

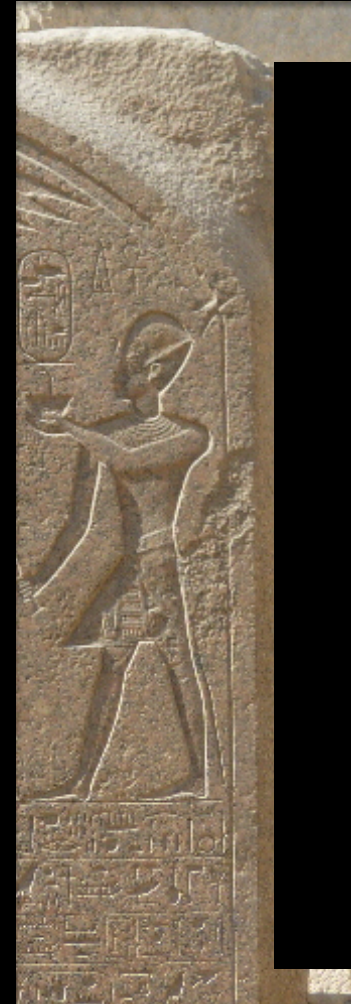
## Mid-18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty Rulers:

Thutmose III

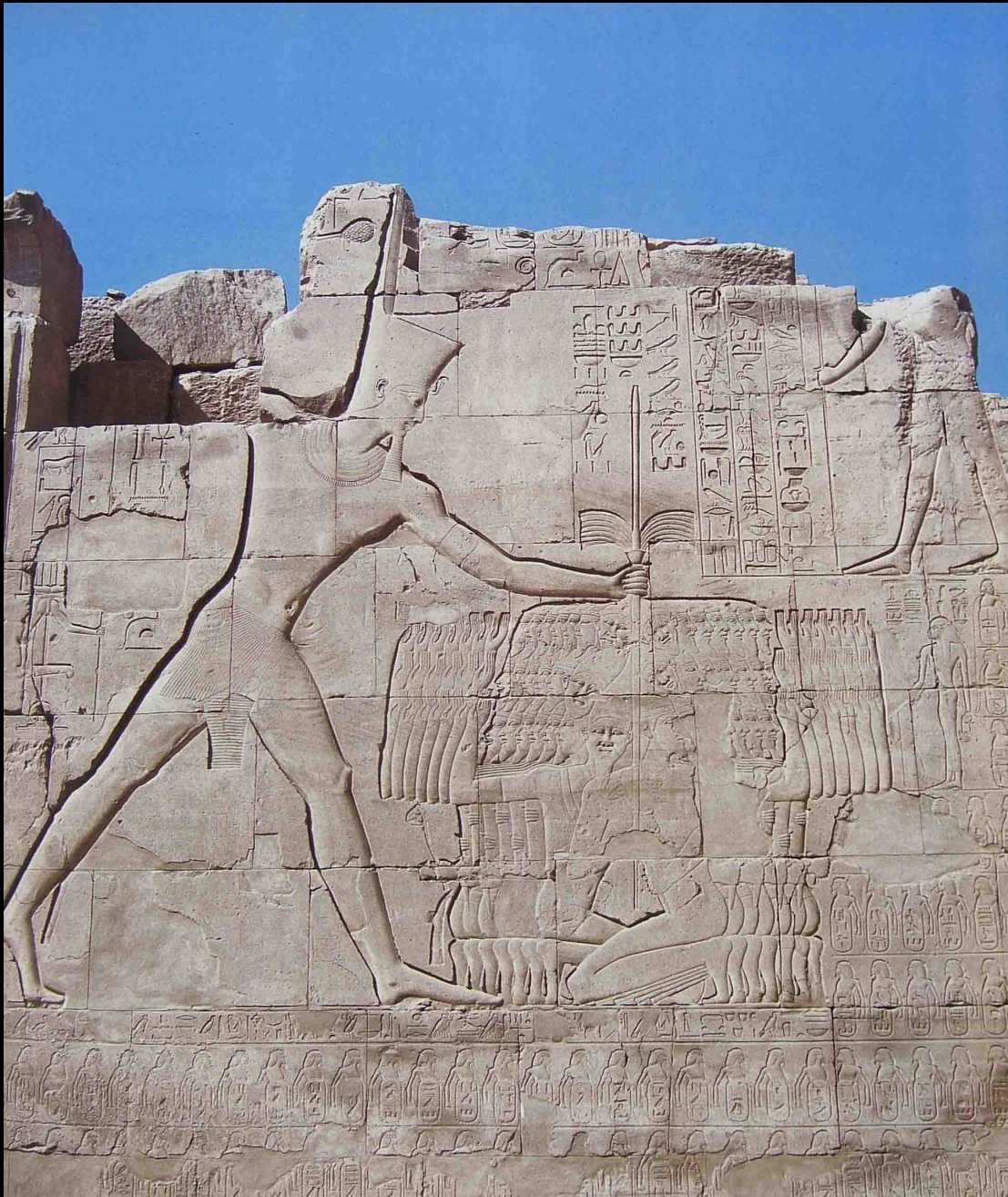
Amenhotep II

Thutmose IV

Amenhotep III



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

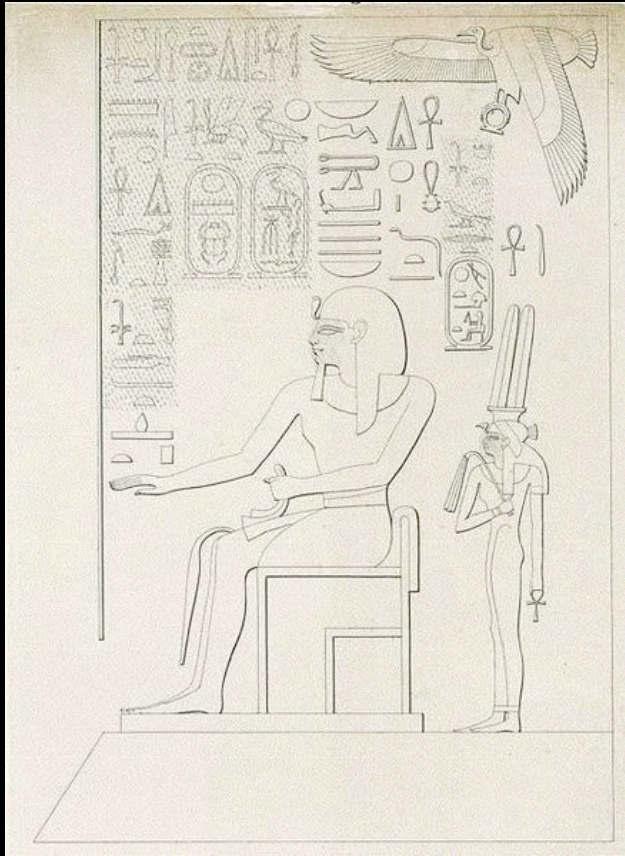
'Now two (other) roads are here. One of the roads ( behold, it is [to the east of] us, so that it comes out at Taanakh. The other, behold, it is to the north side of Djefthi, and we will come out to the north of Megiddo. Let our victorious lord proceed on the one of [them] which is [satisfactory to] 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!'



Royal women in the reign of Thutmose III



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



“Foreign princesses”



# The proscription of Hatshepsut by Thutmose III



Cartouche erasure, replaced with Thutmoside name

Image erasure, replaced by ritual object (offering table)

