

Fighting Pharaohs - ARCH 1630 Presents:

THE BATTLE OF KADESH

Thursday April 17th at 1:00 p.m. on the Quiet Green



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Hatshepsut

Legitimization: building program, ancestry,
oracular decrees

Ceremonial landscape of Thebes

Karnak

Beautiful Feast of the Valley: Deir el-Bahri

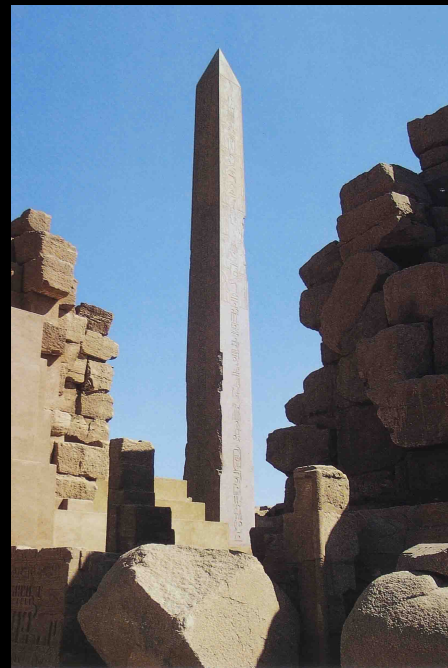
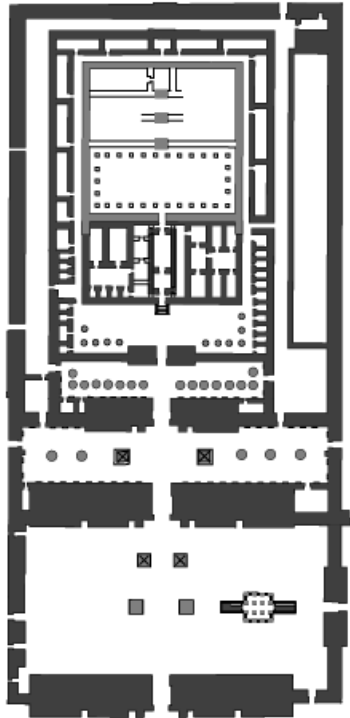
Divine Birth Myth

Opet Festival: Luxor Temple

Medinet Habu



Karnak in the reign
of Hatshepsut



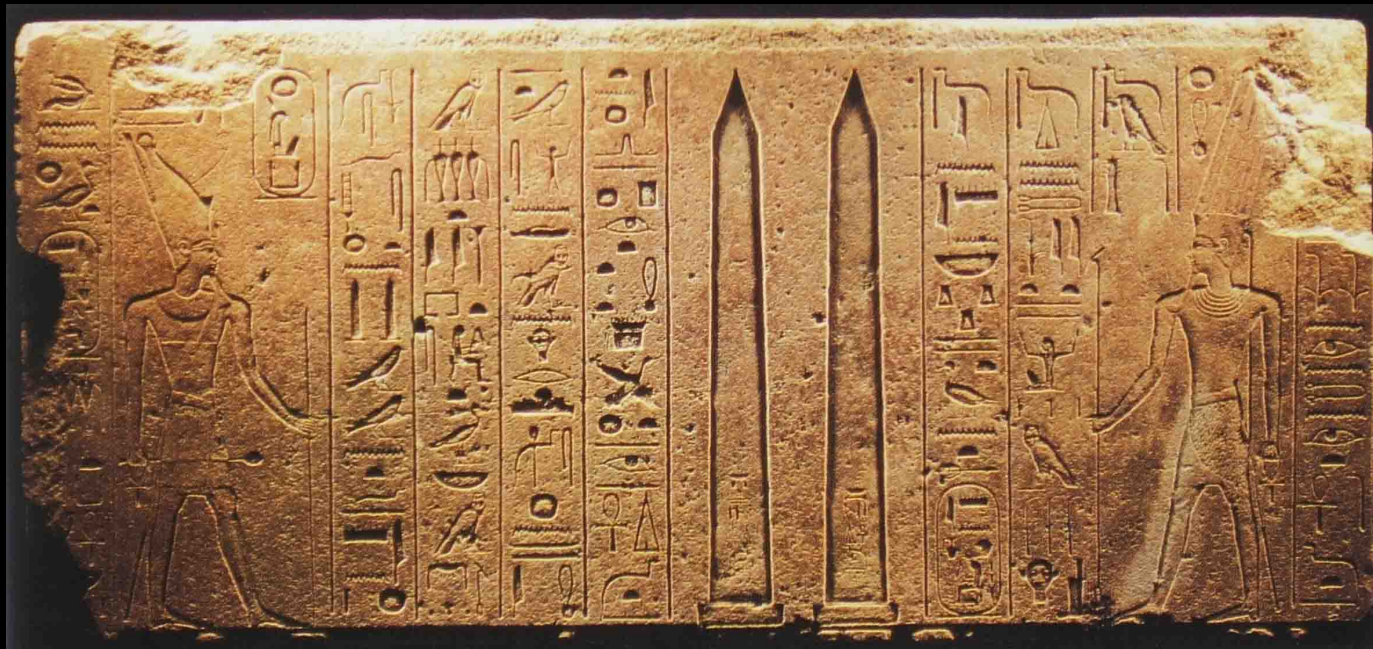
From inscriptions on an obelisk of Hatshepsut at Karnak:

West: (titulary except the Son of Ra name) She made as her monument for her father Amun, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the erecting for him of two great obelisks at the august portal "Amun great in majesty." Wrought with very fine electrum, they illuminate the Two Lands like the Aten. Never was the like made since earth's beginning. Made for him by the Son of Ra, Hatshepsut Khenemet-Amun, giving life like Ra forever.

South: (partial titulary), shining image of Amun, whom he made appear as King upon the throne of Horus, in front of the holies of the palace; whom the Great Ennead nursed to be mistress of the circuit of Aten...

Base: ...The Horus who championed her father, the eldest of Kamutef, whom Ra begot in order to have beneficent offspring on earth, for the well-being of mankind...

She made as her monument for her father Amun, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, presiding over Ipet-sut (Karnak), the making for him of two great obelisks of hard granite of the South, their upper side being of electrum, of the best of all foreign lands. Seen on both sides of the river, their rays flood the Two Lands when Aten dawns between them, as he rises in heaven's lightland....



