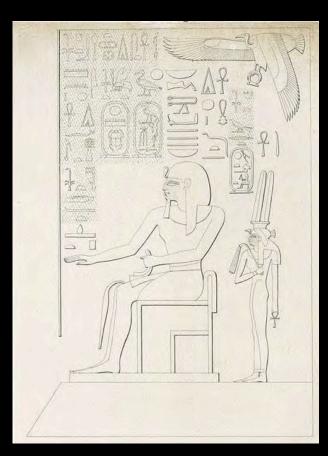


Royal women in the reign of Thutmose III

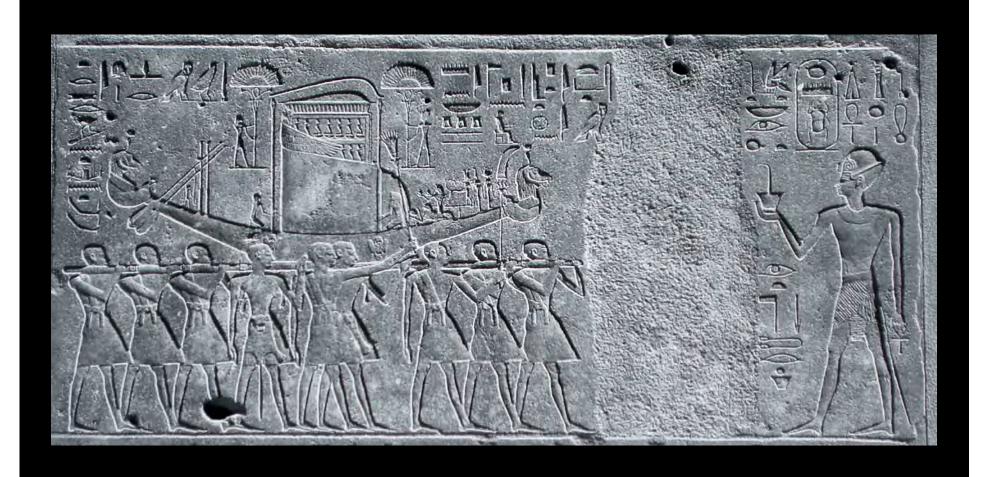


Merytre-Hatshepsut, great royal wife and mother of Amenhotep II



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 Deri 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

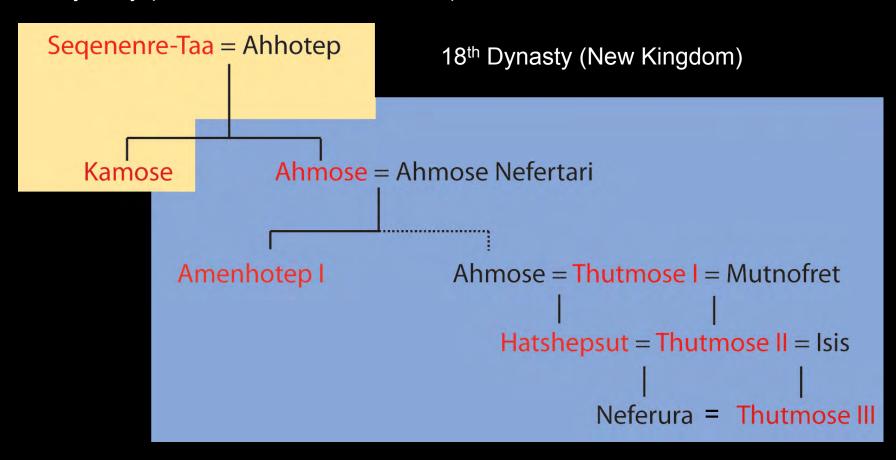
- → Iconoclasm no early than year 42 (Annals)
- → desecration of only kingly (male) representations
- → rarely is Thutmose III's name carved in place of Hatshepsut's (typically, Thutmose I or II)
- → Pylon VIII scenes of Thutmose III and Amunhotep II

Recent conclusions:

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

Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)

