



Sources for the War of Reunification at the end of the Second Intermediate Period

Archaeological:

- body of Seqenenre-Taa

- campaign palace (?) at Deir el Ballas

- remarkably little else – destruction layers at Nubian forts?

Literary:

- Two stelae set up at Karnak by Kamose

- Rhind Mathematical Papyrus insert (only source from Hyksos point of view!)

- Stela at Karnak set up by Ahmose for Ahhotep

- Tomb autobiographies of soldiers from el-Kab, especially Ahmose, son of Ibana

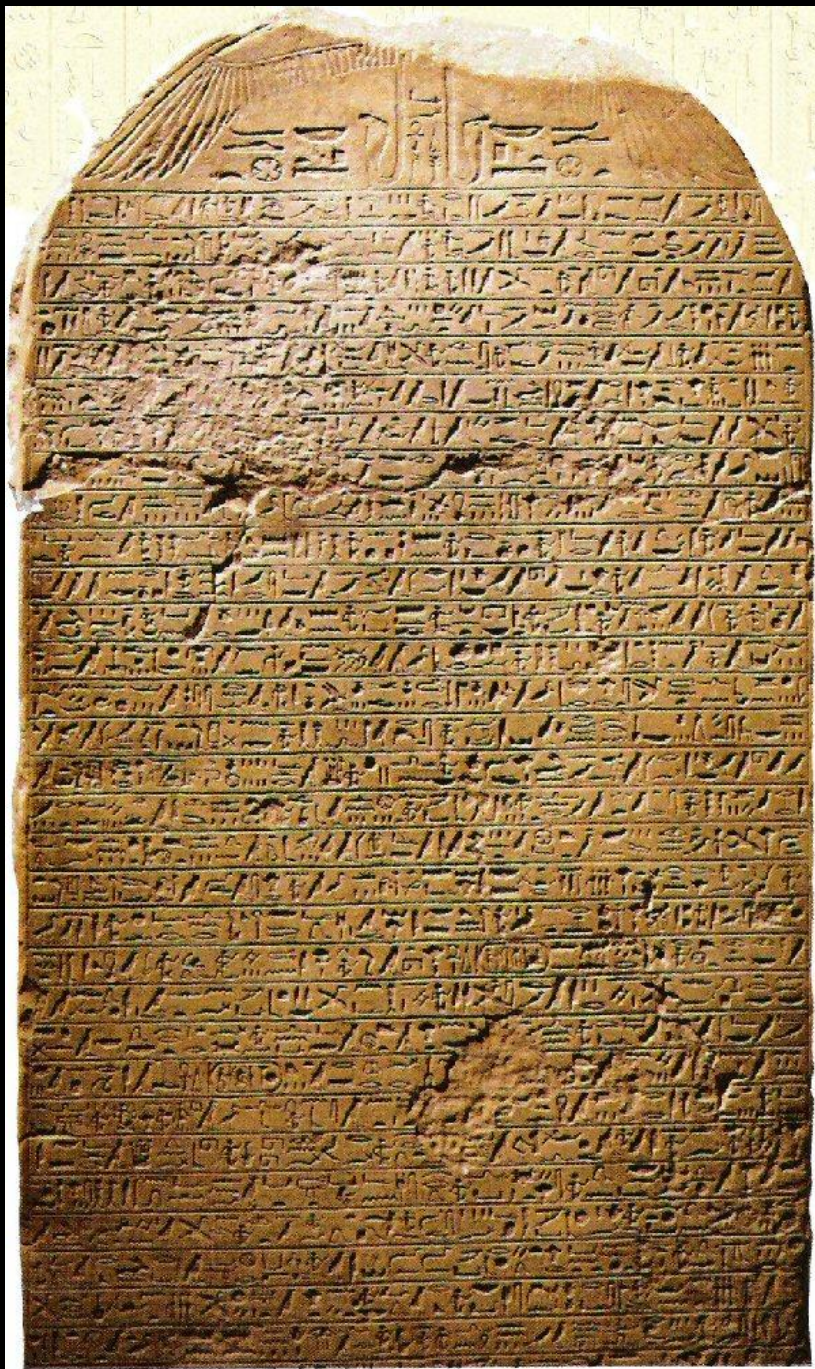
Pictorial:

