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5,000-Year-Old Tombs Found in Minya Rewrite the Origins of Egyptian Pyramid Architecture

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/minya-tombs-jabal-al-tayr-00102901>



5,000-year-old tombs found in Minya rewrite the origins of Egyptian pyramid architecture.

An Egyptian archaeological mission has unearthed a pair of 5,000-year-old tombs in Minya Governorate that are shedding new light on the evolution of ancient Egyptian funerary architecture. The discovery at the Jabal Al-Tayr site includes two tombs dating to the Early Dynastic Period, along with numerous burials from the Predynastic and Late Periods. The unique geometric design of these structures suggests they represent a crucial transitional phase in engineering that eventually led to the construction of the iconic Egyptian pyramids.

The excavation, led by the Supreme Council of Antiquities, took place on the eastern bank of the Nile in an area long recognized as a significant burial ground. According to Egypt's Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Sherif Fathy, the find provides valuable evidence for tracing the development of tomb architecture across different historical eras, confirming Jabal Al-Tayr's status as a key necropolis used continuously for millennia.

- Mound to Mountain: The Long Road to the Great Pyramid
- The Magnificent Step Pyramid of Djoser in Saqqara – Now Open!



Early Dynastic Period necropolis found at Jabal Al-Tayr site includes two tombs dating to the Early Dynastic Period.

A Crucial Link to the Pyramids

The most significant aspect of the discovery lies in the architectural design of the first Early Dynastic tomb. Mohamed Abdel Badie, Head of the Egyptian Antiquities Sector, explained that the tomb features walls that gradually decrease in thickness from the base to the top. This distinct tapering design is considered an early engineering concept aimed at improving stability, which later evolved into the techniques used to build step pyramids and, ultimately, the true pyramids.

Although the first tomb was subjected to quarrying in later periods, surviving sections have preserved crucial details about ancient construction methods. Archaeologists found oxide lines on the stone surfaces, which served as guidelines for precise stone cutting. Additionally, large wooden supports were discovered embedded within the structure to reinforce the walls, offering a rare glimpse into the building techniques of the time.

- [Huge Predynastic Burial Ground Found in Egypt](#)
- [Predynastic Egypt: Life Before the Pyramids](#)



Two adjacent tombs - the first features walls that gradually decrease in thickness from the base to the top.

Parallels with Royal Tombs at Abydos

The second tomb, located just south of the first, follows a nearly identical architectural layout but remains in a remarkably better state of preservation as it escaped later quarrying activities. Preliminary studies by the research team indicate striking similarities between the design of these newly discovered tombs and the famous tomb of King Den at Abydos.

King Den was one of the most prominent rulers of Egypt's First Dynasty, and his tomb is renowned for its advanced architecture, including the first known use of a staircase leading to the burial chamber. The resemblance between the Jabal Al-Tayr tombs and King Den's royal burial complex reinforces the archaeological importance of the Minya site and suggests a shared architectural tradition during the early stages of Egyptian state formation.



Predynastic burials were found with individuals in a crouched position.

A Timeline of Ancient Burials

In addition to the Early Dynastic tombs, the archaeological mission uncovered part of a Predynastic cemetery. The burials from this earlier era featured individuals placed in a crouched or contracted position, wrapped in woven plant mats that have largely decomposed over the millennia.

Alongside these early graves, researchers found black-topped pottery vessels characteristic of the Naqada II and Naqada III periods, which date back to before the unification of Egypt. The presence of these artifacts highlights the long-standing use of Jabal Al-Tayr as a sacred burial ground long before the first pharaohs ruled.



Funerary items found at the necropolis.

