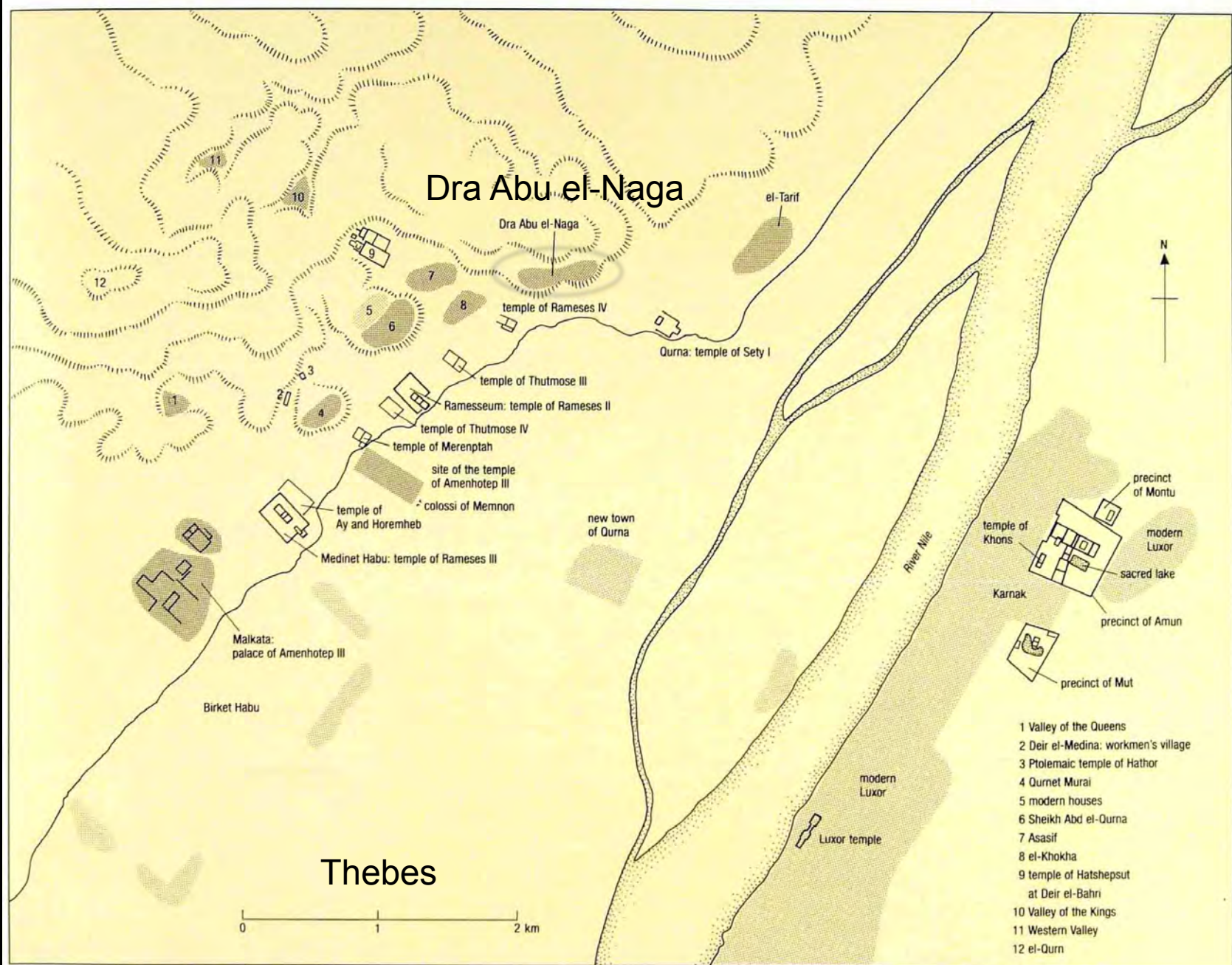


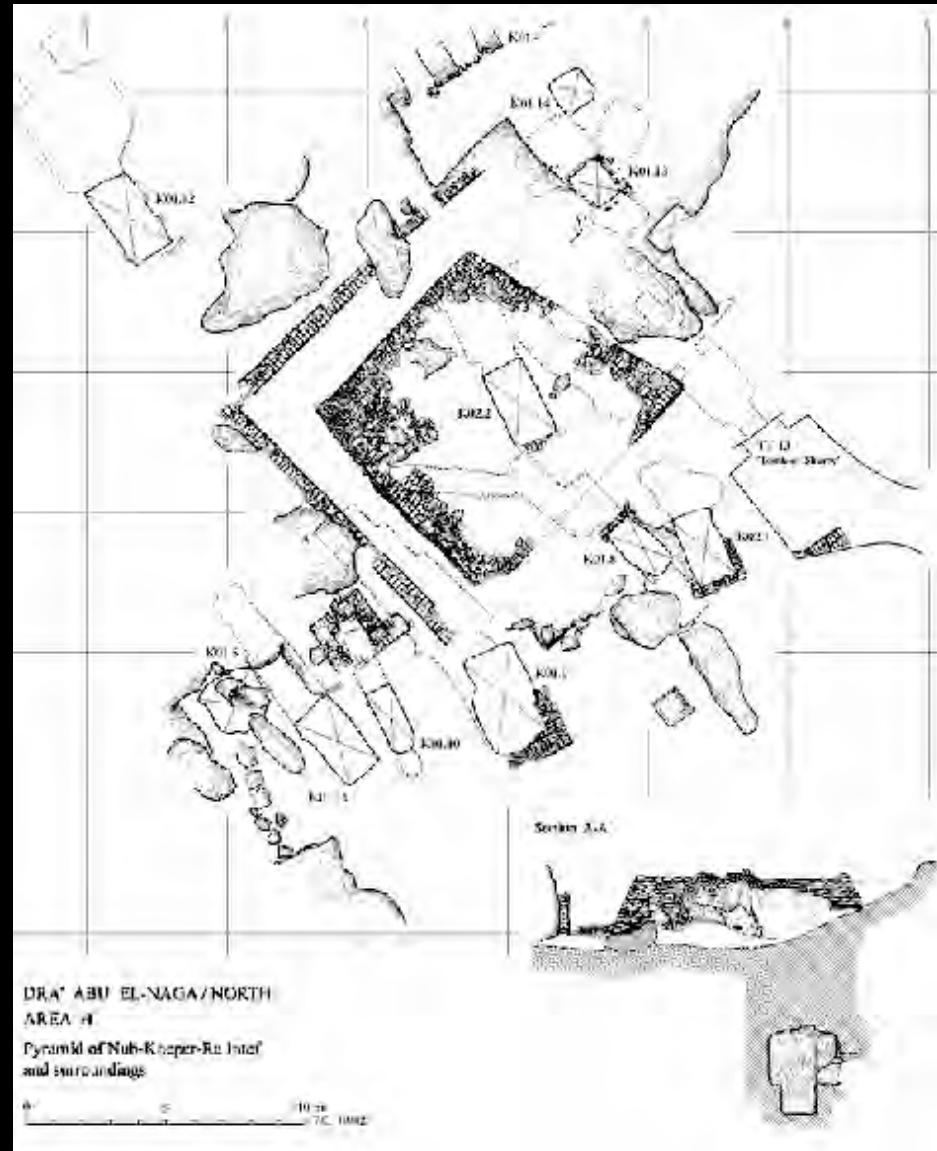


The 17th Dynasty and the war of reunification

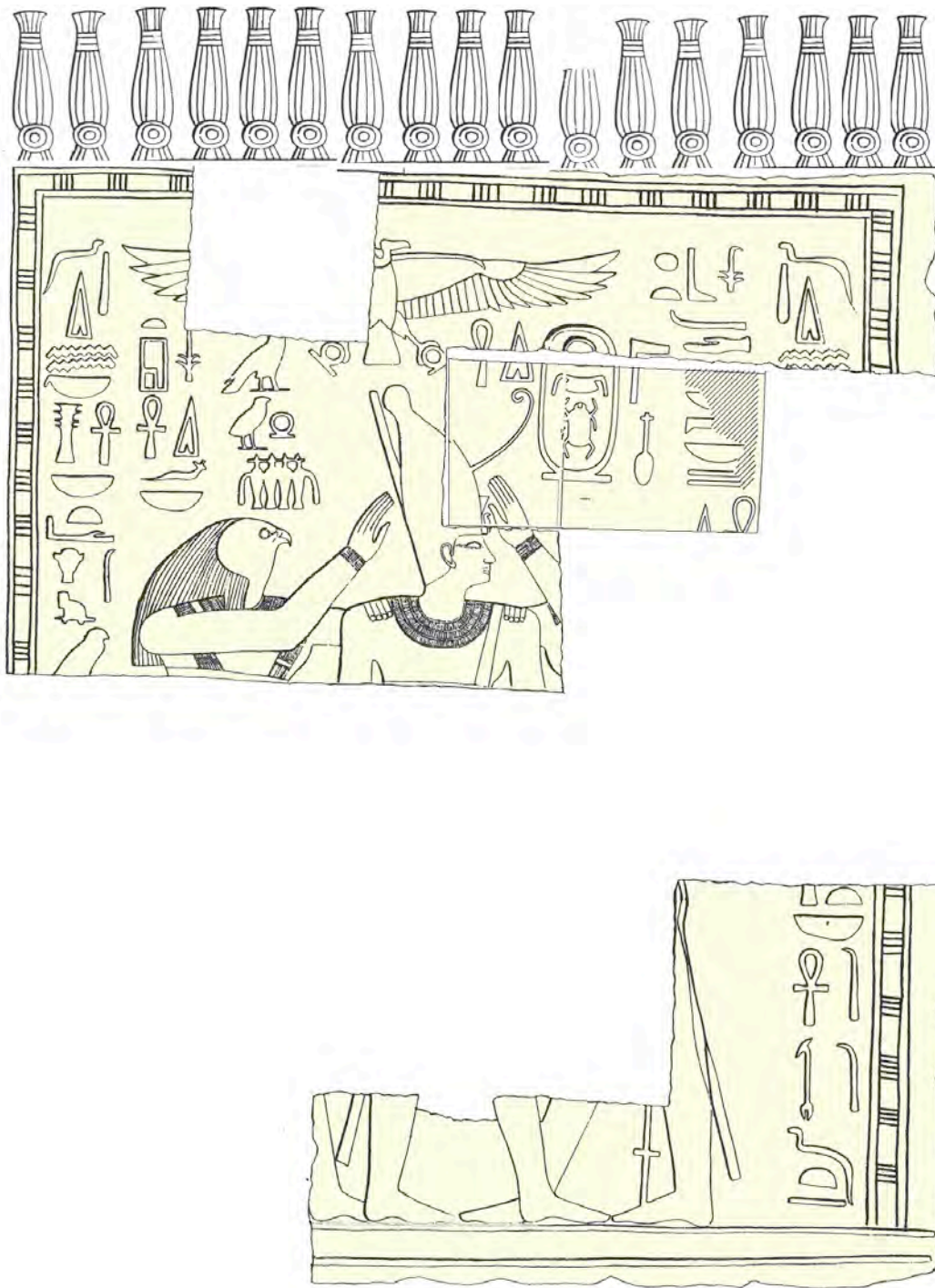
Rishi coffin of Sekhemra Intef VI
Buried by his brother, Nubkheperra Intef VII
Both appear to be sons of Sobekemsaf



Intef VII from Dra Abu el-Naga







Part of a shrine at Koptos
built by Intef VII
Nubkheperre



Sobekemsaf II