- relief scenes from the temple at Ahmose's pyramid complex at Abydos

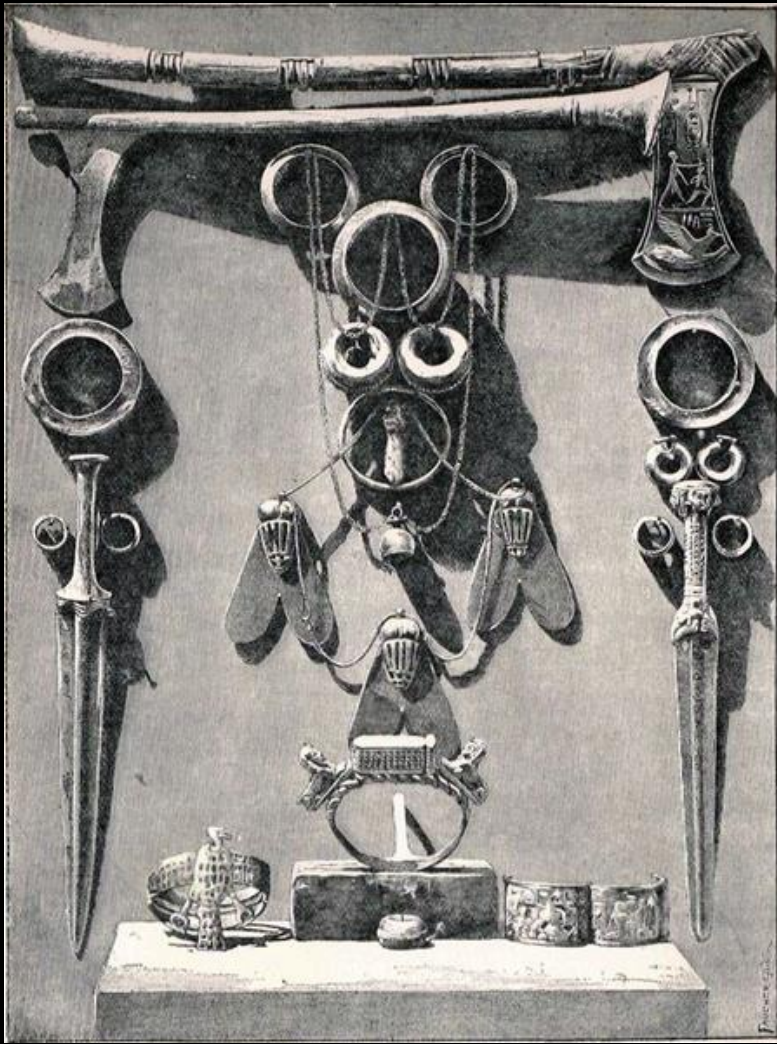


Fortifications and palace at Deir el-Ballas





Stela of Kamose, last king of
Dynasty XVII



From the stela of Ahhotep at Karnak, set up by Ahmose

“She is the one who has accomplished the rites and taken care of Egypt... She has looked after her soldiers, she has guarded her, she has brought back her fugitives and collected together her deserters, she has pacified Upper Egypt and expelled her rebels.”

From the Rhind Mathematical Papyrus insert:

“Regnal year 11, second month of shomu,
Heliopolis was entered. First month of akhet, day
23, this southern prince broke into Tjaru. Day 25 –
it was heard tell that Tjaru had been entered.
Regnal year 11, first month of akhet, the birthday of
Seth – a roar was emitted by the Majesty of this
god. The birthday of Isis – the sky poured rain.”





Ahmose: first king of the 18th Dynasty
Son of Seqenenre and Ahhotep
Probably brother of Kamose

Reunifies Egypt, extends warfare outside of Egypt

Excerpts from autobiography of Ahmose son of Ibana

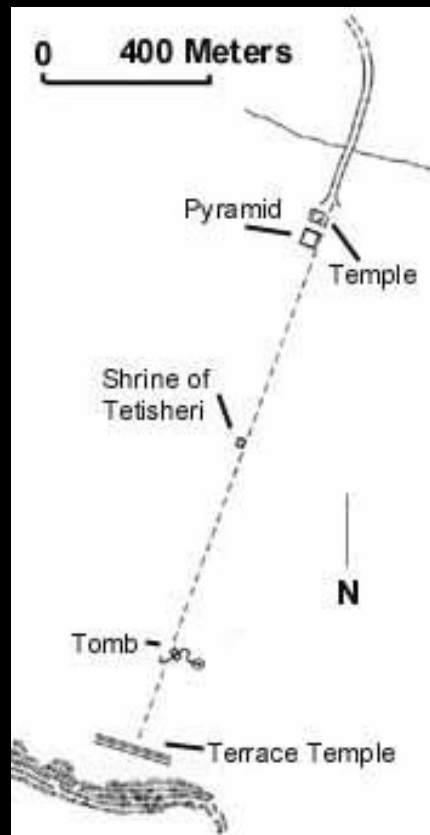
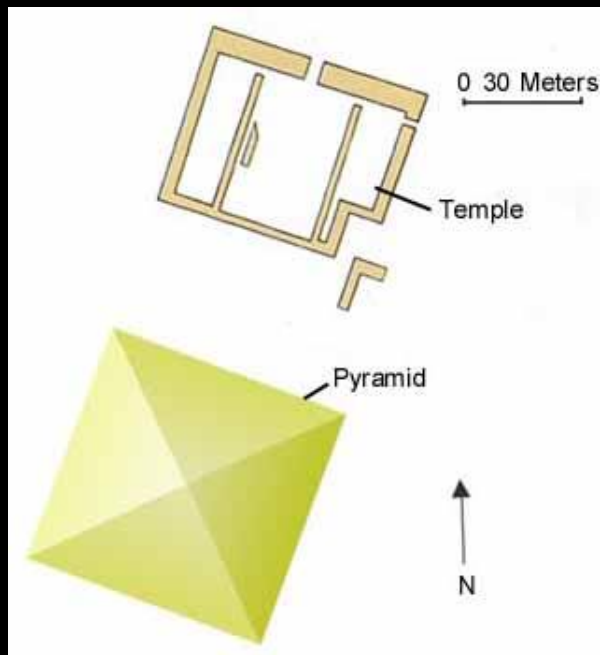
“I followed the sovereign on foot when he rode about on his chariot. When the town of Avaris was besieged, I fought bravely on foot in his majesty’s presence.”



“Then there was fighting on the water in Pjedku of Avaris. I made a seizure and carried off a hand. When it was reported to the royal herald the gold of valor was given to me.”

“Then there was fighting in Egypt to the south of this town and I carried off a man as a living captive. I went down to the water – for he was captured on the city side – and crossed the water carrying him. When it was reported to the royal herald I was rewarded with gold once more. Then Avaris was despoiled, and I brought spoil from there: one man, three women, total: four persons. His majesty gave them to me as slaves. Then Sharuhenn was besieged for three years. His majesty despoiled it and I brought spoil from it: two women and a hand. Then gold of valor was given to me, and my captives were given to me as slaves.”





New Kingdom Overview

18th Dynasty (c. 1550-1295 BC)

Early 18th Dynasty: Thutmosid period

Ahmose

Amenhotep I

Thutmosis I

Thutmosis II

Thutmosis III (Hatshepsut for first 20 years)

Mid-18th Dynasty

Amenhotep II

Amenhotep III

Amarna Period

Amenhotep IV/Akhenaten

Smenkhkare

Tutankhamun

Late 18th Dynasty: Post-Amarna period

Ay

Horemheb

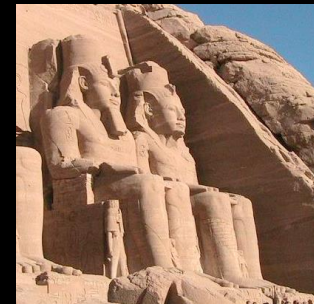
Ramesside Period (c. 1295-1069 BC)

19th Dynasty

various Setis and Ramesses, Merenptah, etc.

