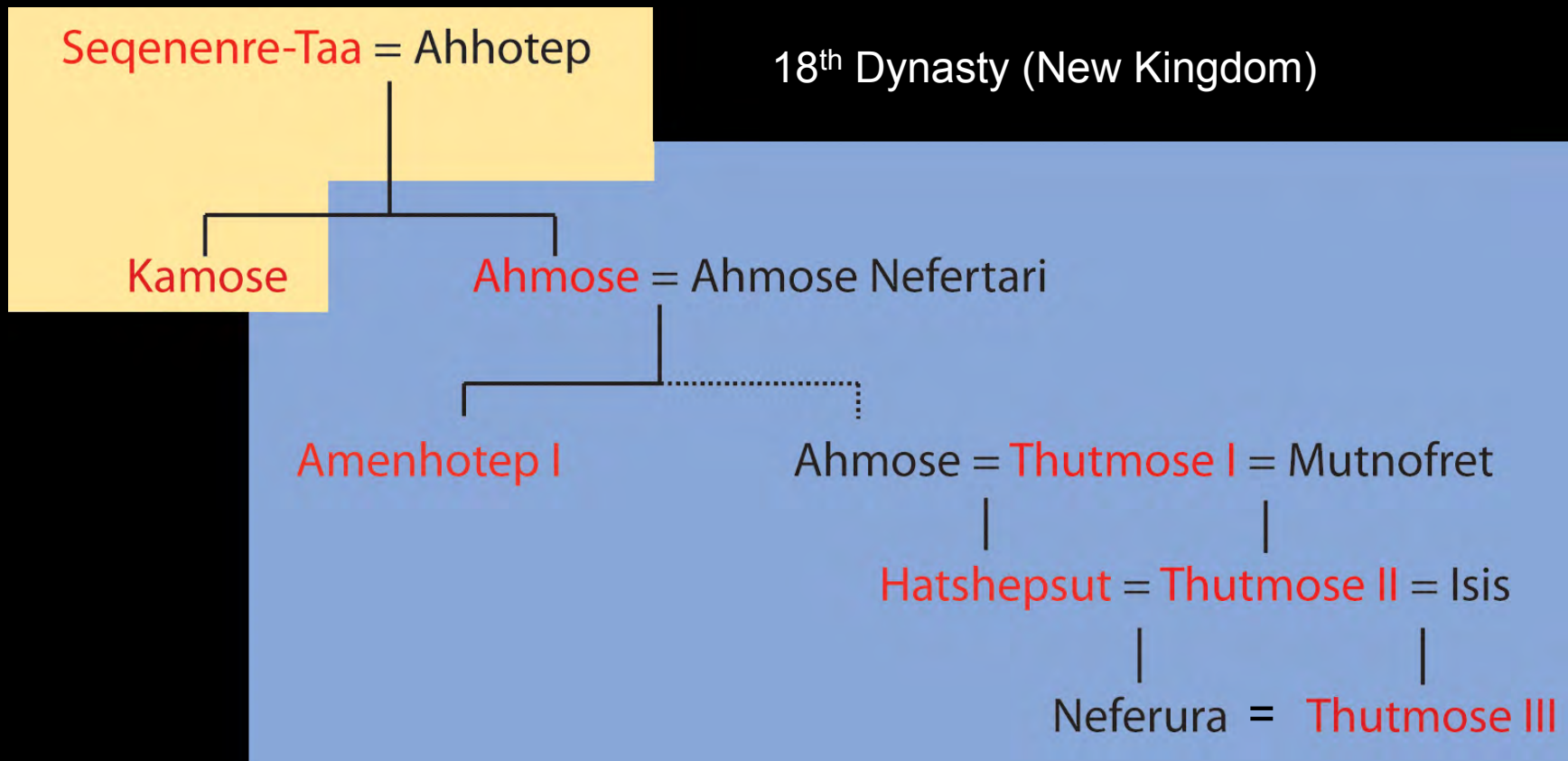


# Genealogy of the early 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty

17<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)



Red indicates people who ruled as kings

Hatshepsut

Legitimization (?): building program, ancestry

Ceremonial landscape of Thebes

Karnak

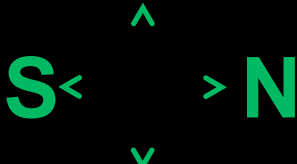
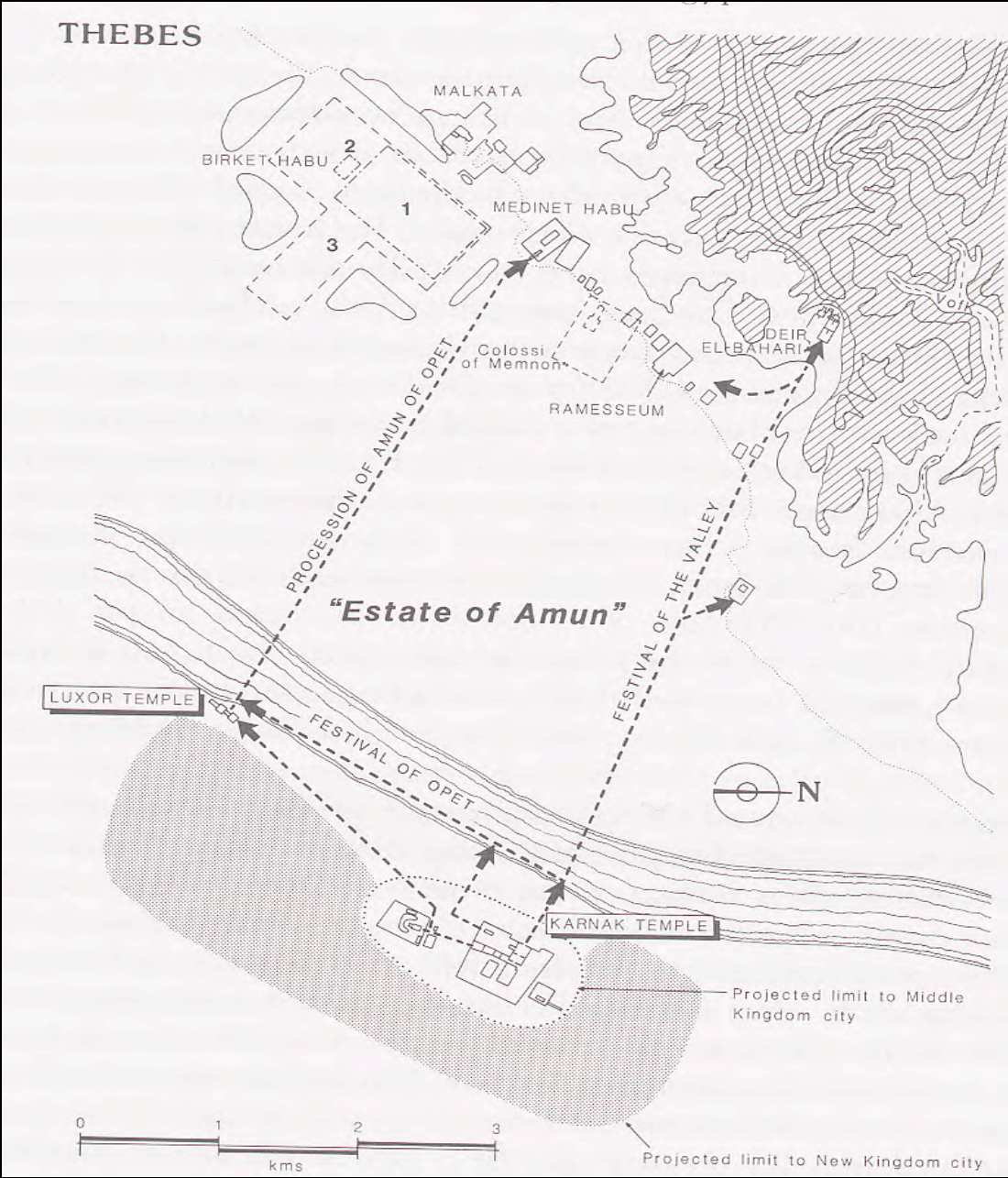
Beautiful Feast of the Valley: Deir el-Bahri