Hatshepsut's Red Chapel
at Karnak

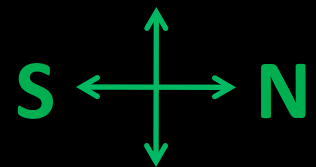
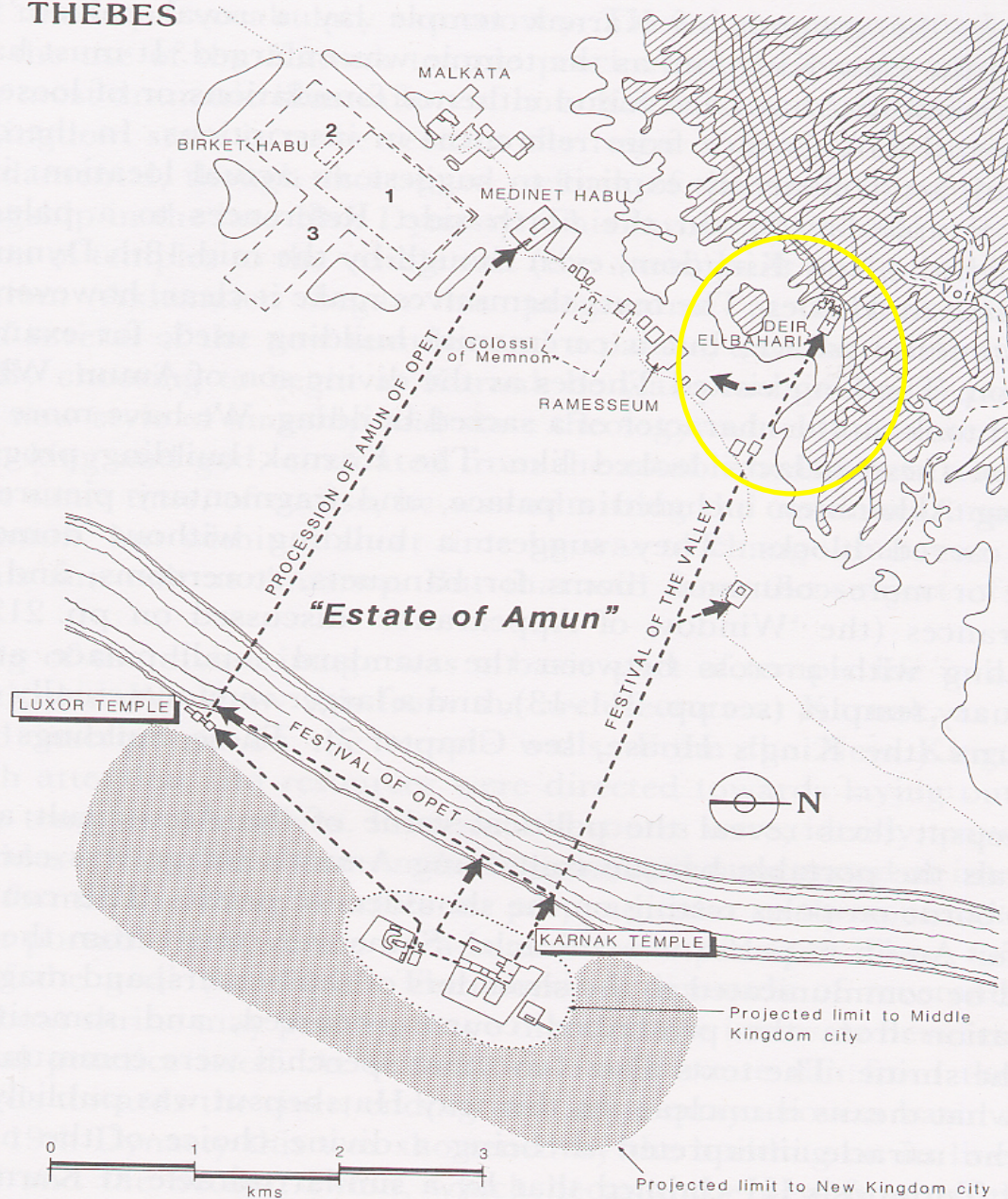




From a block in the Red Chapel, Karnak

“Year 2, Peret, the third day of the festival of Amun, being the ordination of the Two Lands for me in the broad hall of the Southern Opet, while his majesty (Amun) delivered an oracle in the presence of this good god. My father appeared in his beautiful festival: Amun, chief of the gods. Then he seized my majesty [at the sta]tions of the beneficent king, multiplying the oracles for me in the face of the entire land.”