20th Dynasty

Sethnakht, Ramesses III-XI





The world of the Egyptians in the early New Kingdom

Sources for New Kingdom Warfare

Royal Inscriptions

- boundary stelae

- temple inscriptions

- annals/daybooks (none remaining but excerpts quoted in other forms)

Correspondence between leaders of great powers

- Amarna letters but also archives elsewhere

Treaties

- Hittite treaty only preserved Egyptian treaty but Egypt referred to in treaties between other states

War Reliefs

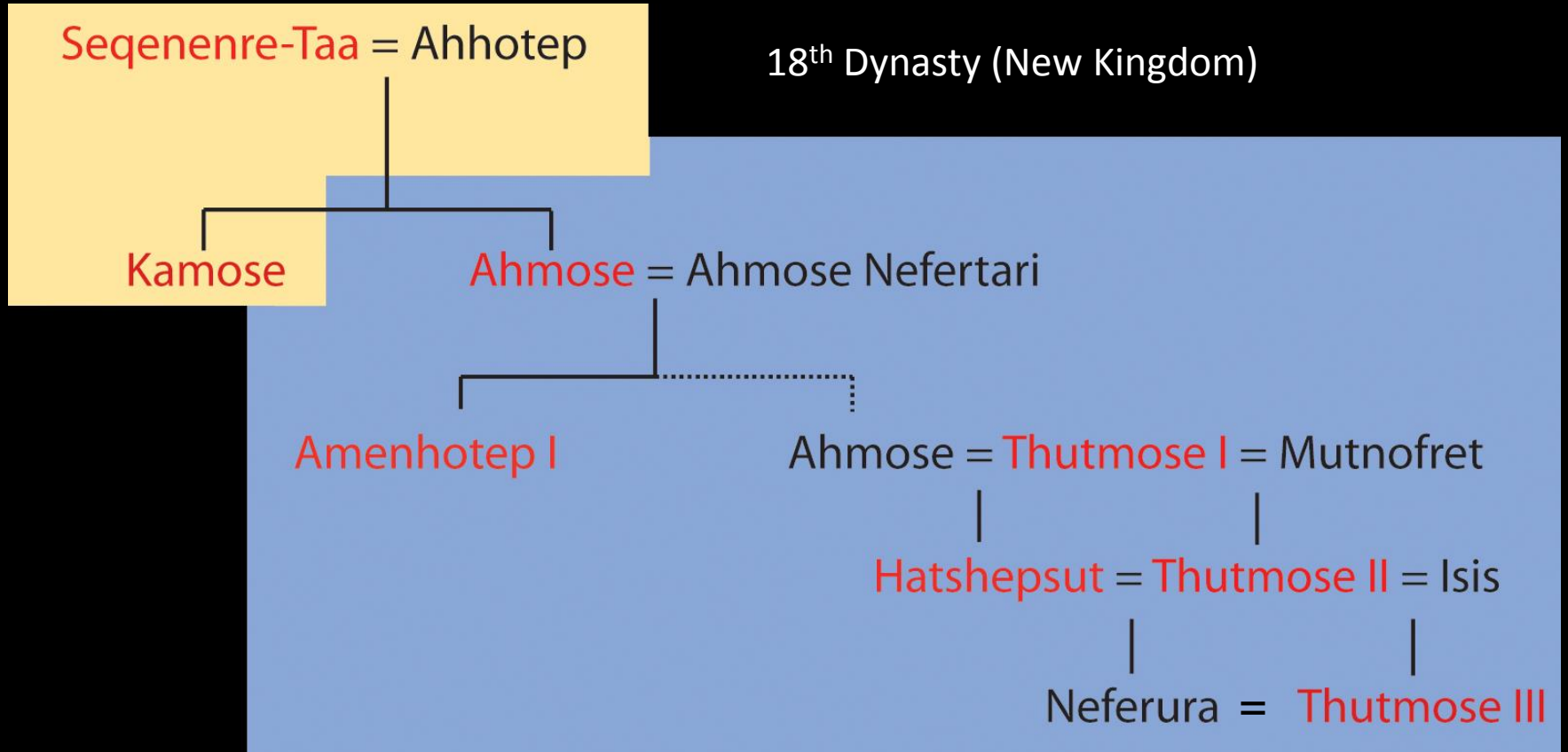
- exterior temple walls

Private tomb autobiographies

Foreign archives

Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

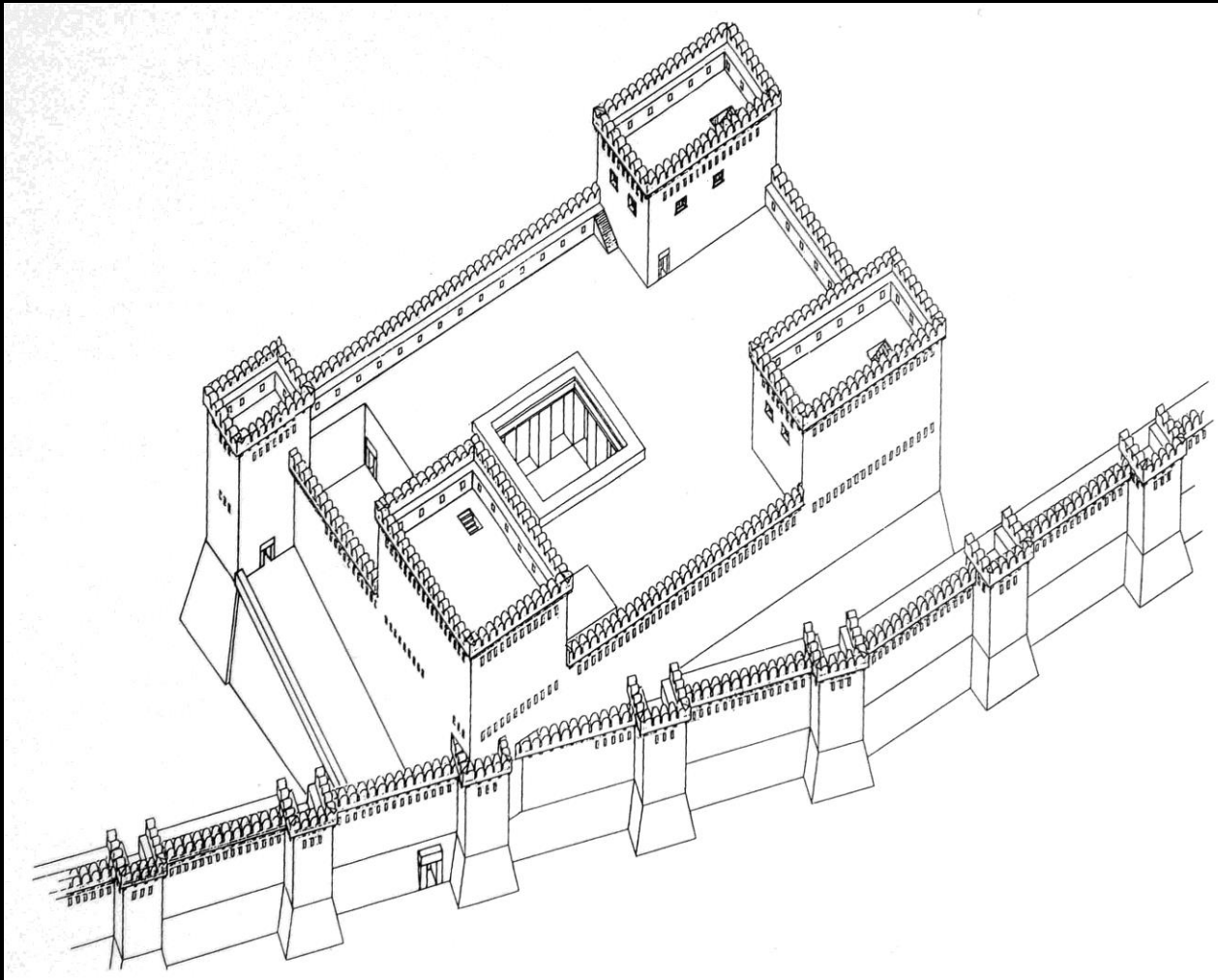
17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)