Divine Birth Myth

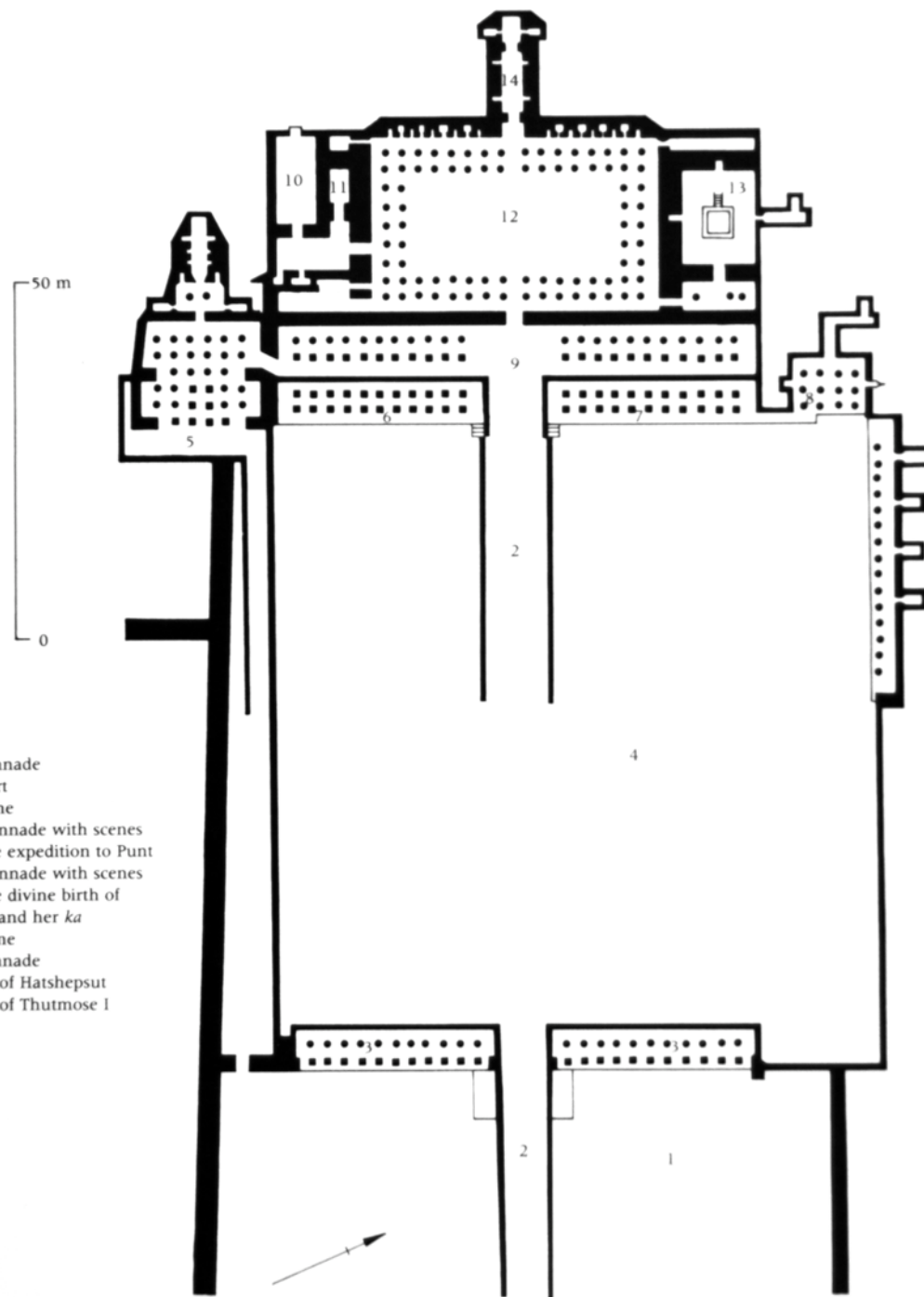
Opet Festival: Luxor Temple

Medinet Habu









- 1 First court
- 2 Ramp
- 3 Lower colonnade
- 4 Second court
- 5 Hathor shrine
- 6 Middle colonnade with scenes showing the expedition to Punt
- 7 Middle colonnade with scenes showing the divine birth of Hatshepsut and her *ka*
- 8 Anubis shrine
- 9 Upper colonnade
- 10 Cult chapel of Hatshepsut
- 11 Cult chapel of Thutmose I
- 12 Upper court
- 13 Sun court
- 14 Sanctuary

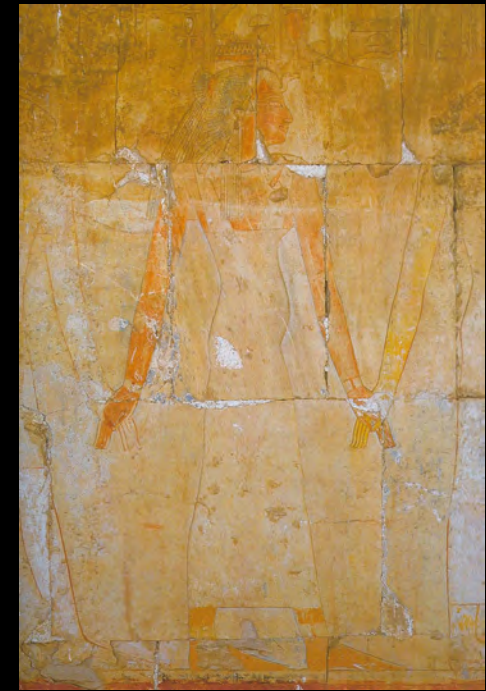




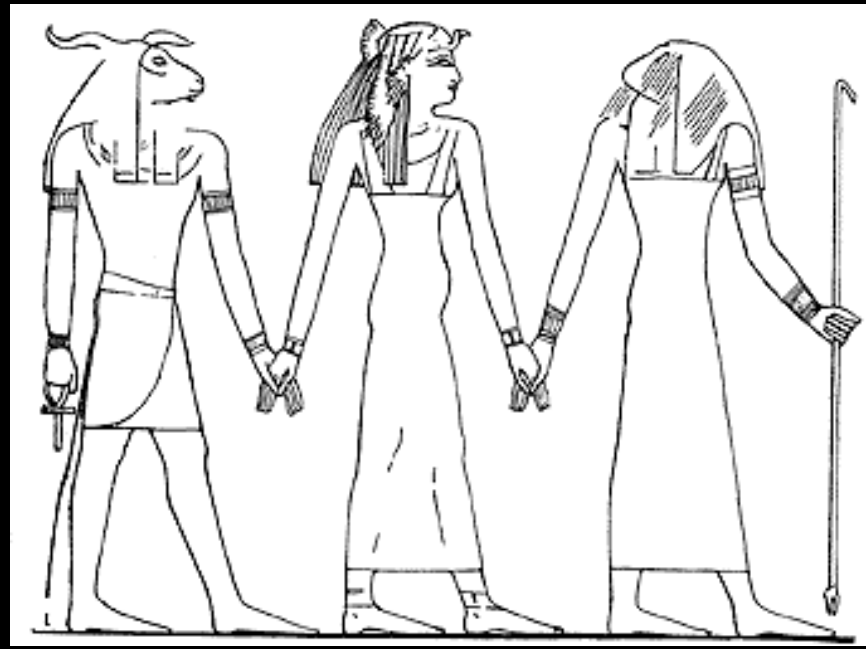








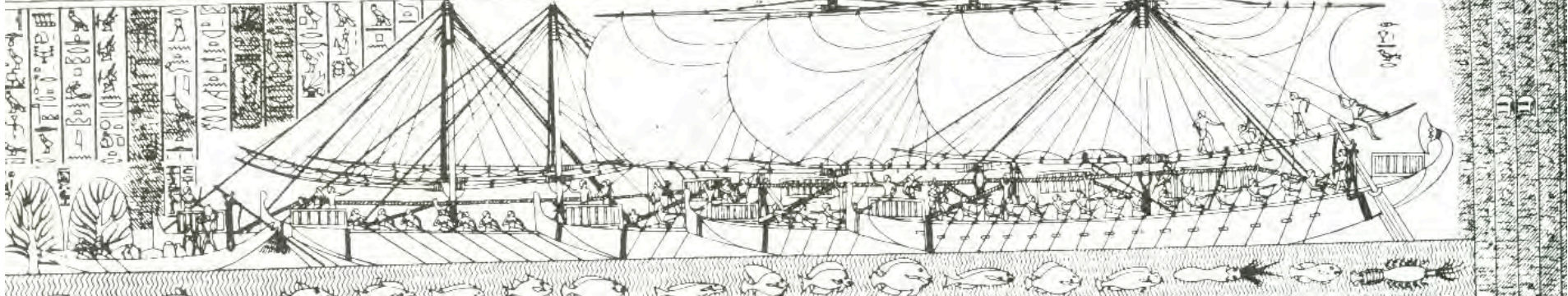
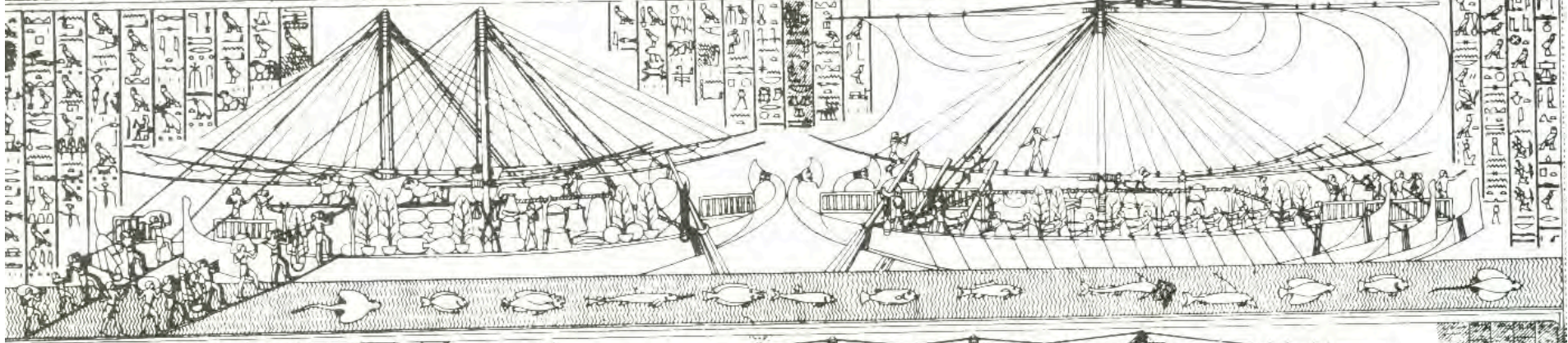
The Divine Birth  
of Hatshepsut  
from Deir el-Bahri