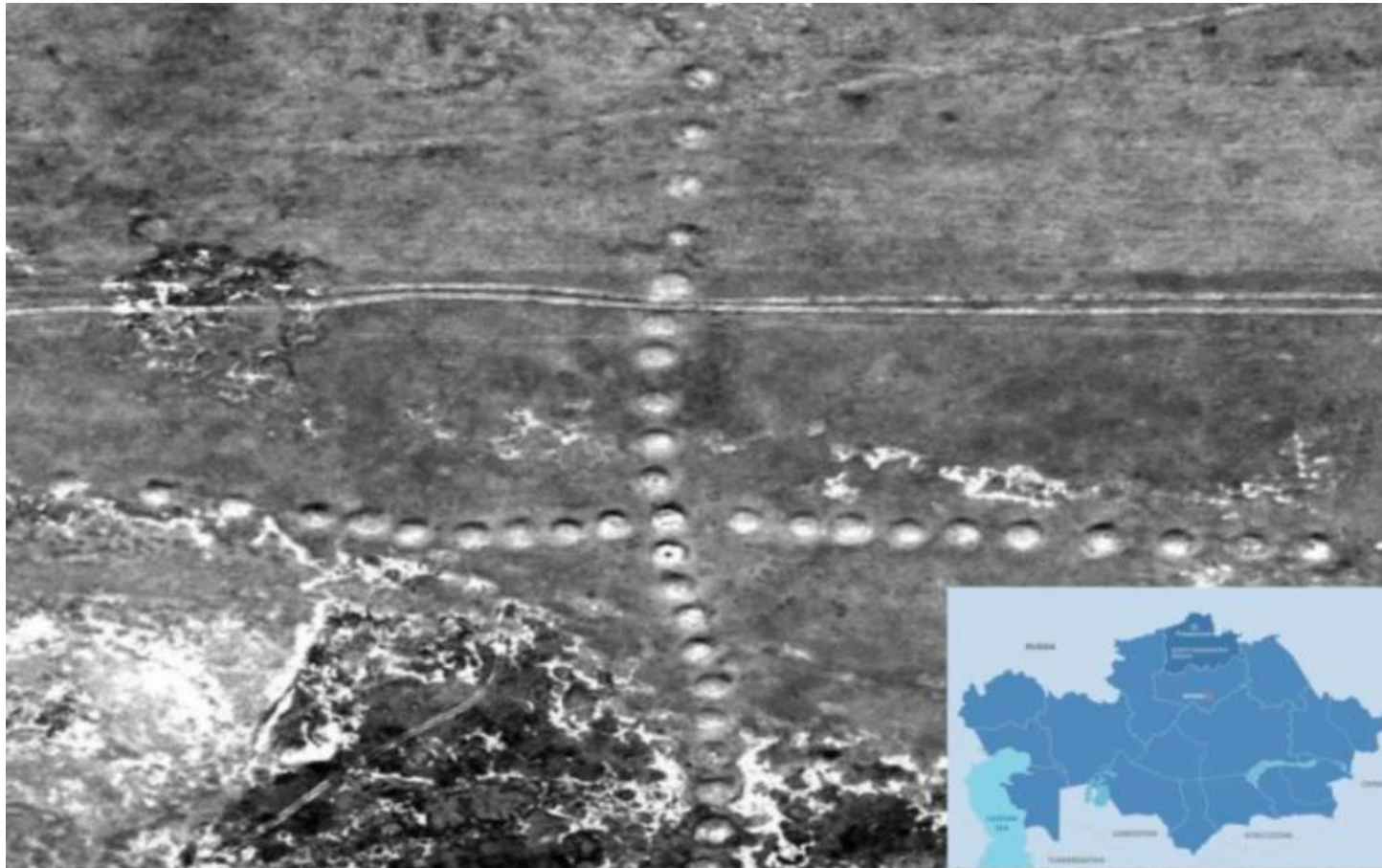
The team also discovered several individual and collective burials dating to the much later Late Period. Some of these deceased individuals were interred within wooden coffins, the remnants of which have survived despite significant decay. Together, these finds paint a comprehensive picture of a [burial landscape](#) that evolved and adapted across multiple phases of ancient Egyptian history, from the Predynastic era through the Early Dynastic Period and into the Late Period. Excavations at the site are ongoing, with researchers anticipating further discoveries that will continue to reshape our understanding of ancient Egypt's earliest builders.