Red indicates people who ruled as kings

Early 18th Dynasty/Thutmosid Period

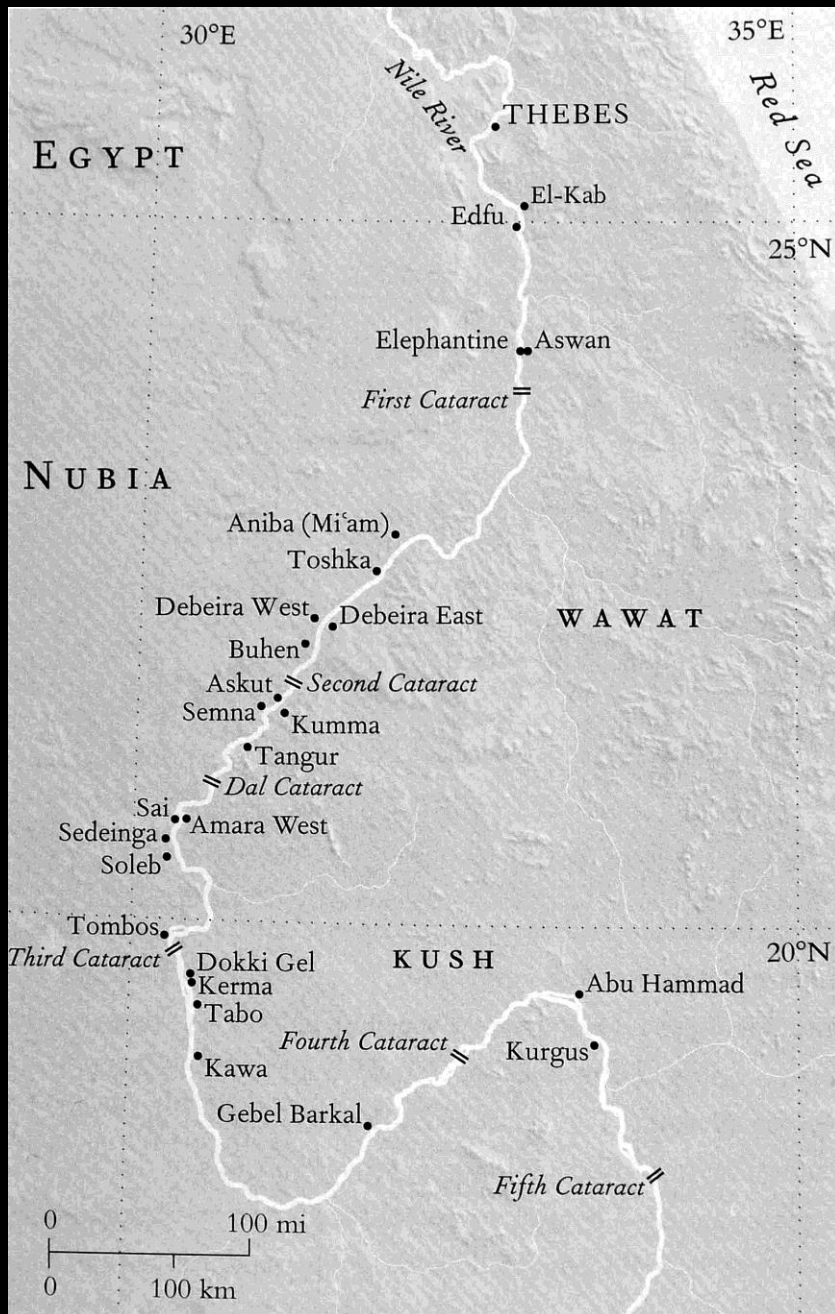
- Reunification of Egypt
- Expansion of borders
 - First into Nubia
 - Later into Levant
- Military and trading expeditions resume
- Major work on temples



Reconstruction of the early 18th Dynasty fortified palace at Avaris
(smack on top of the Hyksos one)



