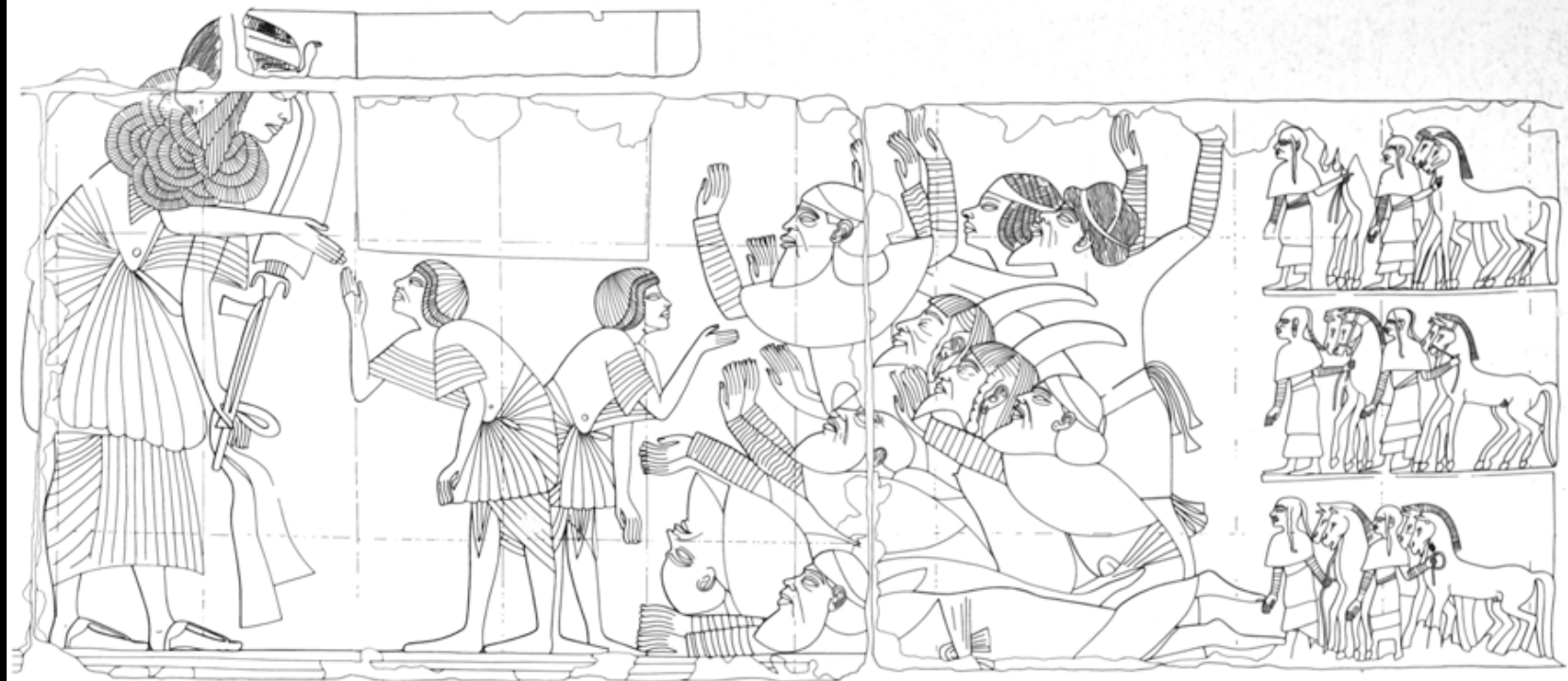
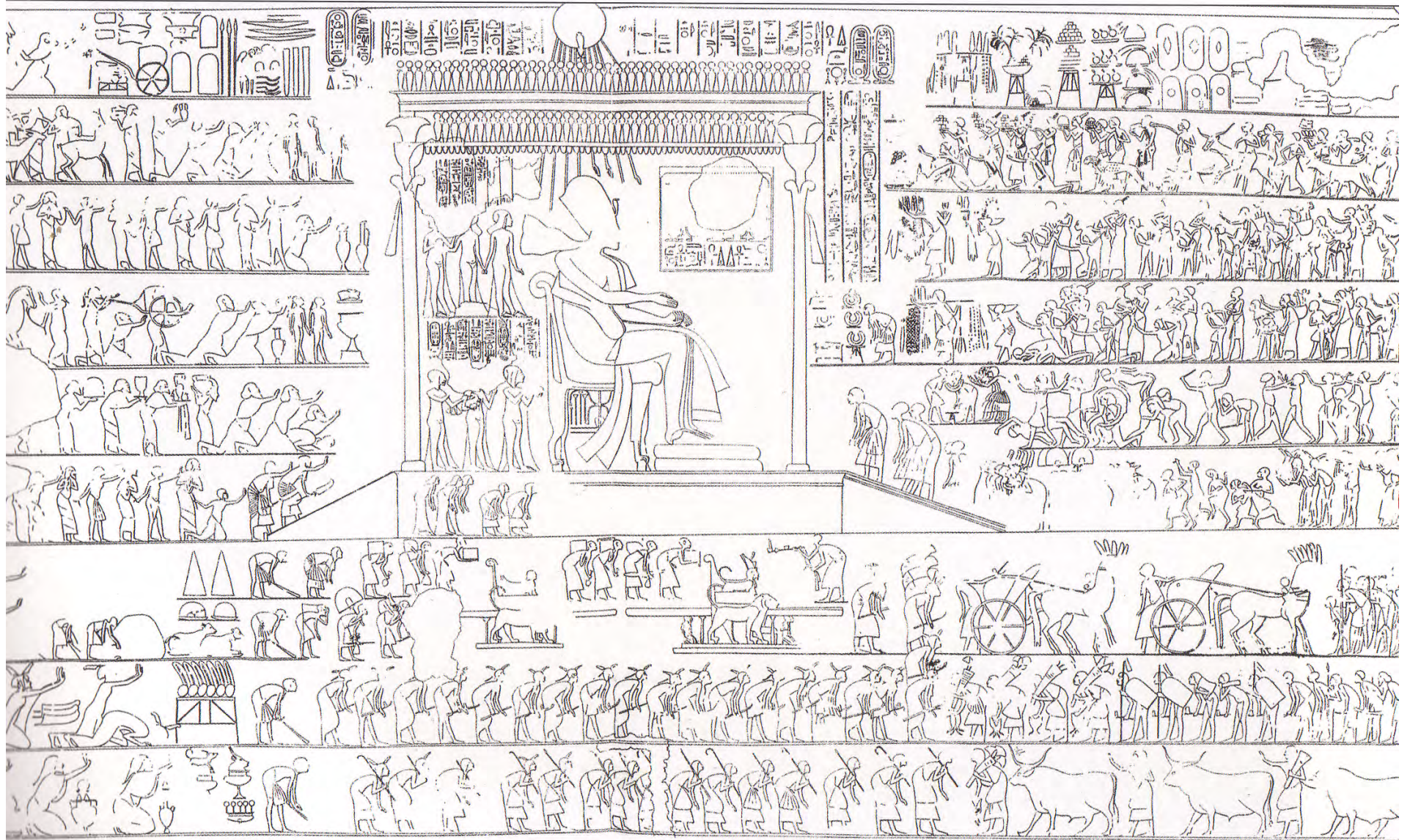