Sobekemsaf II statuary



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

Archaeological:

- body of Seqenenre-Taa
- tomb artifacts of Ahhotep
- remarkably little else – destruction layers at Nubian forts?
- abandonment of northern sites?
- Deir el-Ballas fortification and palaces

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

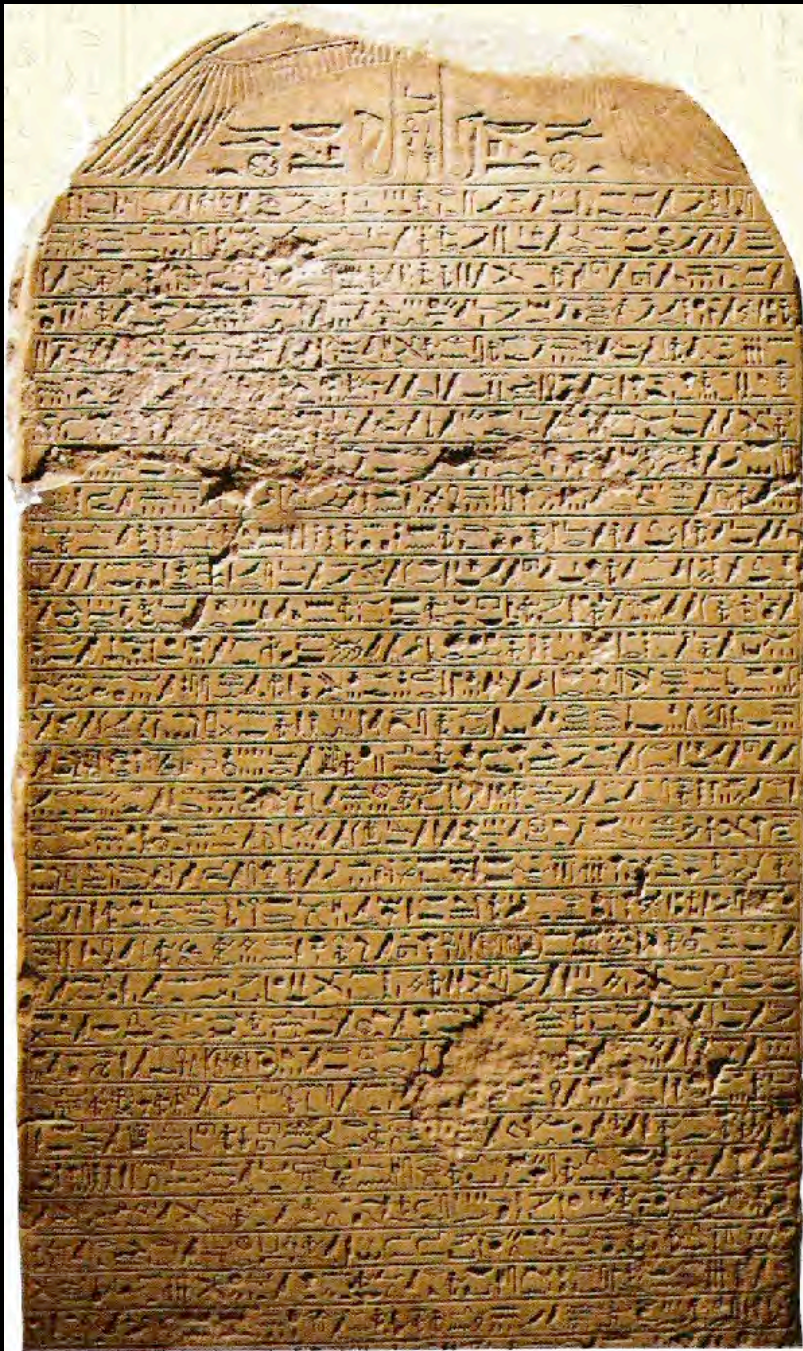
Pictorial:

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



Seqenenre Taa – 17th Dynasty
king
Started the war of reunification
against the Hyksos





Stela of Kamose, last king of
Dynasty XVII

Excerpts from the Kamose stela:

His majesty spoke in his palace to the council of nobles who were in his retinue: 'Let me understand what this strength of mine is for! (One) prince is in Avaris, another is in Nubia, and (here) I sit associated with an Asiatic and a Nubian! Each man has his slice of this Egypt, dividing up the land with me No man can settle down, when despoiled by the taxes of the Asiatics. I will grapple with him, that I may rip open his belly! My wish is to save Egypt and to smite the Asiatic!

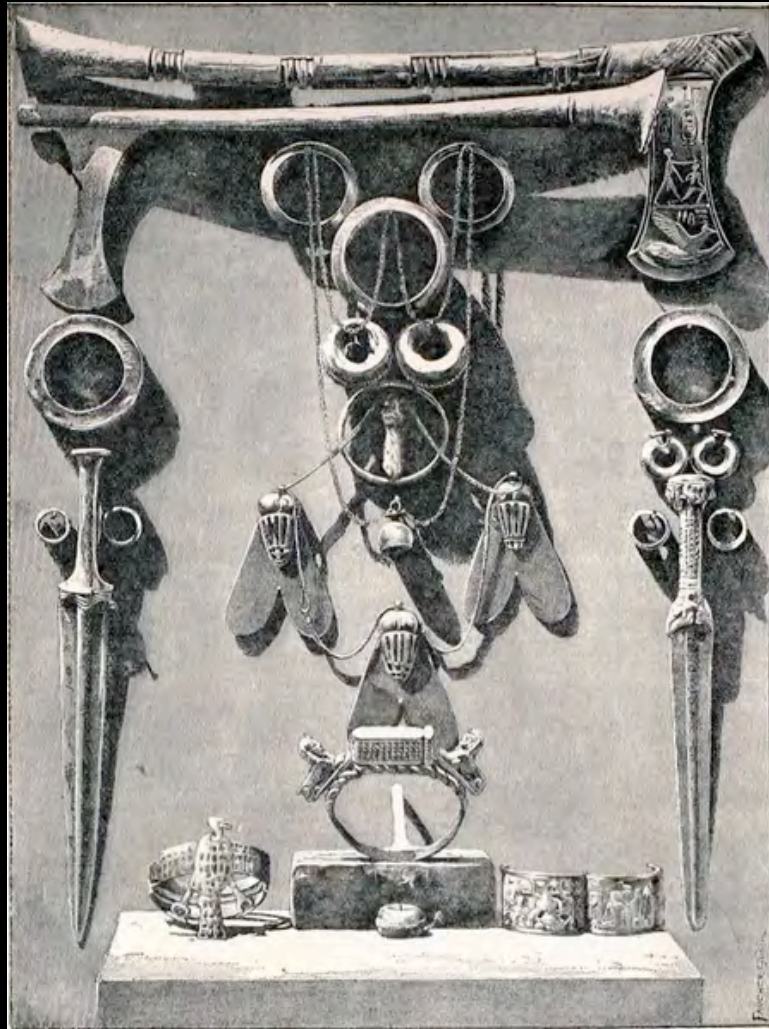
I went north because I was strong (enough) to attack the Asiatics through the command of Amun, the just of counsels. My valiant army was in front of me like a blast of fire. The troops of the Madjai were on the upper part of our cabins, to seek out the Asiatics and to push back their positions. East and west had their fat, and the army foraged for things everywhere. I set out a strong troop of the Madjai, while I was on the day's patrol . . . to him in . . . Teti, the son of Pepi, within Nefrusi. I would not let him escape while I held back the Asiatics who had withstood Egypt. He made Nefrusi the nest of the Asiatics. I spent the night in my boat, with my heart happy.

When day broke, I was on him as if it were a falcon. When the time of breakfast had come, I attacked him. I broke down his walls, I killed his people, and I made his wife come down to the riverbank. My soldiers were as lions are, with their spoil, having serfs, cattle, milk, fat and honey, dividing up their



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

Finishes the war of reunification



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.”



Ahhotep's outer coffin and some of the gold jewelry found on her body.

Jewelry from the tomb of Ahhotep







Excerpts from autobiography of Ahmose son of Ibana



“I followed the sovereign (Ahmose) 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.”

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.”





