

What are themes of the early 18th
Dynasty?

What should we look for when
approaching reigns?



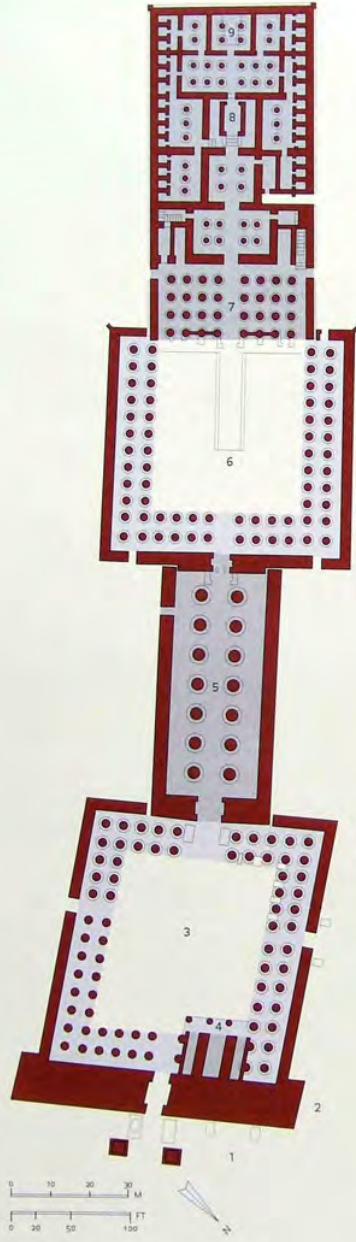
How are kings and kingship defined in the early 18th Dynasty?



What is the military position of Egypt in the early 18th Dynasty?



Luxor
Temple

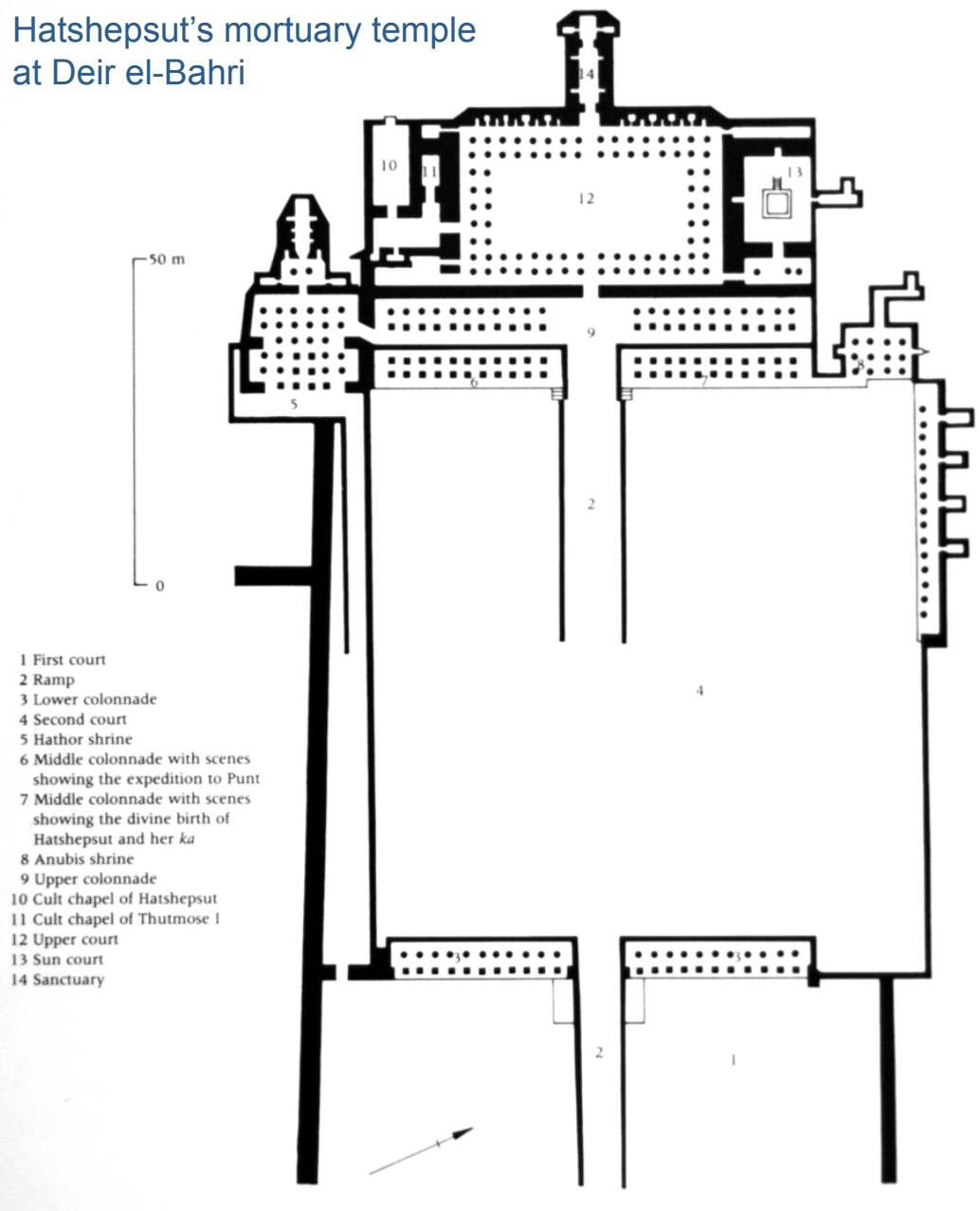


How are the gods accommodated in the early 18th Dynasty?

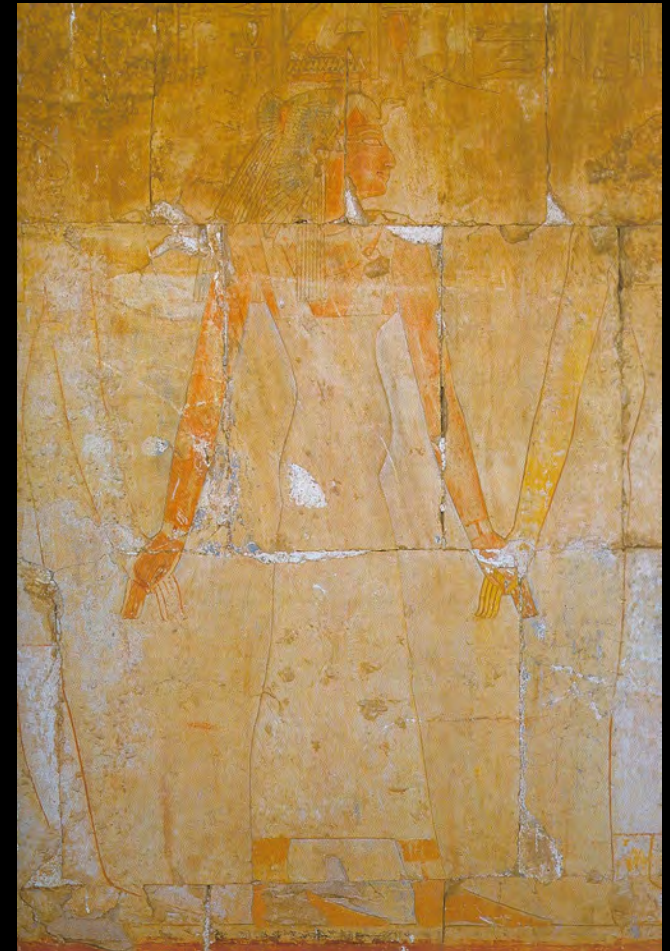
Karnak Temple

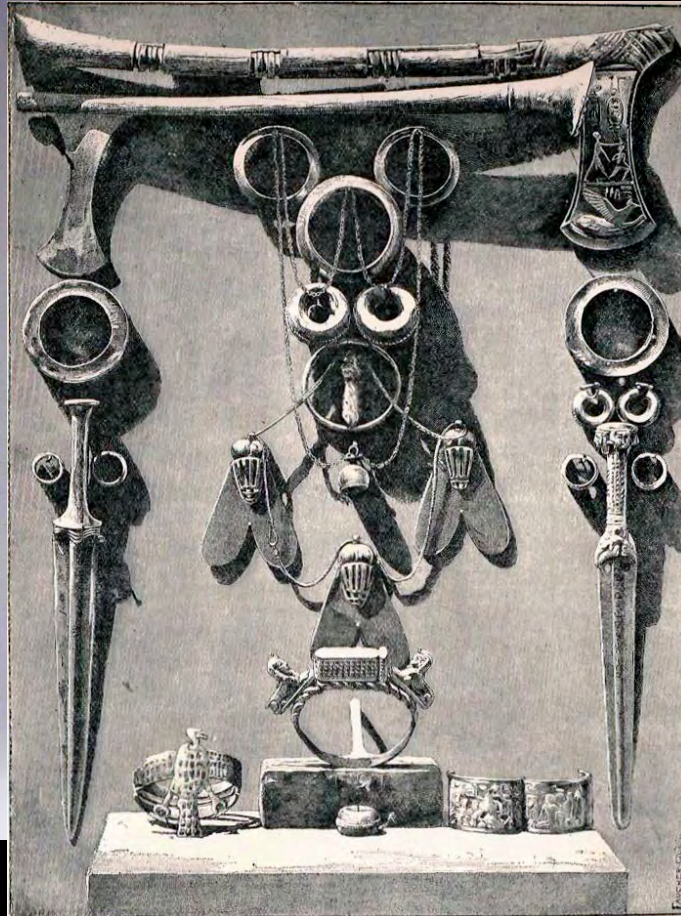


Hatshepsut's mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahri



What is the relationship
between kingship and
divinity in the early 18th
Dynasty?





What roles do royal women play in the early 18th Dynasty?

Themes for studying 18th Dynasty:

Kingship: builder, warrior, connected to divine

Military: creation and maintenance of empire

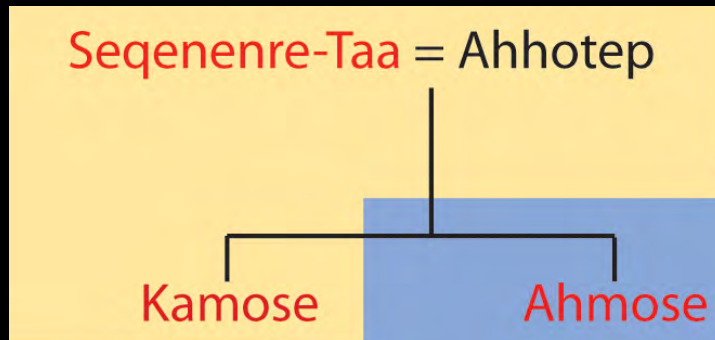
Religion: temples as major recipients of both the building impulse and the loot of war; become part and parcel of the refinement of the definition of kingship

Royal women: individual women, offices held by women

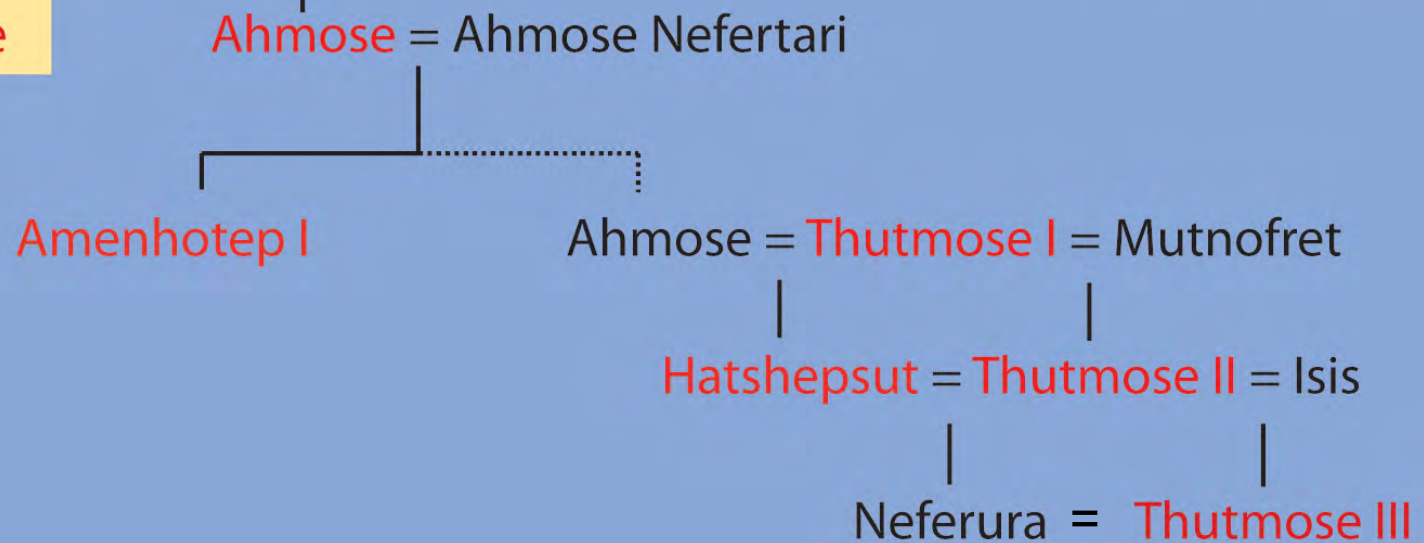
Non-royal part of the equation: government and the relations between bureaucrats and royalty; religious role of private individuals

Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)



18th Dynasty (New Kingdom)



Red indicates people who ruled as kings

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"

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.

