

The 4th millennium BC is a special time for the Middle East. It is then that the first city centers are built - in the Levant they are large, surrounded by defensive walls, settlements with a developed society with specialized craftsmanship. Our goal is to analyze whether similar processes can be noticed in Egypt. What was an impact of the factors affecting the formation of settlements such as social stratification, trade or natural factors. As part of the research, it is planned to conduct three excavation seasons at the Tell el-Farkha site in Egypt. As part of the work, we intend to recognize the boundaries of the settlement, to analyze the functions of the various parts of the settlement, and to complete the study of important public buildings such as the Lower Egyptian residency, Naqadan residency or a gate discovered a few years ago.

The immediate reason for us to take up the topic is its abandonment by any of the research teams. In our opinion, matters related to urbanization should, however, occupy an important place in the scientific discussion

Our goal is not to give a final answer showing what the urbanization process in Egypt looked like, but to start a discussion on this issue.

Choosing a test site is not accidental. Currently, Tell el-Farkha is the most-widely researched settlement from the pre-dynastic period. The exposed area allows us to conduct research on changes in buildings layout and the function of rooms which is not possible at other stations.