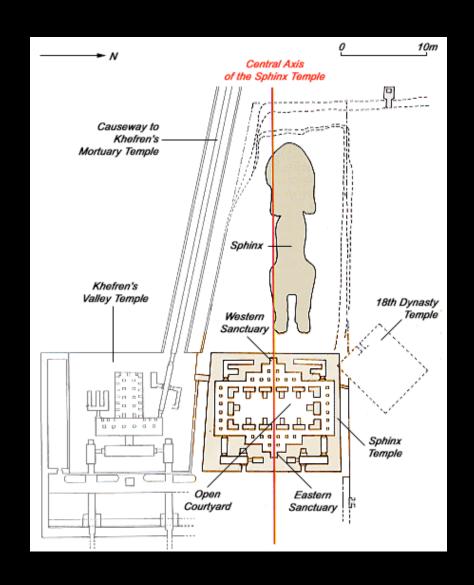


Red indicates people who ruled as kings

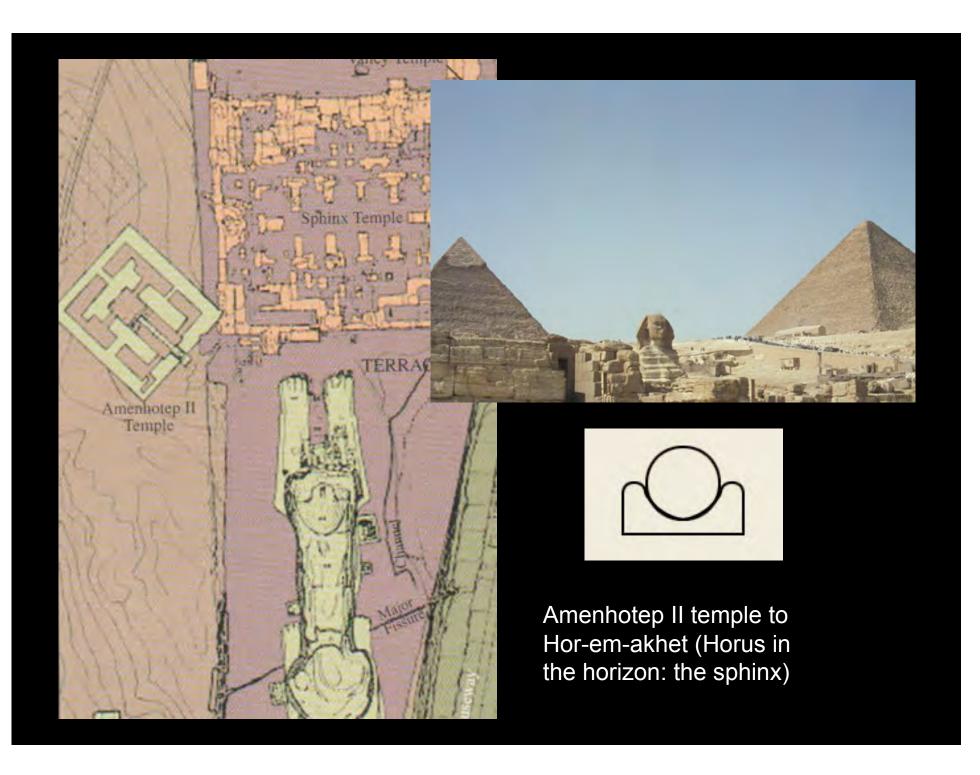


Amenhotep II

Amenhotep II's building program

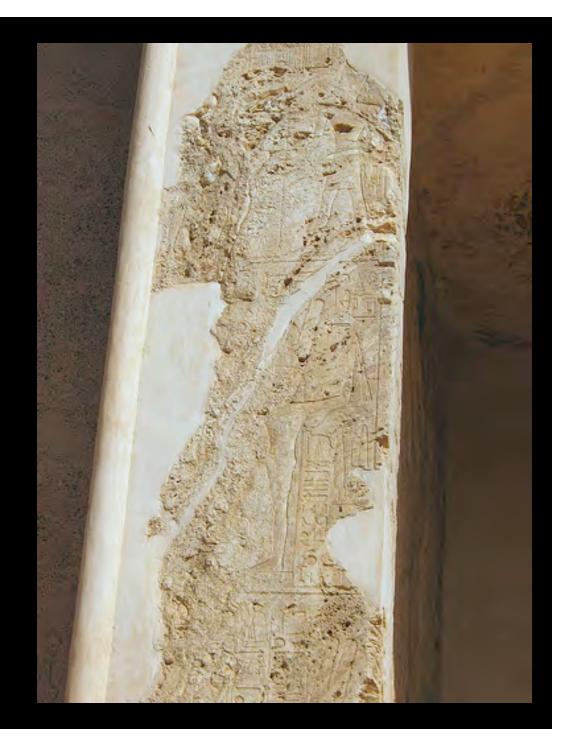


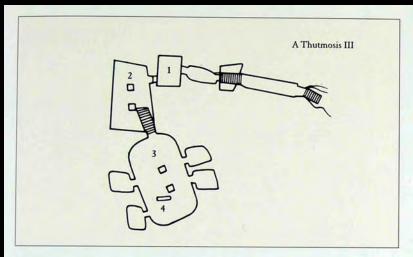


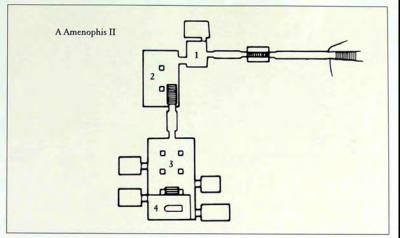


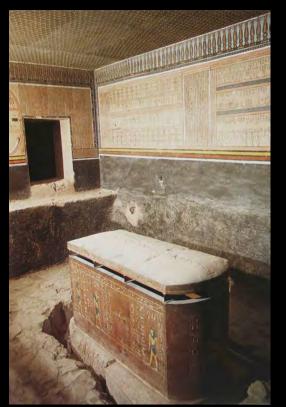


Karnak shrine of Amenhotep II











The tomb of Amenhotep II



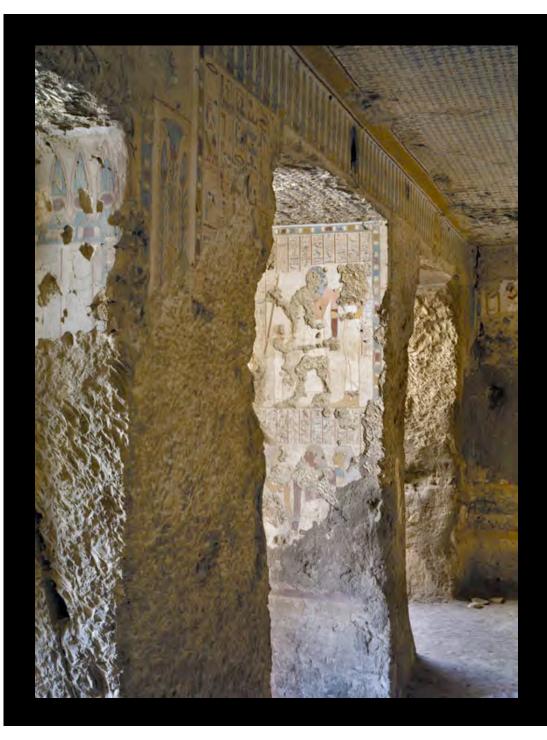
Amenhotep II as warrior and diplomat

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.

