 BC

V Dynasty – 2544-2407 BC

VI Dynasty – 2407-2260 BC

First Intermediate Period

VII and VIII Dynasties – 2260-2175 BC

IX and X Dynasties – 2175-2061 BC

Middle Kingdom

XI Dynasties (final) – 2061-1991 BC

XII Dynasty – 1991-1784 BC

Second Intermediate Period

XIII Dynasty – 1784-1668 BC

XIV Dynasty – 1720-1665 BC

XV Dynasty (Hyksos) – 1668-1560 BC

XVI Dynasty (Hyksos) – 1665-1565 BC

XVII Dynasty – 1668-1570 BC

New Kingdom

XVIII Dynasty – 1570-1293 BC

XIX Dynasty – 1293-1185 BC

XX Dynasty – 1185-1070 BC

Third Intermediate Period

Theban High Priests – 1080-945 BC

XXI Dynasty (Tanis) – 1070-946 BC

XXII Dynasty (Tanis/Bubastis/Libya) – 946-712 BC

XXIII Dynasty (Libya) – c 828-665 BC

XXIV Dynasty (Sais) – 718-685 BC

XXV Dynasty (Kush) – 767-656 BC

Saite Period

XXVI Dynasty – 685-525 BC

Late Period

XXVII Dynasty (I Persian Period) – 525-404 BC

XXVIII Dynasty – 404-399 BC

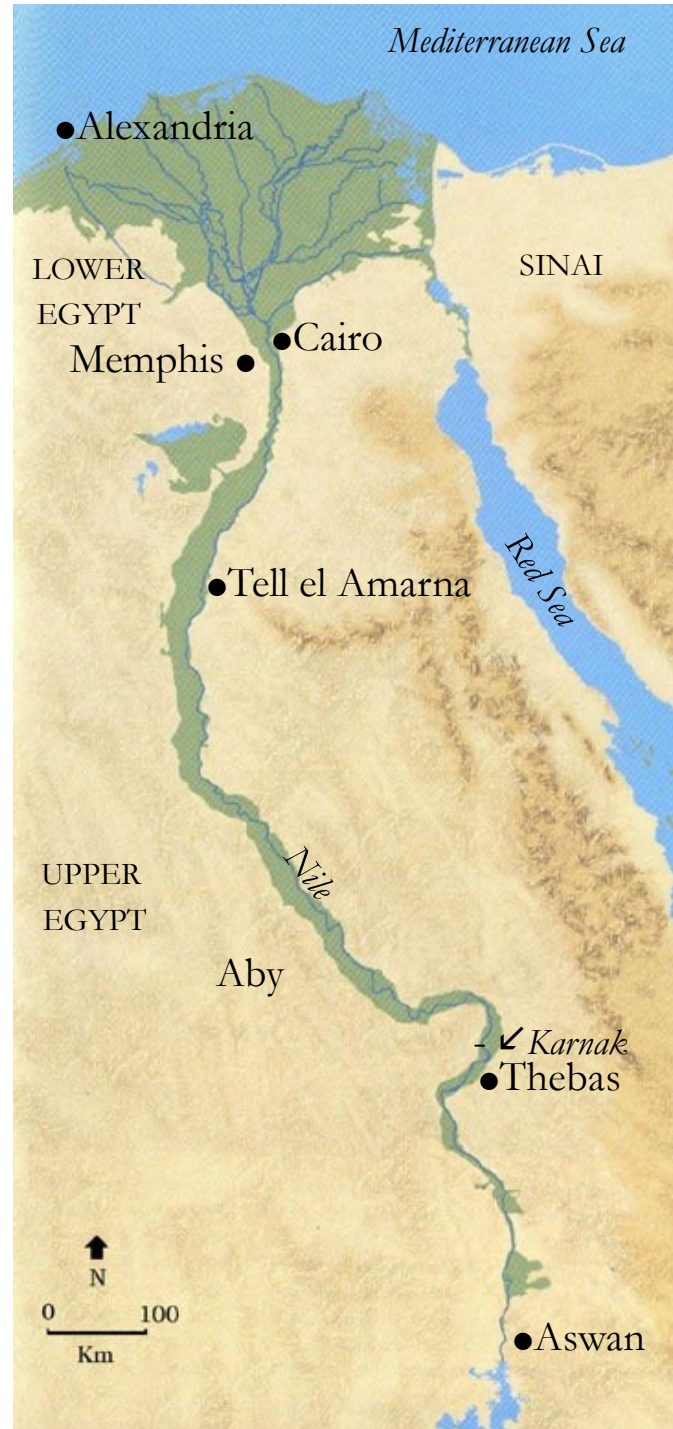
XXIX Dynasty – 399-380 BC

XXX Dynasty – 380-343 BC

II Persian Period – 343-332 BC

Ptolemaic Period – 305-31 BC

## Map of Egypt



Abydos – Upper Egyptian religious centre dedicated to Osiris in Western bank of the Nile. Its origin dates back to Predynastic times and its main temple was constructed by Sethy I and Rameses II.

Alexandria – founded by Alexander the Great in the Mediterranean coast in 332 BC. Capital and residence of the Ptolemaic Kings, the city became famous by its lighthouse and library.

Aswan – a city near the First Cataract in the Eastern Nile bank in Upper Egypt. It was a cult centre of the gods Khnum and Satis.

Cairo – modern capital of Egypt, founded by the Arabs in 641 D.C.

Karnak – was the most famous temple of ancient Egypt, located 2km north of Luxor. Its temples were dedicated to the gods Amun, Mut, Khonsu and Montu.

Memphis – Old Kingdom's capital and later an administrative centre localised 20km south of Cairo. There remains the Saqqara necropolis.

Thebes – religious capital of ancient Egypt from the New Kingdom onwards. It comprises the two banks of the Nile. On the Eastern side there remains the temples of Karnak and Luxor, while on the Western side we can find the Funerary Temples of the Pharaohs, the Valley of the Kings, the Valley of the Queens and many private tombs.

Tell el-Amarna – was the ancient capital city constructed by Pharaoh Akhenaton in the Eastern bank of the river. Its ancient name was Akhet-Aten, the Horizon of the Sun Disc.