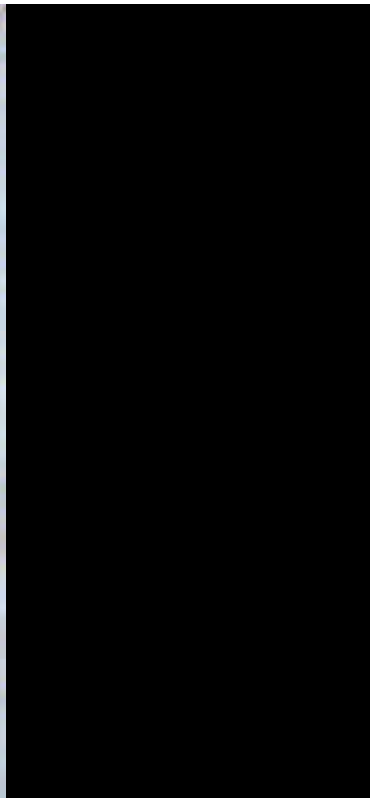
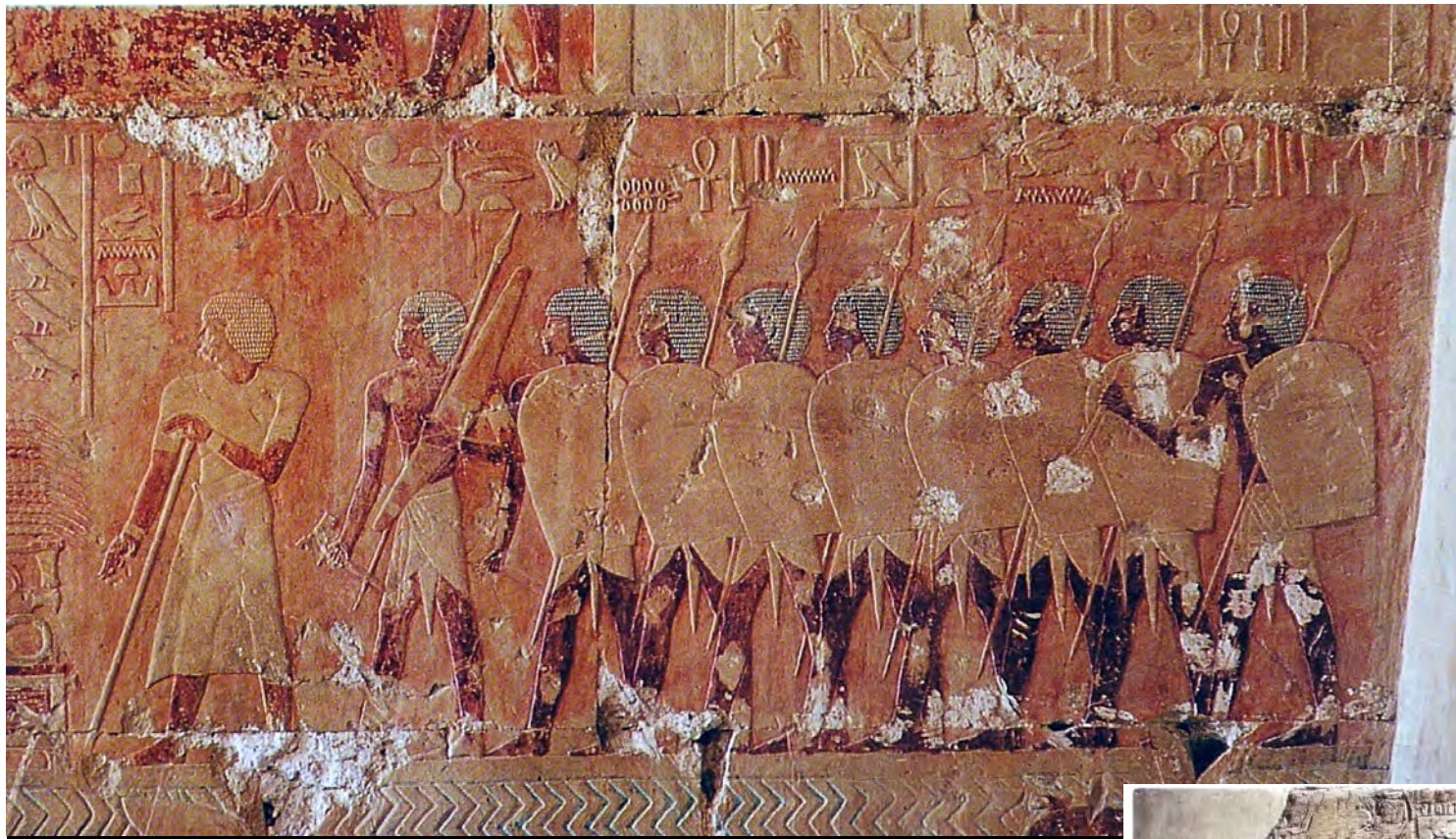


Expedition to Punt:  
Hatshepsut's mortuary temple at  
Deir el-Bahri

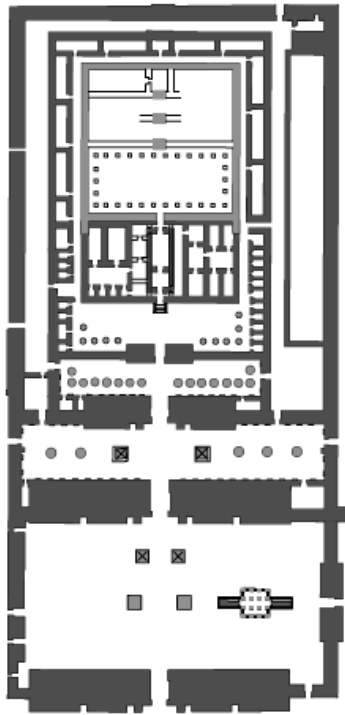


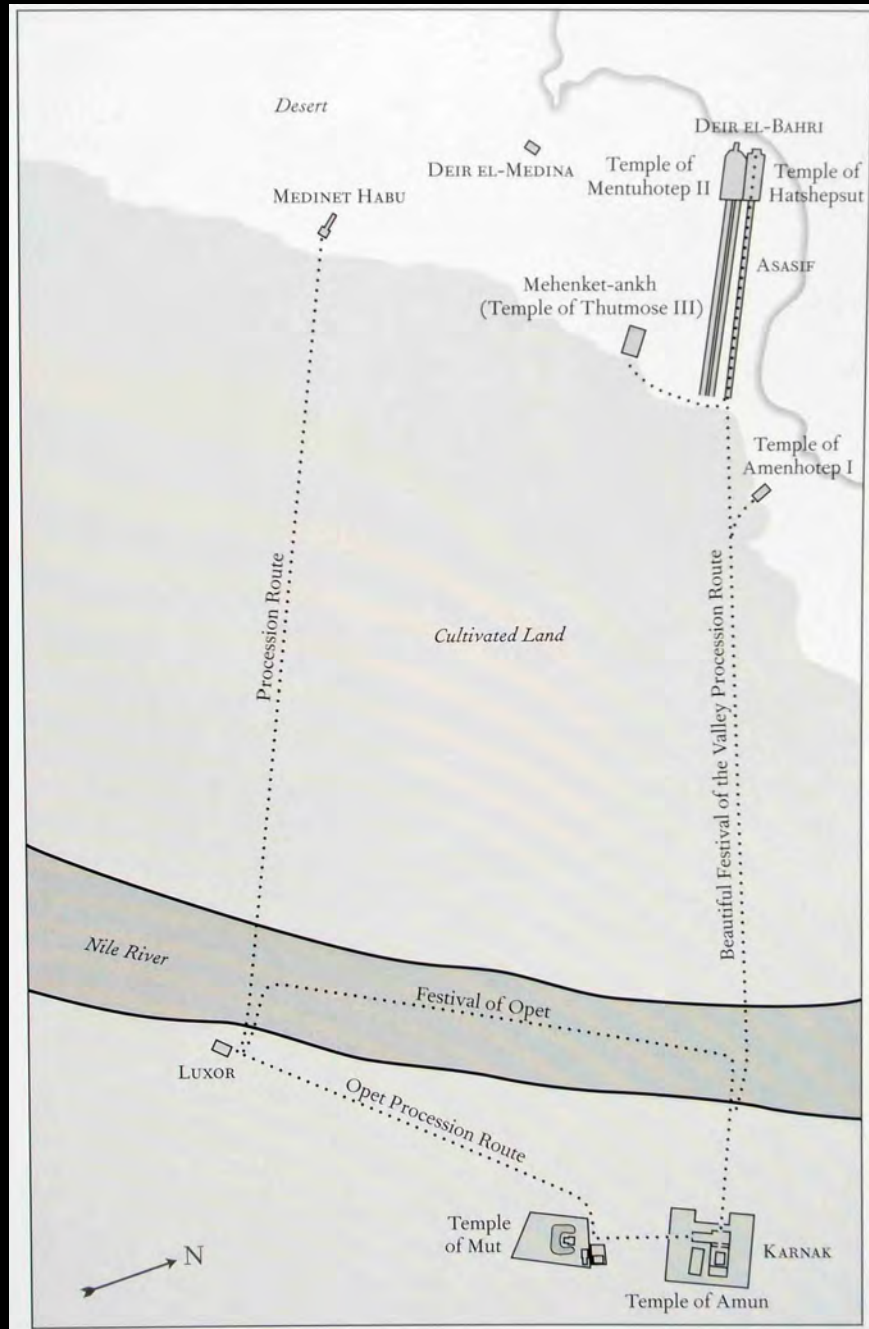






Karnak in the reign  
of Hatshepsut









Ad Dayr al Bahri

الأقصر Luxor

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Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe  
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© 2009 Gisrael

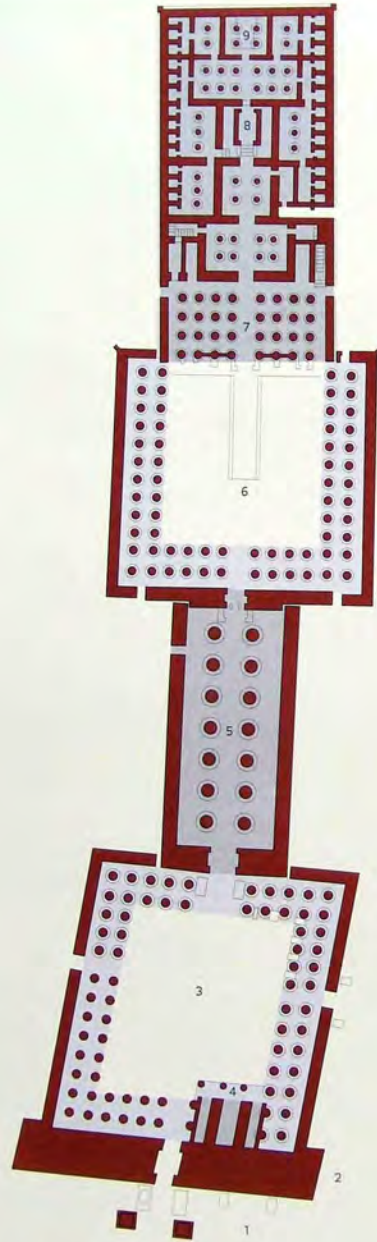
© 2009 Google

Imagery Date: Dec 26, 2005

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

Eye alt 24994 ft

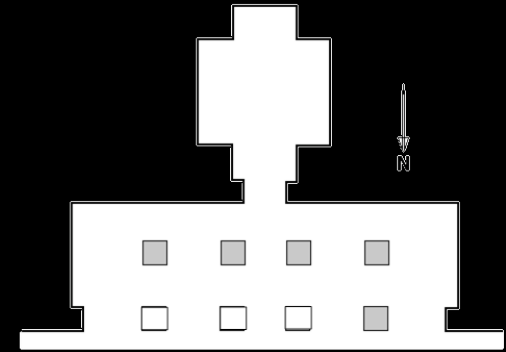
## Luxor Temple in the reign of Hatshepsut