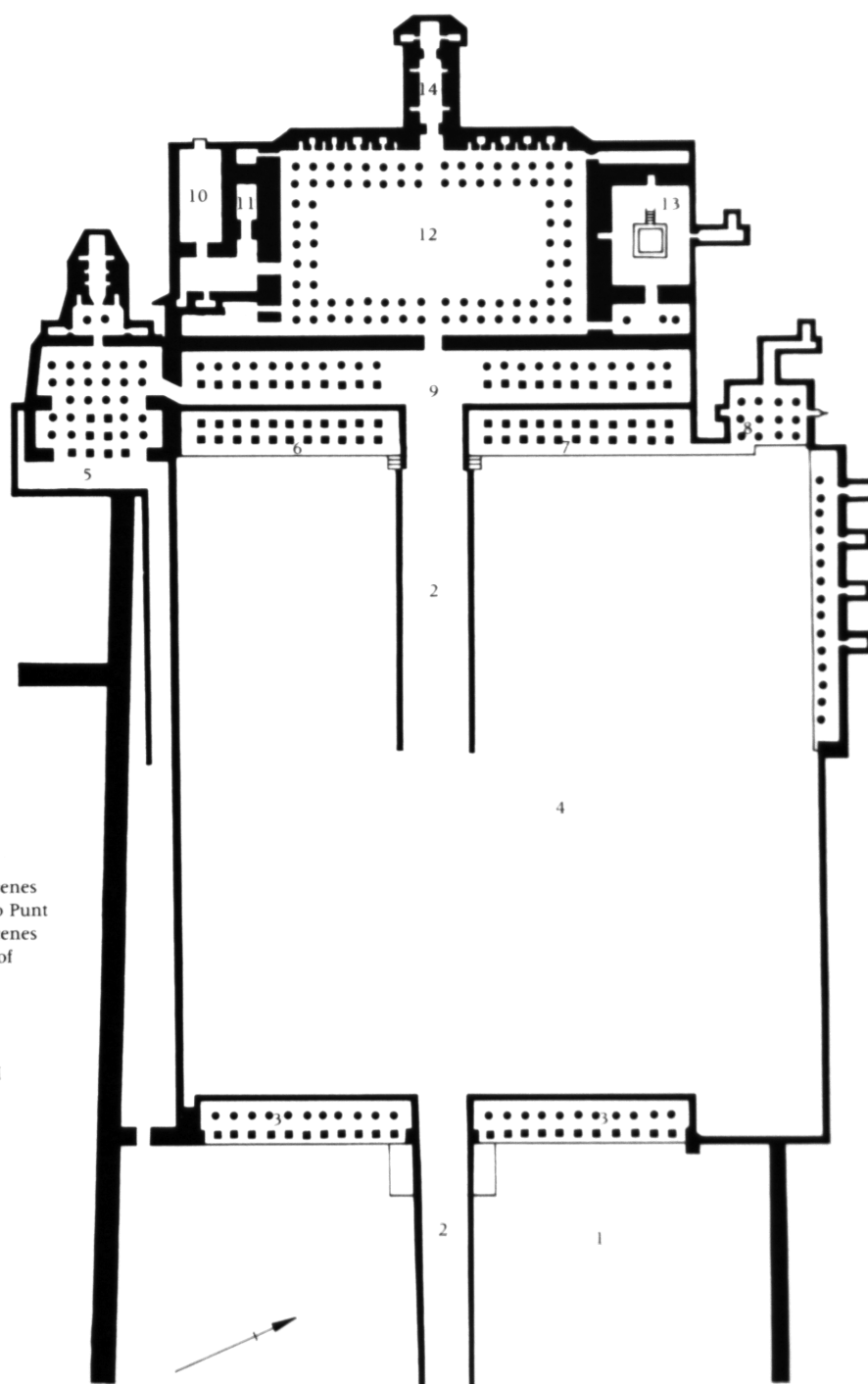
THEBES





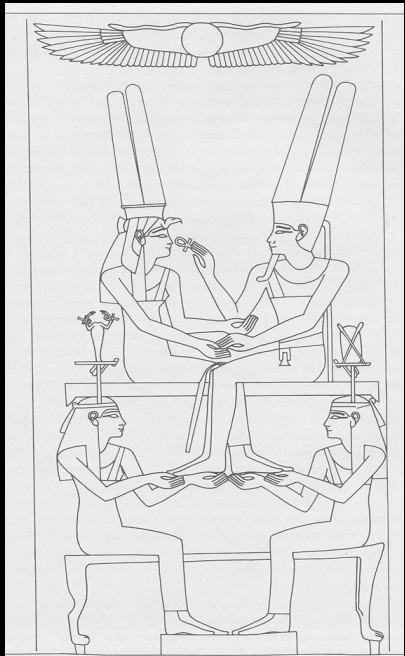
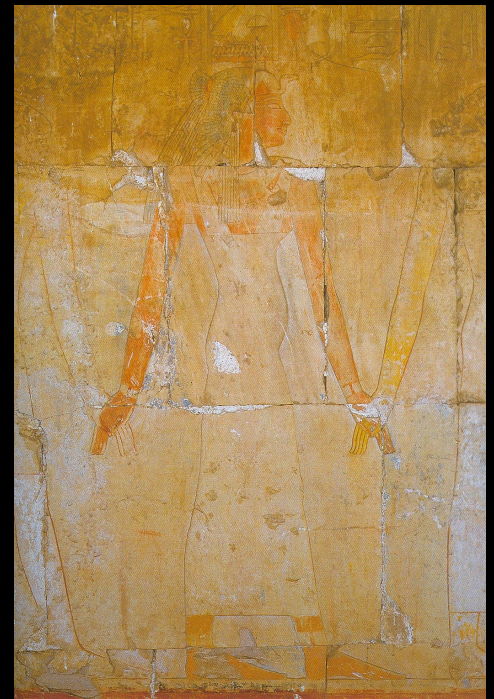
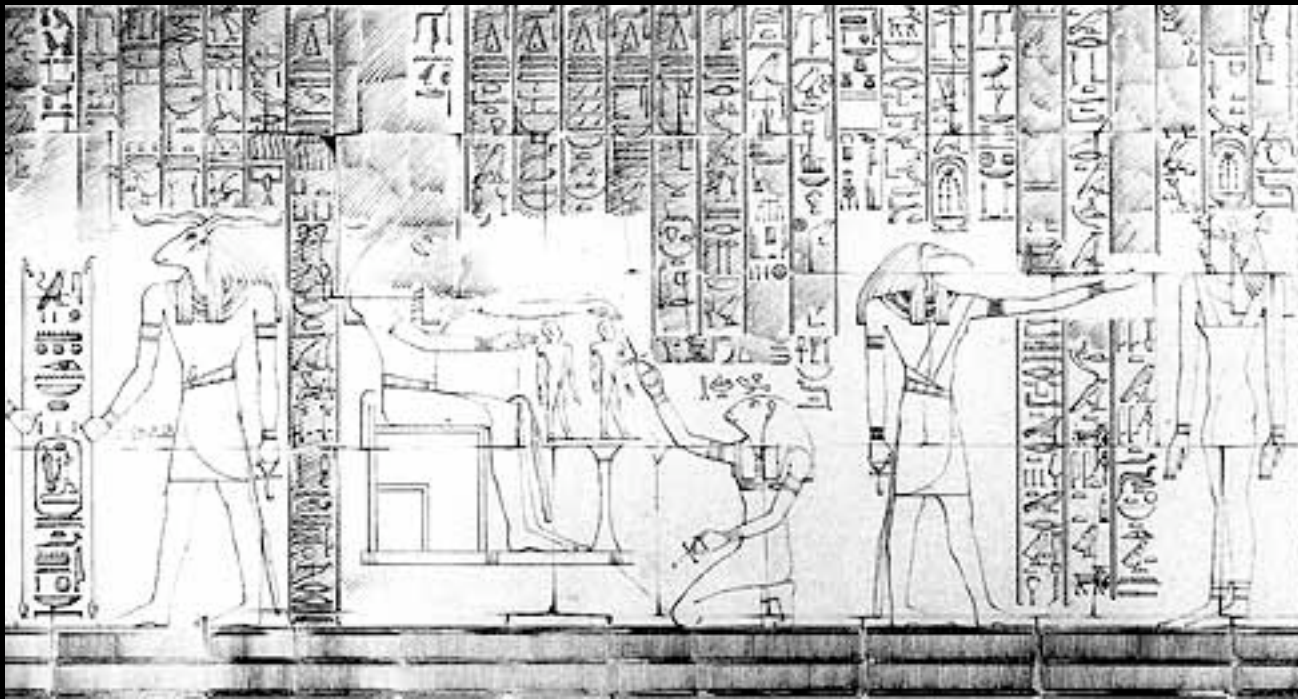
- 1 First court
 2 Ramp
 3 Lower colonnade
 4 Second court
 5 Hathor shrine
 6 Middle colonnade with scenes showing the expedition to Punt
 7 Middle colonnade with scenes showing the divine birth of Hatshepsut and her *ka*
 8 Anubis shrine
 9 Upper colonnade
 10 Cult chapel of Hatshepsut
 11 Cult chapel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

