A significant opportunity has emerged to re-characterise societal change in the eastern Mediterranean during the Early Bronze Age (EBA II–IV, c. 3100 BC–2000 BC). Re-assessments of archaeological evidence and new radiocarbon data from both Egypt and the Levant has exposed the need for a transformation of traditional constructions of international relations and the dynamics behind the decline of urban entities.

As a major state actor, Egypt managed foreign engagement and commodity exchange for a long period over a wide area. This presentation examines a number of issues and challenges posed by recent chronological and archaeological developments for our understanding of the ebb, flow and impact of Egypt’s relations with its north-eastern neighbours.

Im Anschluss an den Vortrag bitten wir zu einem Glas Wein.

Prof. Dr. Barbara Horejs
(Direktorin)