Fortifications and palace
at Deir el-Ballas

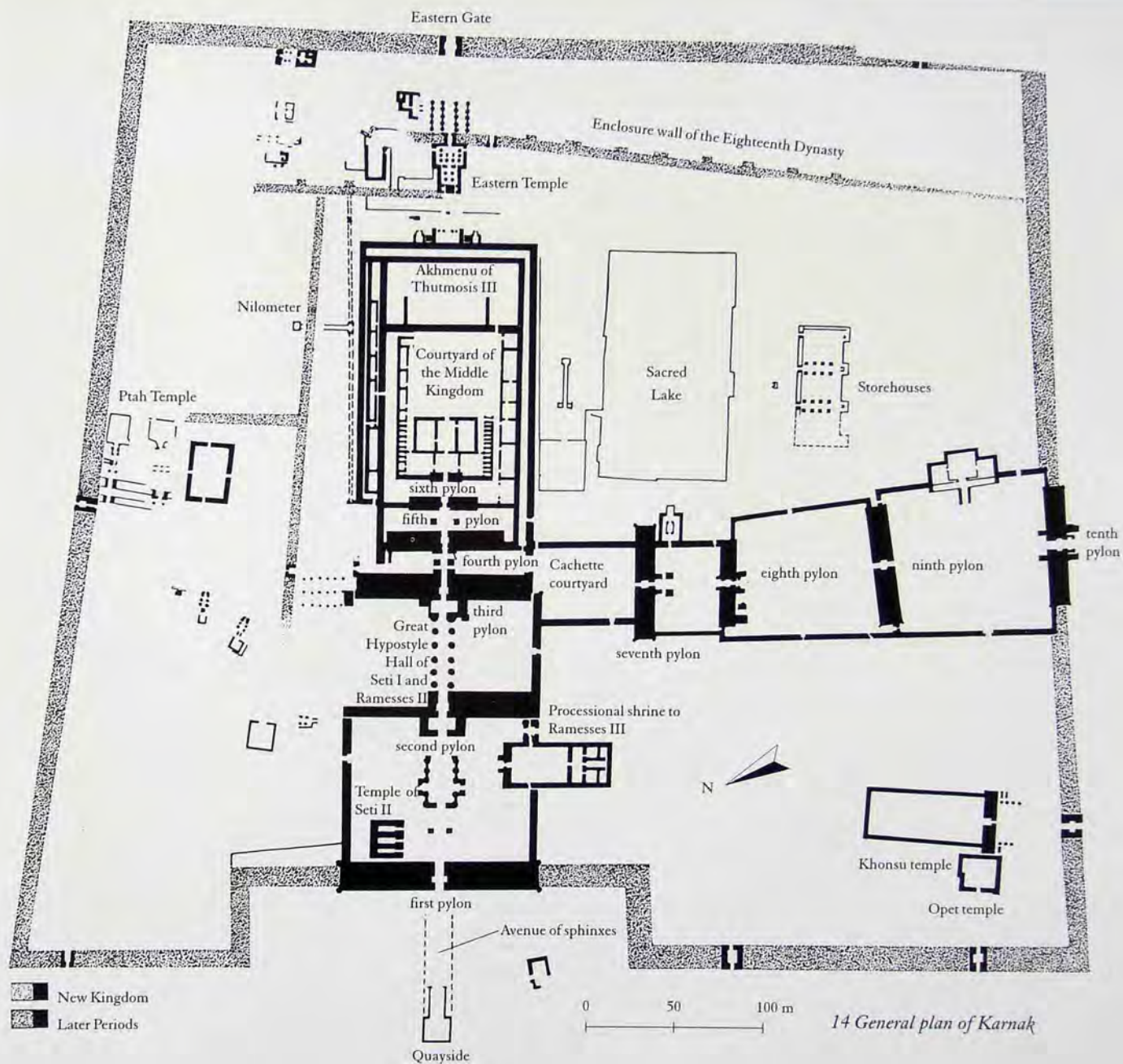
Kingship in the 18th Dynasty: themes

Royal women

Karnak and other temples

Warfare and international relations





Early New Kingdom Chronology

18th Dynasty:

Early 18th Dynasty

Ahmose-Hatshepsut/Thutmose III

reunification of Egypt, reconquest of Nubia, establishment of Asitatic Empire



Mid-18th Dynasty

Amenhotep II-Amenhotep III

peace, prosperity, monumental building projects in Egypt and Nubia



Amarna Period

Amenhotep IV/Akhenaten-Smenkhare

religious “revolution”, establishment of new political capital, shifting balance of power in Asia



Late 18th Dynasty/Post Amarna Period

Tutankhamun-Horemheb

return to religious orthodoxy, end of the 18th Dynasty royal family, reemphasis on militarism



Royal women in Ahmose's reign: The ancestors



Burial of Ahhotep by
Ahmose (her son)



Stela for Tetisheri erected by
Ahmose (her grandson) at Abydos



Ahmose-Nefertari, wife of Ahmose
First "God's Wife of Amun"

Warfare in the reign of Ahmose: reunification and beyond

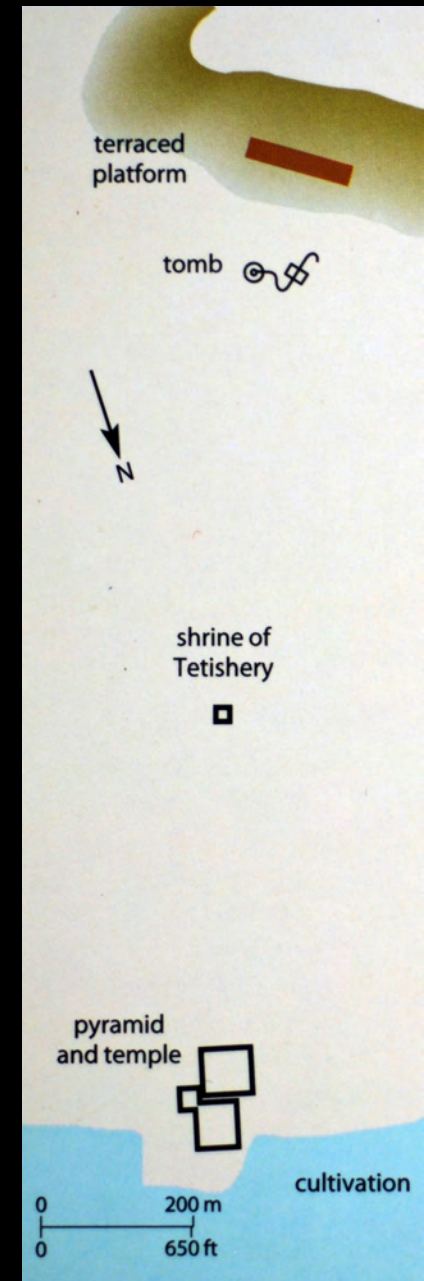
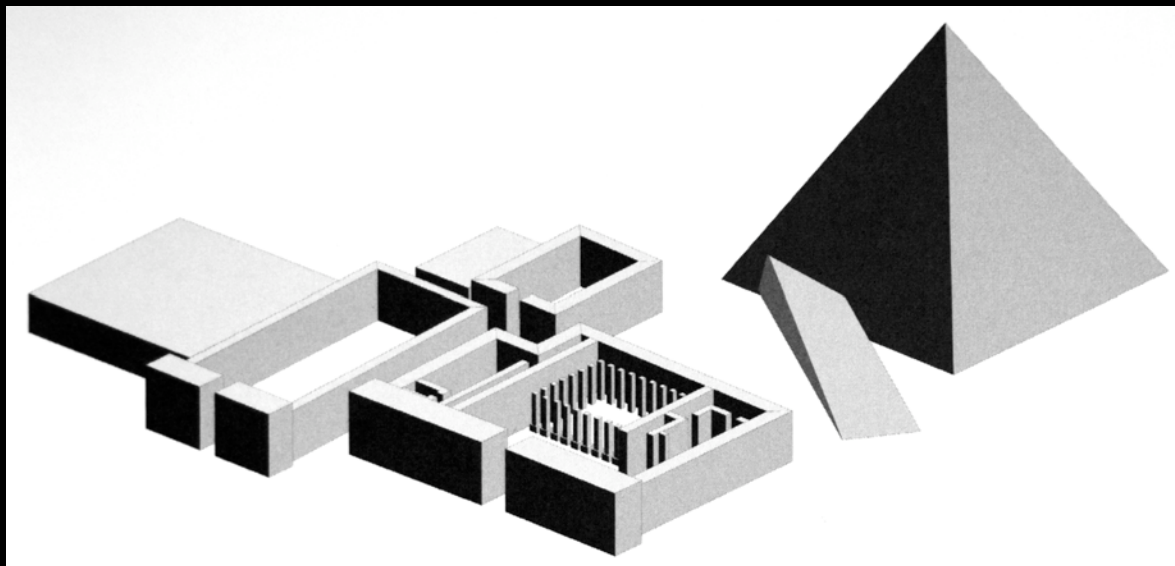
More from Ahmose son of Abana from the reign of Ahmose

“Now when his majesty 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 valour and victory. He had conquered southerners, northerners.