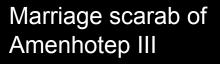
I traversed the water of Naharain without letting them escape, [and] I [set] them before my master. Behold, therefore, he rewarded me with a great reward..."

(and more victories and rewards follow)

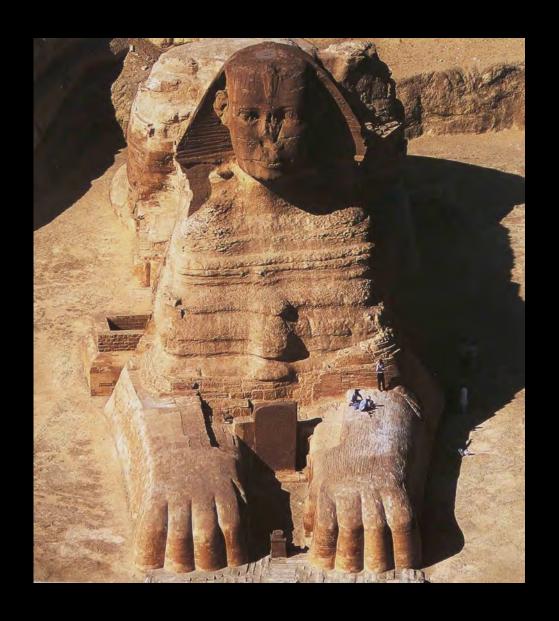
Amenhotep II, Thutmosis IV, Amenhotep III: managing an Empire – the military/diplomatic aspects