50 m
0

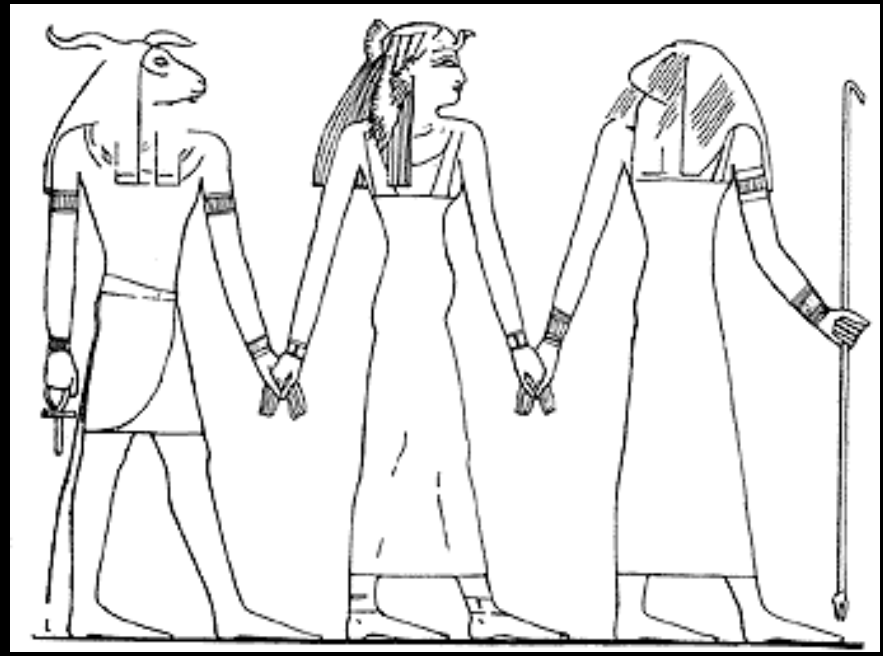








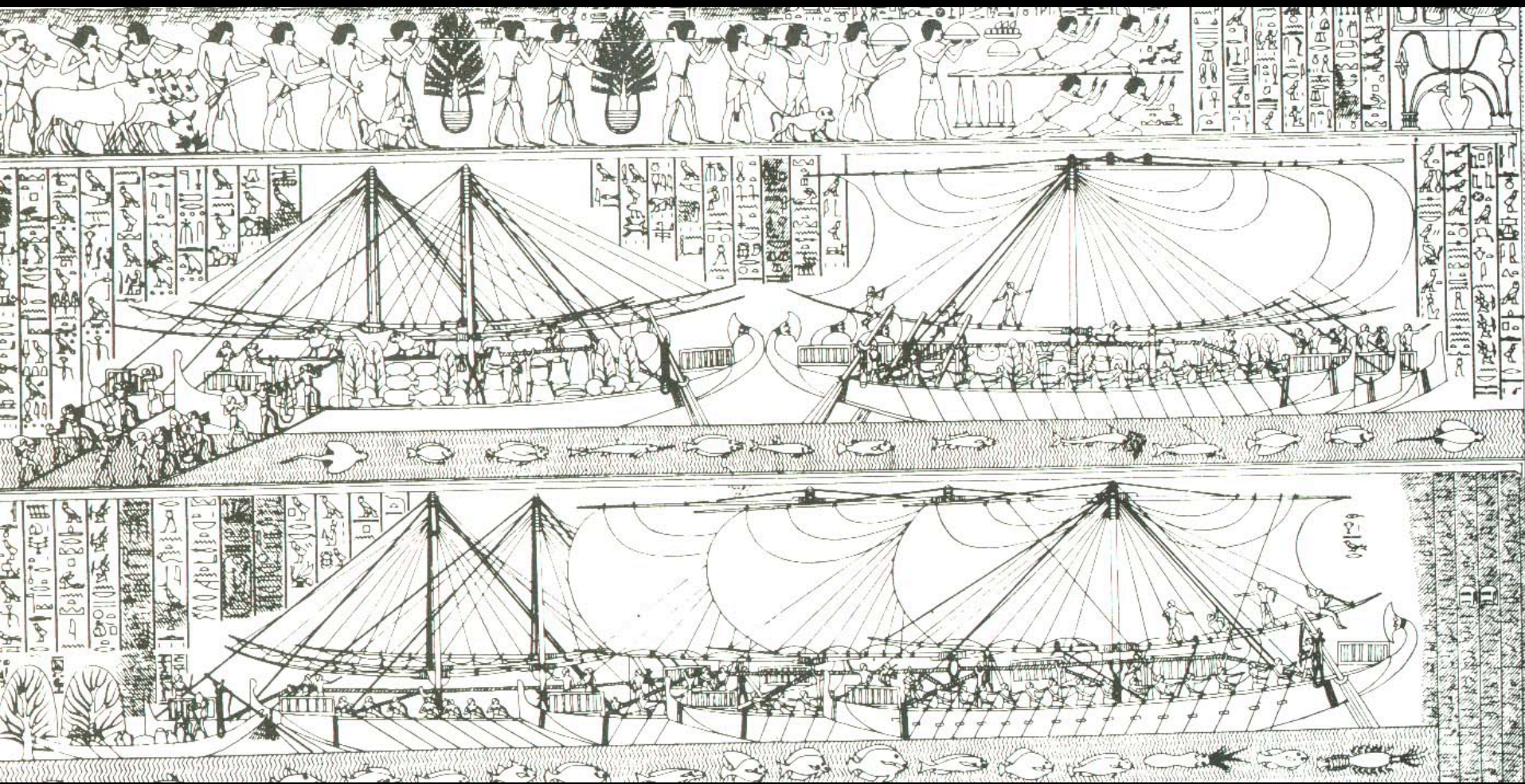
The Divine Birth of
Hatshepsut from
Deir el-Bahri



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

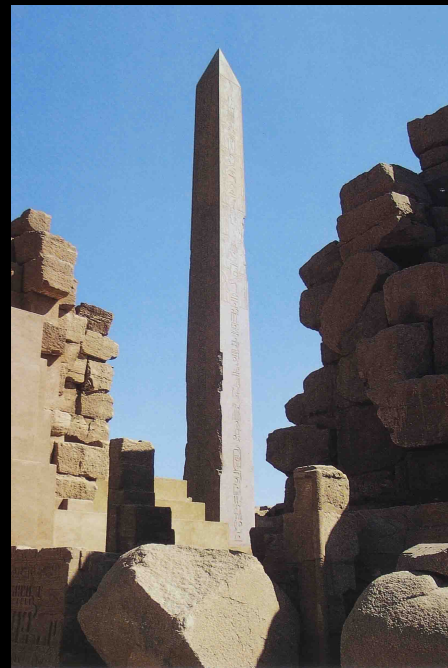
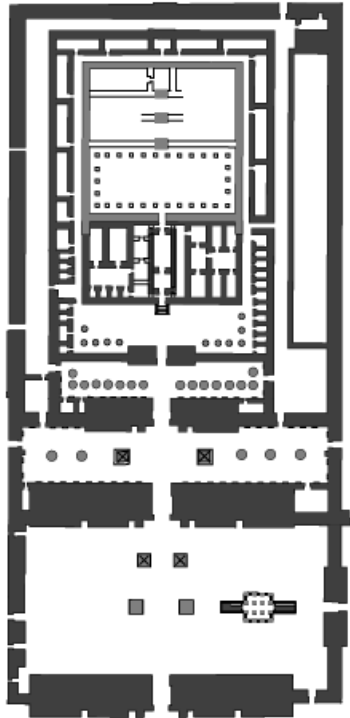