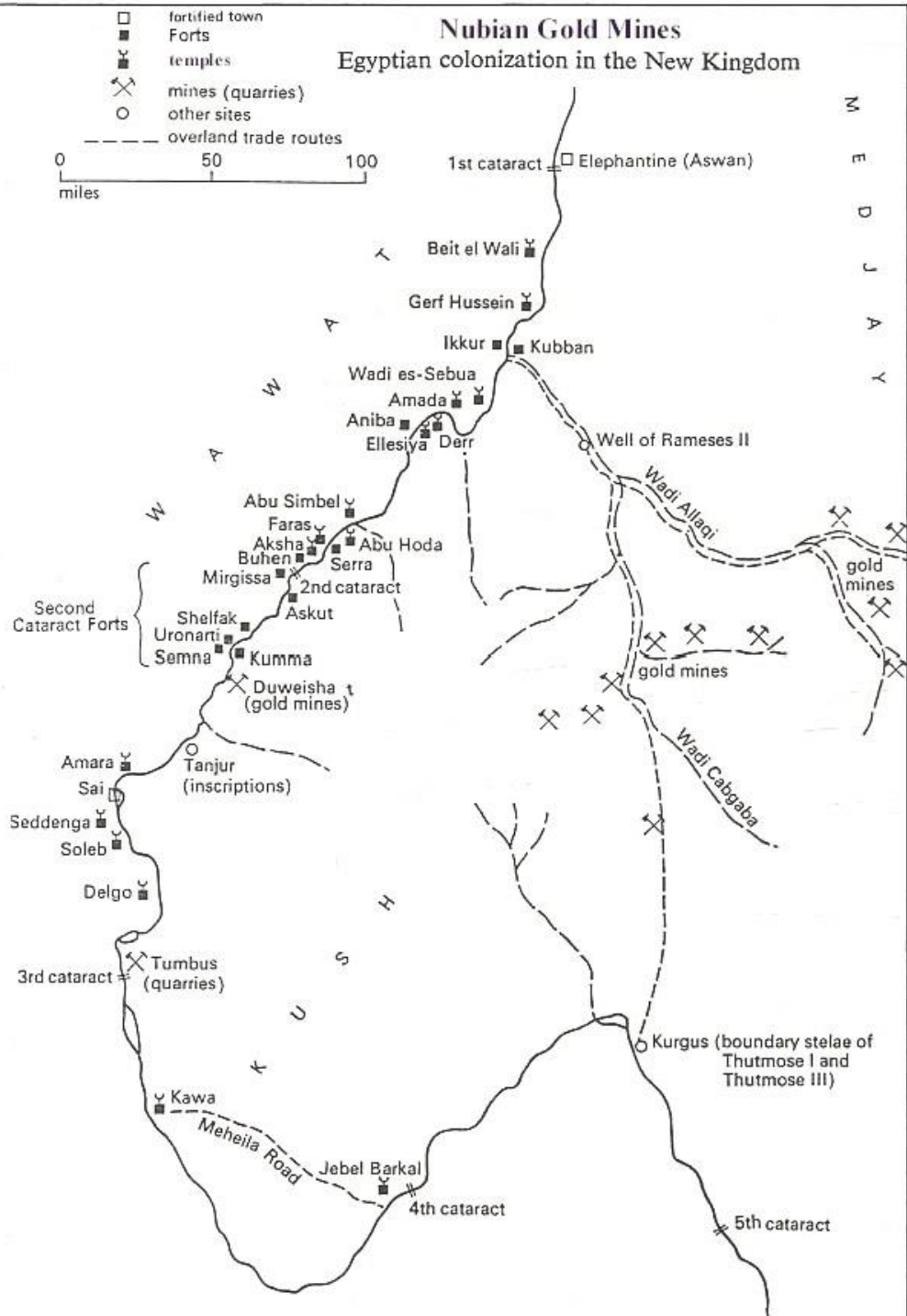
Minoan-style paintings from the early 18th Dynasty palace at Avaris



Amenhotep I statue from Sai Island



Nubian Gold Mines Egyptian colonization in the New Kingdom



Further excerpt from Ahmose son of Ibana:

Now when his majesty (King Ahmose) had slain the nomads of Asia, he sailed south to Khent-hen-nefer, to destroy the Nubian Bowmen. His majesty made a great slaughter among them, and I brought spoil from there: two living men and three hands. Then I was rewarded with gold once again, and two female slaves were given to me. His majesty journeyed north, his heart rejoicing in valor and victory. He had conquered Southerners, Northerners.

Then I conveyed King Djeserkare (Amenhotep I), the justified, when he sailed south to Kush, to enlarge the borders of Egypt. His majesty smote that Nubian Bowman in the midst of his army. They were carried off in fetters, none missing, the fleeing destroyed as if they had never been. Now I was in the van of our troops and I fought really well. His majesty saw my valor. I carried off two hands and presented them to his majesty. Then his people and his cattle were pursued, and I carried off a living captive and presented him to his majesty. I brought his majesty back to Egypt in two days from 'Upper Well', and was rewarded with gold. I brought back two female slaves as booty, apart from those that I had presented to his majesty. Then they made me a Warrior of the Ruler.

Yet more from Ahmose son of Ibana (it's a long inscription):

Then his majesty (Thutmose I) was informed that the Nubian.... At this, his majesty became enraged like a leopard. His majesty shot, and his first arrow pierced the chest of that foe. Then those (enemies turned to flee), helpless before his Uraeus. A slaughter was made among them; their dependents were carried off as living captives. His majesty journeyed north, all foreign lands in his grasp, and that wretched Nubian Bowman head downward at the bow of his majesty's ship "Falcon".

...

His majesty (still Thutmose I) reached Naharin and found that the fallen one had mustered his troops. Then his majesty made a great slaughter among them, there was no end to the living captives his majesty took in his victory.