- 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

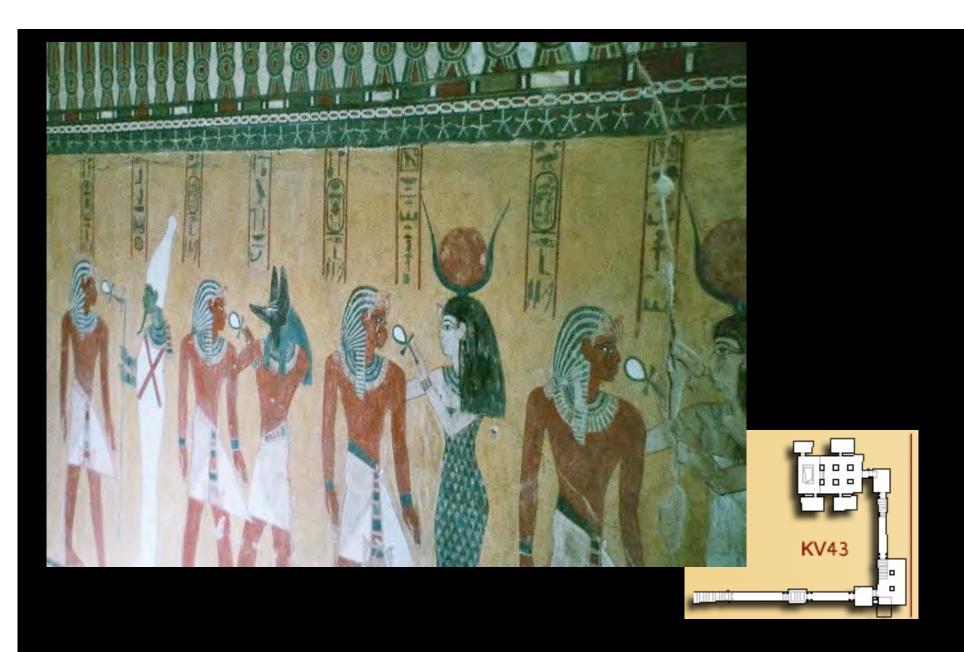






Thutmose IV



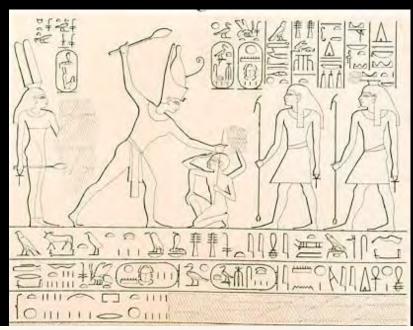


Tomb of Thutmose IV



Objects from the tomb of Thutmose IV





Royal women of Thutmose IV: not emphasized during his reign

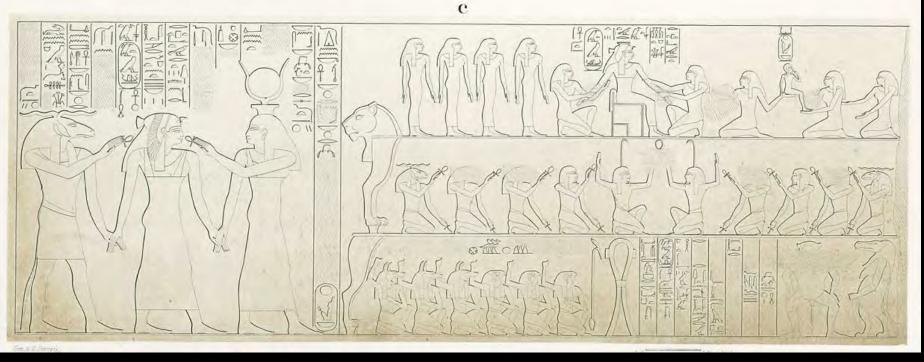
Left: laret (great royal wife) from a

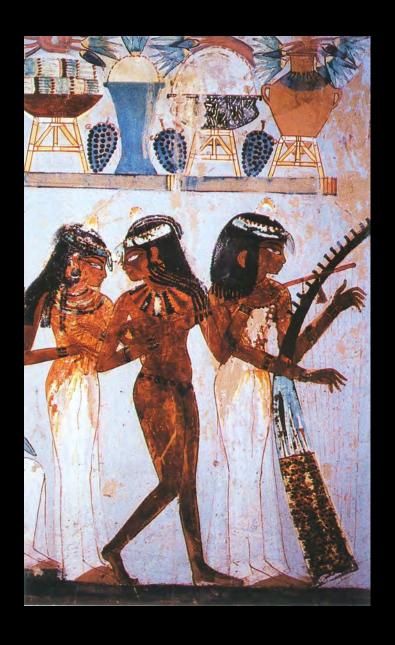
Nubian temple

Below: Mutemwiya, mother of

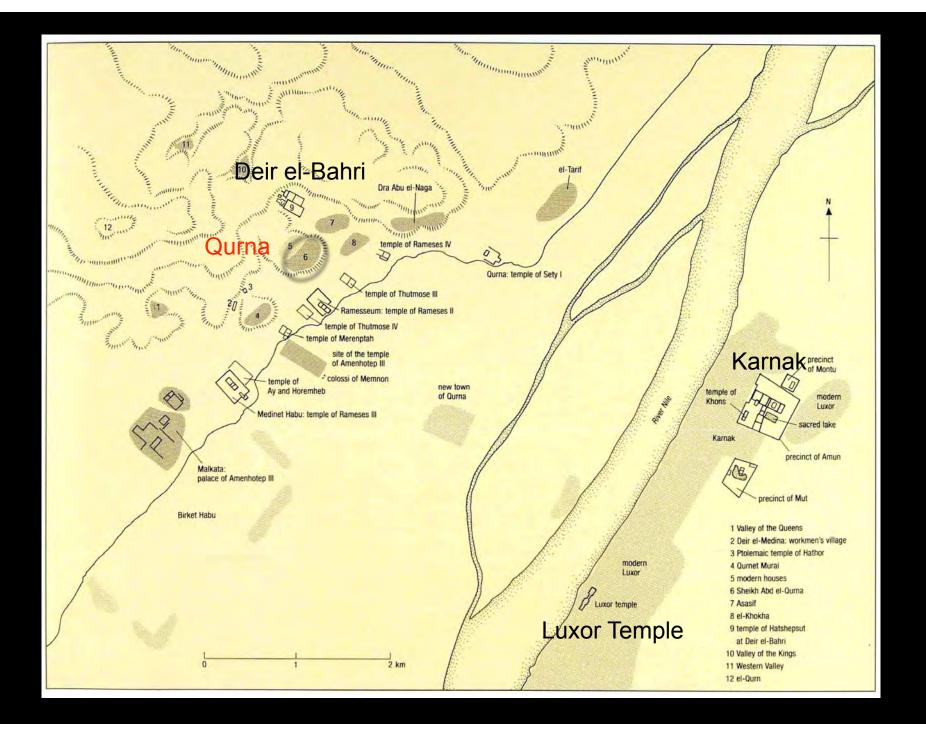
Amenhotep III, from the birth scene the

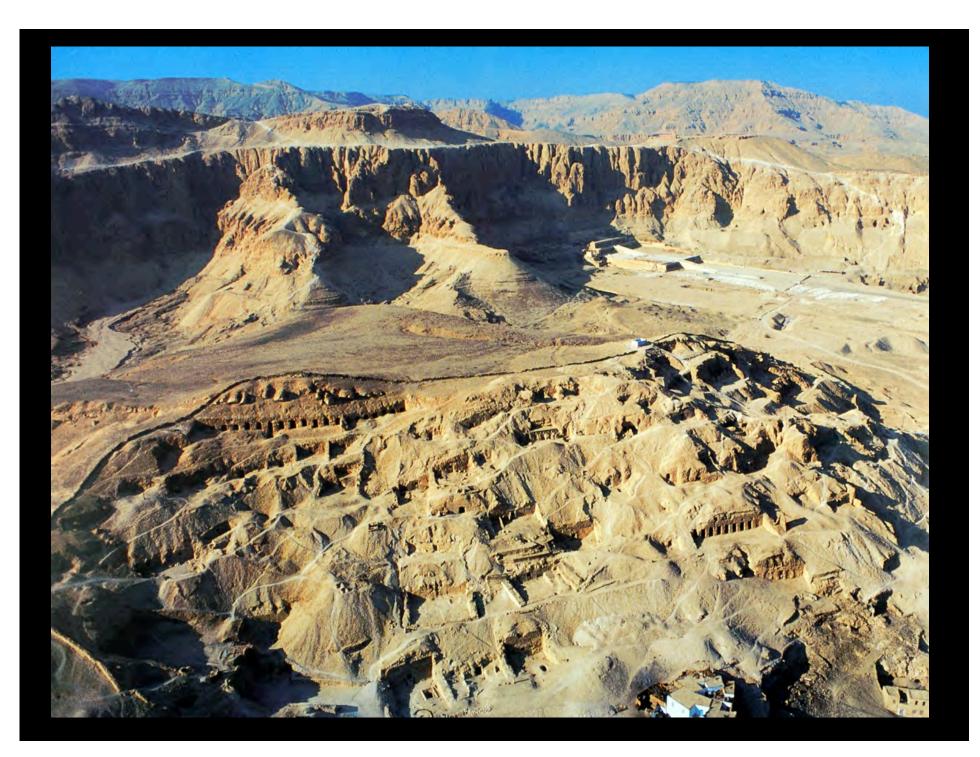
later had carved at Luxor Temple

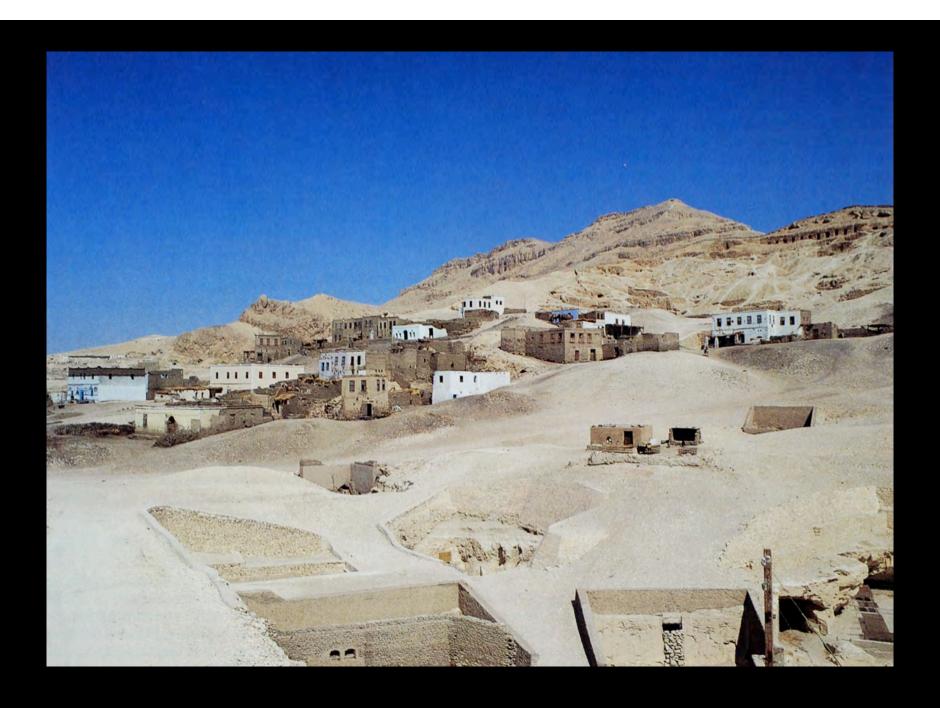




Private Tombs of the 18th Dynasty Before the Amarna Period