**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*

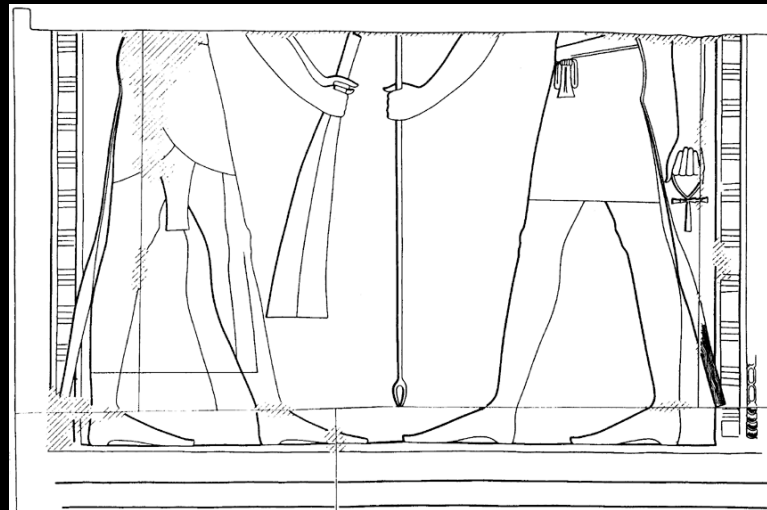
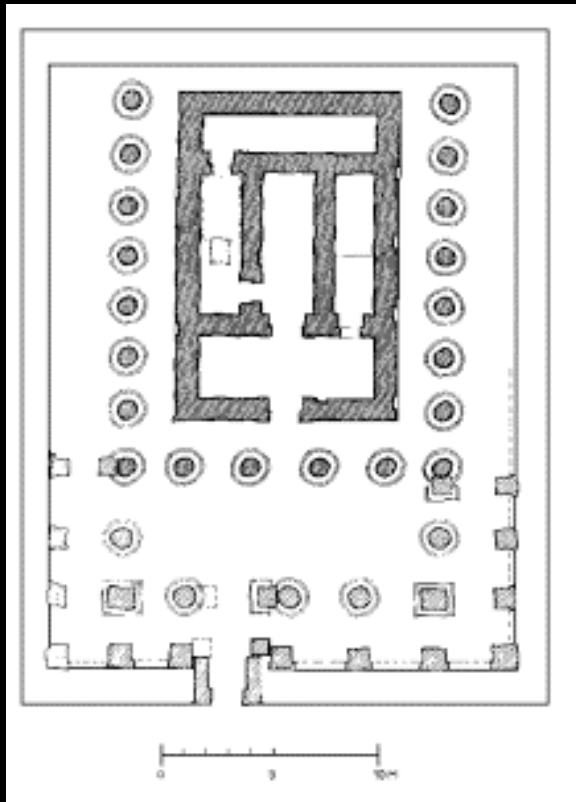
4 - *Utterance of Amun-Ra, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, who is on his great seat*

5 - *in the Great House (Pr-wr) O my beloved (daughter)*

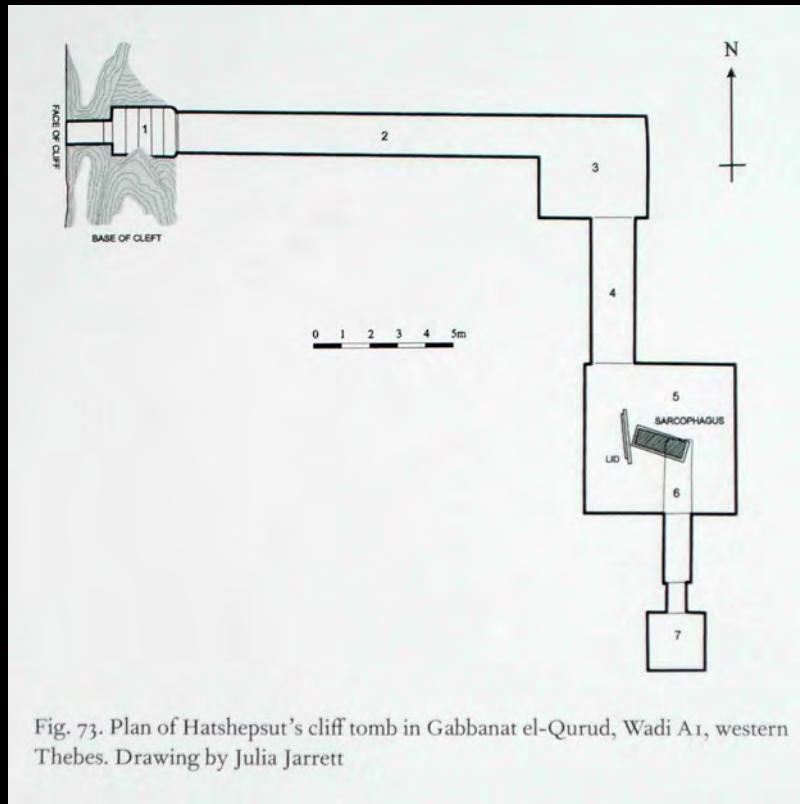
6 - *(Maat-ka-Ra), I am thy father*

7 - *(I) establish (for) thee thy rank in the kingship*

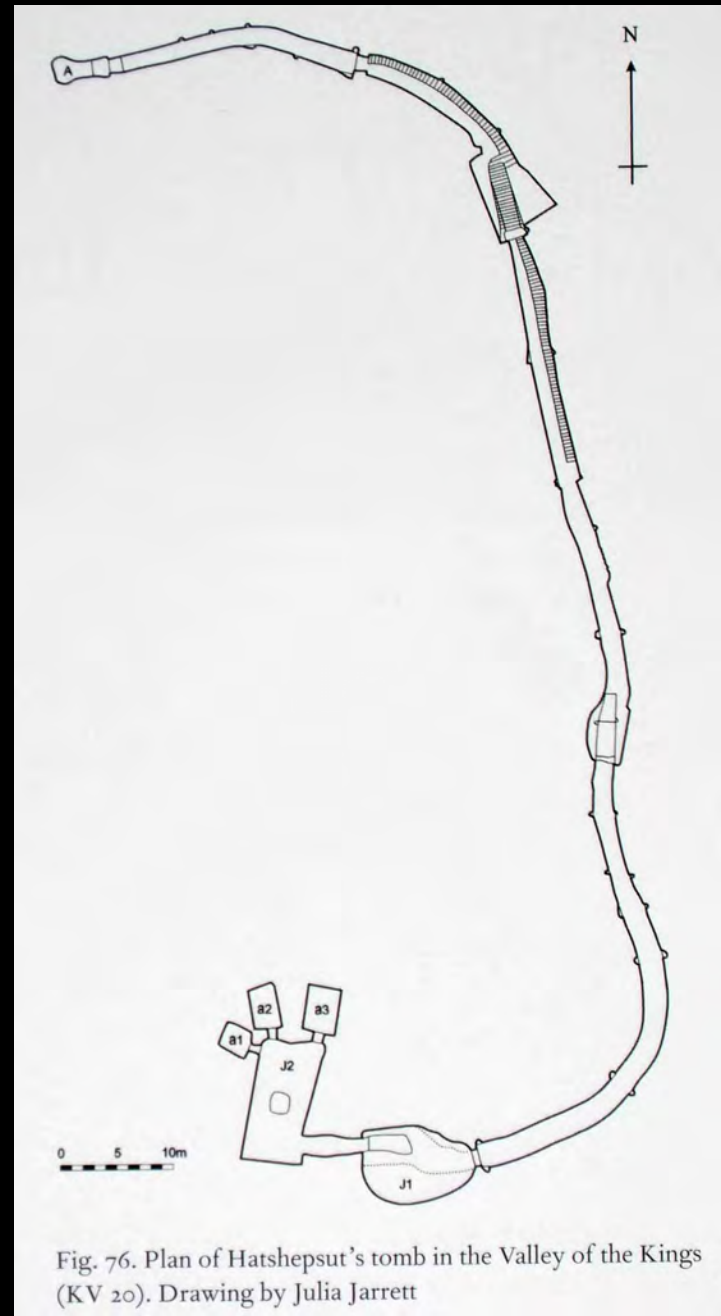
8 - *of The Two Lands. I have fixed your titulary*



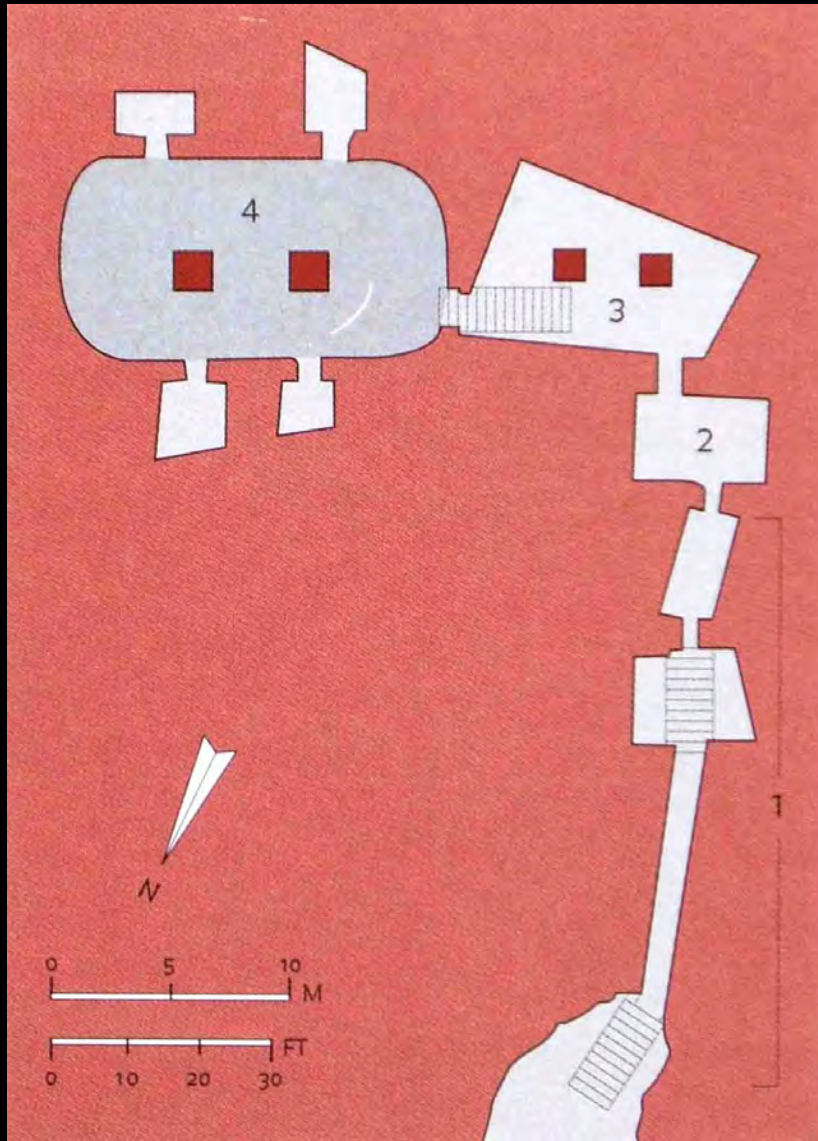
Hatshepsut's temple to Horus of Buhen in Nubia.