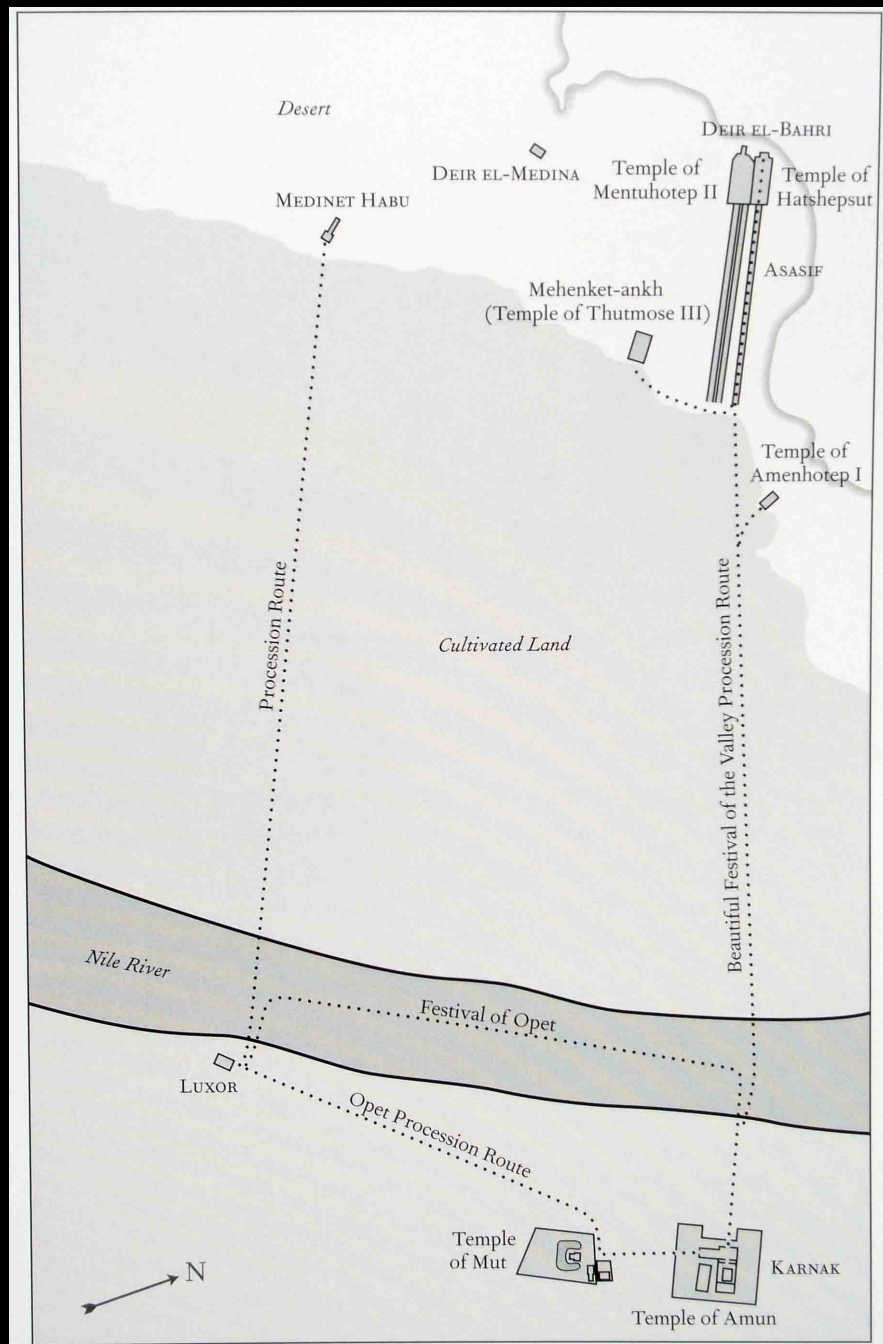




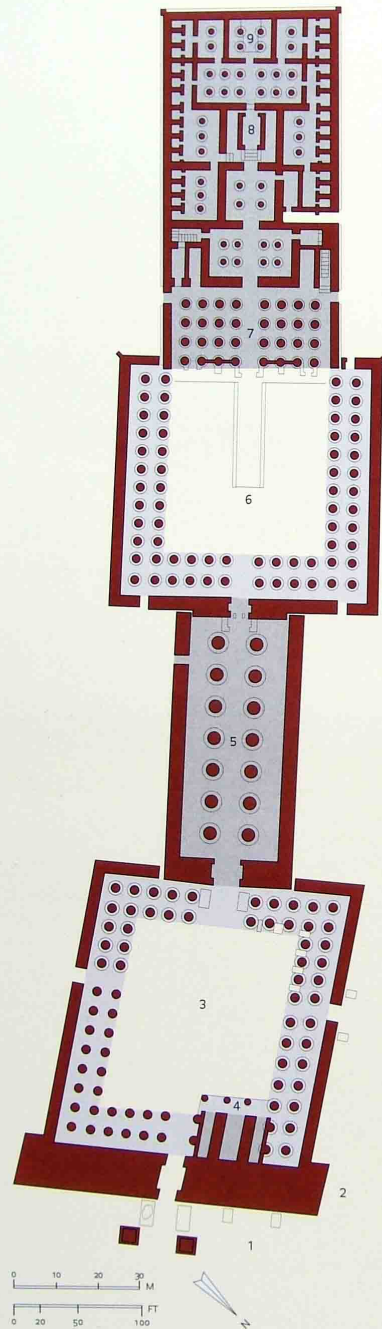


Karnak in the reign
of Hatshepsut





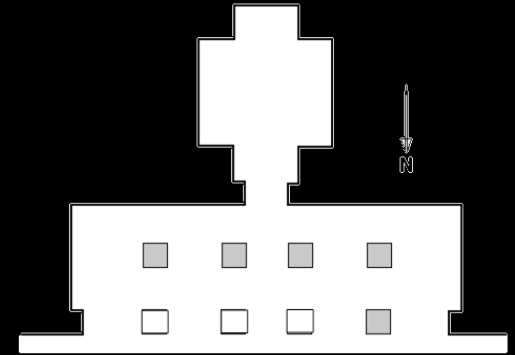
Luxor Temple in the reign of Hatshepsut



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.