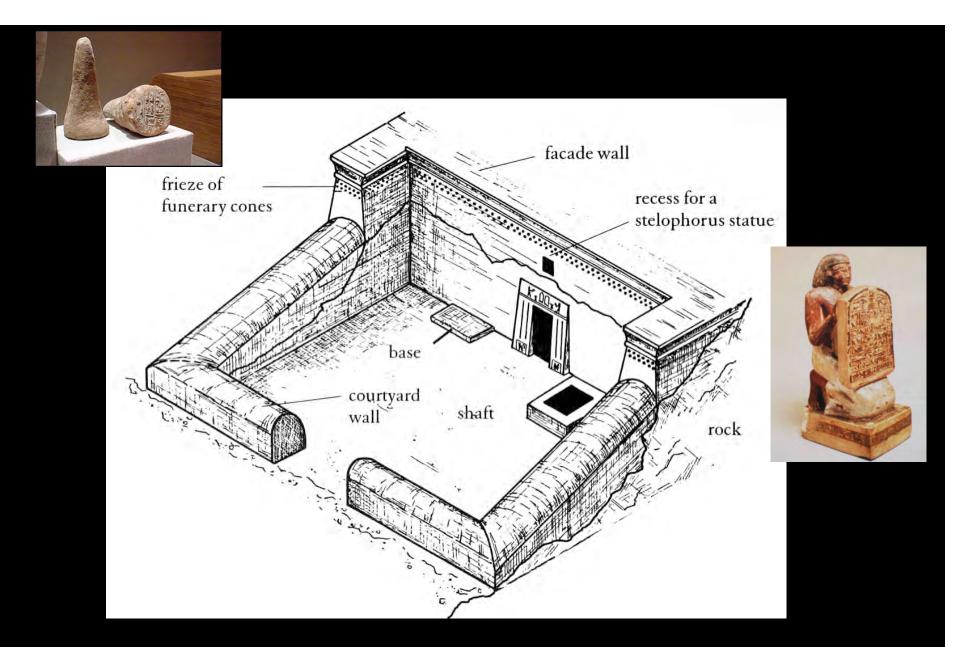






18th Dynasty Elite Private Tomb components

Location	Function	Form
Upper Level	Aspect of solar cult, sun worship	Superstructure in the shape of a chapel or a façade recess, often with a stelophorous statue
Middle Level	Site for worship and ceremonial cults, social monument to the tomb occupant	Courtyard and horizontal inner tomb chambers such as transverse and longitudinal hall and chapel
Lower Level	Aspect of Osirian cult, realization of landscapes of the next world, resting place of the body	Subterranean burial complex with shafts and corridors, ante-chambers and side rooms, and burial chamber containing the sarcophagus