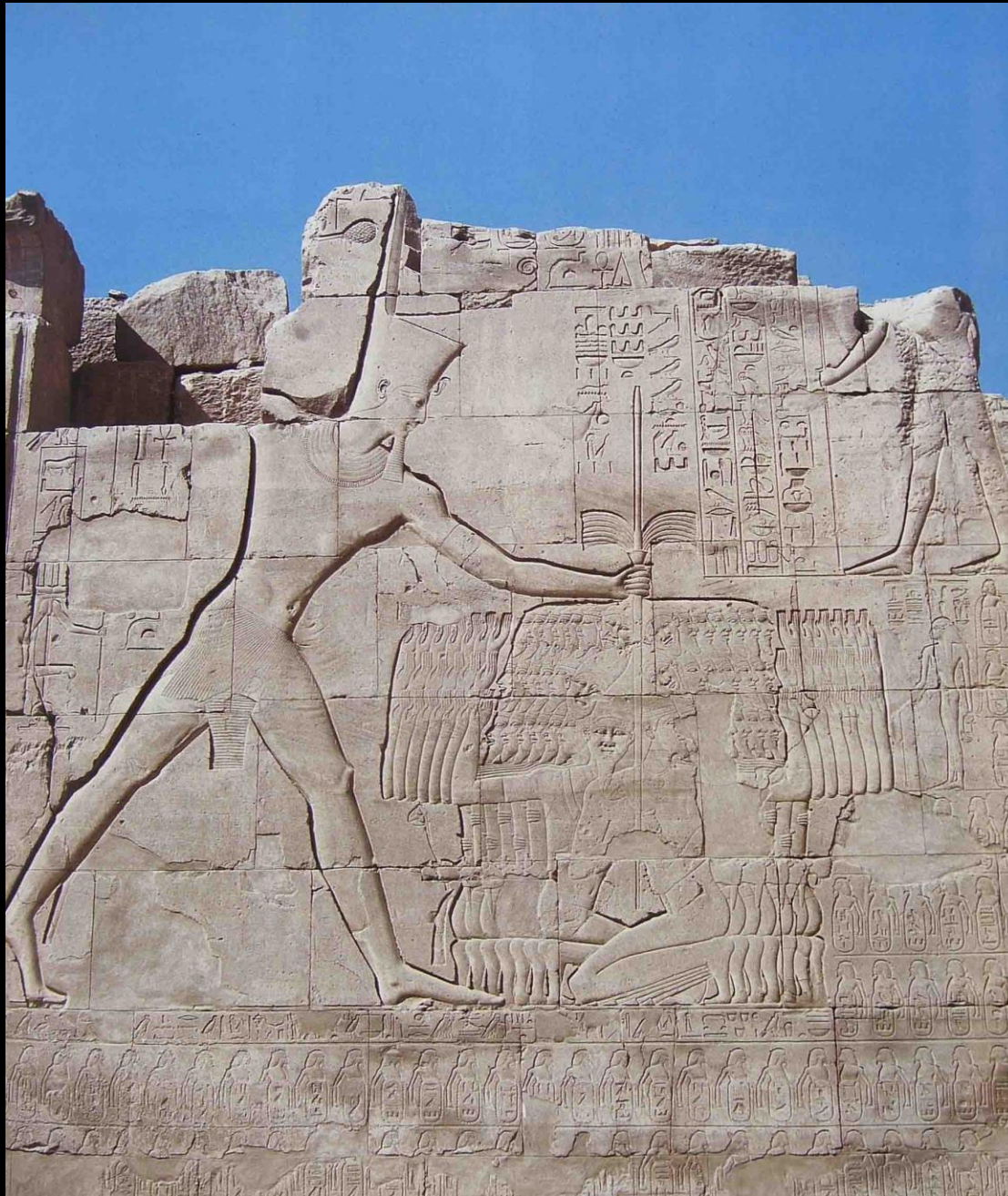
The joint rule of Hatshepsut and Thutmosis III