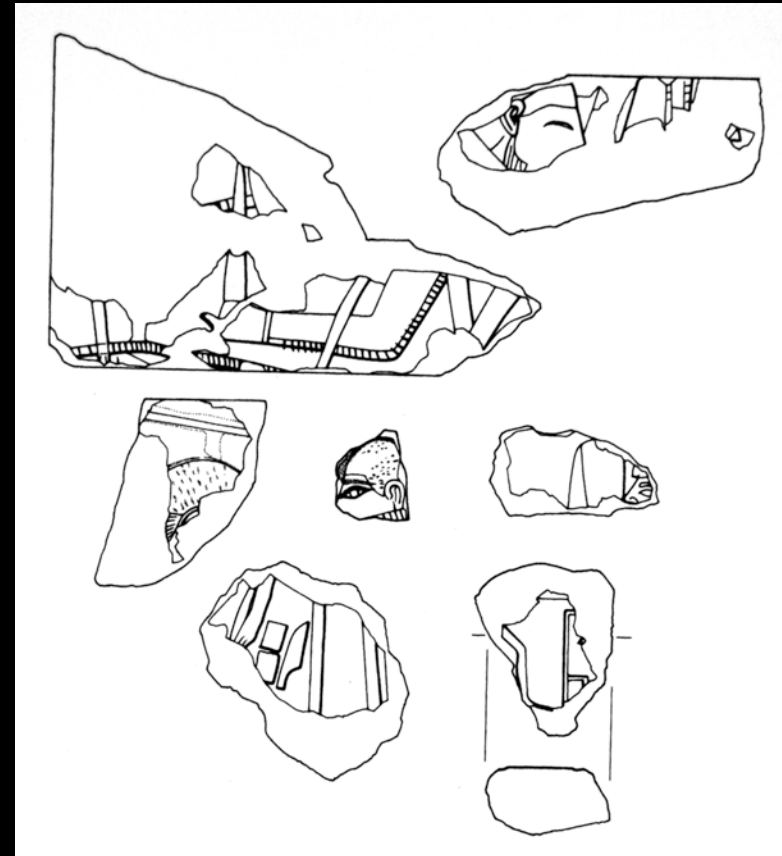
Then Aata came to the South. His fate brought on his doom. The gods of Upper Egypt grasped him. He was found by his majesty at Tent-taa. His majesty carried him off as a living captive, and all his people as booty. I brought two young warriors as captives from the ship of Aata. Then I was given five persons and portions of land amounting to five arurae in my town. The same was done for the whole crew.

Then came that foe named Tetian. He had gathered the malcontents to himself. His majesty slew him; his troop was wiped out. Then I was given three persons and five arura of land in my town.”