The tomb(s?) of Hatshepsut



## Thutmose III as builder



Tomb of Thutmose III in the Valley of the Kings (and the head of it's original occupant, found in one of the mummy caches)



Vertical columns of hieroglyphic text, likely identifying the figures in the register above.



Vertical columns of hieroglyphic text, likely identifying the figures in the register below.



A central column of hieroglyphic text, likely a title or a list of names, written in a standard Egyptian script.



Vertical columns of hieroglyphic text, likely identifying the figures in the register above.



Vertical columns of hieroglyphic text, likely identifying the figures in the register below.



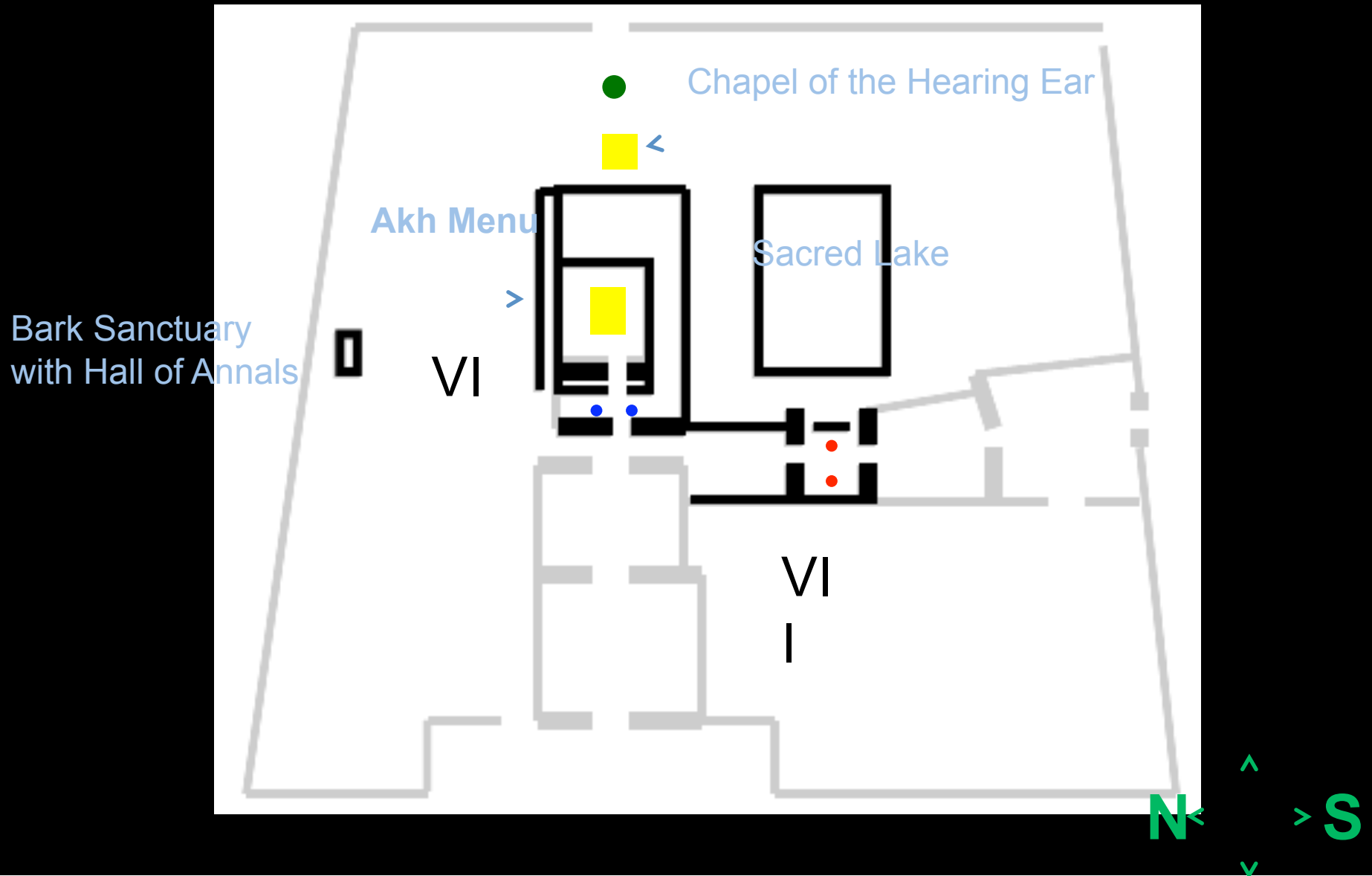




## Divine Temples of T III

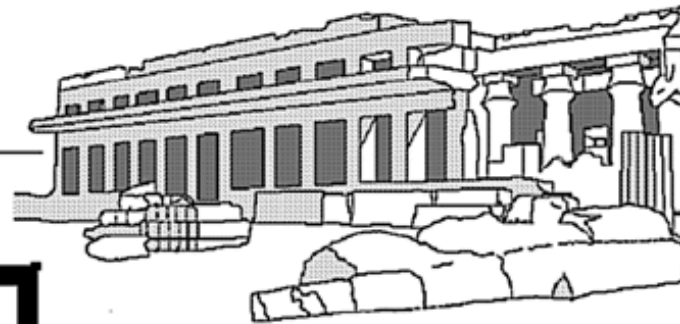


# Thutmose III: Temple Builder



14) Troisième pylône avec vestibule d'Aménophis III, terminé par la suite par Imhotep. Ce pylône lui aussi fut rempli avec les pierres de 13 monuments divers.

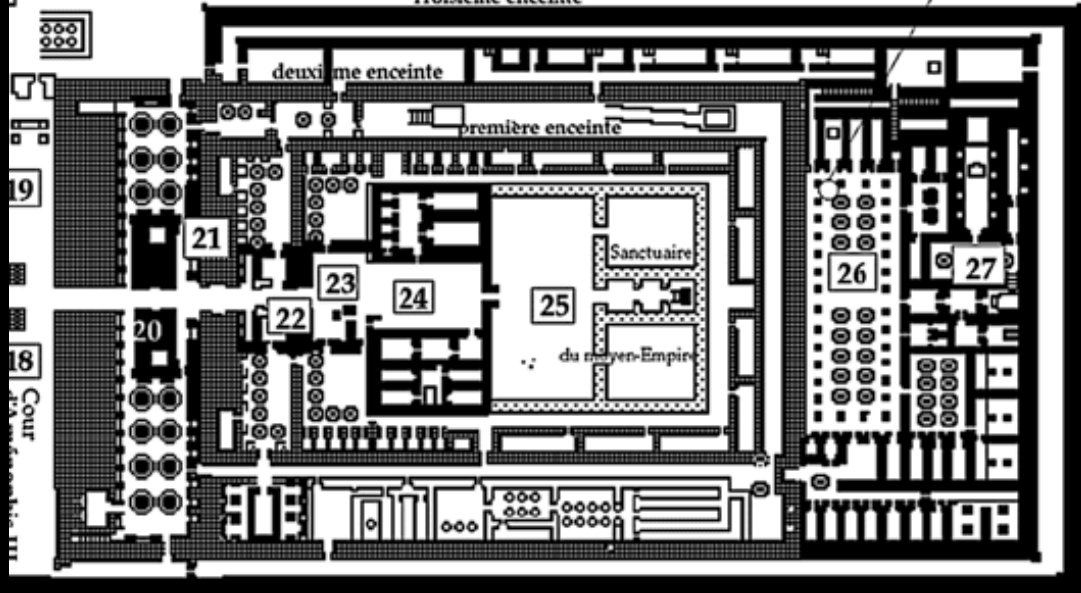
18) Obélisques, en granit rose, de Touthmosis Ier (il n'existe plus que celui de gauche, qui a 23 m de haut et pèse 143 tonnes).



Troisième enceinte

deuxième enceinte

première enceinte



26) «Salle des fêtes» de Touthmosis III.

27) Salles consacrées à Sokaris et «Salle du Jardin botanique».

29) Petit temple d'Ankemenou avec six piliers osiriens et, à une époque, deux obélisques d'Hatchepsout.

Édifice de Taharka du lac

31) «Maison du lac de Taharka».

21) Cinquième pylône de Touthmosis Ier .

20) Vestibule du temple avec les obélisques d'Hatchepsout en granit rose. Il reste celui de gauche (l'extrémité de celui de droite est derrière la maison de Taharka). Il a 30 mètres de haut et pèse environ 200 tonnes.

19) Quatrième pylône de Touthmosis Ier : entrée du noyau central du temple d'Amon.

22) Sixième pylône de Touthmosis III .

23) Vestibule du Sanctuaire et deux stèles-piliers avec les emblèmes du papyrus (Basse-Egypte) et du lotus (Haute-Egypte).

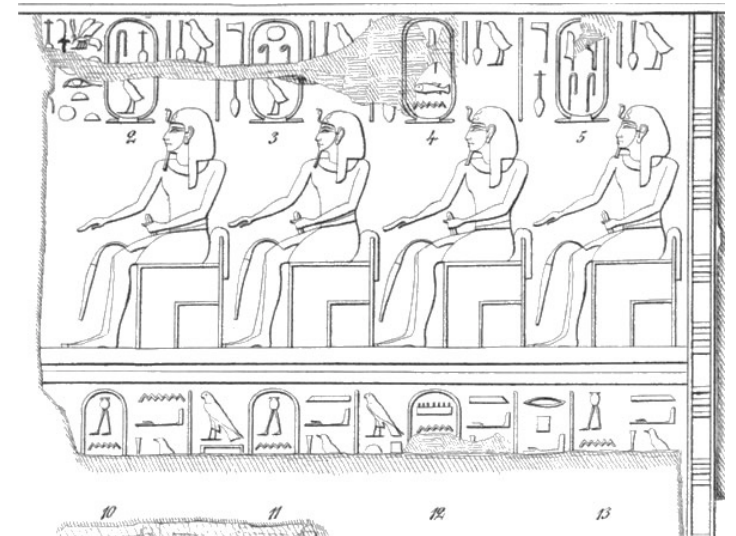
24) Sanctuaire des barques sacrées construit en granit rose, par Philippe Arrhidée, demi-frère d'Alexandre le Grand.