Hatshepsut's relief scenes: expedition to Punt and soldiers







The sole reign of
Thutmose III

Foreign relations in the reign of T III: Hittites and Mitanni





Thutmose III annals at Karnak
and depictions of the
products of the wars in Asia

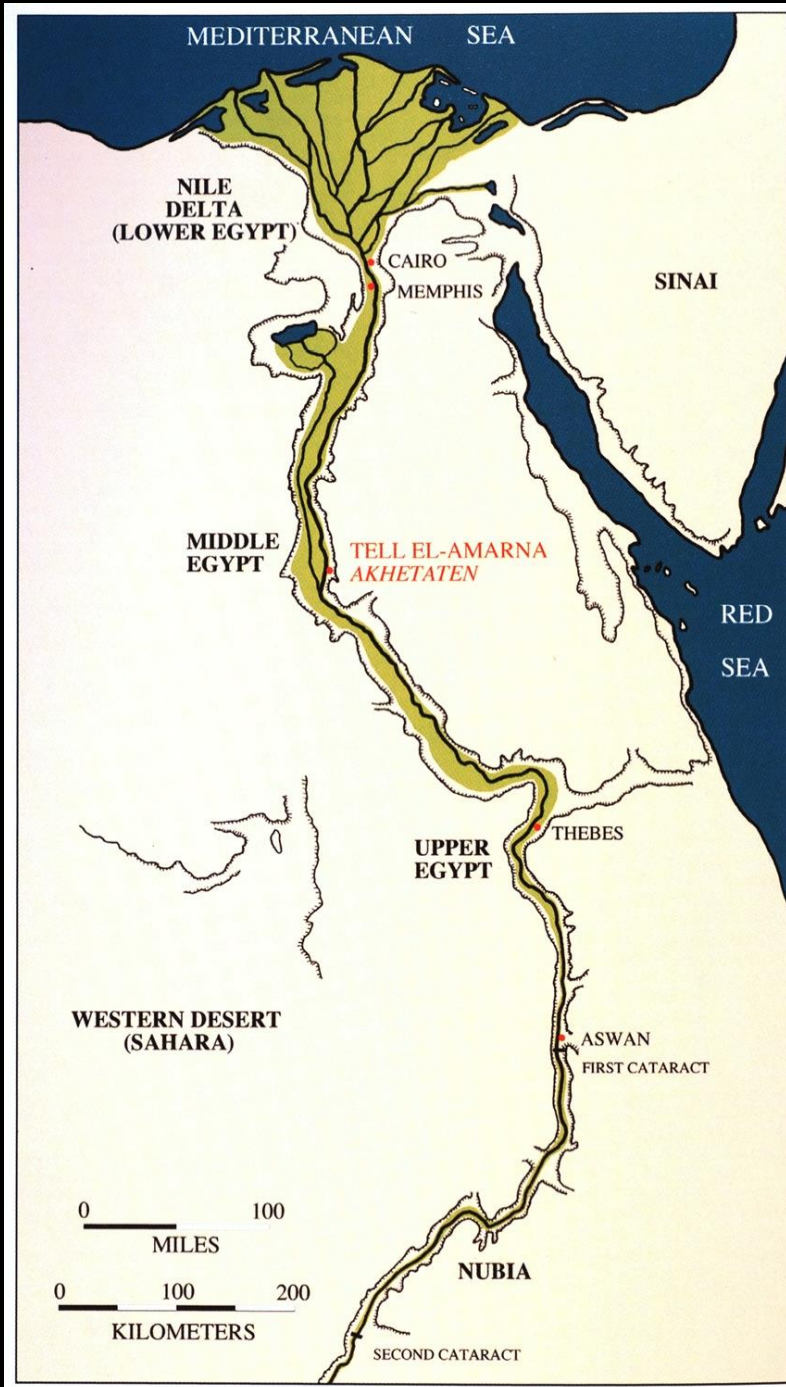


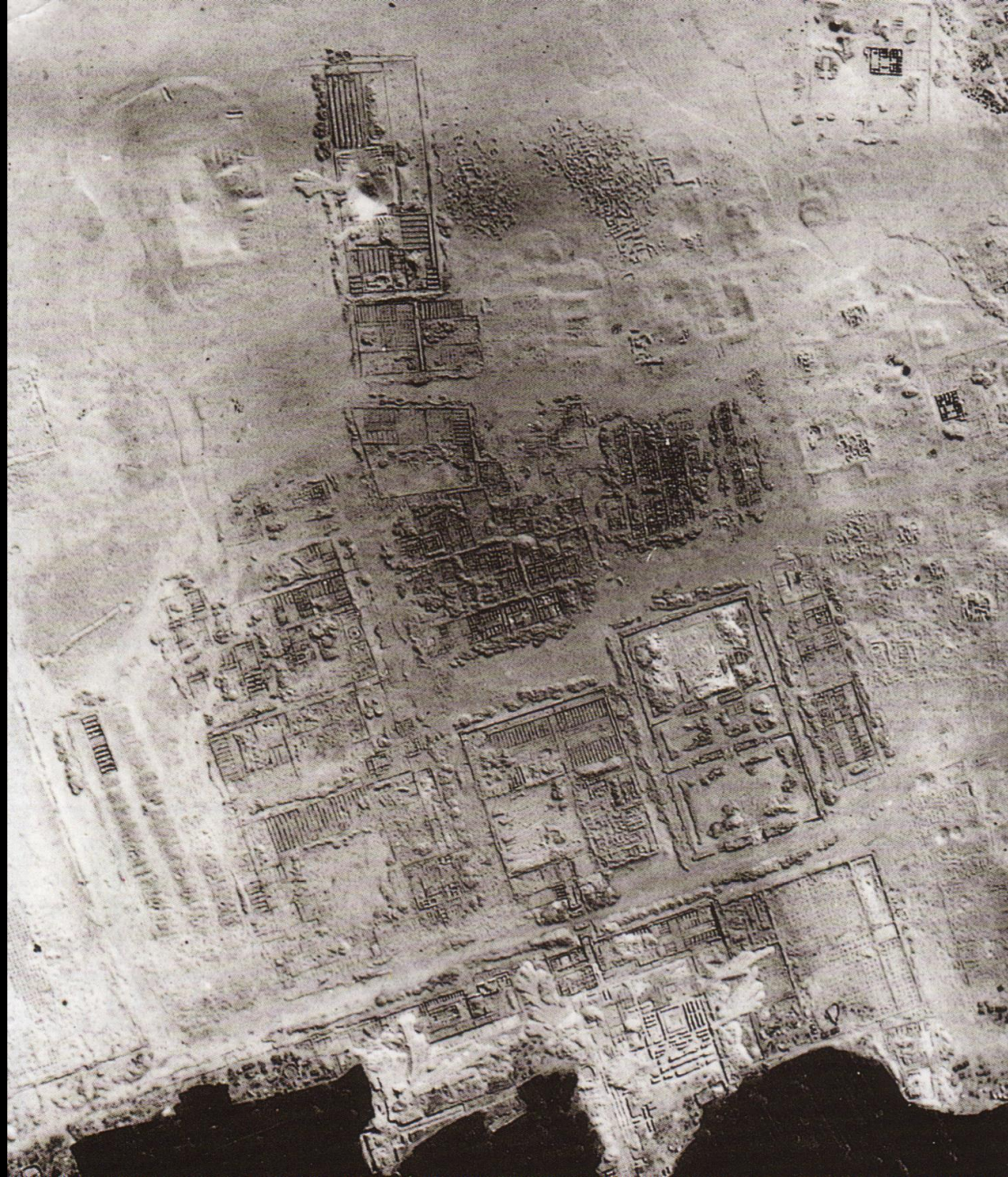


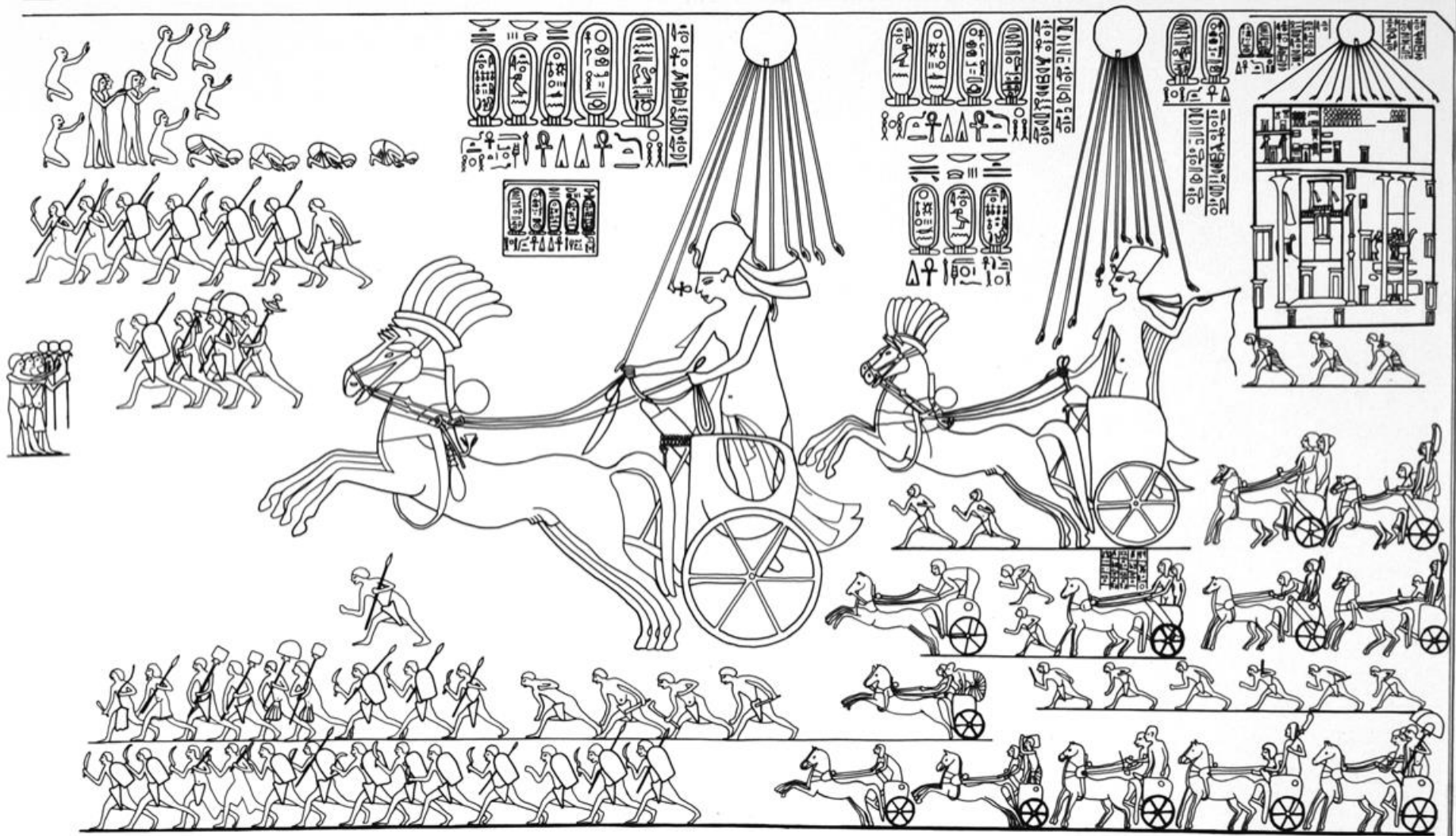
Amunhotep II taking target practice



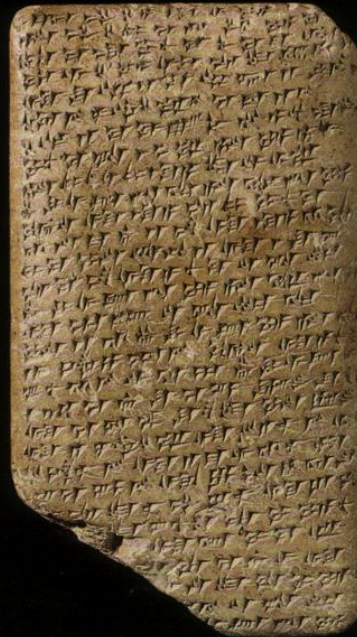
Amunhotep III in the
blue crown