How Ancient Steppe Builders Used Turgay Geoglyphs to Track Sun

<https://astanatimes.com/2025/12/how-ancient-steppe-builders-used-turgay-geoglyphs-to-track-sun/>

BY AYANA BIRBAYEVA in NATION on 22 DECEMBER 2025

ALMATY — Ancient geoglyphs in Kazakhstan's Turgai Trough in northern Kazakhstan once again demonstrated their connection to solar cycles on Dec. 21, the day of the winter solstice, reinforcing scientific arguments that the structures functioned as early astronomical and calendar systems.



The Turgai geoglyphs – a number of massive earth constructions arranged in geometric shapes the size of several football fields located in the Turgai Trough in northern Kazakhstan.

According to Kostanai-based researcher Dmitry Dey, the phenomenon occurs every year when the sun rises for several consecutive days at nearly the same point on the horizon, precisely aligning with markers embedded in the earthworks thousands of years ago, Kazinform reported.

“In the area of the Ustogai geoglyphs, the sun hovers above the outermost mound for about three days. This is not an accident or a rare coincidence, it happens annually,” Dey said.

Solar cycles and ancient calendars

Dey explained that the alignment is caused by the tilt of the Earth’s axis. Over the course of the year, the sunrise point shifts along the horizon from northeast to southeast, reaching its southernmost position in late December. After several days of apparent stillness, the sun begins moving back, marking the start of a new solar year – a moment known as the winter solstice.

“From Dec. 25, daylight begins to increase and nights become shorter. For ancient societies, this was a key calendar event,” he said.



Turgai swastika

Research shows that several Turgai geoglyphs are oriented strictly along the north–south axis, thereby serving as precise solar markers.

“If the orientation is correct, the calendar works fully. Even slight deviations still allow observation of solar rise and set,” Dey noted, adding that possible shifts in the Earth’s poles in distant antiquity could have influenced accuracy.

From satellite images to global attention

The Turgai geoglyphs were discovered in 2007 through the analysis of satellite images on Google Earth. Initially believed to be burial mounds, archaeological excavations later confirmed that they are complex earth structures unrelated to funerary practices.

Since 2008, research has been conducted under the Turgai Discovery project. Between 2023 and December 2025, researchers conducted 11 expeditions, studying eight geoglyphs and their surrounding areas. The work uncovered 11 ancient settlement sites and more than 5,000 artifacts, most of which date to the Neolithic period.

Findings may reshape chronology

A key discovery in 2025 involved fragments of Neolithic pottery found directly on the embankments of one geoglyph, prompting a reassessment of the structures' age.

“If OSL age determination analysis confirms a dating of around 8,000 years, the Turgai geoglyphs would be among the oldest such objects in the world, older than the Nazca Lines,” Dey said.

Researchers believe that repeated alignments with solar events, including the winter solstice, support the idea that the geoglyphs held sacred and calendrical significance for ancient steppe societies. Beyond their scientific value, the findings also highlight the site's potential for the development of educational and scientific tourism in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan's mysterious miracle Turgai geoglyphs

<https://eurasiamagazine.com/kazakhstans-mysterious-miracle-turgai-geoglyphs>



The Turgai geoglyphs, a number of massive earth constructions arranged in geometric shapes the size of several football fields located in the Turgai Trough in northern Kazakhstan, once captured global attention and became one of the most sensational discoveries in the country's history, The Astana Times writes.

The mysterious earthworks dating back approximately 8,000 years ago have seized scientists' minds since they were found 16 years ago, the [newspaper](#) adds.