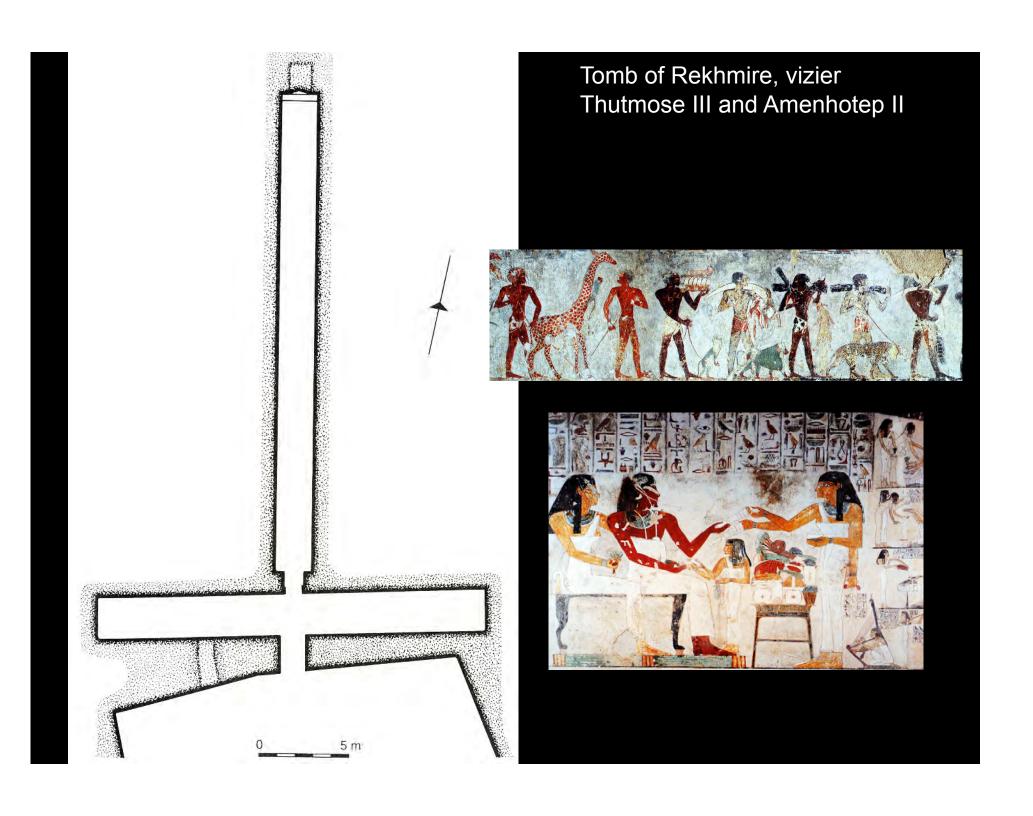


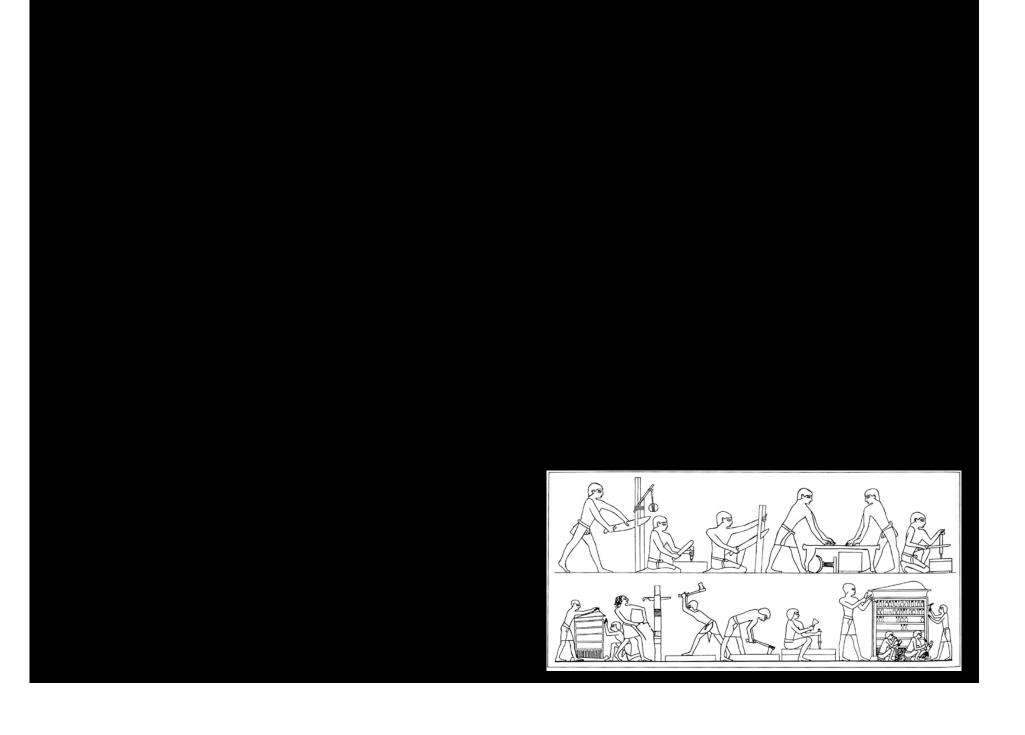
One possible variant of an 18th Dynasty private tomb façade and outer courtyard.