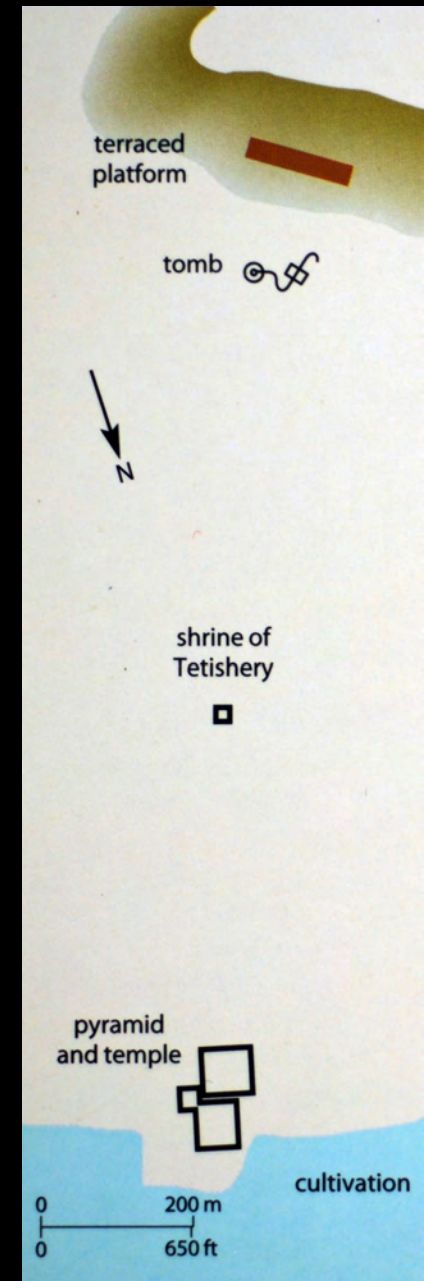
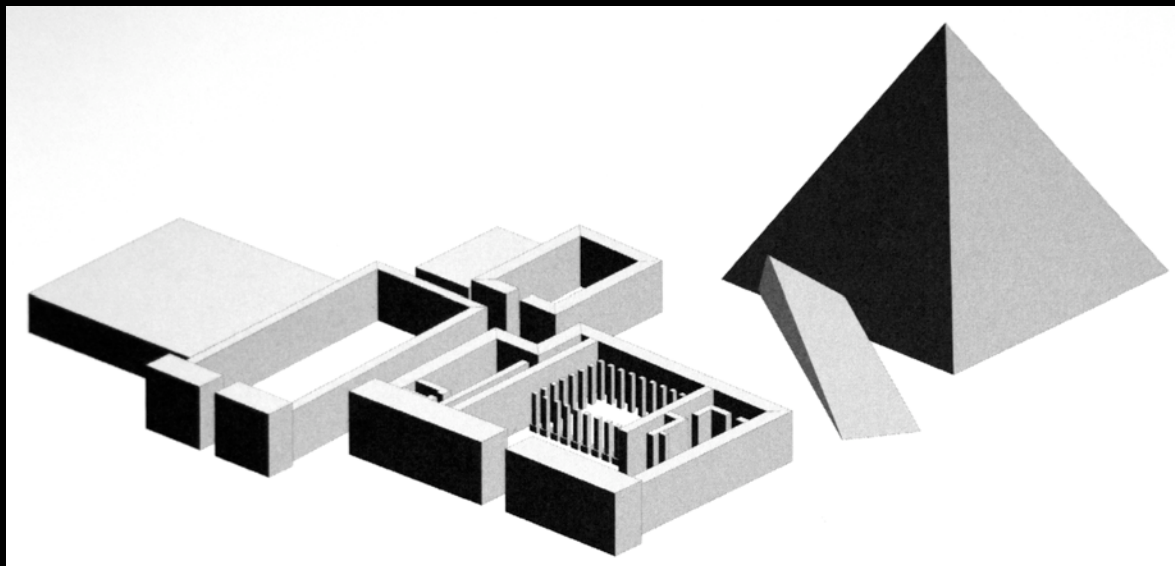
Then Aata came to the South. His fate brought on his doom. The gods of Upper Egypt grasped him. He was found by his majesty at Tent-taa. His majesty carried him off as a living captive, and all his people as booty. I brought two young warriors as captives from the ship of Aata. Then I was given five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

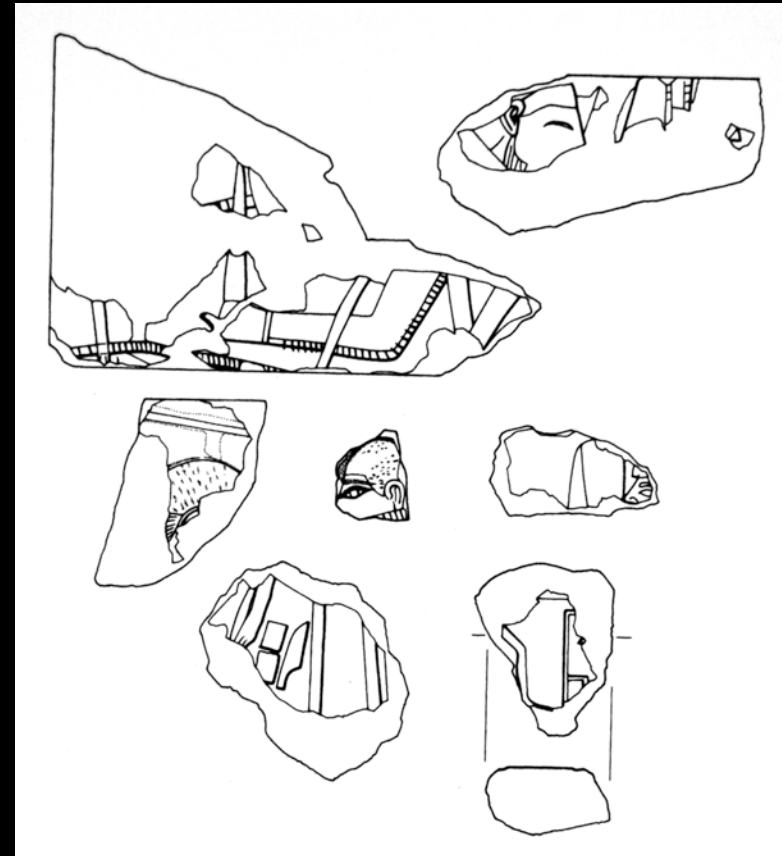
Then came that foe named Tetian. He had gathered the malcontents to himself. His majesty slew him; his troop was wiped out. Then I was given three persons and five arura of land in my town.”