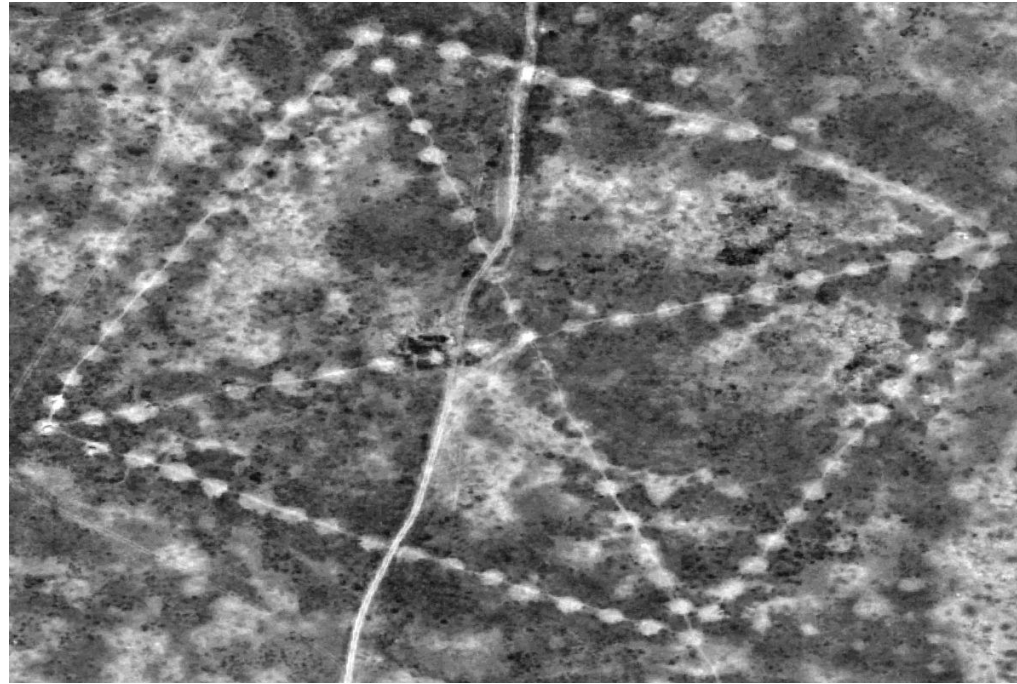


Source: Google Earth

The Astana Times recalls that „Kazakh archaeology enthusiast Dmitriy Dey studied satellite photographs on Google Earth and found unusual geometric patterns built out of earth and clay in 2007”. In the same year, he launched the Turgay Discovery project that focused on research on the Turgai geoglyphs. Since 2007, Dey and a team of archaeologists and scientists have carried out nearly 80 expeditions, the article adds.



Some of the extensive earthworks have been given names such as Ushtogay Square or Turgai Triquetra, it explains.



Source: NASA

„The two geoglyphs of Ushtogay Square and Turgai Triquetra are included in the list of sacred objects of national importance, while 72 other geoglyphs are also on the list of objects protected by the state,” The Astana Times reminds.

The original article also discusses the possible origins of the discoveries and other exciting details.



NASA Investigating Ancient Geoglyphs Seen From Space: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UM5L9zYCBSQ>

4,000-Year-Old Linear Elamite Script May Finally Be Giving Up Its Secrets

<https://arkeonews.net/4000-year-old-linear-elamite-script-may-finally-be-giving-up-its-secrets/>



Perforated stone, with Linear Elamite text. Louvre Museum Sb6 Sb177.

A writing system used in Bronze Age Iran, unread for more than a century, may now be closer than ever to being understood. French archaeologist François Desset, working with an international team of scholars, has reported major progress in deciphering Linear Elamite, a script used around 4,000 years ago by the [Elamite civilization](#) of ancient Iran. The breakthrough came not from a single dramatic “Rosetta Stone,” but from a slower and more familiar tool of ancient-script research: repeated royal names.

Linear Elamite was first identified in 1903 during French excavations at Susa, one of the great ancient cities of southwestern Iran. For decades, the script remained one of the most difficult writing systems of the ancient Near East. The problem was simple but severe: too few texts survived, and many were short.

That changed when Desset gained access to inscriptions on silver vessels kept in the Mahboubian Collection in London. These texts, added to the known corpus, gave researchers enough repeated signs and names to test possible readings.