Akhenaten and Nefertiti on procession (from a private tomb at Amarna)



The Amarna Letters:
International diplomacy
from the reigns of
Amenhotep III and
Akhenaten

THE NEAR EAST c. 1350 BC

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Rameses II ("The Great")
in the blue crown, often
associated with war

THE NEAR EAST c. 1250 BC

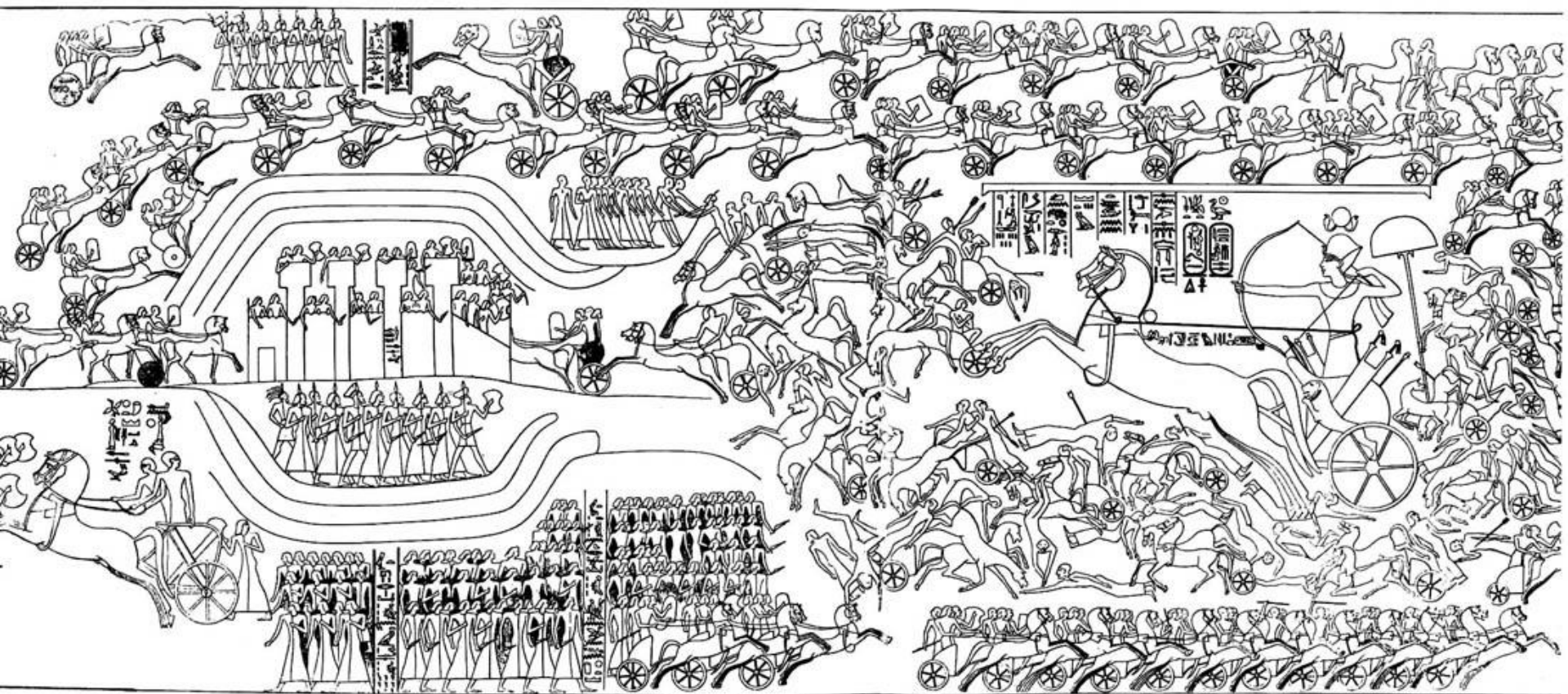
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THE NEAR EAST c. 1350 BC

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The Battle of Kadesh