25) Sanctuaire du Moyen-Empire.





Akh Menu and offering to ancestors





Amada Temple in  
Nubia, dedicated to  
Amun-Ra and Ra-  
Horakhty





Thutmose III as a warrior

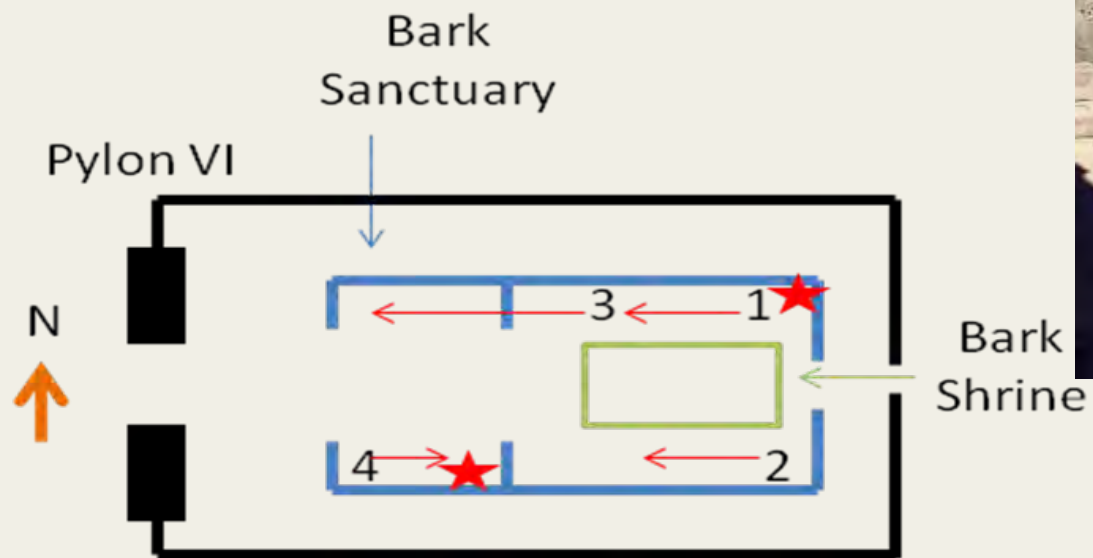
# Thutmose III and the conquest of the Levant







# The Annals





## The battle of Megiddo in the Annals of Thutmose III

'Now two (other) roads are here. One of the roads ( behold, it is [to the east of] us, so that it comes out at Taanakh. The other ( behold, it is to the north side of Djefthi, and we will come out to the north of Megiddo. Let our victorious lord proceed on the one of [them] which is [satisfactory to] his heart, (but) do not make us go on that difficult road!'



'...My majesty shall proceed upon this Aruna road! Let him of you who wishes come in the following of my majesty! Whatever their doubts about this plan, their loyalty to their lord, as he very well knew, was not in doubt!'

## Regnal Year 23, Month 1 of Shomu, Day 21:

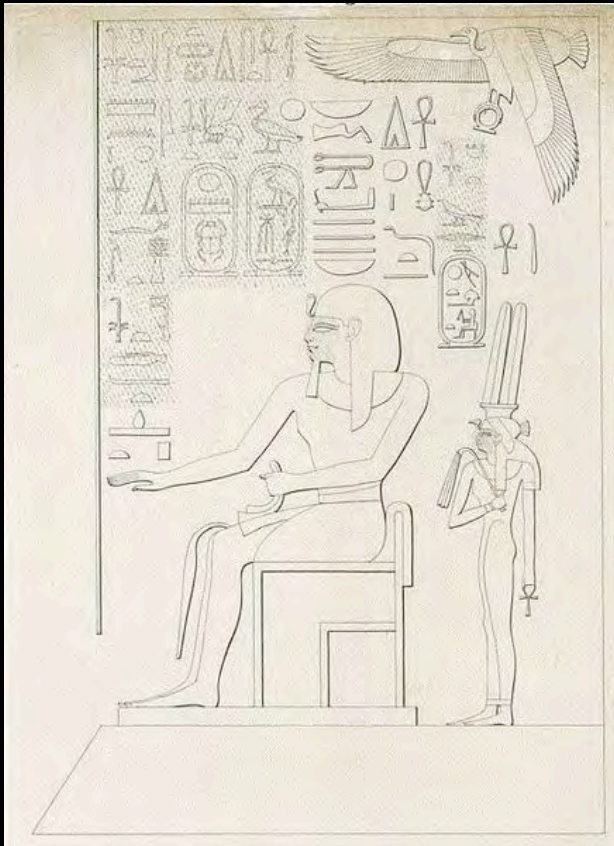
Then his Majesty set out upon a chariot of electrum, being equipped with his splendor of combat like Horus, Strong of Arm, Lord of doing things, like Montu of Thebes. His father, Amun, strengthened his two arms. The southern flank of the army of his Majesty was at the southern slope of Qina, while his Majesty was in their midst. His father, Amun, protecting his limbs against opposition – the strength of Seth pervading his limbs

They (the Asiatics) were fleeing, one on top of the other, in panic to Megiddo with faces of fear after they abandoned their horses and their chariots of gold and silver. They let down (87) their clothes in order to hoist (them) to the top of this town because these people had sealed this town.

(89) Then, the entire army shouted giving praise to Amun concerning the victory which he gave for his son in this day after they gave praise to his Majesty, extolling his victories. Then, they were presenting the plunder which they had brought – as hands, as living captives, as horses and chariots of gold and silver, and as undecorated things.



Royal women in the reign of Thutmose III



Merytre-Hatshepsut,  
great royal wife and  
mother of Amenhotep II



“Foreign princesses”



*The damnatio memoriae* of Hatshepsut  
by Thutmose III



# *The damnatio memoriae* of Hatshepsut by Thutmose III

## Evidence

- cartouche erasure, replaced with Thutmoside name
- image erasure, replaced by ritual object (offering table)
- dumping of Deir el-Bahri statuary at nearby quarry

## Initial conclusion:

“The determination with which [Thutmose III] later had the queen’s name hacked out from the walls of her temple at Deir el-Bahri allows us to suspect the humiliation he must have suffered during the reign of his ambitious stepmother.” (Mysliwiec 2000, 14)

“a woman of most vile character” (Gardiner 1961, 184)



# *The damnatio memoriae* – proscription of Hatshepsut by Thutmose III

## Recent documentation

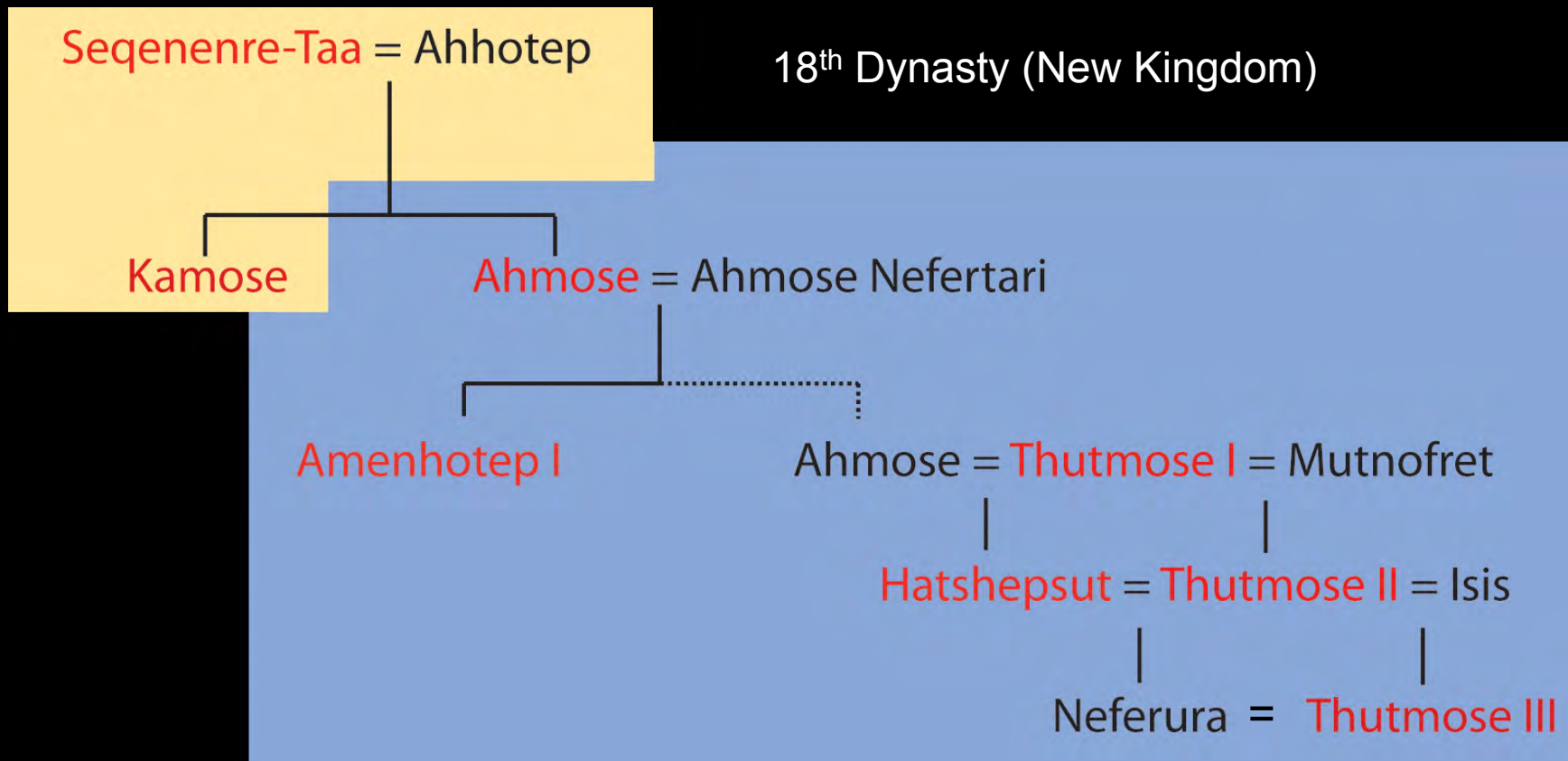
- Iconoclasm no early than year 42 (Annals)
- desecration of only kingly (male) representations
- rarely is Thutmose III's name carved in place of Hatshepsut's (typically, Thutmose I or II)
- Pylon VIII scenes of Thutmose III and Amunhotep II