Ahmose Pyramid complex at Abydos



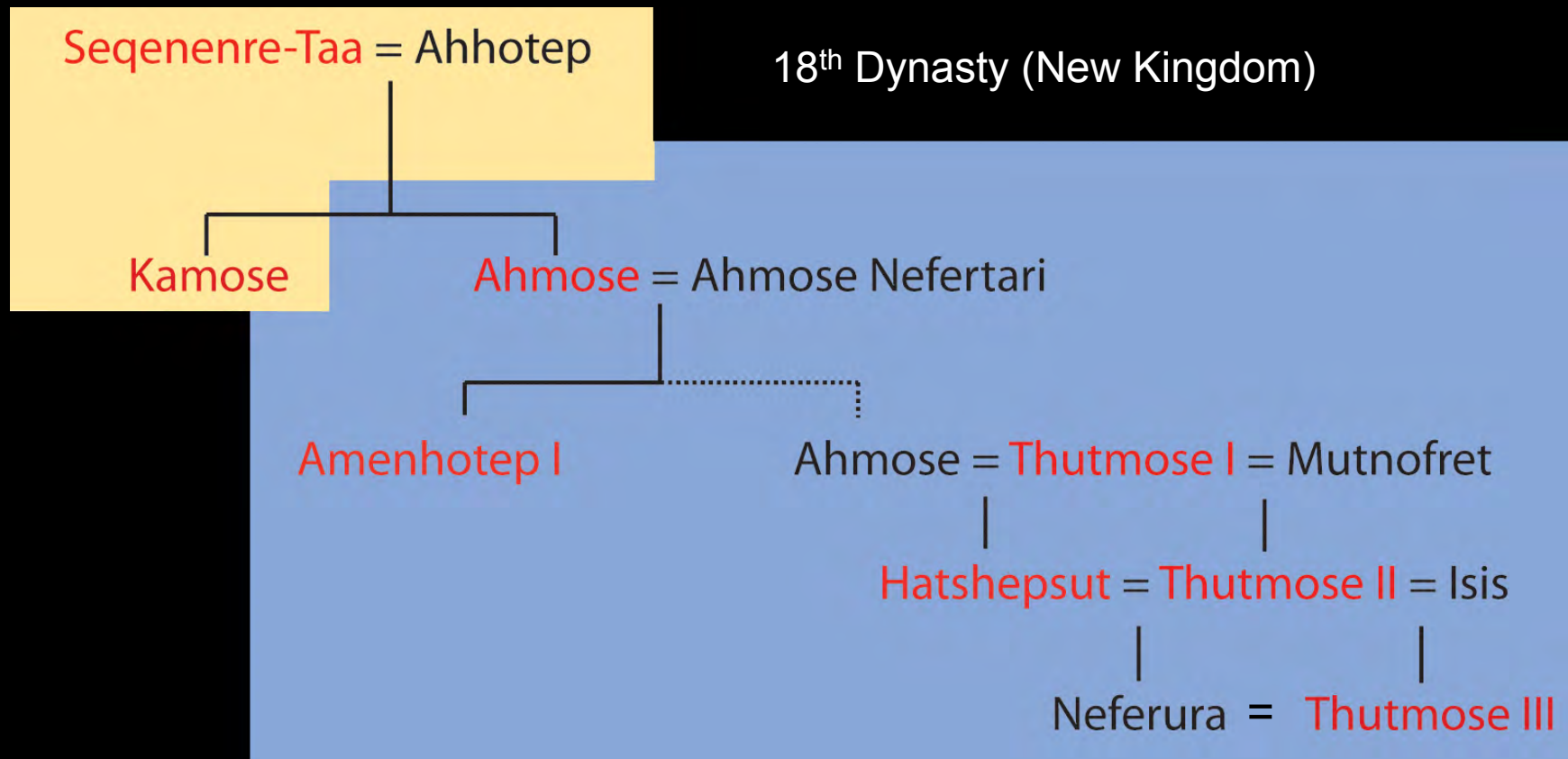




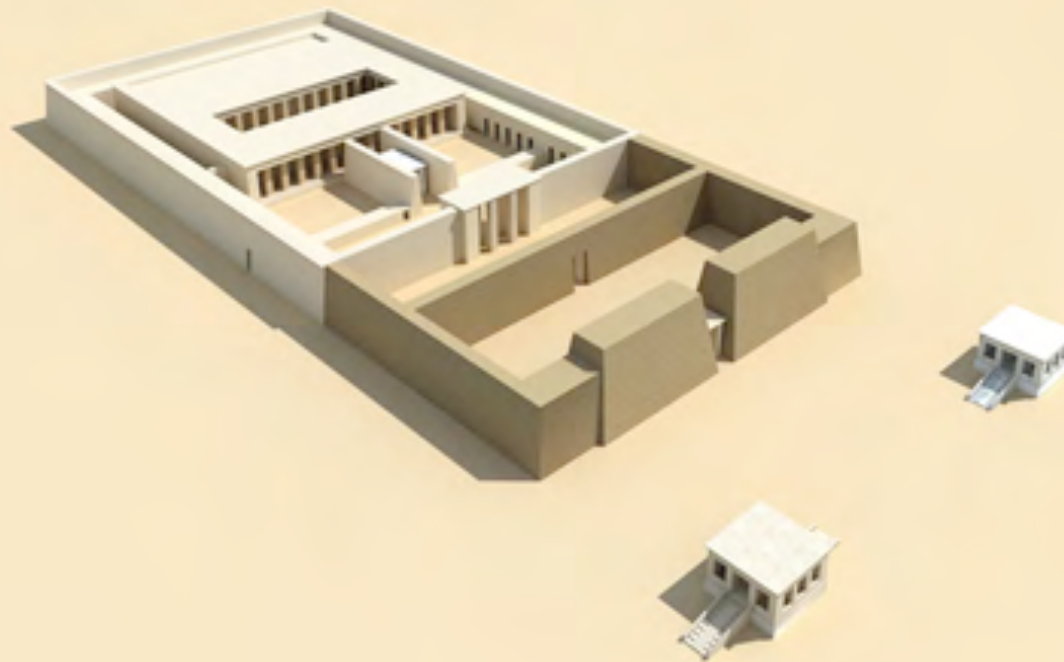
Fragments of war-related reliefs
from Ahmose's mortuary temple
at Abydos

Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

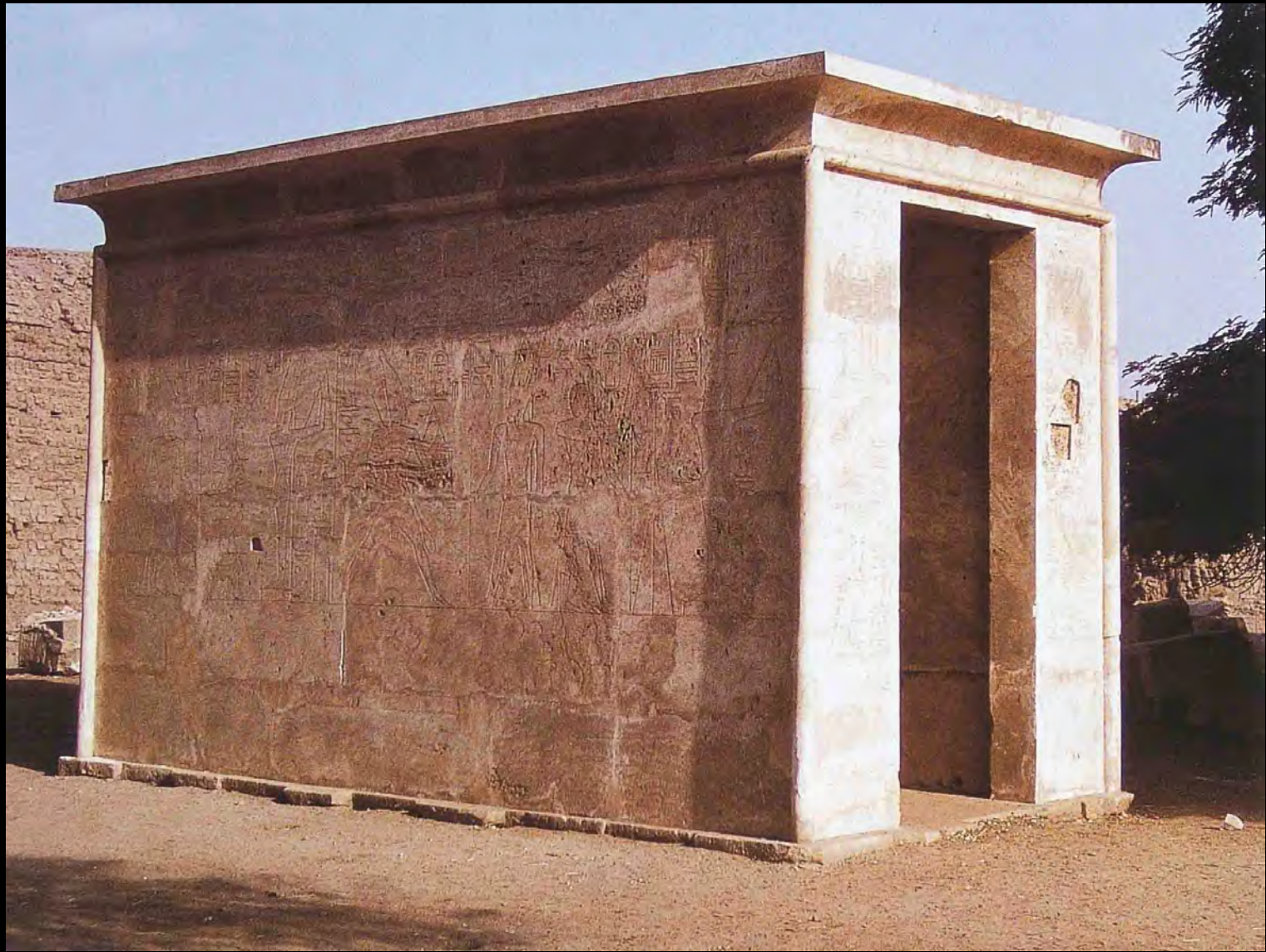
17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)