Ahmose at Abydos



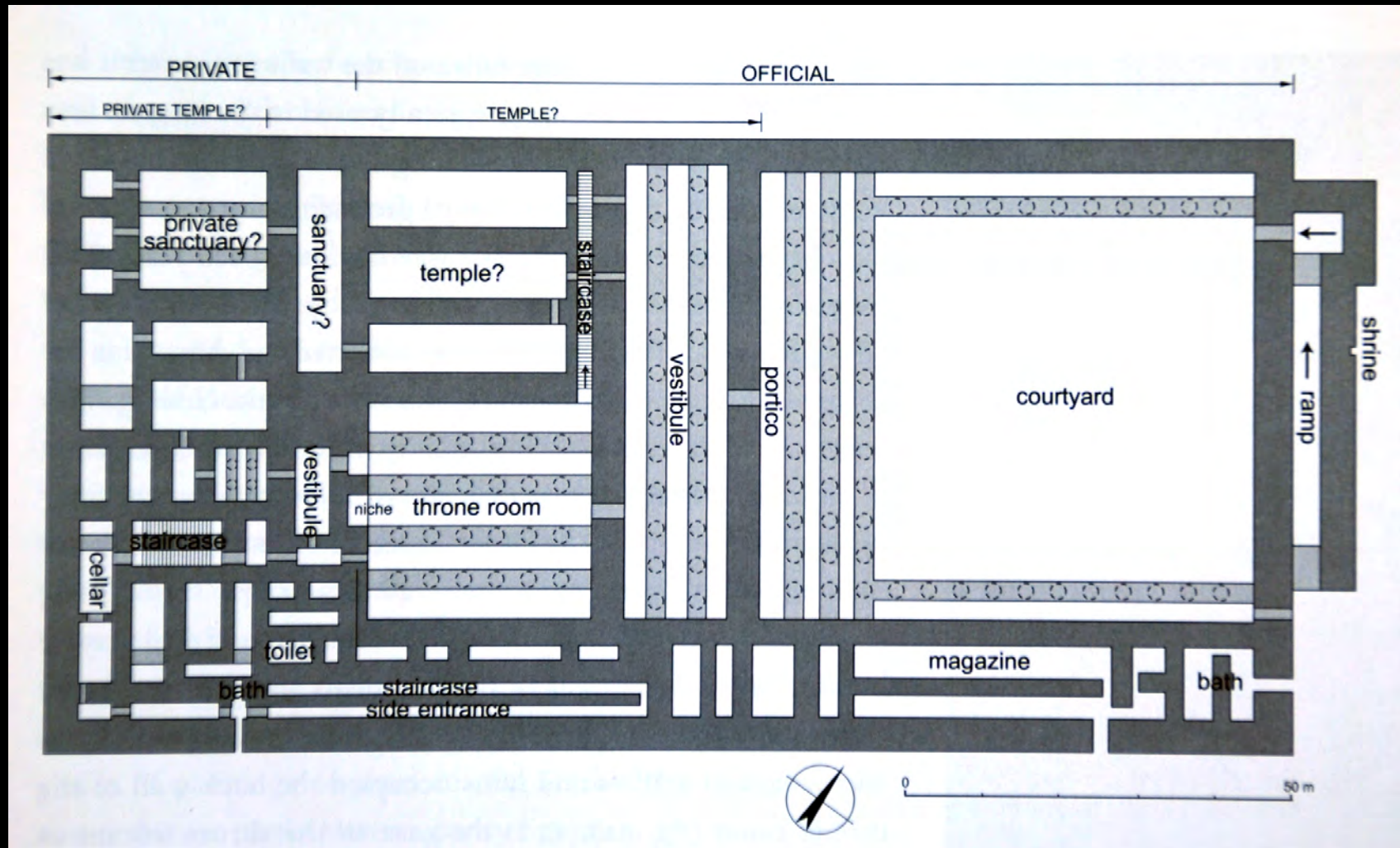
Ahmose Pyramid complex at Abydos

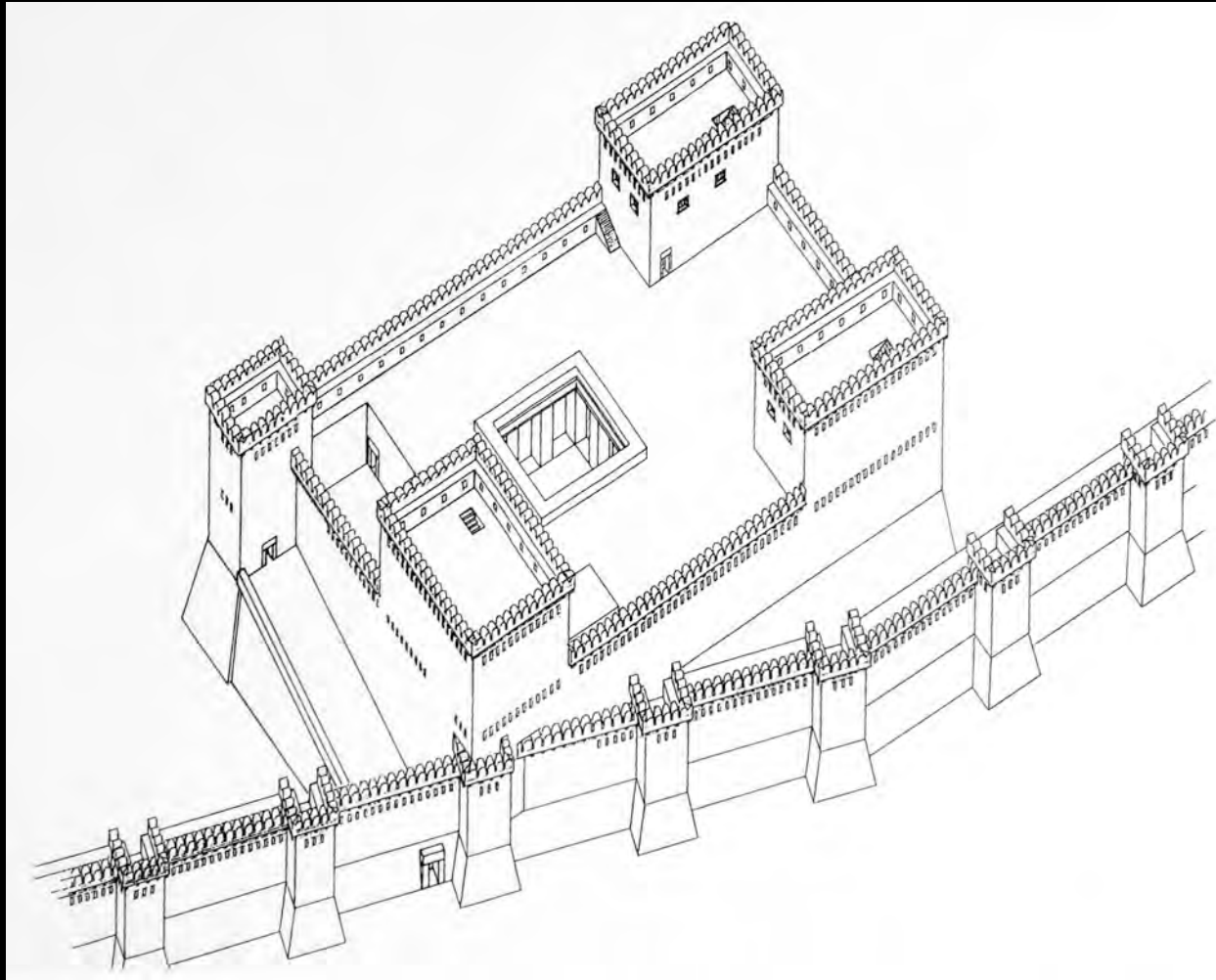




Fragments of war-related reliefs
from Ahmose's mortuary temple
at Abydos

Early 18th Dynasty palaces at Avaris





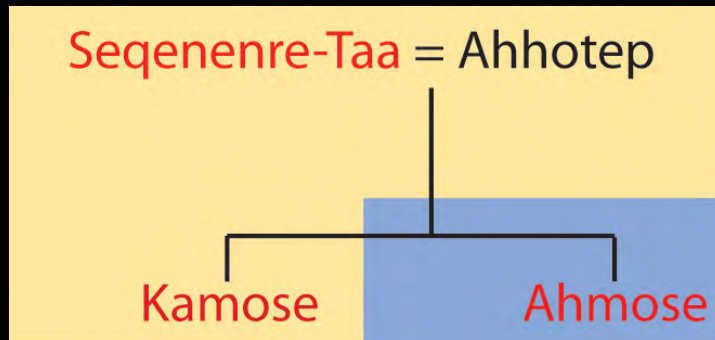
Reconstruction of the early 18th Dynasty fortified palace at Avaris (smack on top of the Hyksos one)



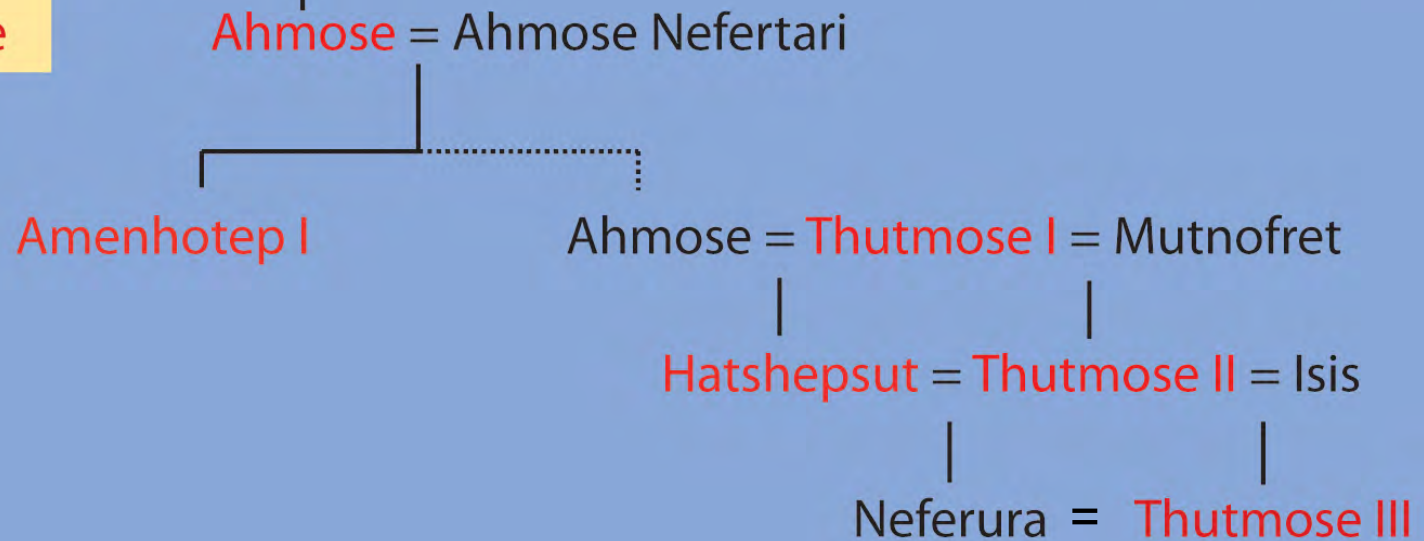
Minoan-style paintings from the early 18th Dynasty palace at Avaris

Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)



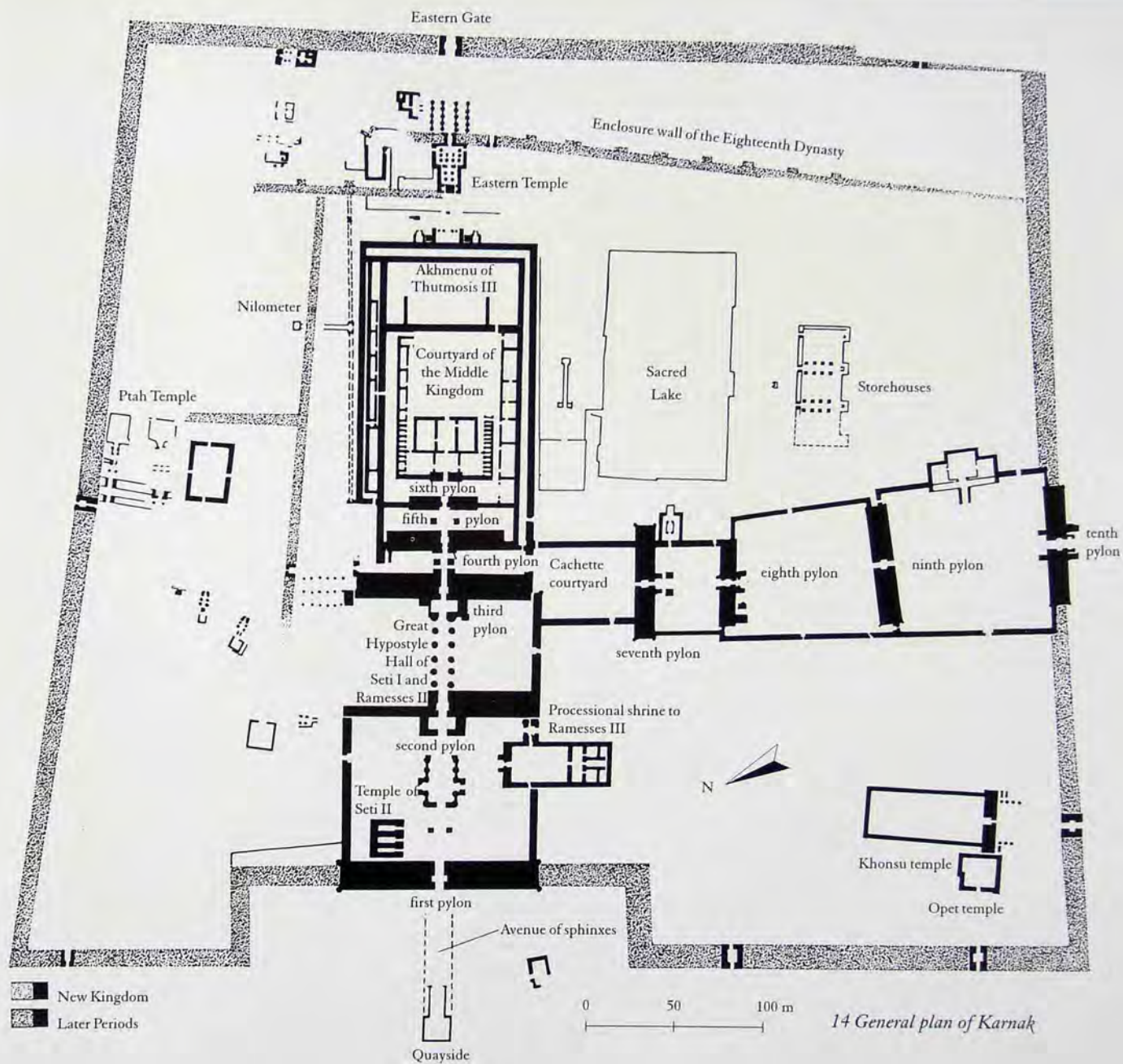
18th Dynasty (New Kingdom)

