The Rise of Hydraulic Civilization in Egypt
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The Nile Basin
  Geography
  Climate
  Discharge

Humans along the Nile: Thumbnail history of Nile Cultures
  Upper Palaeolithic hunter/fisher/gatherers
  Nile Neolithic
  Pastoral Neolithic
  Predynastic polities
  Dynastic polities
  Role of the Greeks
  Post-dynastic polities

Nomarchy
  Origin and meaning of concept
  How the Nomarchies may have developed
  How Nomarchies were organized on the ground
  How Nomarchies projected political/religions power
  How Nomarchies were organized from above
  Hydraulic engineering at the level of the Nomarchy

Settlement structure
  Administrative settlements: city, large & small centers, large villages
  Settlement distribution by administrative type and Nome
  Land holdings, their uses and ownership
  Hydraulic benefits and obligations
  The role of religion in stabilizing settlement structure and distribution

Centralized authority and responsibility above the level of the Nome
  Gods, governors and kings
  The problem of Upper & Lower Egypt: the view from Memphis
  Food as energy, food as power
  Collection and redistribution of food
  Labor as energy, labor as power
  Internal conscription and deployment of knowledge, experience and labor
  External conscription and deployment of knowledge, experience and labor
  When energy capture exceeds the “political carrying capacity”
  How the King limited the power of individual Nomes

History of hydrological development in Egypt
  Irrigation systems and technology
  Organization across settlements and political boundaries
  Dispersion of land ownership, temple and Nome interests
  Population size density through time

Instabilities in the system
  The Nomarchy as a semi-stable system
  Difficulties of growing beyond the Nile
  How technological development destabilizes kingdoms and encourages empires
  External invasions and how these were survived
  Decline of the Nomarchy, hydraulic system and population