Dumping of Deri el-Bahri statuery at nearby quarry



## 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

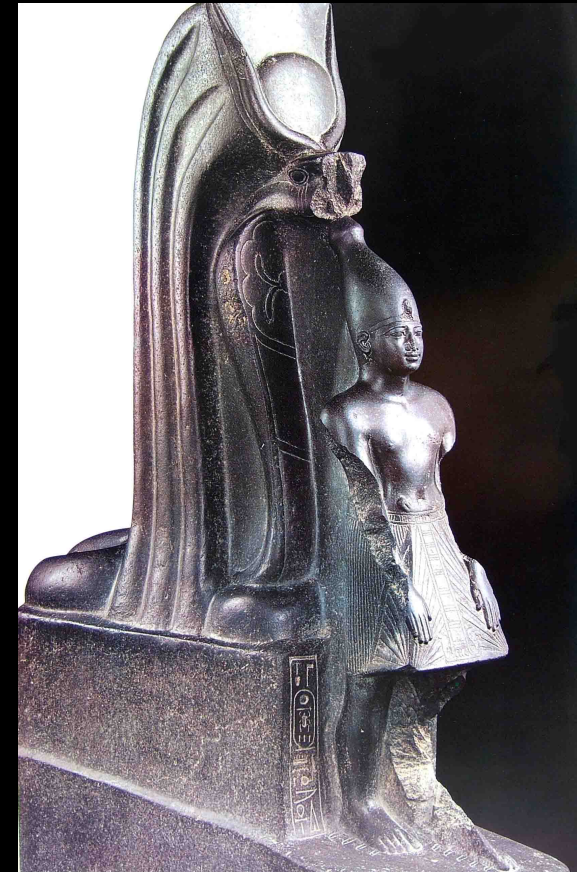
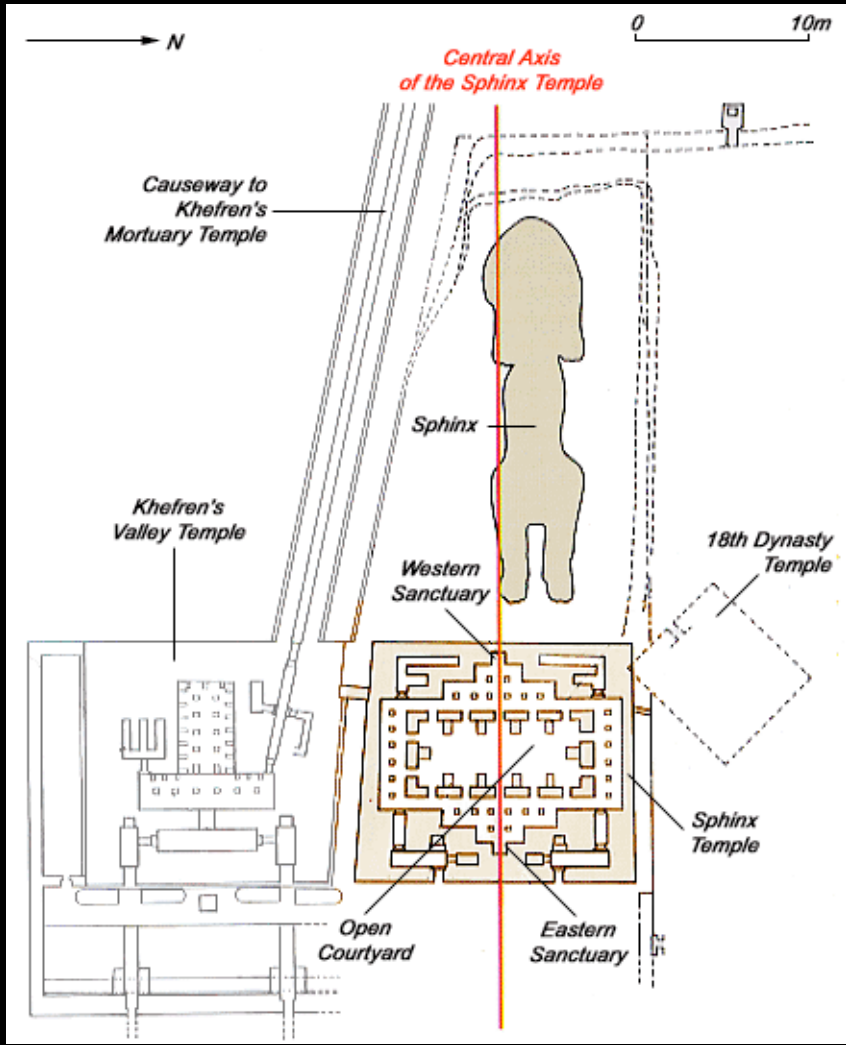
## Recent conclusions:

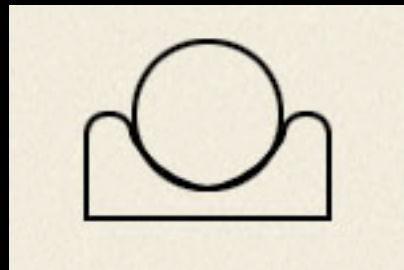
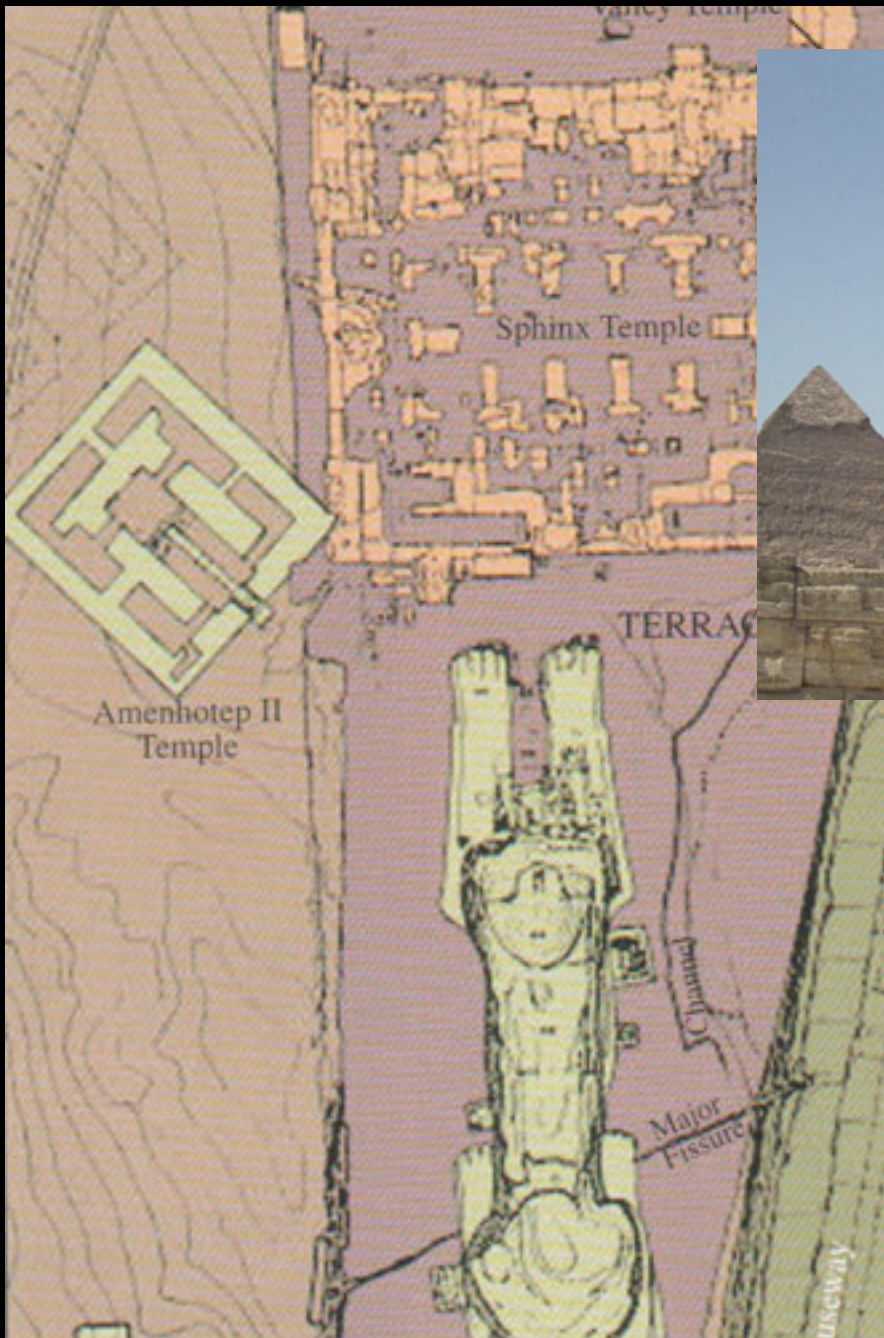
- royal succession
- dismantling of powerful female roles  
(God's Wife of Amun, Pharaoh)



Amenhotep II

# Amenhotep II's building program





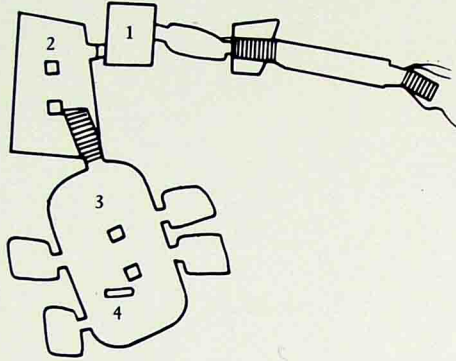
Amenhotep II temple to Hor-em-akhet (Horus in the horizon: the sphinx)