“I fall at the feet of the king, my lord,
my god, my sun from the sky, 7 Times
and 7 times, on the back and on the
stomach”



49 Envoys from Libya and Western Asia petition Tutankhamun in the aftermath of battle. Their request is relayed to the king through an interpreter, who turns to Horemheb, seen on the left. As the highest official in the land, Horemheb acts as intermediary between the ambassadors and pharaoh.



Year 12: receiving foreign tribute



Fig. 78. The royal family under a baldachin during the presentation of tribute. Drawing by Norman de Garis Davies after a relief in the tomb of the Overseer of the Royal Quarters, Meryre, at Amarna

The succession: Two sets of royal names

Ankhkheperure beloved of Akhenaten,
Neferneferuaten

Ankhkheperure Smenkhkare

Both associated with Akhenaten: Smenkhkare on a calcite jar from the tomb of Tutankhamun with A's cartouches followed by A.S.'s, both subsequently erased

A.N. a box from the tomb of Tutankhamun and a stela from Amarna

Both A.N. and A.S. also associated with Meritaten; A.S. in a scene from the tomb of Merira II at Amarna and A.N. on the box from Tut's tomb



Small limestone stela offered by Pase, a soldier attached to the boat or regiment Khaemmaat ('Appearing in Truth'). On this stela, two kings are represented in affectionate pose – a further indication, it was once thought, that Akhenaten was not 'as other men'. The cartouches, though never filled in, tell a different story: the figures are identified not by the two pairs which flank and indeed were intended to identify the rayed disc, but by the block of three ovals above the table of offerings. Despite the kingly crowns sported by the two figures, three ovals identify a single king and his queen – Akhenaten and Nefertiti.



Nefertiti's evolving status is confirmed in the representation and cartouches of this second stela from Berlin. The two figures are Akhenaten and, from the crown, his principal queen; in its final form, however, the number of cartouches has been increased from three to four – to reflect Nefertiti's elevation from queen to co-regent.



One of the proofs that Akhenaten's co-regent was not a man but a woman is a series of faience ring bezels (one shown here). These rings, perhaps prepared for the regnal year 12 coronation, are inscribed with the junior pharaoh's prenomen, 'Ankhkheprure', written with a feminine t and elaborated with an epithet expressing dependence on the senior king (here, 'beloved [with feminine t] of Waenre' – i.e. Akhenaten).

A graffito: "Regnal year 3, 3rd month of inundation, day 10. The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands, Ankhkheperure beloved of Aten (?), the Son of Ra Neferneferuaten beloved of Waenre (?). Giving worship to Amun, kissing the ground to Wenennefer by the lay priest, scribe of the divine offerings of Amun in the Mansion of Akhkheperure in Thebes, Pawah...

Come back to us, O lord of continuity. You were here before anything had come into being, and you will be here when they are gone..."