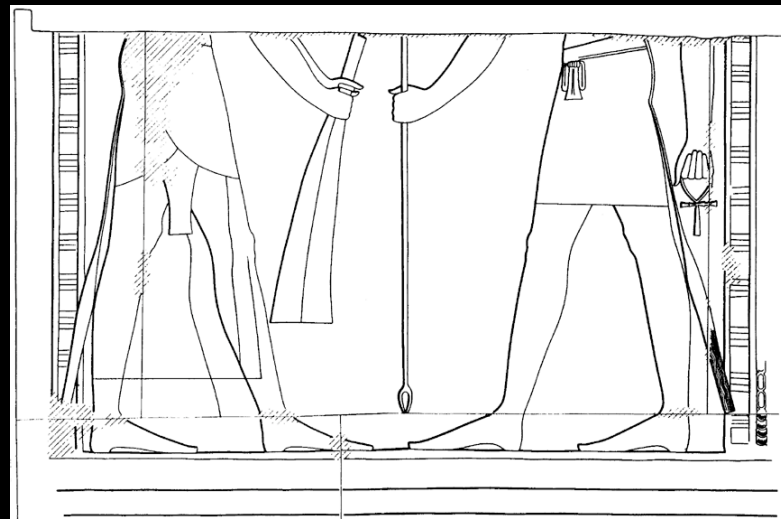
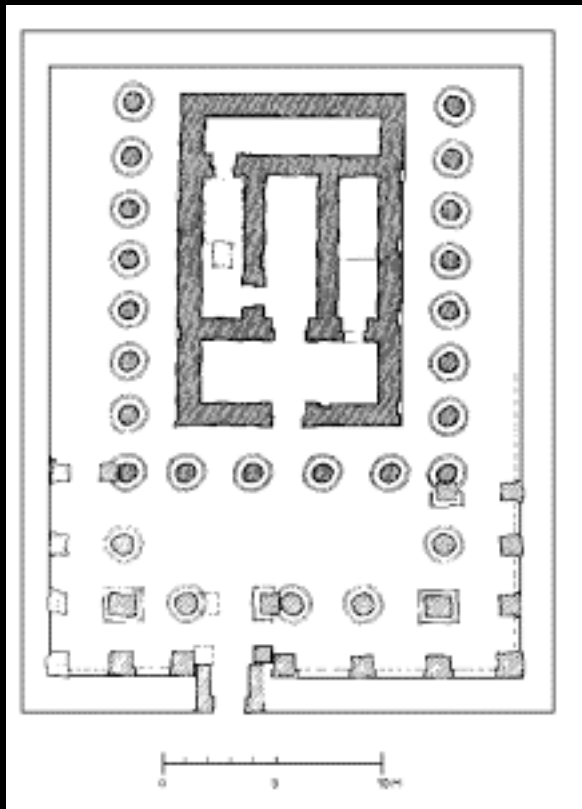
1. Outer court with obelisks and colossal statues
2. Pylon
3. Court of Ramesses III
4. Temple of Tuthmosis III
5. Colonnade of Amenophis III
6. Court of Amenophis III
7. Columned hall
8. Sanctuary of the barque
9. Inner sanctuary





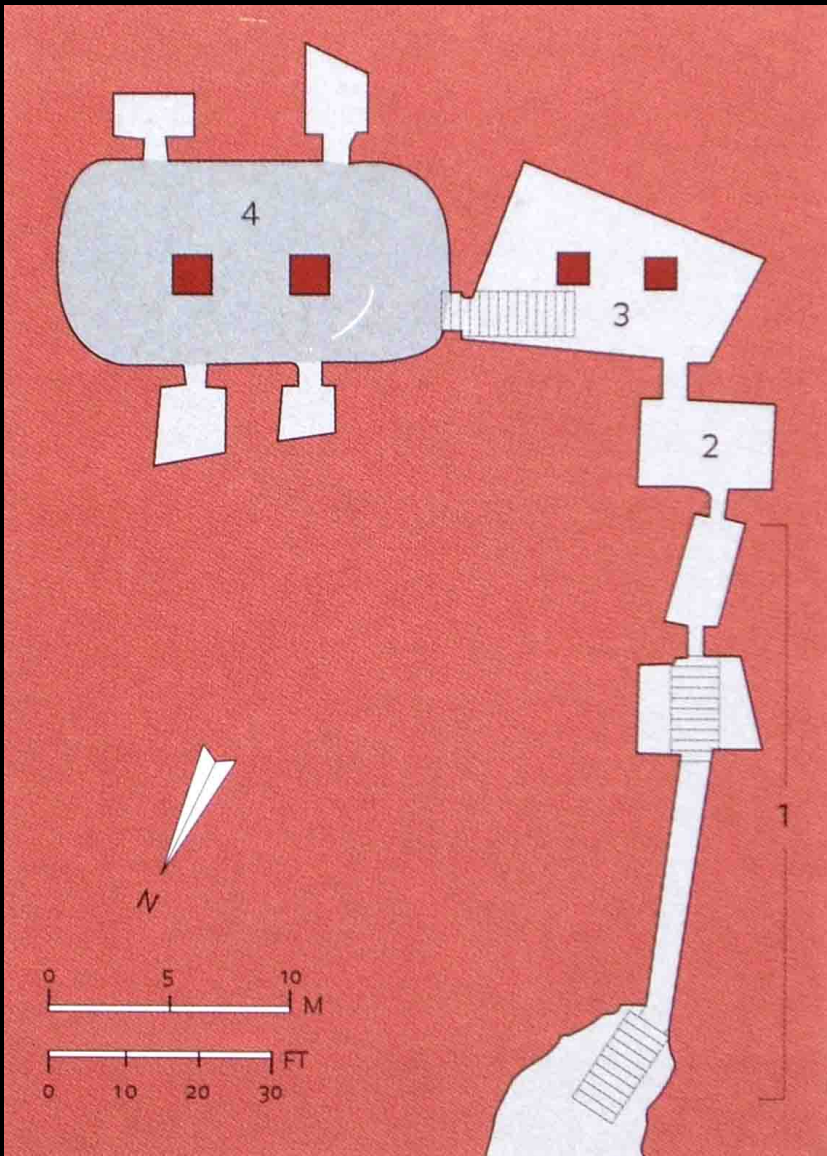
Hatshepsut's Speos Artemidos façade inscription (excerpt):

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.