The key name was Shilhaha, an [Elamite](#) ruler who reigned around 1950 BC. Desset noticed a sequence of four signs in which the final two signs were repeated. That pattern matched the ending of Shilhaha's name. From there, other names became readable, including Eparti II and the god Napiresha.

The method is not unusual in the history of decipherment. Jean-François Champollion used royal names such as Ptolemy and Cleopatra to unlock Egyptian hieroglyphs. In the case of Linear Elamite, Shilhaha played a similar role.

But the story is more cautious than the headlines suggest. The decipherment was not the work of one researcher alone. The academic study was published by François Desset, Kambiz Tabibzadeh, Matthieu Kervran, Gian Pietro Basello and Gianni Marchesi. Their work argues that Linear Elamite can now be read to a large extent, though translating every text remains more difficult.

That distinction matters. A script can be deciphered before the language behind it is fully understood. Researchers may know how signs sound, yet still struggle with grammar, rare words or damaged passages. Elamite itself is usually treated as a language isolate, meaning it has no securely proven relationship with any known language family.

What was Linear Elamite?

Linear Elamite was used in southern Iran in the late third and early second millennium BC, roughly between 2300 and 1880 BC. Its signs are geometric: diamonds, lines, curves, and other compact forms. Unlike Mesopotamian cuneiform, which was impressed into clay with a wedge-shaped stylus, [Linear Elamite](#) had a very different visual character.

The script belonged to the world of Elam, a civilization centered in what is now southwestern [Iran](#), especially around Susa and Anshan. Elam stood between Mesopotamia and the Iranian plateau, and its rulers were deeply involved in the political, religious, and commercial networks of the ancient Near East.

Elam was not a marginal culture. Its language continued to be used for centuries, including in the administration of the Achaemenid Persian Empire. Thousands of later Elamite texts were written in cuneiform, especially in the Persepolis Fortification Tablets. Linear Elamite, however, belongs to a much earlier and more elusive phase.



Silver cup (item Q) from Marvdasht, Fars, with Linear-Elamite inscription on it, from the 3rd millennium BCE, and kept in the National Museum of Iran. According to Desset et al., the inscription reads “For the Lady of Marapsha (toponym), (named) Shuwar-asu, I made this silver vase. In the Temple that will be known by my name, Humshat, I dedicated it with goodwill for you.”

Why the silver vessels mattered

The new progress came from inscriptions on silver beakers and vessels, many associated with royal names and religious formulas. These objects were important because they offered repeated words and names across similar types of texts.

In ancient writing systems, repetition is often the first crack in the wall. Royal inscriptions tend to repeat titles, divine names, verbs of dedication, and standard phrases. Once a ruler’s name can be identified, nearby signs can begin to reveal their phonetic values.

The silver vessels also helped because some Linear Elamite material could be compared with better-known Elamite texts written in cuneiform. This kind of “biscrptural” evidence — the same or similar language recorded in different writing systems — is one of the strongest tools available to epigraphers.

Desset has said that the breakthrough allowed him to work on 45 Linear Elamite inscriptions. That is still a small number. By comparison, many other ancient scripts were deciphered with far larger bodies of material. This is why the claim remains important, but also why specialists continue to examine the details carefully.

An Iranian writing tradition

One reason Linear Elamite matters is that it appears to be a local writing system developed within ancient Iran. Desset has emphasized this point, noting that other writing systems used in Iran at different times — including cuneiform, Greek, and Arabic scripts — came from outside the region.

This does not mean Linear Elamite developed in isolation. Elam was in constant contact with Mesopotamia. But the script shows that early Iran was not simply receiving written culture from its western neighbors. It was also producing its own ways of recording language, authority, and ritual.

The story reaches even further back with Proto-Elamite, an older writing system used around 3050–2900 BC. Proto-Elamite remains largely undeciphered. Desset has said he now hopes to apply the experience gained from Linear Elamite to these still older texts.