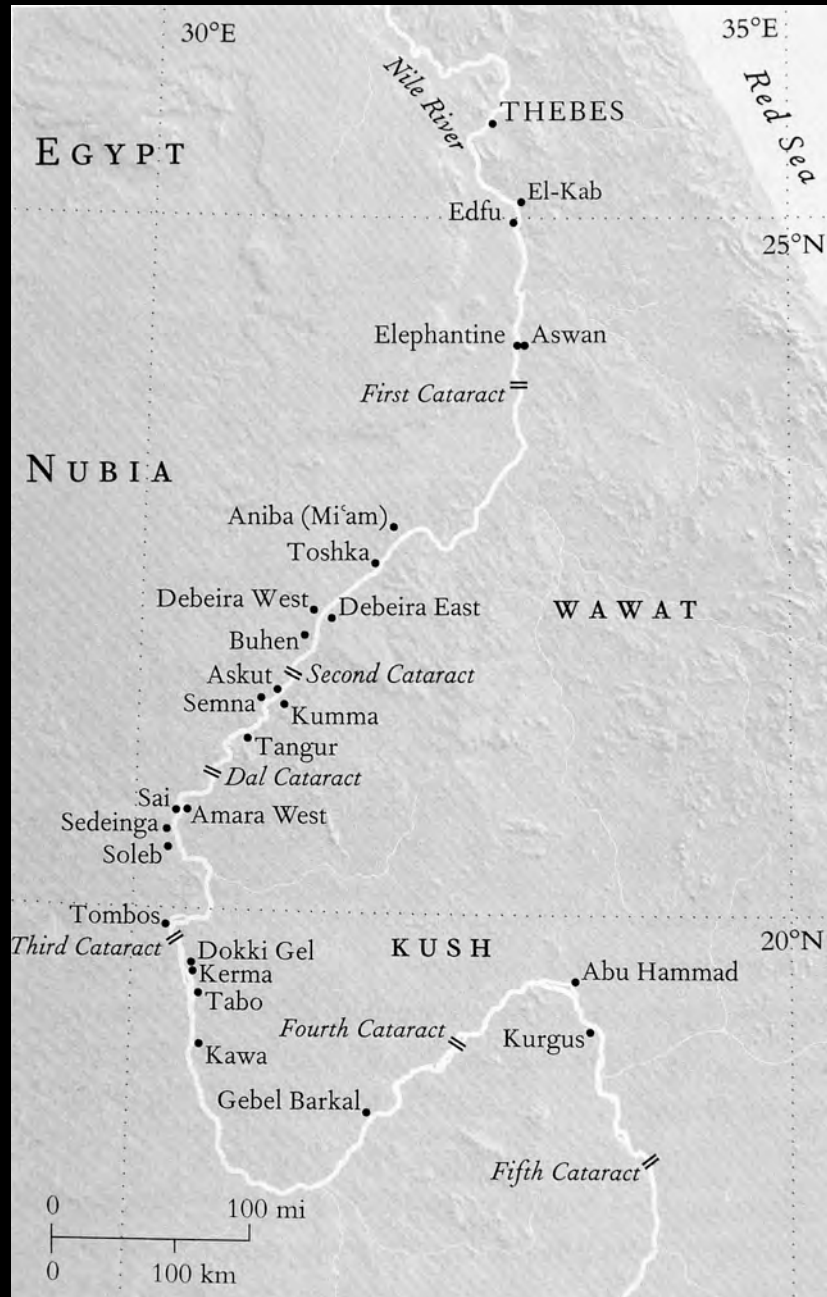


Amenhotep I at Karnak



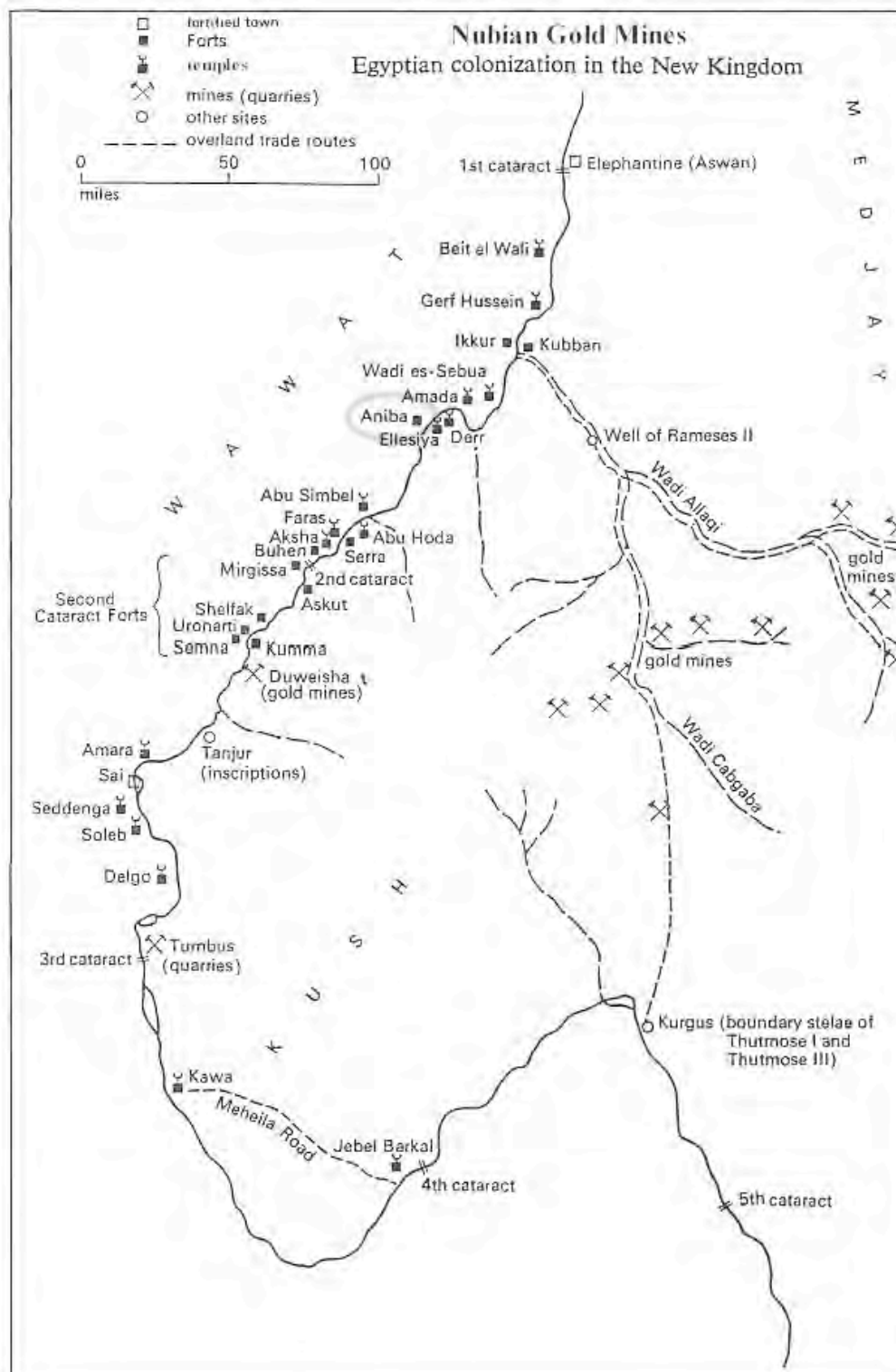






Amenhotep I statue from Sai Island



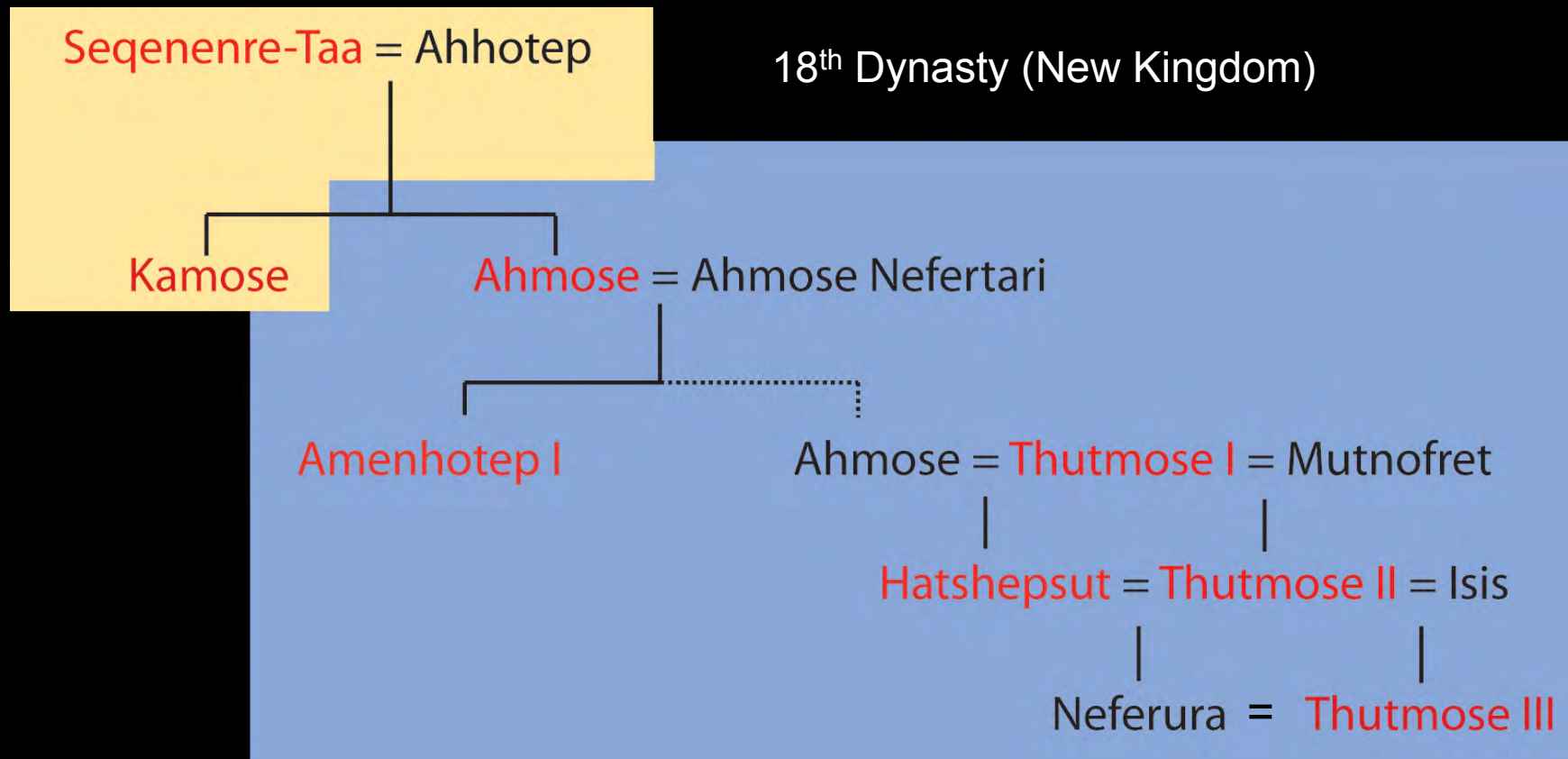


Further excerpt from Ahmose son of Ibana:

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.

Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)





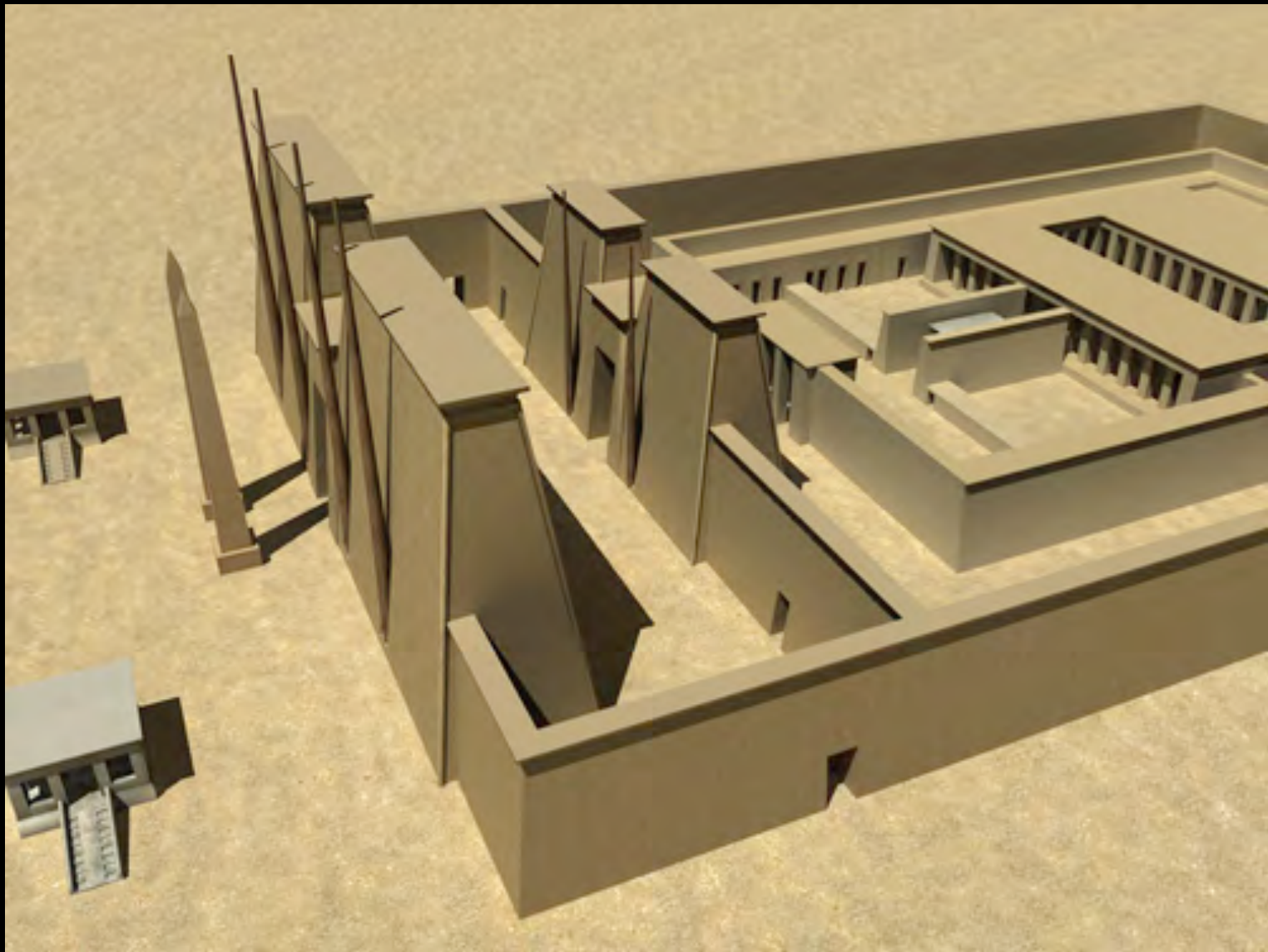
Autobiography of Turi, King's Son of Kush (viceroy) under Thutmose I: the coronation decree

"This royal [decree is brought] to inform you that My Majesty, may he live, prosper and be healthy, has arisen as King of Upper and Lower Egypt upon the Horus throne of the living, with no equal in eternity. My titulary has been composed as:

'Horus Mighty Bull, Beloved of Truth, He of the Two Ladies, Risen with the fiery serpent, Great of Strength, Horus of Gold, Perfect of Years. He who makes hearts live, King of Upper and Lower Egypt Aakheperkara Son of Ra Thutmose living forever and eternity.'

Now you are to have divine offerings presented to the temples of the Southern Reach of Elephantine in doing what is praised upon the life-prosperity-health of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Aakheperkara given life, and you are to have oaths taken in the name of My Majesty, may he live, prosper and be healthy, born of the King's Mother Seniseneb, in health. This is sent to inform you of this, and that the Royal domain flourishes and prospers.

Year 1, month 3 of winter, day 21, day of the feast of the coronation."





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

Then his majesty (Thutmosis 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 Thutmosis 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.