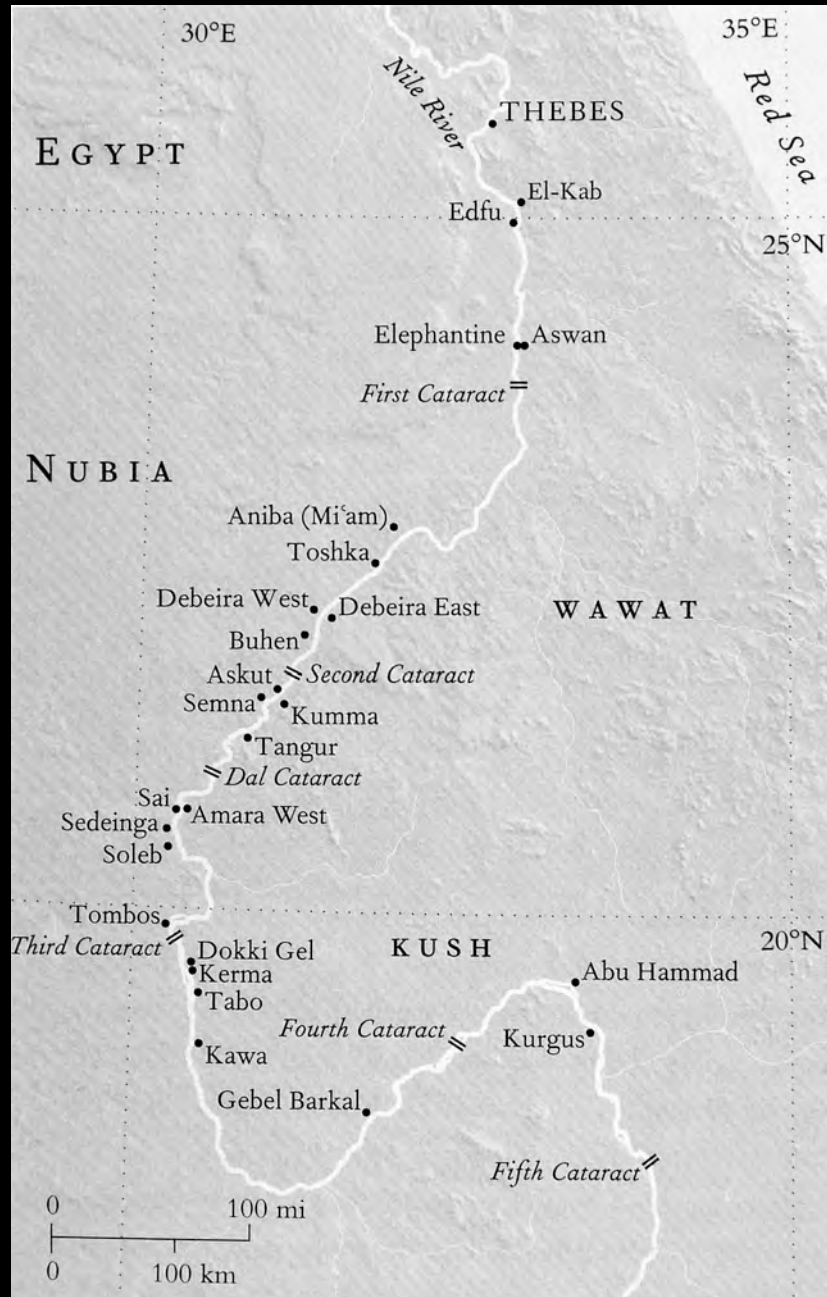


Red indicates people who ruled as kings

Amenhotep I at Karnak

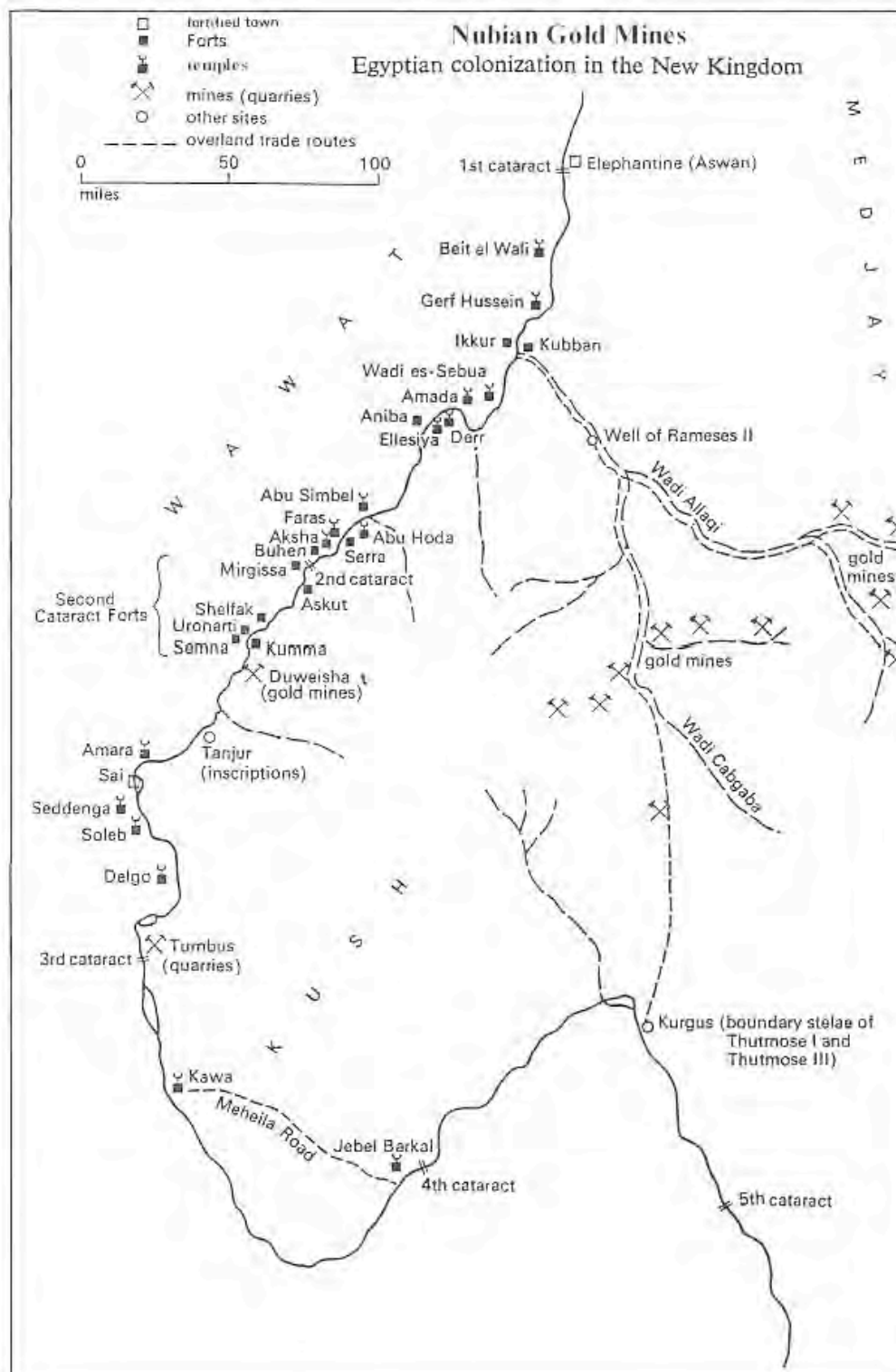






Amenhotep I statue from Sai Island



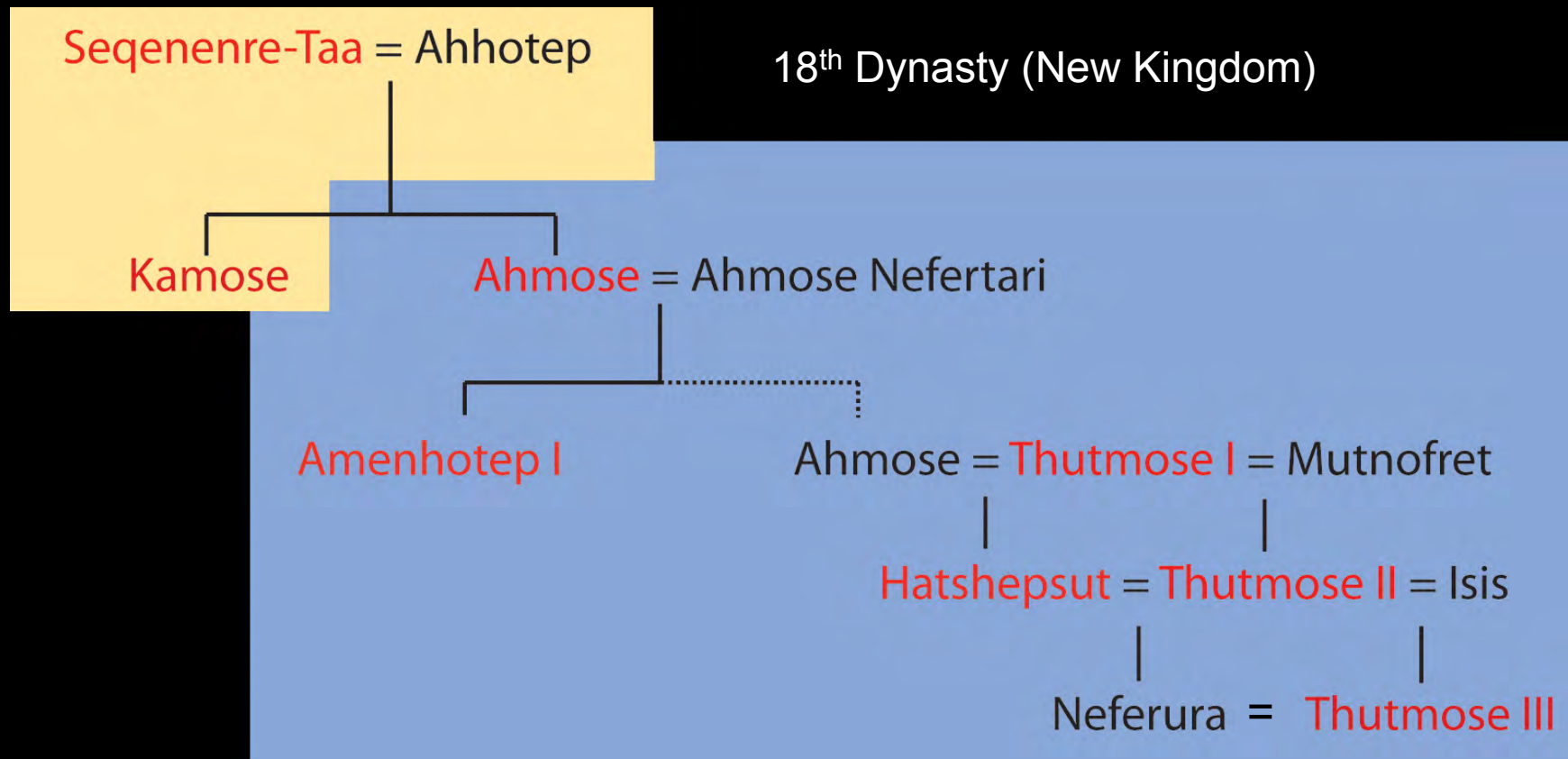


Further excerpt from Ahmose son of Ibana:

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

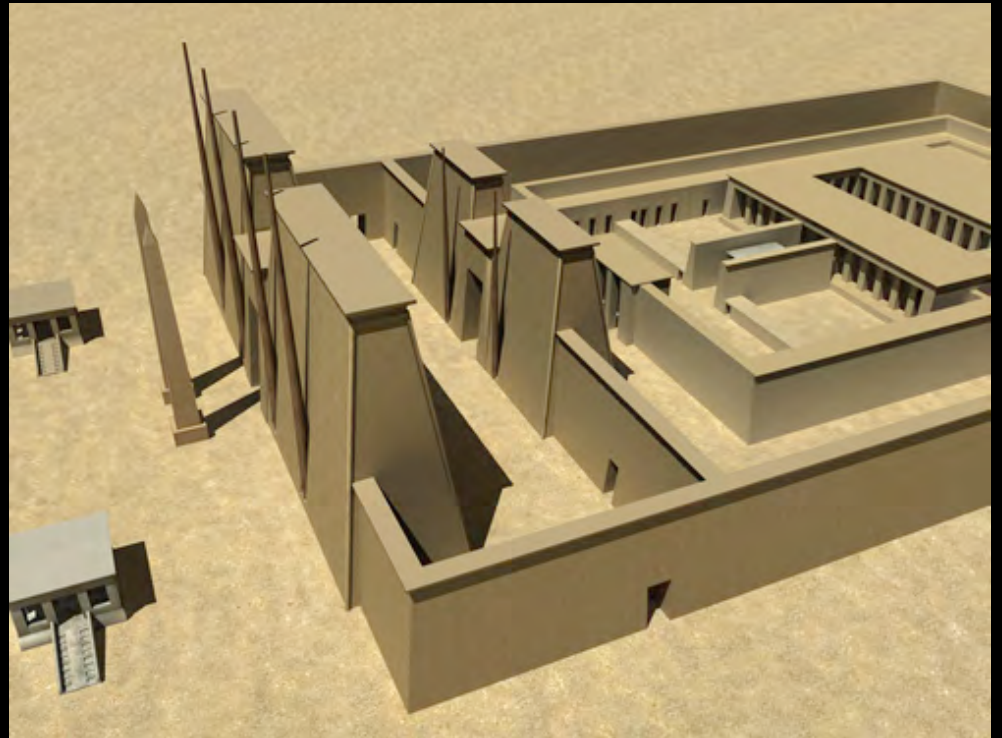
"This royal [decree is brought] to inform you that My Majesty, may he live, prosper and be healthy, has arisen as King of Upper and Lower Egypt upon the Horus throne of the living, with no equal in eternity. My titulary has been composed as:

'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."