	A	E	I	O		U
H	HA	HE	HI		HŪ	
K	KA	KE	KI	KO		KU
L	LA	LE	LI		LŪ	
M	MA	ME	MI	MO		MU
N	NA	NE	NI		NŪ	
P	PA	PE	PI	PO		PU
R	RA	RE	RI		RŪ	
S	SA		SI	SO		SU
Š	ŠA	ŠE	ŠI		ŠŪ	
T	TA	TE	TI			TU
W	WA	WE				
Z	ZA	ZE		ZO		ZU

Regularised Linear Elamite characters as interpreted by Desset et al. in 2022.

A breakthrough, but not the final word

The decipherment of Linear Elamite could change how scholars read early Iranian history. It may offer direct access to royal ideology, religious formulas, and political geography from a period still poorly documented.

Yet it should not be presented as though every mystery has been solved. The corpus is limited. Some objects come from private collections, where provenance can be difficult to establish. The [Elamite language](#) remains only partly understood in its earliest phases.

What has changed is the level of access. A script that once appeared almost silent can now be approached sign by sign, name by name, text by text.

For the history of writing, that is enough to make the discovery significant. Linear Elamite is no longer only a set of beautiful geometric marks on ancient Iranian objects. It is becoming a readable witness to one of the oldest literate cultures of the ancient Near East.

[Tehran Times](#)

The World's Oldest Known International Divorce: A Princess, a King, and the Hittite Court

<https://arkeonews.net/the-worlds-oldest-known-international-divorce-a-princess-a-king-and-the-hittite-court/>



Damascus National Museum

More than 3,200 years ago, a royal marriage in the eastern Mediterranean ended so badly that it required an imperial decree, a viceroy's ruling, negotiations between kingdoms, clauses about dowry, and even rules about who could inherit the throne.

The case centers on a princess of [Amurru](#), a small but strategically important Levantine kingdom, who married Ammistamru II, king of [Ugarit](#) one of the great commercial cities of the Late Bronze Age. When the marriage ended, it wasn't a local family court that settled it, but the Hittite imperial system, which is exactly why historians often call this one of the earliest known international divorces.

A royal divorce written in cuneiform

The divorce was recorded on cuneiform tablets from Ugarit, the ancient city at Ras Shamra on the Syrian coast. One of the key texts is a decree issued in the name of [Tudhaliya IV](#), Great King of Hatti. It states that Ammistamru II had married the daughter of Bentešina, king of Amurru, but later divorced her after accusing her of wrongdoing.

The text does not preserve the woman's personal voice. In fact, her name is not clearly given in the main dossier. She appears through titles and relationships: daughter of Bentešina, daughter of the "Great Lady," wife of the king of Ugarit, mother of the heir, sister of the king of Amurru.

That absence is revealing. The tablet is not interested in private emotion. It is interested in power.

The decree allowed the princess to take away what she had brought with her from Amurru, but it also separated her from property and status acquired in Ugarit. It dealt with the position of her son Utri-Šarruma, the crown prince of Ugarit, and warned that if he chose to follow his mother back to Amurru, he would lose his right to succeed his father.



Damascus National Museum.

Who was the Amurru princess?

The princess belonged to one of the most sensitive dynastic networks of the Late Bronze Age. Her father, Bentešina, ruled Amurru, a kingdom whose location made it valuable and dangerous. Amurru lay between larger powers and had long been caught in the rivalries of Egypt, Mitanni, and the Hittite Empire.

Her mother is usually identified with the Hittite royal line. That meant the princess was not only an Amurru royal woman. She carried Hittite prestige inside the court of Ugarit.

This is what made the divorce explosive. Ammistamru was not rejecting an ordinary wife. He was removing a woman who linked three royal houses: Ugarit, Amurru, and Hatti.

Marriage in this world was diplomacy in human form. A princess could seal peace, stabilize a vassal kingdom, or bind a frontier ruler to an empire. Her body, children, dowry, and title all carried political meaning.

When the marriage collapsed, the alliance did not simply disappear. It had to be legally dismantled.