## Recent conclusions:

- royal succession
- dismantling of powerful female roles (God's Wife of Amun, Pharaoh)

# Genealogy of the early 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty

17<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)

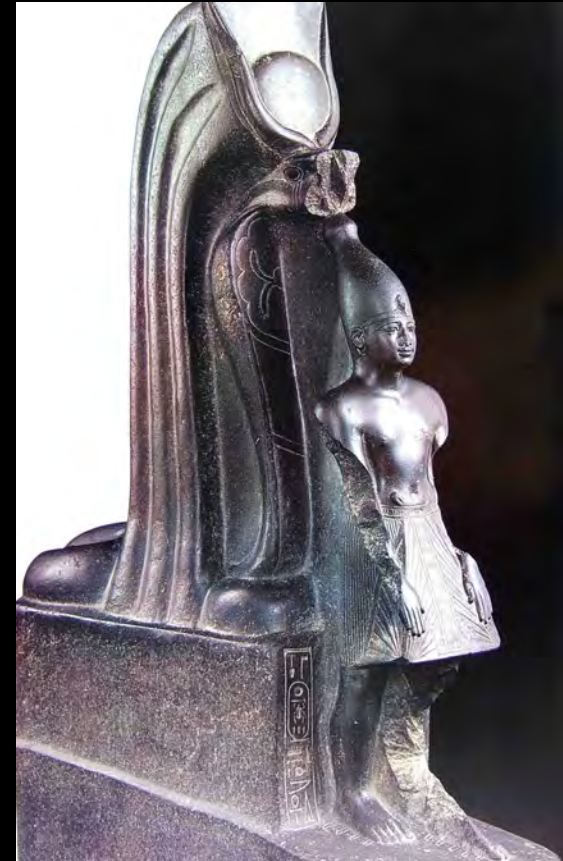
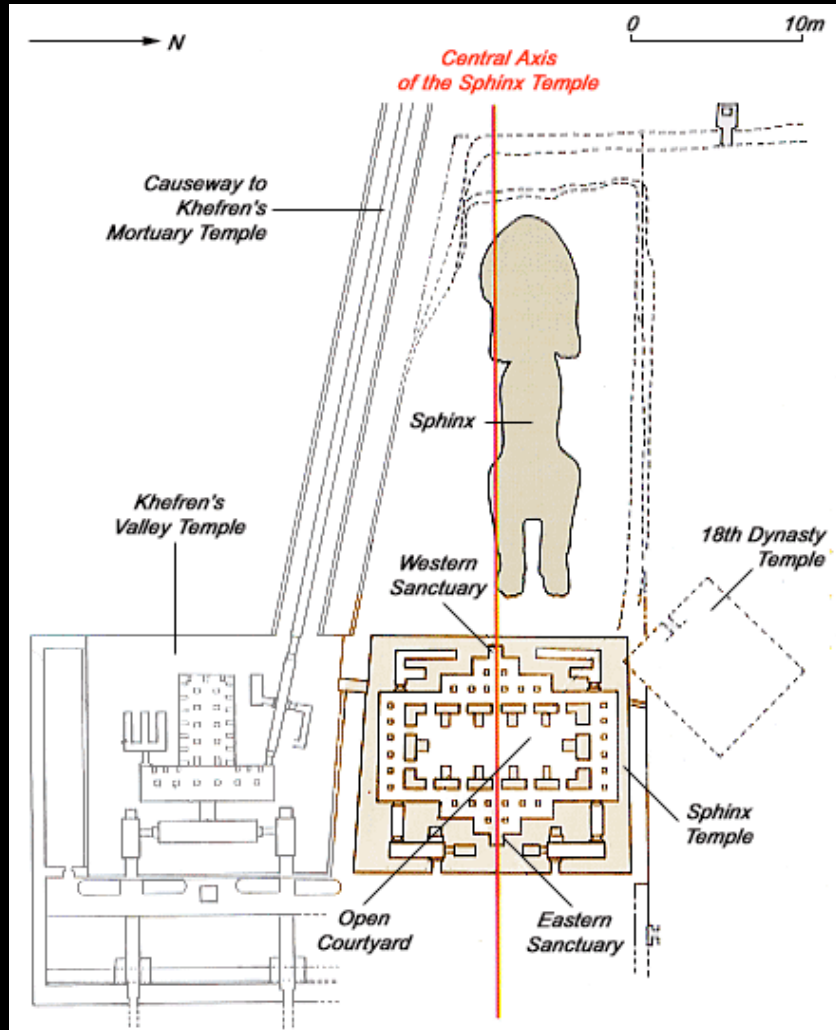


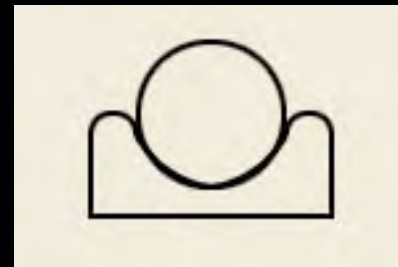
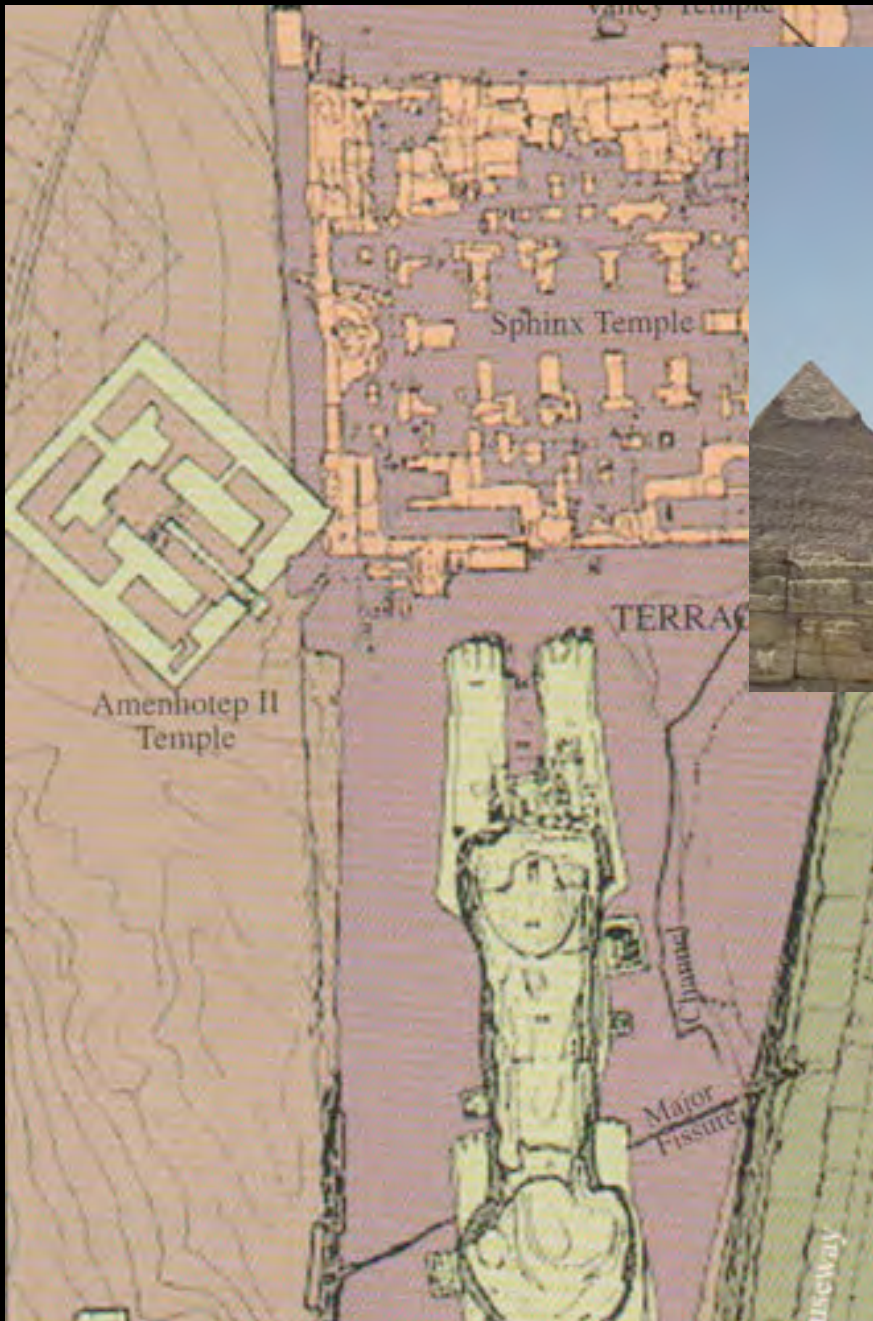
Red indicates people who ruled as kings



Amenhotep II

# Amenhotep II's building program



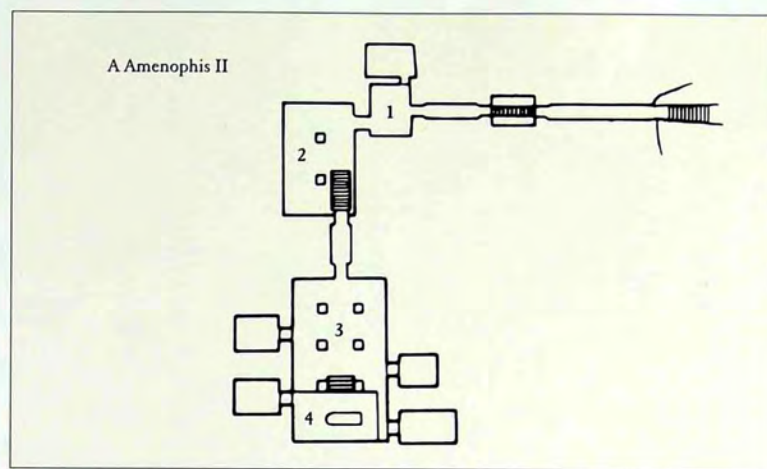
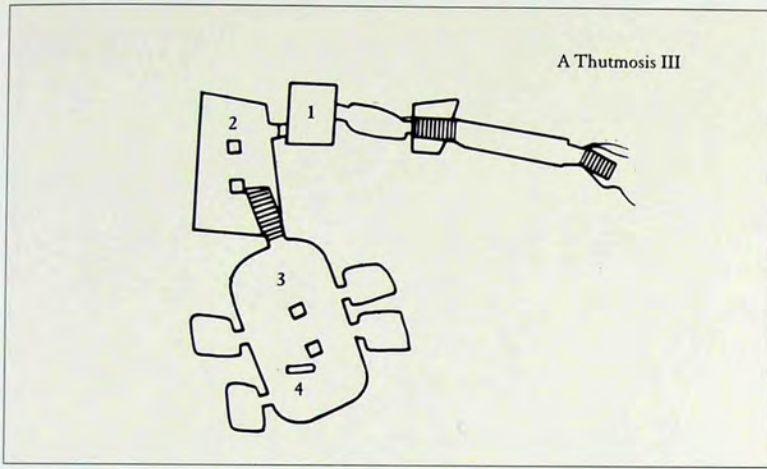