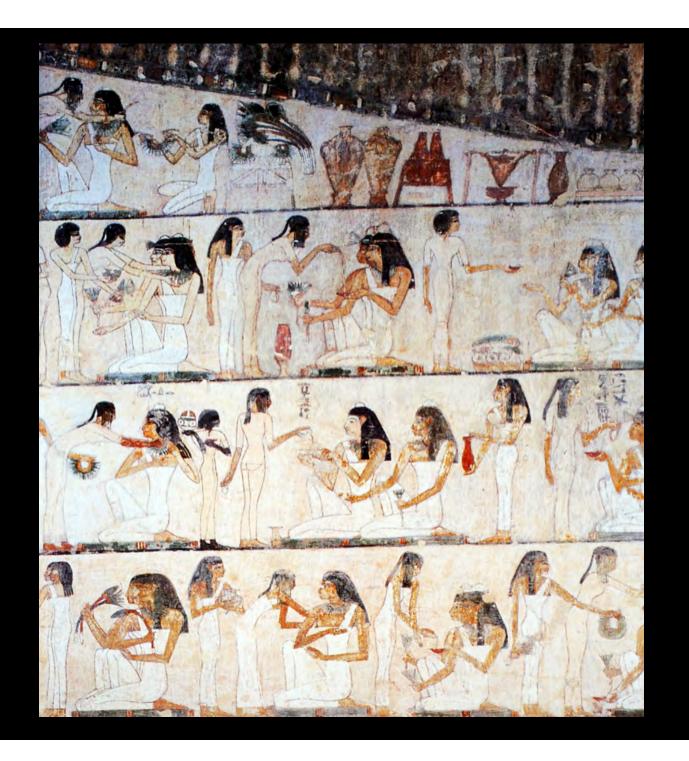


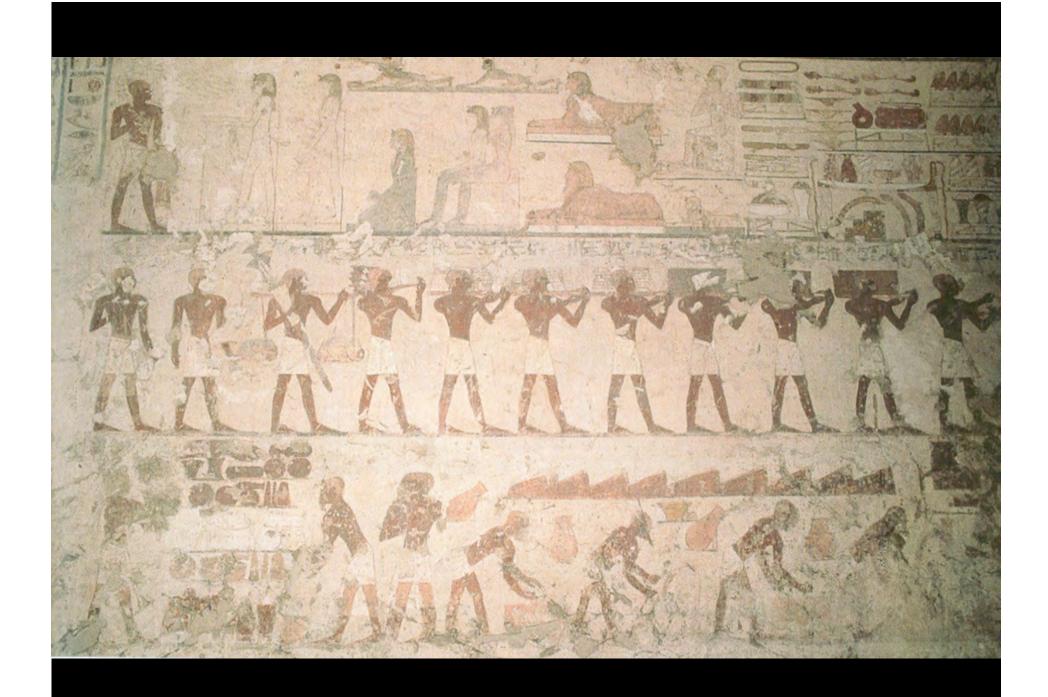
Funerary cones and a scene from the 18th Dynasty tomb of Nebamun showing their use