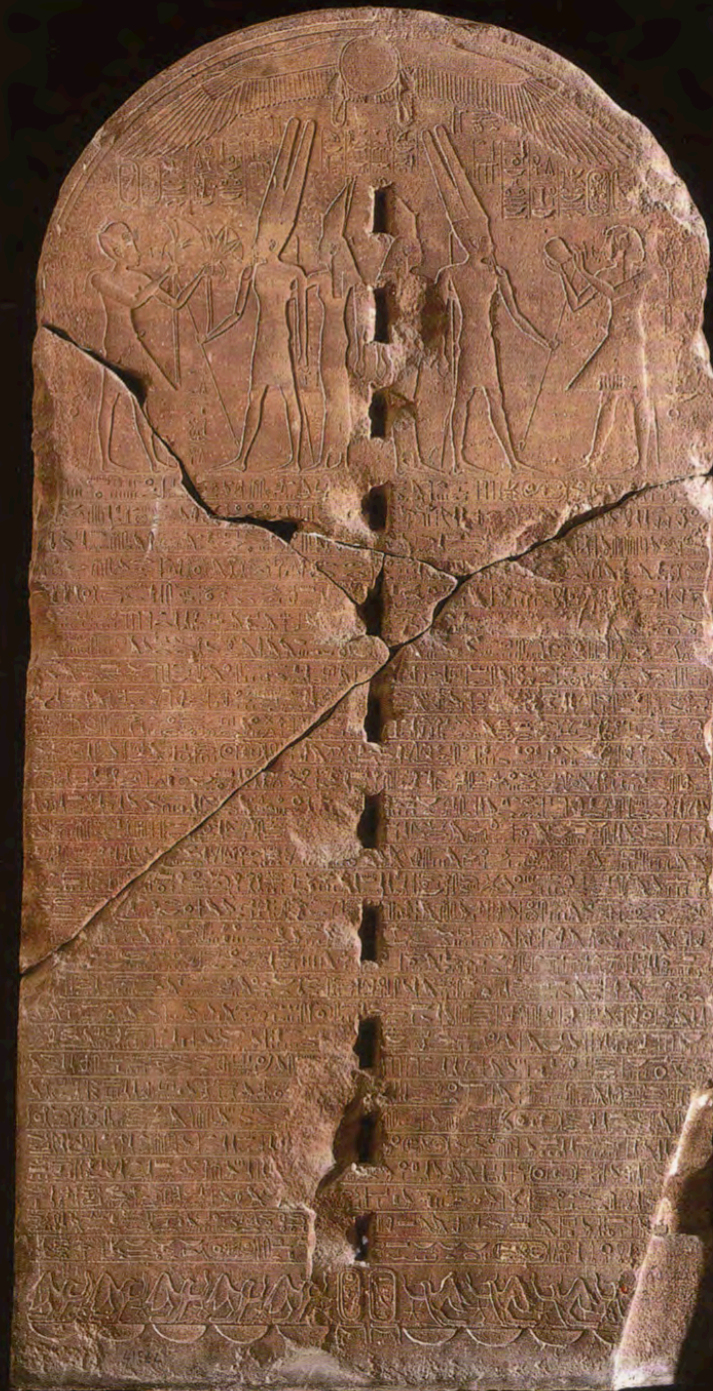


The Aftermath: Tutankhamun,
Ay, Horemheb and the
restoration

Amen and Tutankhamun

Tutankhaten becomes Tutankhamun





Tutankhamun restoration stela

From the restoration stela:

(titulary and epithets involving Ra, Amun-Ra, Atum, Ra-Horakhty, Ptah, Thoth, Horus, etc)

...the good ruler who performs benefactions for his father and all the gods, having repaired what was ruined as a monument lasting to the length of continuity, and