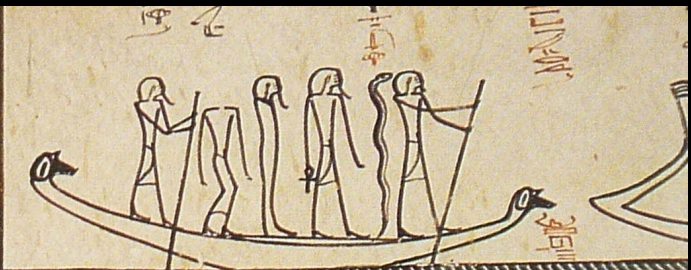


Hatshepsut's temple to Horus of Buhen in Nubia.

Thutmose III as builder



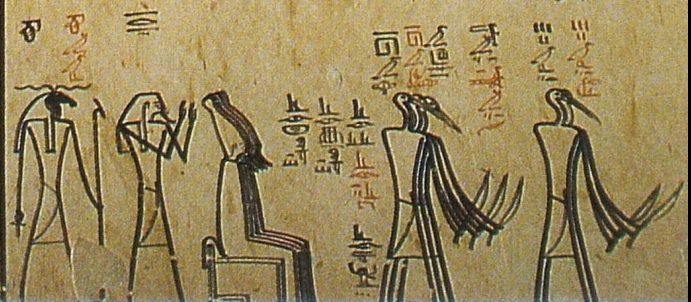
Tomb of Thutmose III in the Valley of the Kings (and the head of it's original occupant, found in one of the mummy caches)



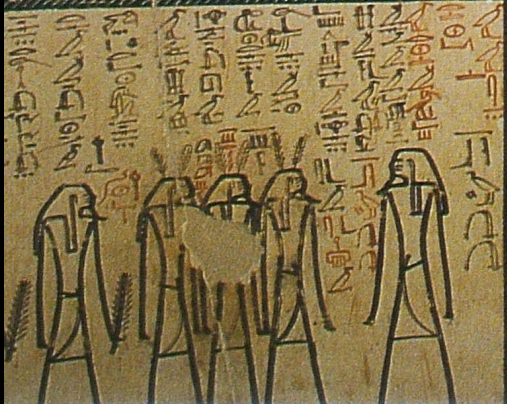
Three horizontal lines of hieroglyphs, likely a title or a list of items related to the boat scene.



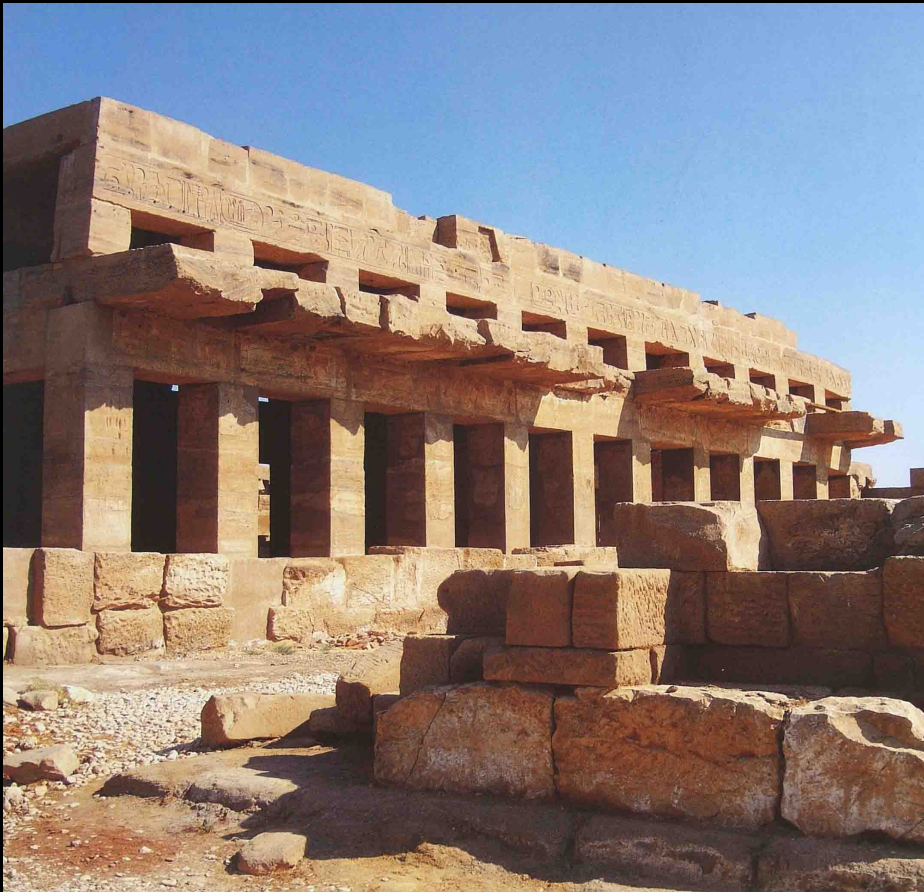
Three horizontal lines of hieroglyphs, likely a title or a list of items related to the boat scene.