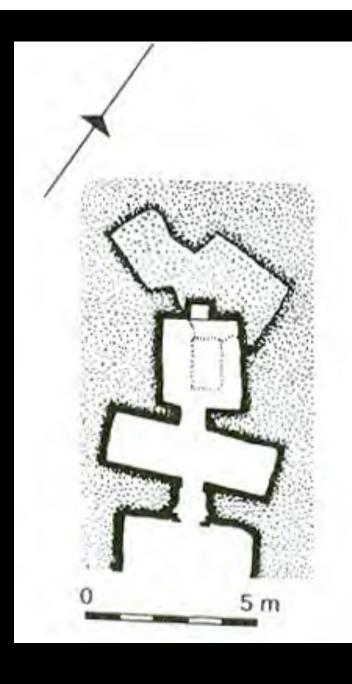






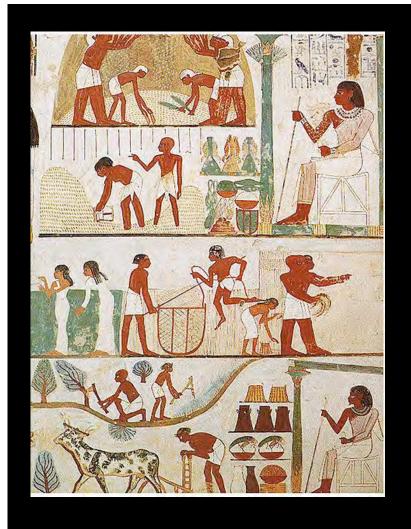


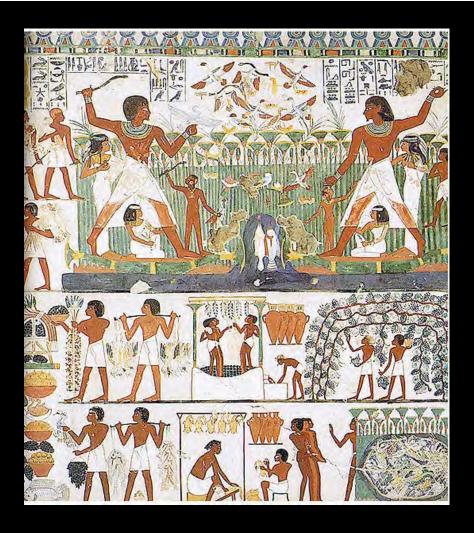




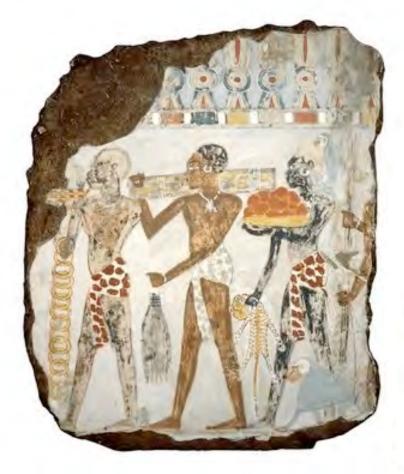
Tomb of Nakht (probably reign of Thutmose IV)











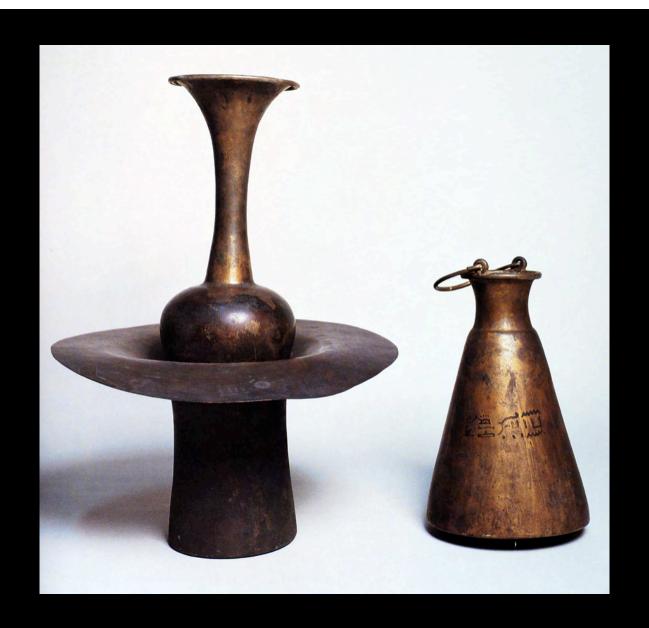
From the tomb of Sobekhotep (TT 63) Reign of Thutmose IV

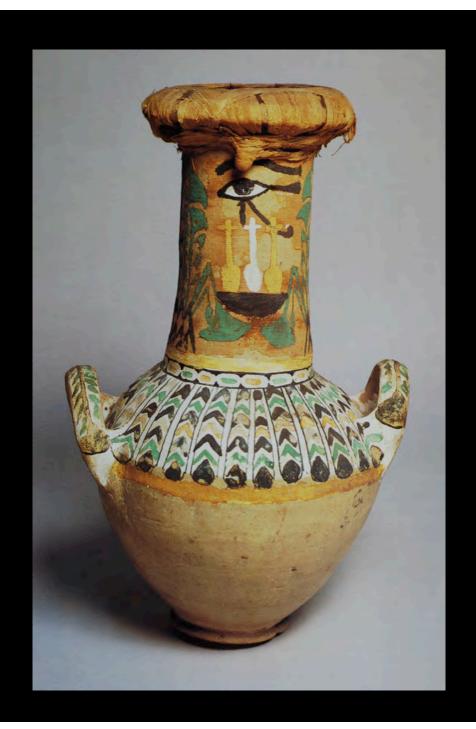




TT8: Tomb of Kha and Merit, subterranean parts discovered intact in 1906

















Funerary statue and shabtis of Kha



















Clothing of Kha



Wig and wig chest of Merit, wife of Kha.





















Sections of the Book of the Dead buried with Kha. One of the earliest known copies on papyrus, 14m long.