Thutmose I at Karnak (added 5th pylon)

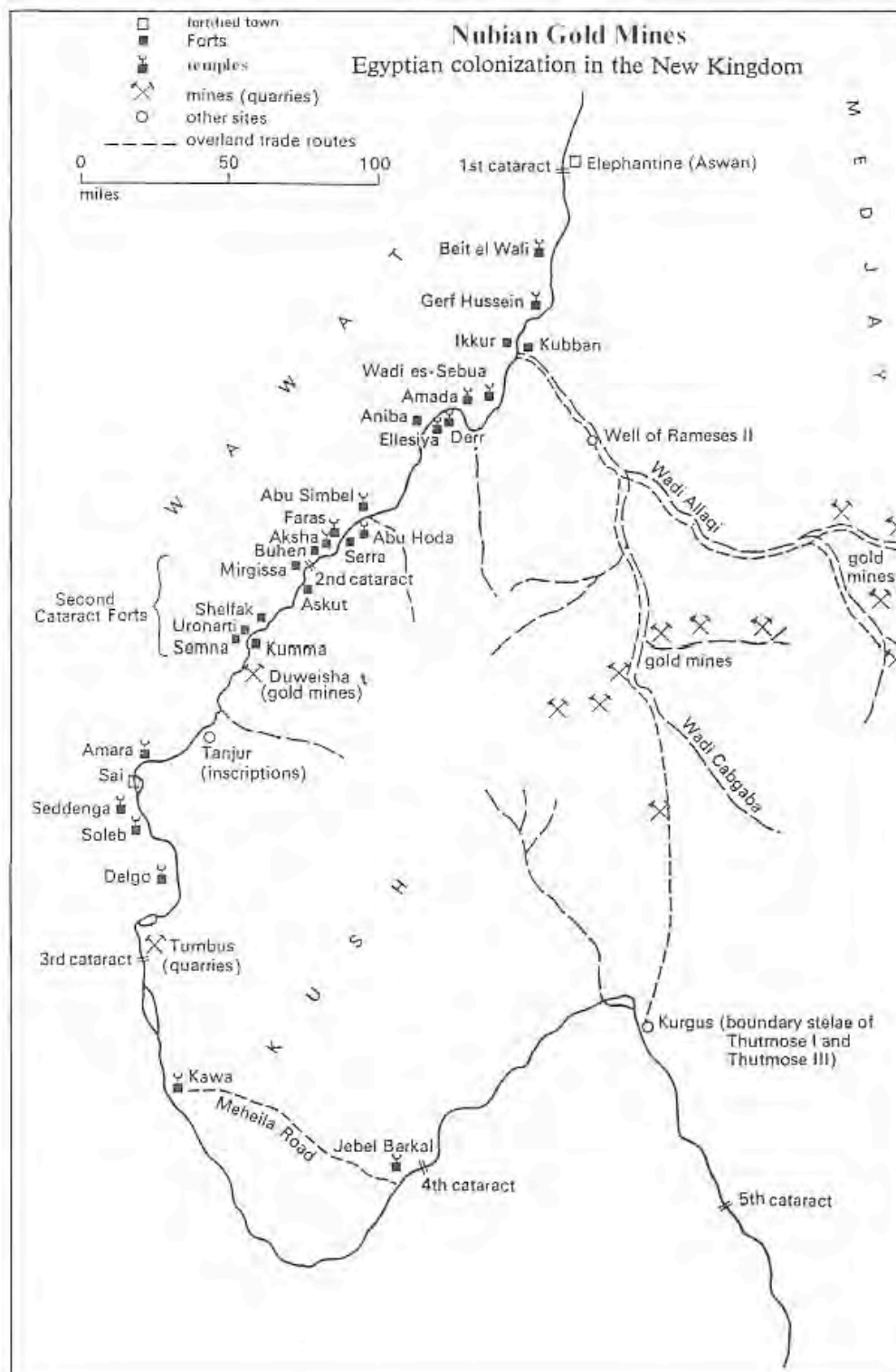


Yet more from Ahmose son of Ibana (it's a long inscription):

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.





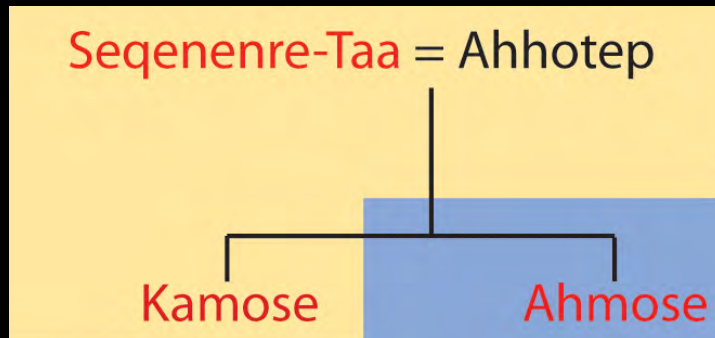


Thutmose II (from a
festival court at Karnak,
and in the flesh)

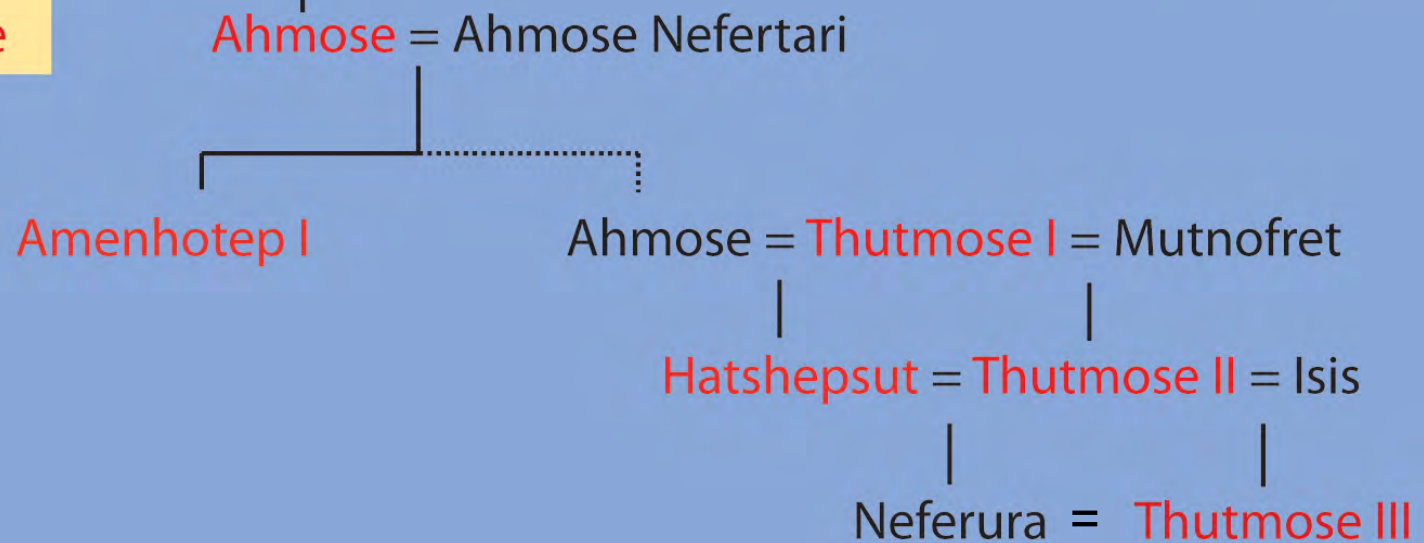


Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)



18th Dynasty (New Kingdom)



Red indicates people who ruled as kings



The accession of Thutmose III

“the God’s Wife Hatshepust executed the affairs of the Two Lands according to her counsels. Egypt worked for her, head bowed, the excellent seed of the god, who came forth from him...”



Hatshepsut:

King's Daughter

King's Sister

King's Great Wife

God's Wife of Amun

Pharaoh





The Living Horus “Mighty of
kas”

Two Ladies “Flourishing in
years”

Gold Horus “Divine of diadems”

Dual King “Maatkare”

Daughter of Re “Hatshepsut
Khenemet-Amun”

who lives forever.

Hatshepsut

Legitimization (?): building program, ancestry

Ceremonial landscape of Thebes

Karnak

Beautiful Feast of the Valley: Deir el-Bah

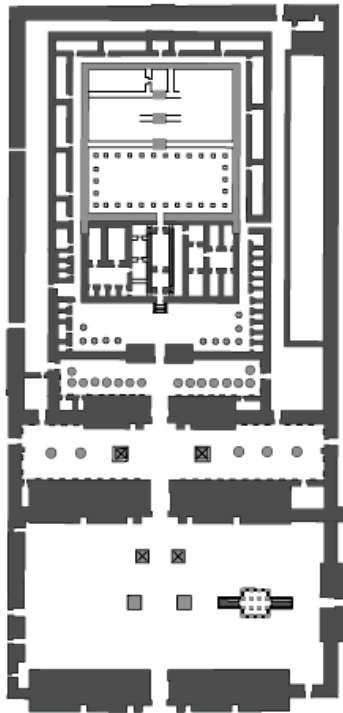
Divine Birth Myth

Opet Festival: Luxor Temple

Medinet Habu



Karnak in the reign of Hatshepsut

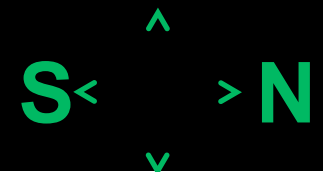
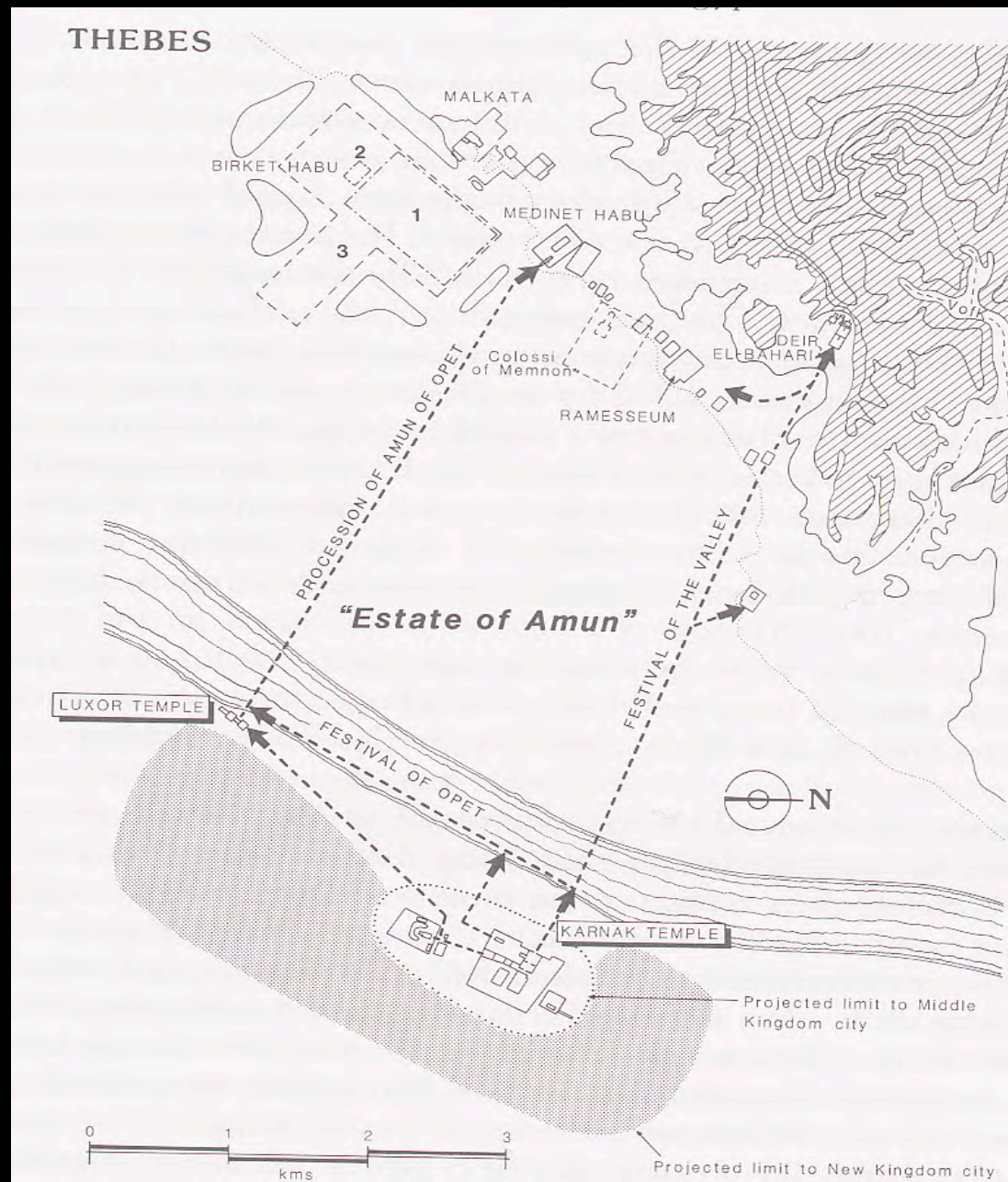