having repelled disorder throughout the Two Lands, so that Maat rests [in her place] as he causes falsehood to be abomination and the land to be like its primeval state.

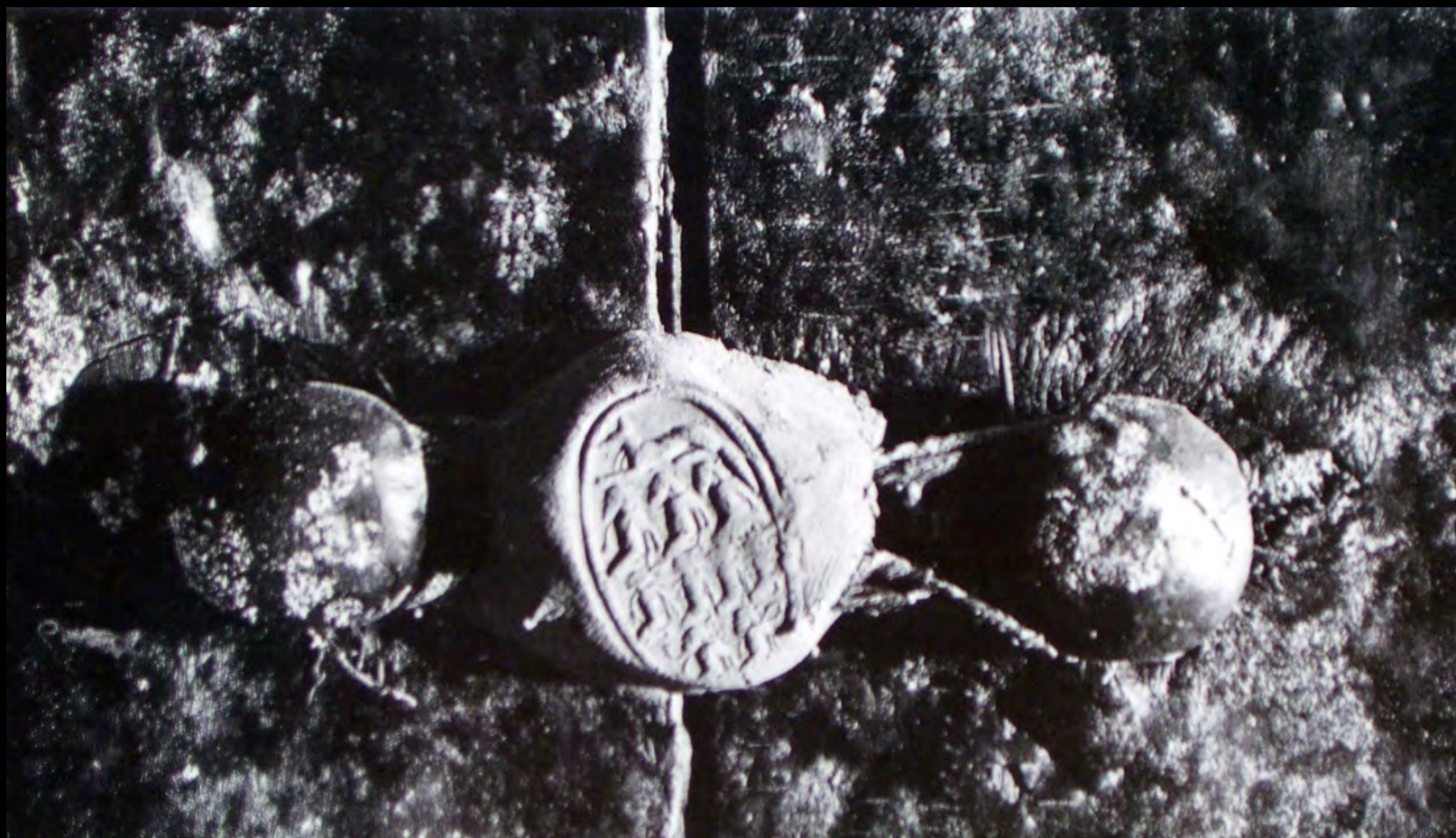
When his Person appeared as king, the temples and the cities of the gods and goddesses, starting from Elephantine as far as the Delta marshes... were fallen into decay and their shrines were fallen into ruin, having become mere mounds overgrown with grass...