Why the Hittites became involved

The [Hittite Empire](#) was one of the major powers of the Late Bronze Age. From its capital at Hattusa in central Anatolia, it controlled a wide network of vassal kingdoms across Anatolia and northern Syria. Ugarit and Amurru both operated within that imperial world.

This made the divorce a matter of imperial management. Anger Amurru, and two important Hittite vassals could be pushed into conflict. Protect the princess too strongly, and Amurru could challenge the authority of Ugarit and the Hittite king. And if the woman's son stayed politically tied to her, Ugarit's succession could become unstable.

The Hittite [court](#) therefore stepped in.

Tudhaliya IV's decree did more than approve the end of the marriage. It defined what the princess could take, what she had to leave, what her son could do, and what would happen if she later tried to return to political life in Ugarit.

The document reads almost coldly. But behind its legal language is a fierce struggle over lineage, legitimacy, and control.



Damascus National Museum.

Ugarit: a city where law, trade, and scandal met

Ugarit was not a provincial backwater. It was a wealthy port city connected to Egypt, Cyprus, Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and the Aegean. Its archives preserve thousands of tablets in several languages and writing systems, including Akkadian cuneiform and Ugarit's own alphabetic cuneiform script.

Courts& Judiciary

Ships, merchants, diplomats, scribes, metals, timber, textiles, luxury goods, myths, rituals, and royal letters all passed through Ugarit. It was exactly the kind of place where a family dispute could become an international file.

Ammistamru II ruled in a world where the palace was both household and state. His marriage to the Amurru princess linked him to another royal court. Their son's place in the succession made the matter even more delicate.

The decree's concern with Utri-Šarruma shows how carefully the Hittite authorities tried to prevent the [divorce](#) from threatening the next generation. The son could remain heir, but only if he stayed within his father's political orbit. If he followed his mother, he would lose the throne.

In that single clause, family loyalty and royal succession collide.

From divorced queen to political threat

The story did not end with the first decree. Later texts show that the affair continued. The princess returned to Amurru, but Ammistamru later pressed for her extradition. Her brother Šaušga-muwa, king of Amurru, resisted at first. The conflict produced further verdicts and accords.

The language of those later documents is harsher. The woman is increasingly described not as a royal mediator between houses, but as a danger, a wrongdoer, and finally almost as a transferable object between kings.

This is the darkest part of the case. A woman who had once embodied alliance was stripped of that political role. The same dynastic logic that made her valuable in marriage made her vulnerable after divorce.

The texts suggest that she was eventually handed back to Ammistamru and killed. The exact circumstances remain debated, but the surviving dossier makes clear that her fate was no longer treated as a private matter. It became a problem to be solved by kings.

What the first international divorce tells us

The divorce of Ammistamru II and the Amurru princess is not important because it resembles modern divorce. It does not.

It is important because it shows how marriage, law, gender, diplomacy, and empire were tied together in the Late Bronze Age. A royal woman could be central to the balance between kingdoms, yet the documents that record her life could erase her personal name. A dowry could be both family property and diplomatic capital. A son's loyalty to his mother could threaten the succession of a kingdom.

The case also reveals the bureaucratic sophistication of the [Hittite world](#). The Great King did not merely command armies. He regulated vassal disputes, issued legal decisions, managed royal marriages, and tried to prevent political damage from spreading across the imperial network.

Seen this way, the so-called world's oldest international divorce is not just a scandal from Ugarit. It is a rare window into how Bronze Age states managed the human cost of diplomacy.

A marriage had joined kingdoms. A divorce showed how fragile those kingdoms could be.

[Virtual Museum Syria](#)

[Anatolian Archaeology](#)

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<https://sacred.numbersciences.org/>

Site de Howard Crowhurst

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijPRm34blx0>

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<http://astronomie.regards.free.fr/>

Randall Carlson

The Randall Carlson

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HIDDEN MATHEMATICS – Ancient Knowledge of Space, Time & Cosmic Cycles

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R7oyZGW99os>

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Brian Clegg website:

<https://www.brianclegg.net/>