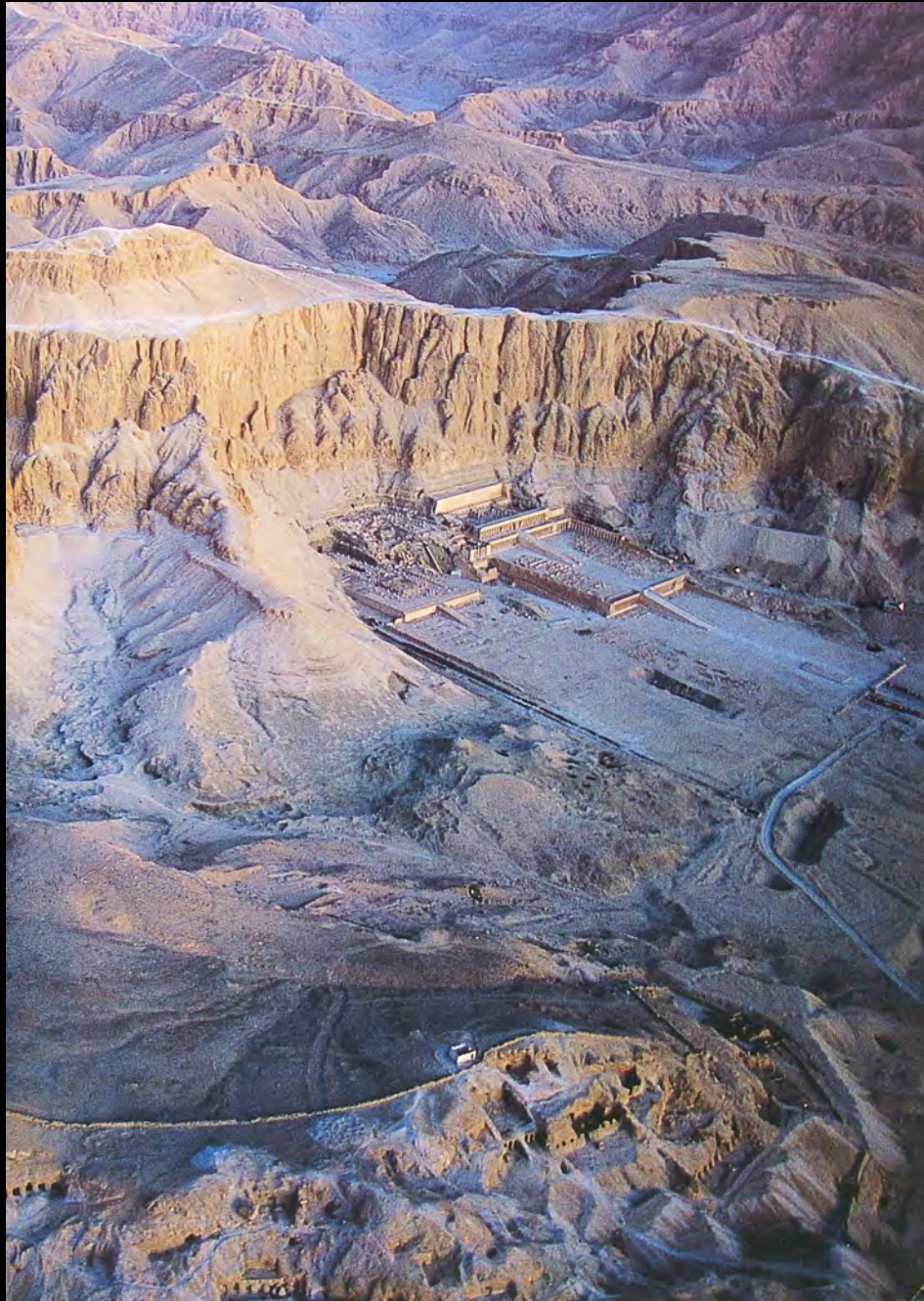


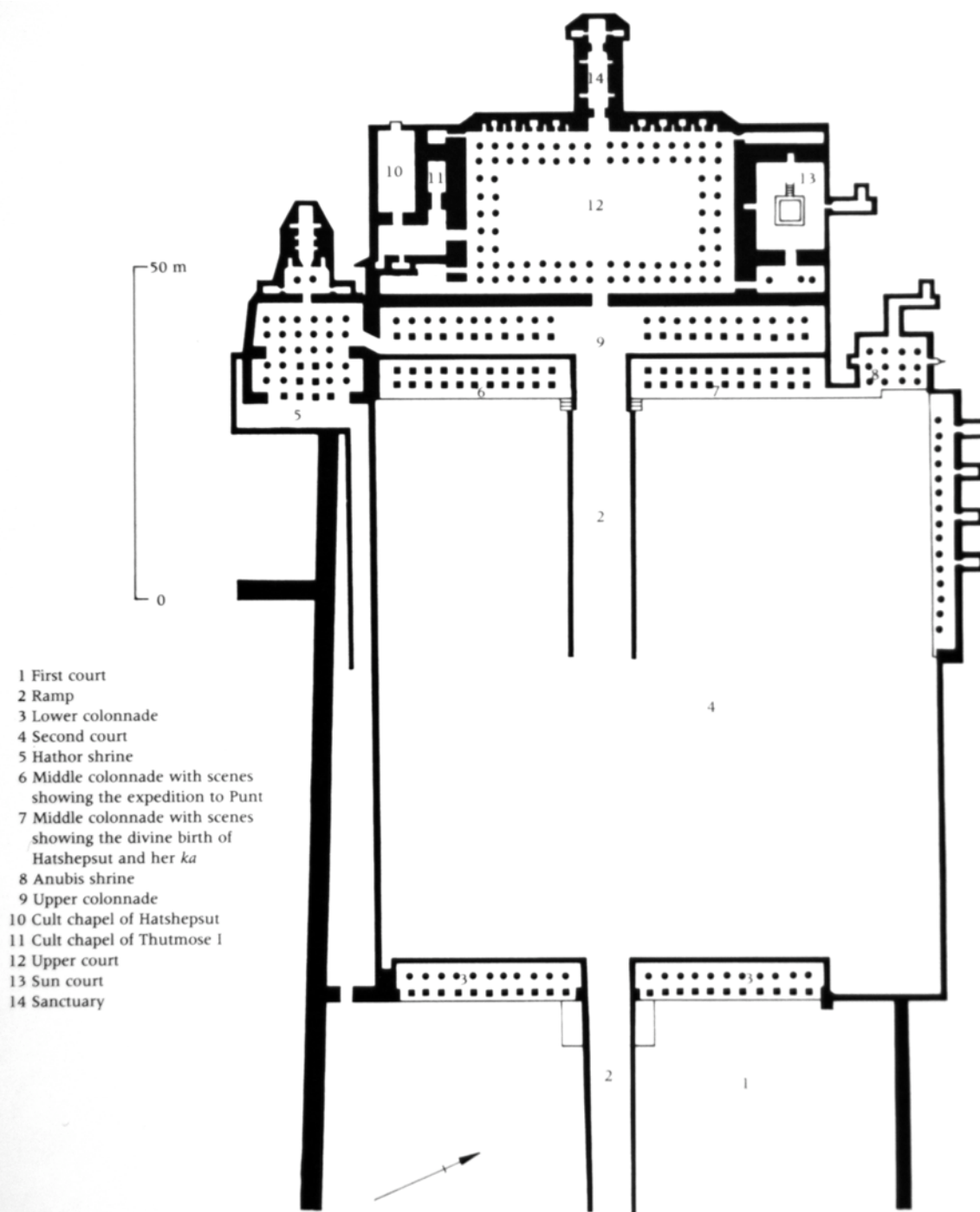
Hatshepsut's Red
Chapel at Karnak









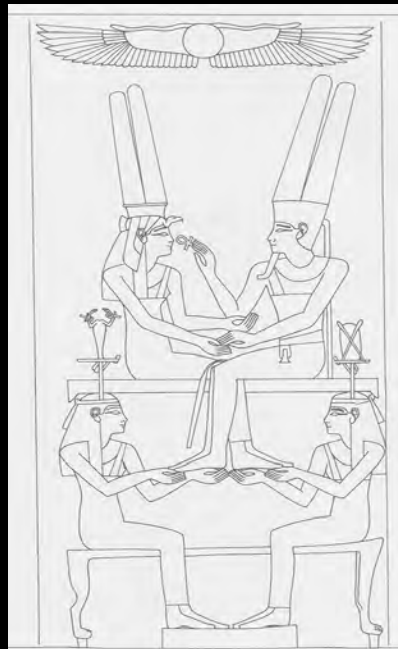
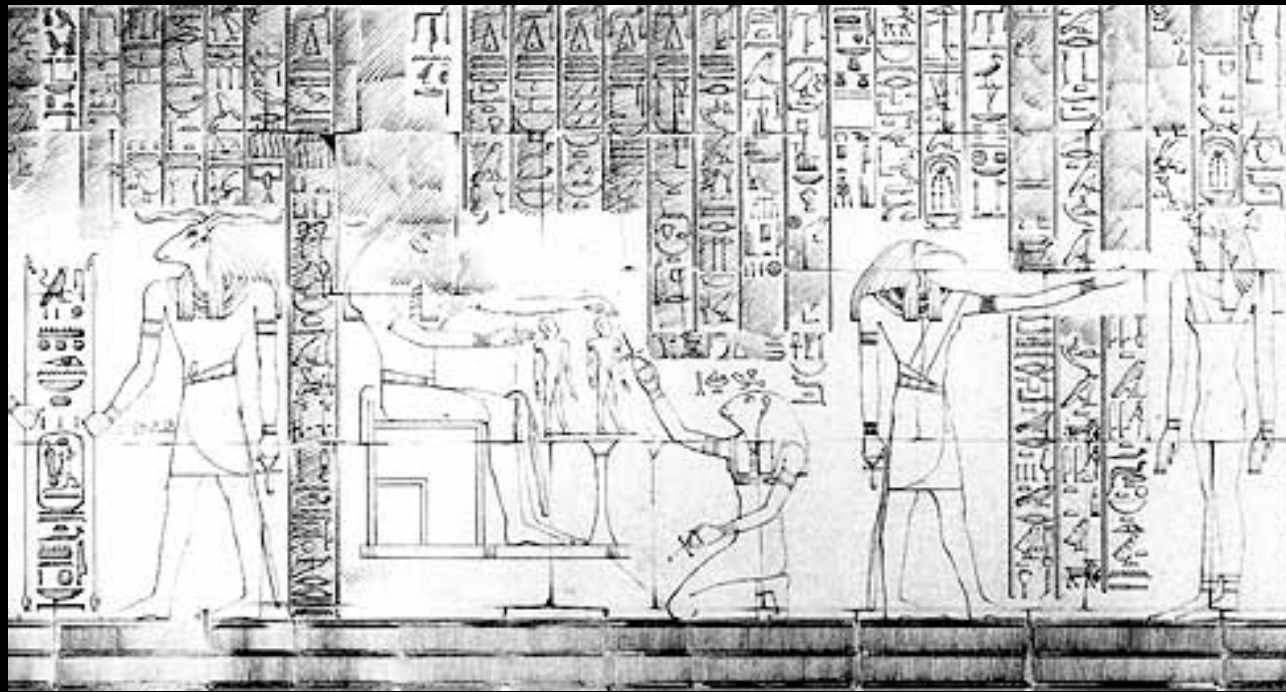