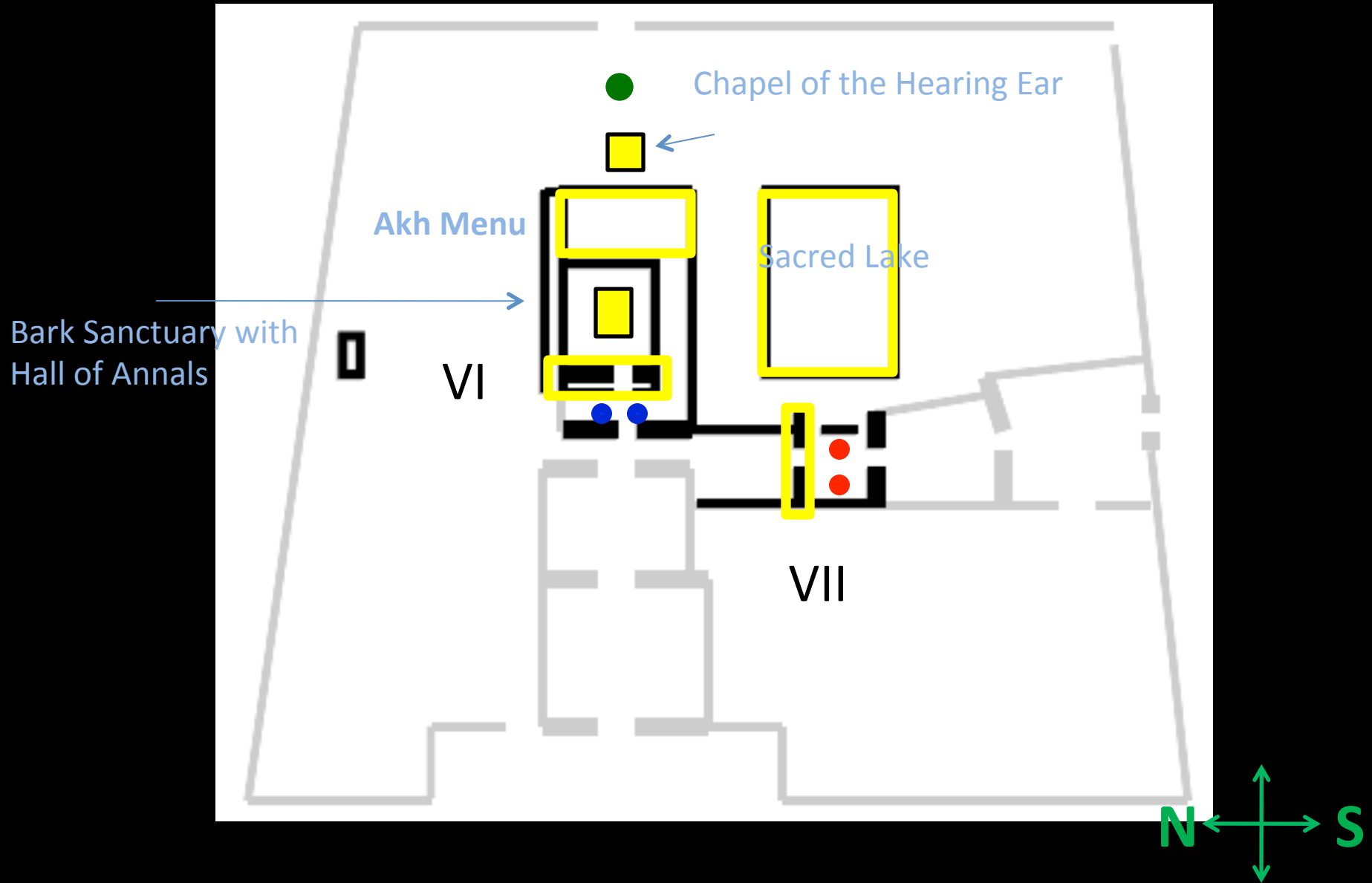
Two horizontal lines of hieroglyphs, likely a title or a list of items related to the boat scene.



Divine Temples of T III

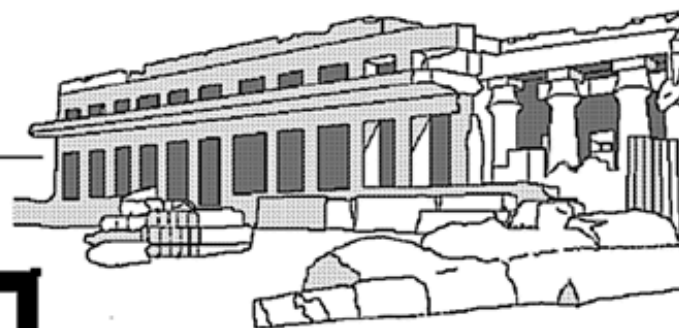
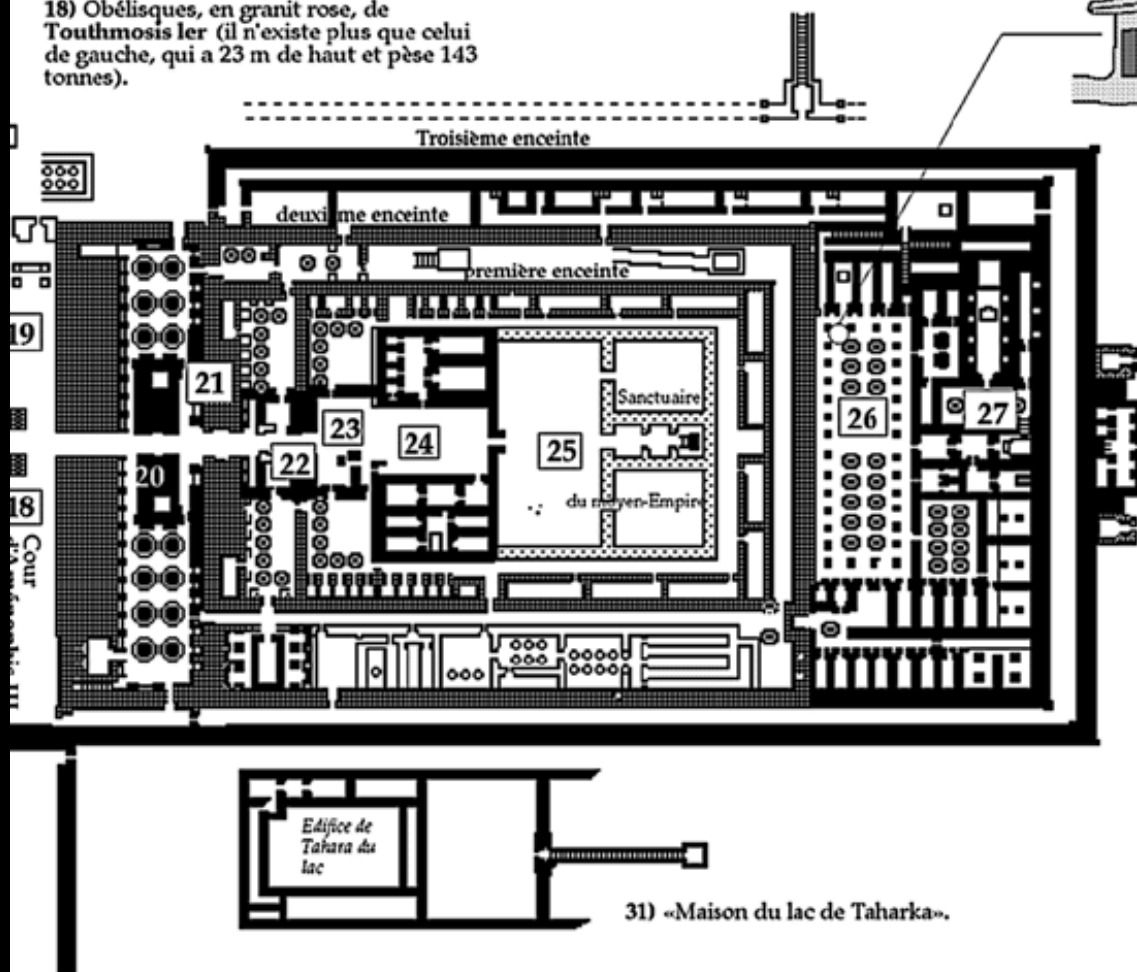


Thutmose III: Temple Builder



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).



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.



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.

31) «Maison du lac de Taharka».



Thutmose III as a warrior

Thutmose III and the conquest of the Levant



The Annals of Thutmose III





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 Djefti, 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 their clothes in order to hoist (them) to the top of this town because these people had sealed this town.

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