Amenhotep II temple to Hor-em-akhet (Horus in the horizon: the sphinx)



Karnak shrine of Amenhotep II





The tomb of Amenhotep II



## Amenhotep II as warrior and diplomat

From the stela of Usersatet, Viceroy of Kush under Amenhotep II, at Semna

“Copy of an order which his Majesty made with his own two hands for the [king’s son Usersatet]... You sit... a brave one, who takes plunder from all lands, a chariot-soldier who fights for his Majesty, Amenhotep, who-rules-in Heliopolis... Naharin, who gives orders to the Hittite; the [possessor of a wo]man from Babylon, and a servant from Byblos, of a young maiden from Alalakh and an old lady from Arpakha.”



Bringing of foreign tribute, tomb of Rekhmire (vizier of Thutmose III and Amenhotep II)





Tomb of Amenemhab  
TT85  
Reigns of Thutmose III and  
Amenhotep II

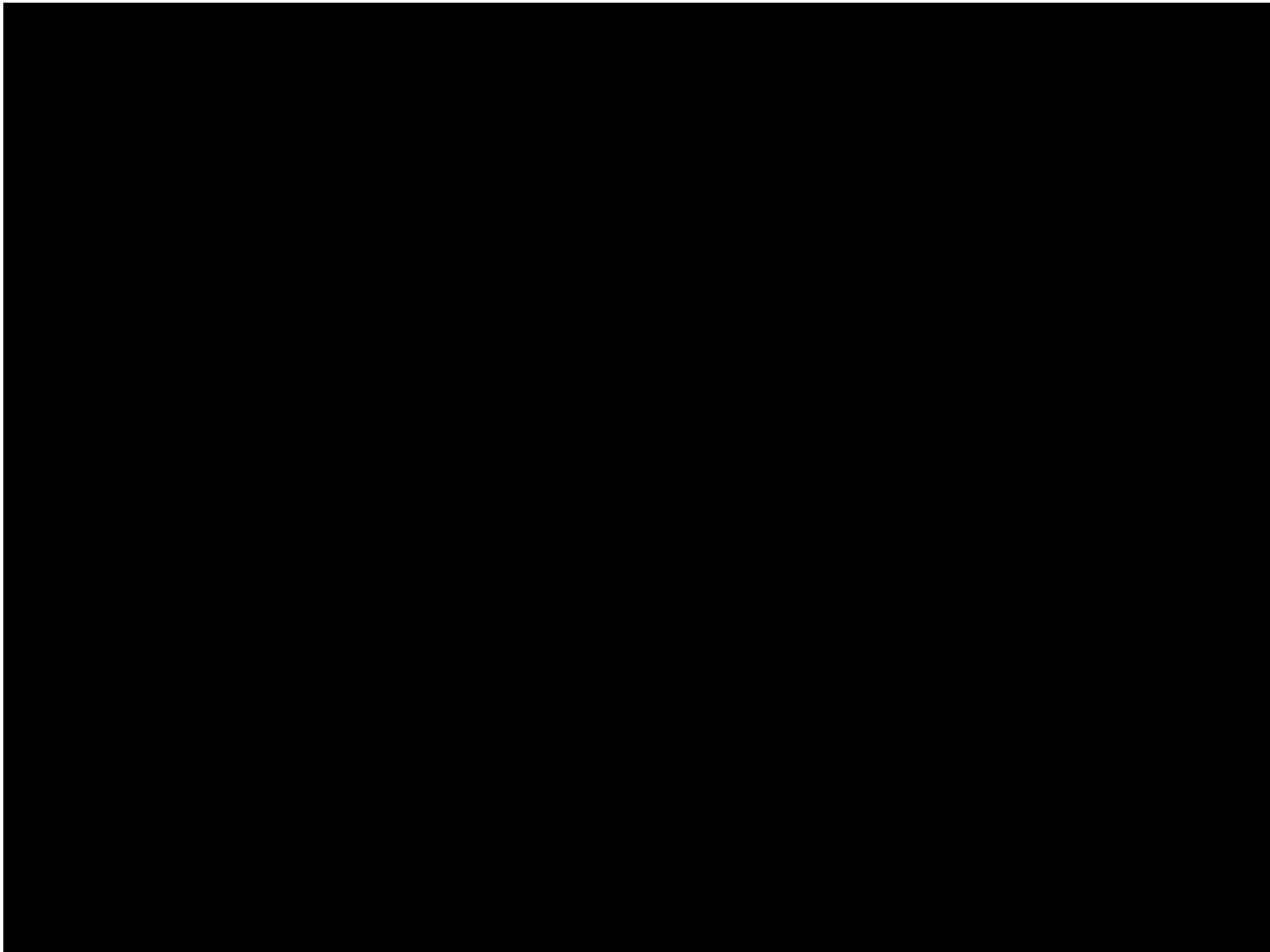
## From the tomb of Amenemhab (TT85), Reign of Amenhotep II

“Lo, the king (T III) completed his lifetime of many years, splendid in valor, in might and in triumph from year 1 to year 54...He mounted to heaven, he joined the sun, the divine limbs mingling with him who begat him...When the morning brightened, the sun arose and the heavens shone. [Amenhotep II] was established upon the throne of his father; he assumed the royal titulary.

As for me, I was the very faithful [instrument] of the sovereign, the half of the heart of the king of the south, the light of the heart of the king of the north, while I followed my master in his expeditions to the regions of the north or of the south, [those which] he desired, for I was as the companion of his feet, and that in the midst of his valor and his power, in order to give testimony. Now I captured in the country of Nekeb, and brought back (certain) Asiatics, three men as prisoners, alive. When his majesty reached Naharain I brought thither the three men as booty, whom I placed before thy majesty, as living prisoners. Another time I captured (it was in the expedition to the country of mount Uan, to the west of Aleppo), and I brought back (certain) captured Asiatics, as living prisoners 13 men, 70 asses alive, 13 basins of iron /// basins of worked gold.

I traversed the water of Naharain without letting them escape, [and] I [set] them before my master. Behold, therefore, he rewarded me with a great reward...”

(and more victories and rewards follow)



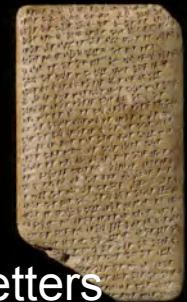
## Amenhotep II, Thutmosis IV, Amenhotep III: managing an Empire – the military/diplomatic aspects

- No written treaties are attested for 18D, but some correspondence (late: Amarna letters)
- Exchange of gifts and envoys
- Diplomatic marriages (Amenhotep III to Gilu-Hepa)
- Royal children raised in Egyptian court
- Egyptian garrisons and officials in Syria-Palestine
- Vassal states send tribute



Marriage scarab of Amenhotep III

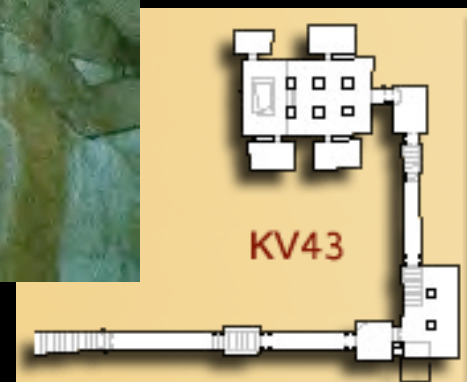
The Amarna Letters





Thutmose IV





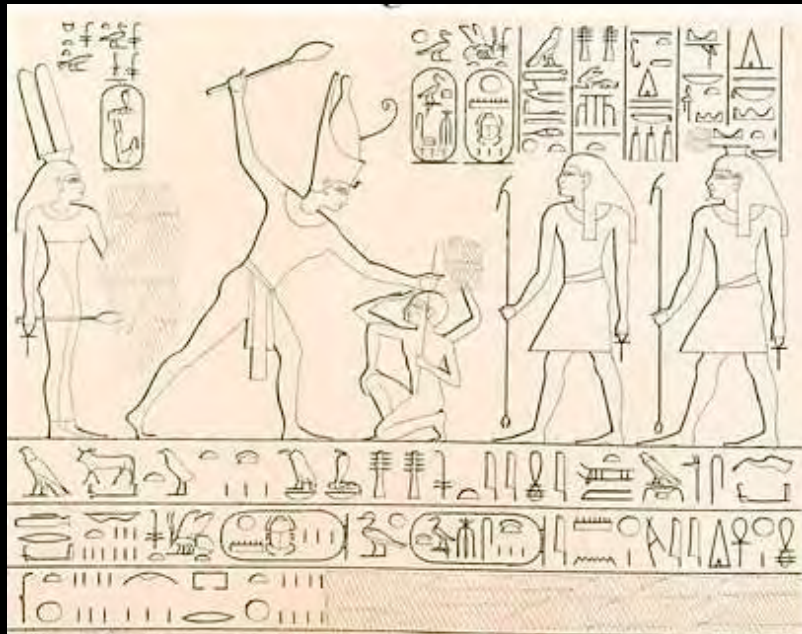
Tomb of Thutmose IV



Objects from the tomb of Thutmose IV







Royal women of Thutmose IV: not emphasized during his reign  
Left: Iaret (great royal wife) from a Nubian temple

Below: Mutemwiya, mother of Amenhotep III, from the birth scene she later had carved at Luxor Temple

c



From the tomb of Sobekhotep (TT 63)  
Reign of Thutmose IV