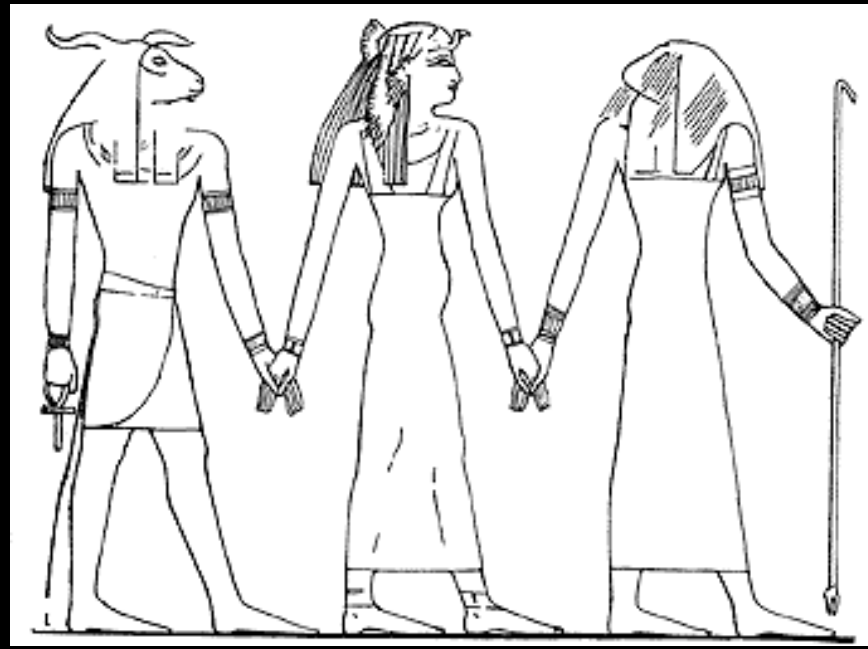








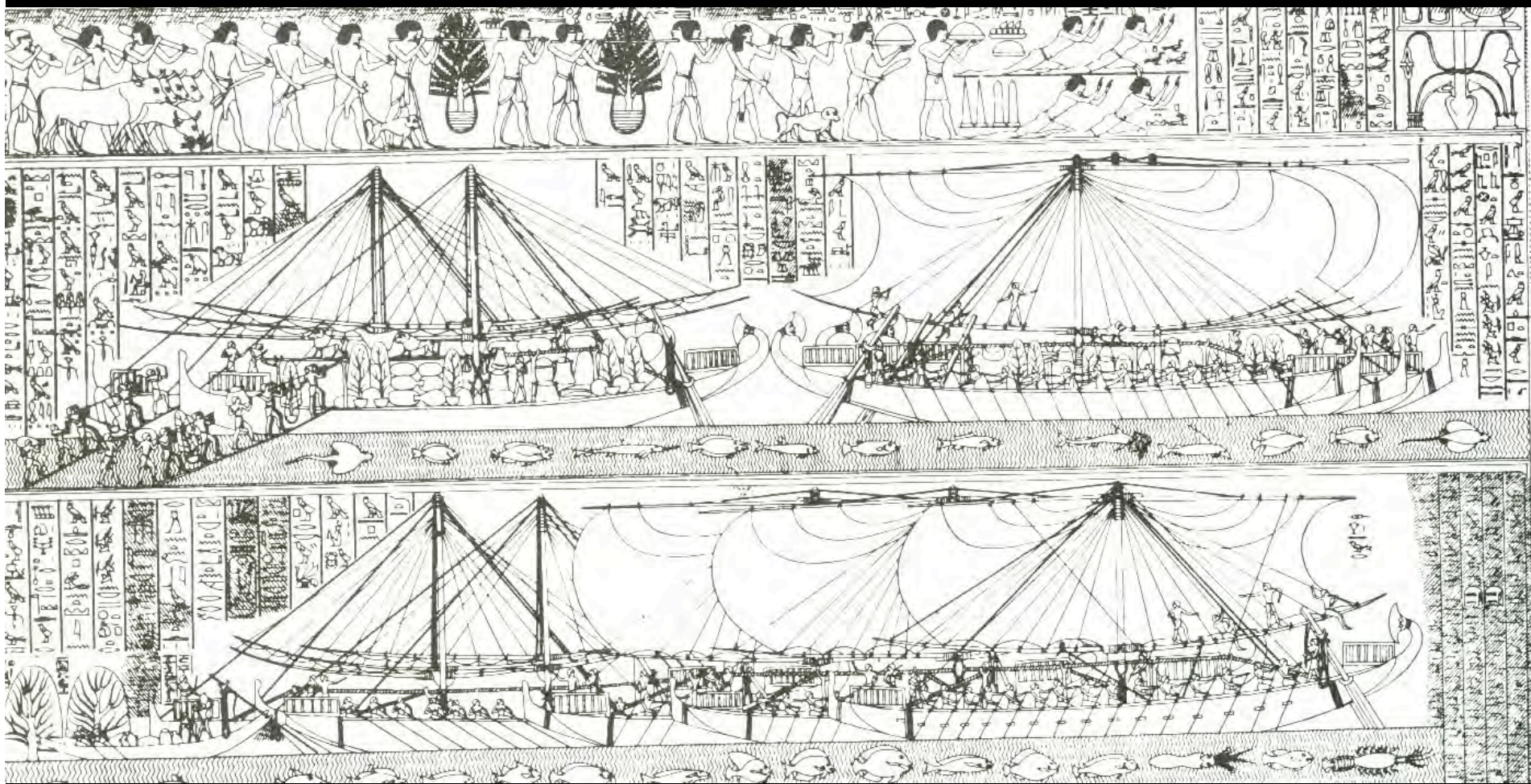
The Divine Birth
of Hatshepsut
from Deir el-Bahri