Then his Person took counsel with his heart, investigating every excellent deed, seeking benefactions for his father Amun and fashioning his noble image out of genuine electrum. He gave more than what had been done previously: he fashioned his father Amun to be upon thirteen carrying-poles, his holy image being of electrum, lapis lazuli, turquoise, and every precious stone...



Tutankhamun sculpture and relief at Luxor Temple (usurped by Horemheb)







Aye and his wife in their tomb at Amarna



Ay performing the opening of the mouth for Tut in Tut's tomb



Horemheb, general under
Tutankhamun (and
earlier?)

Horemheb as king, last ruler of
Dynasty XVIII





Restoration and Damnation in the Post-Amarna Period

From Horemheb's coronation inscription

...So this god (Tutankhamun) was distinguishing his son (Horemheb – not literal) in the sight of everybody, for he desired to “widen his stride” until the day of his receiving his office would come; and he caused him to be more respected than anyone else of his time, the king's heart being satisfied with his dealings and rejoicing at the choosing of him...

So Horus proceeded, rejoicing, to Thebes, the city of the Lord of Continuity, his son in his embrace, to Karnak in order to lead him into the presence of Amun, to bequeath to him his kingly rule and make his terms of rule...

Amun-Ra became possessed with joy...

All the Enneads of the House of Flame were in jubilation at his appearance...saying “Behold, Amun has come to the palace, his son in front of him, in order to establish his crown on his head and to exalt his lifetime like his own!”

...Then did his person sail downstream with the statue of Ra-Horakhty, and he reorganized this land, restoring its customs to those of the time of Re. From the Delta marshes down to the Land of the Bow he renewed the gods' mansions and fashioned all their images.



Horemheb on the Second Pylon at Karnak (usurped in Ramesside Period)



The 18th Dynasty in the Abydos King List of Seti I:

Ahmose

Amenhotep I

Thutmose I

Thutmose II

Thutmose III

Amenhotep II

Thutmose IV

Amenhotep III

Horemheb