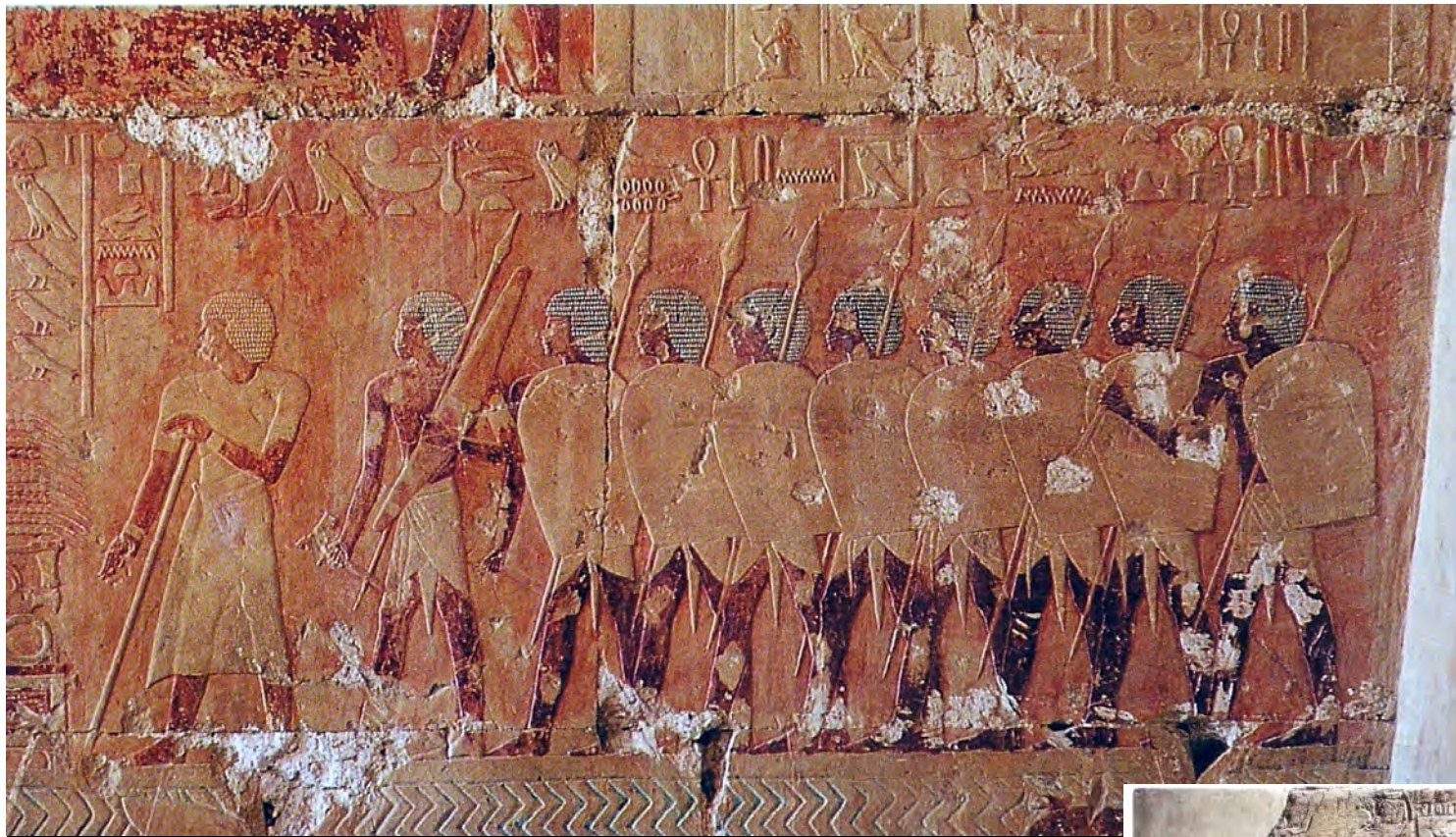


Expedition to Punt:
Hatshepsut's mortuary temple at
Deir el-Bahri

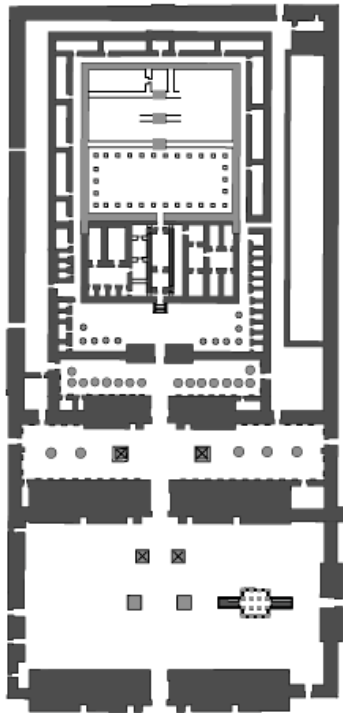


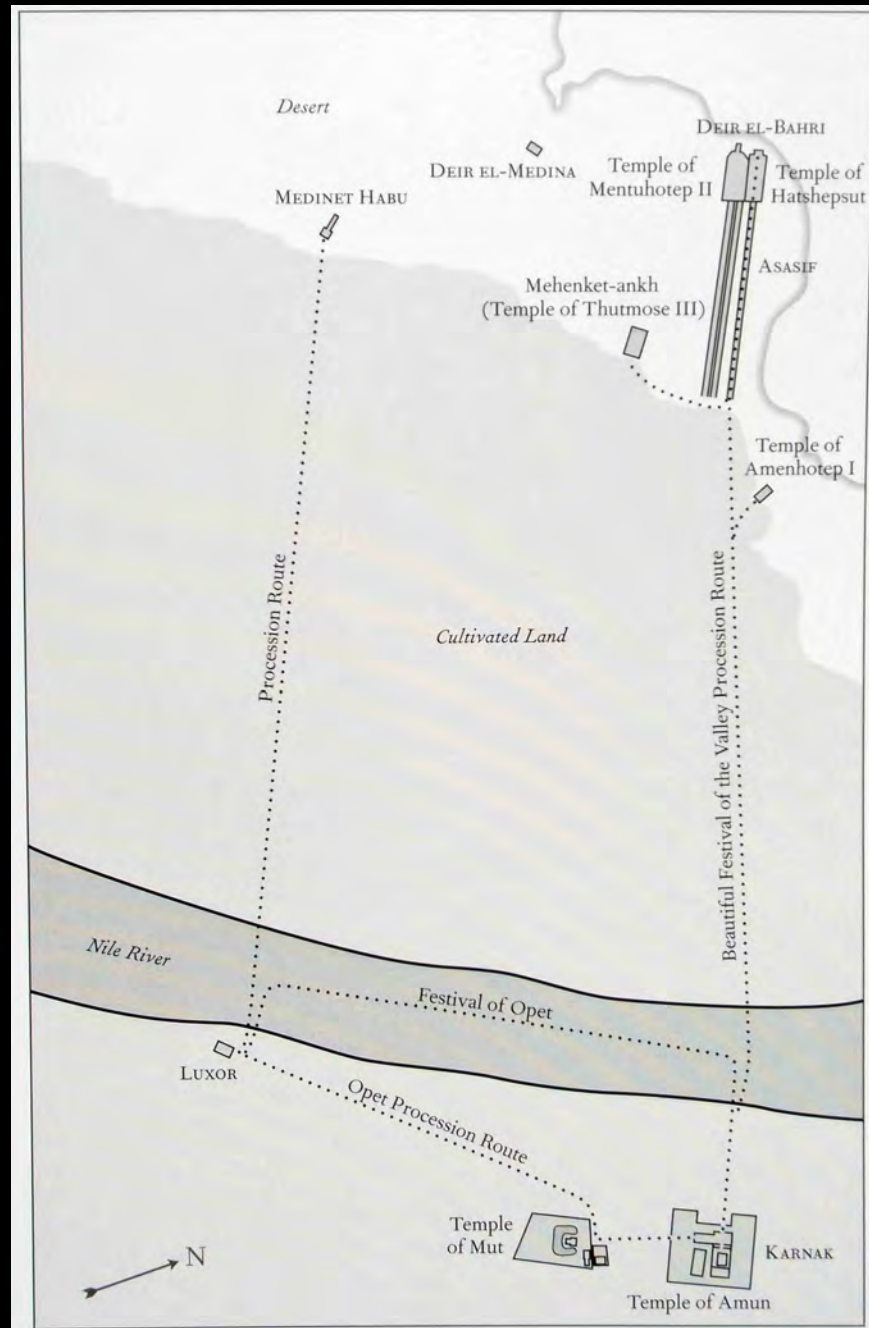






Karnak in the reign of Hatshepsut







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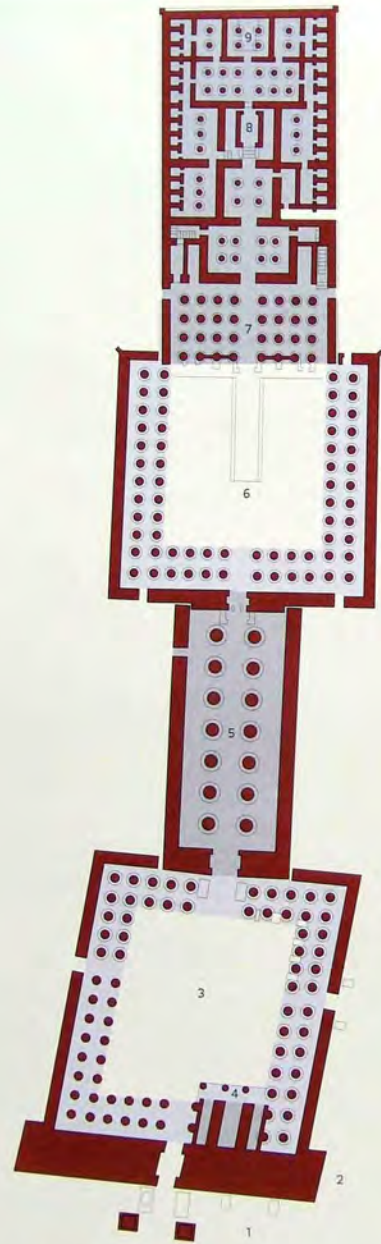
© 2009 Google

Imagery Date: Dec 26, 2005

25°43'19.09" N 32°37'20.00" E elev 256 ft

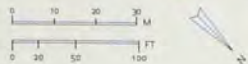
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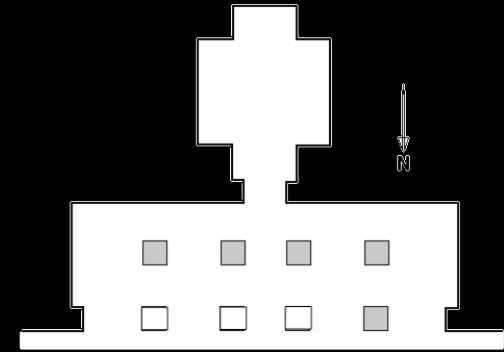
Luxor Temple in the reign of Hatshepsut



Plan of the Temple of Luxor
Ramesses II only built the pylon and the first court. A change in the direction of the axis indicates their later construction. The colonnade, second court, columned hall and innermost temple rooms were built in the time of Amenhotep III as the "harem" of Amun. This was the place to which Amun came from Karnak once a year to celebrate his divine marriage.

1. Outer court with obelisks and colossal statues
2. Pylon
3. Court of Ramesses III
4. Temple of Tuthmosis III
5. Colonnade of Amenophis III
6. Court of Amenophis III
7. Columned hall
8. Sanctuary of the barque
9. Inner sanctuary





Hatshepsut's Speos Artemidos façade inscription (excerpt):

Hear you, all people and folk as many as they may be, I have done these things through the counsel of my heart. I have not slept forgetfully, (but) I have restored that which had been ruined. I have raised up that which had gone to pieces formerly, since the Asiatics were in the midst of Avaris of the Northland, and vagabonds were in the midst of them, overthrowing that which had been made.

From the Speos Artemidos inscription

The text of Amun reads:

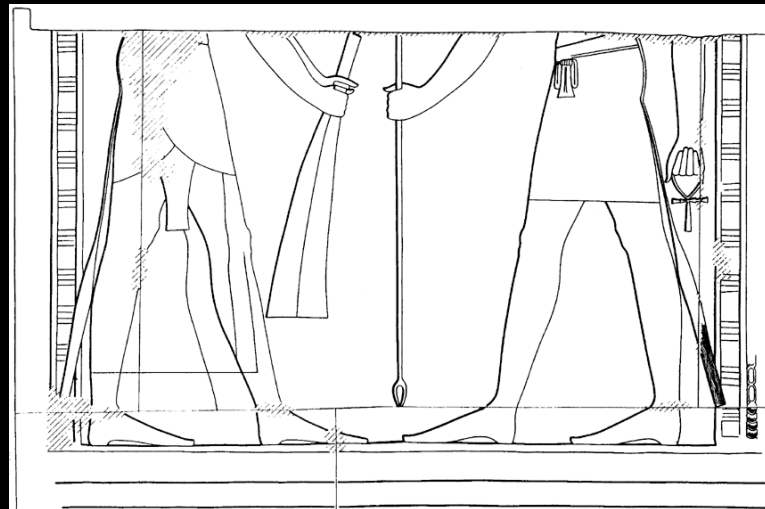
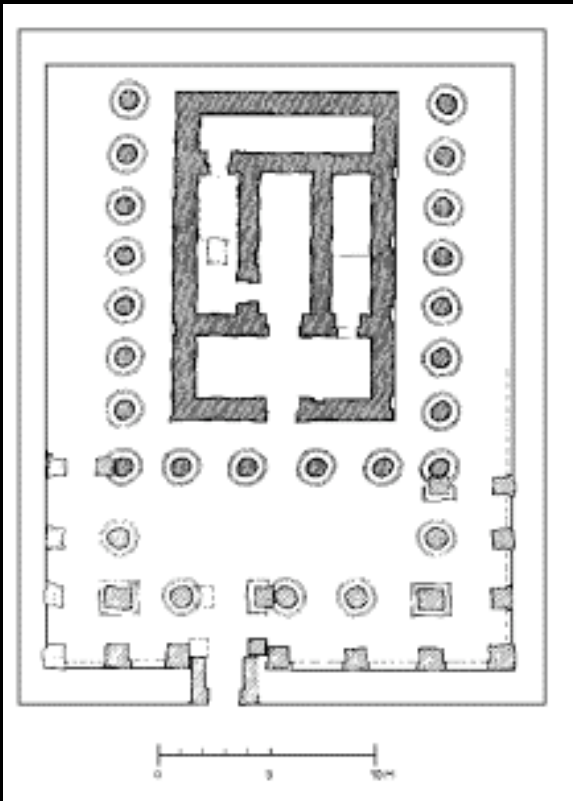
- 1 - *An offering which Amun-Ra gives at the appearance of*
- 2 - *(Maat-ka-Ra), for ever.*
- 3 - *Amun-Ra, Lord of the Great Seat*
- 4 - *Utterance of Amun-Ra, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, who is on his great seat*
- 5 - *in the Great House (Pr-wr) O my beloved (daughter)*
- 6 - *(Maat-ka-Ra), I am thy father*
- 7 - *(I) establish (for) thee thy rank in the kingship*
- 8 - *of The Two Lands. I have fixed your titulary*

The text of Pakhet-Weret-Hekau reads:

- 9 - *Utterance of Pakhet-Weret-Hekau*
- 10 - *Lady of the Heaven, Mistress of the Two Lands: Seat thyself [in Pr-wr), O Lord*
- 11 - *of the Gods when thou has installed me*
- 12 - *on the brow of thy daughter, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt (Maat-ka-Ra) even as thy father Ra has commanded thee, O Amun, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands. I place the fear of thee in all lands.*
- 13 - *I rear myself up between thine eyebrows, my fiery breath being as a fire against thine enemies and thou are glad through me like Ra for ever.*

The text right behind Amun reads:

- 14 - *Men-maat-Ra, King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Son of Ra of his body, Lord of*



Hatshepsut's temple to Horus of Buhen in Nubia.

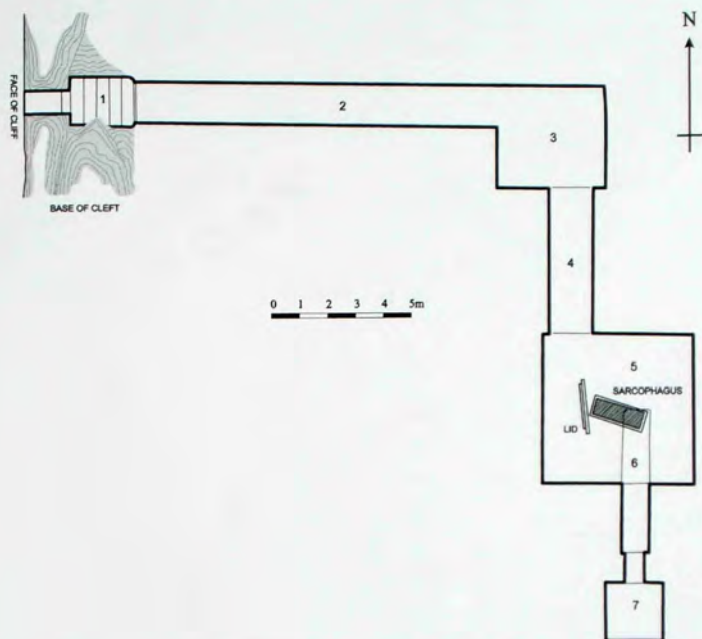


Fig. 73. Plan of Hatshepsut's cliff tomb in Gabbanat el-Qurud, Wadi A1, western Thebes. Drawing by Julia Jarrett



The tomb(s?) of Hatshepsut

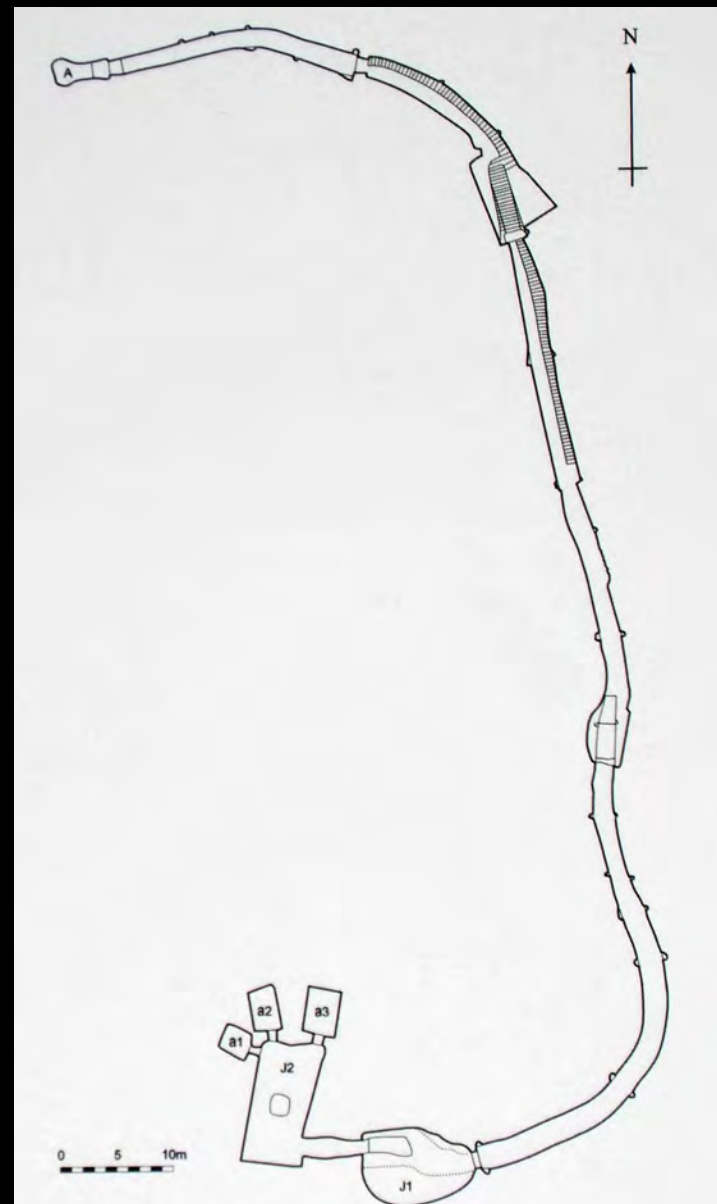


Fig. 76. Plan of Hatshepsut's tomb in the Valley of the Kings (KV 20). Drawing by Julia Jarrett