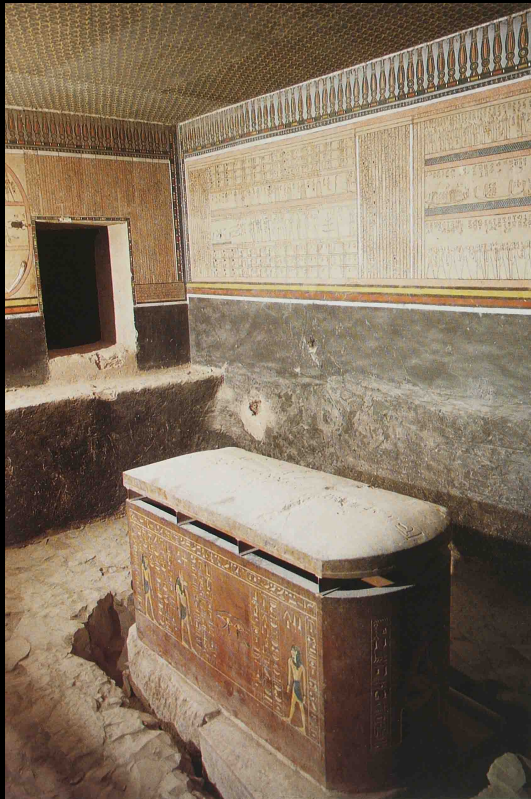
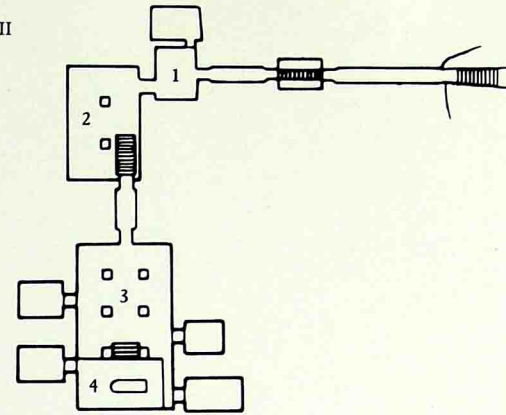
Karnak shrine of Amenhotep II



A Thutmosis III



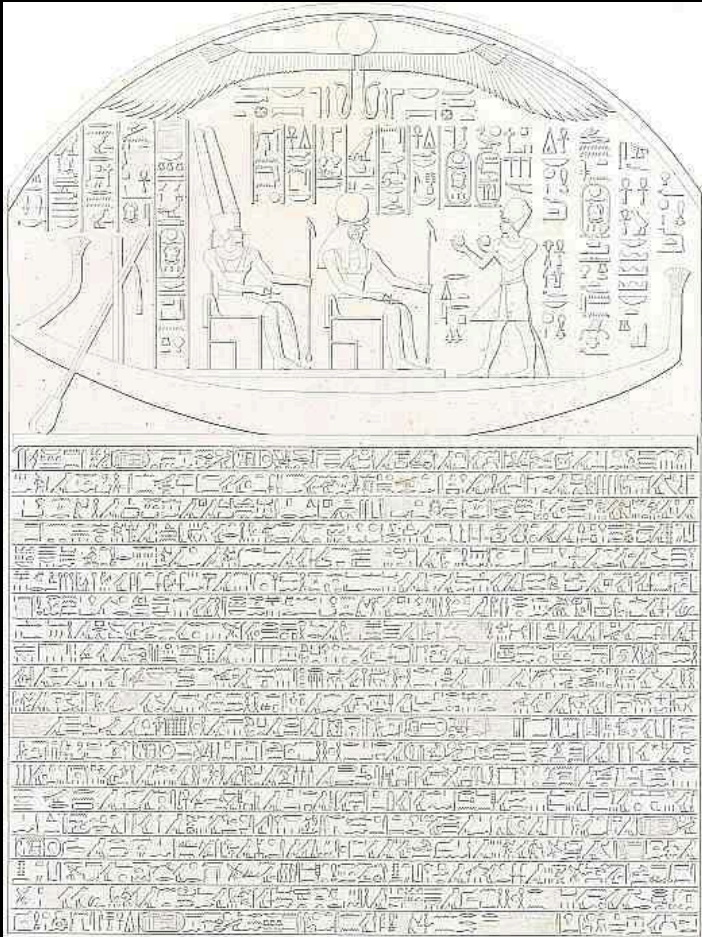
A Amenophis II



The tomb of Amenhotep II



## Foreign Relations: The Amada Stela of Amenhotep II



...When his majesty returned with joy at heart to his father, Amun, he slew with his own weapon the seven princes, who had been in the district of Tikhsi, and had been placed head downward at the prow of his majesty's barge, the name of which was: "Akheprure-is-the-Established-of-the-Two-Lands." One hanged the six men of those fallen ones before the wall of Thebes; those hands likewise. Then the other fallen one was taken up-river to Nubia and hanged [on (?)] the wall of Napata, in order to cause to be manifest the victories of his majesty, forever and ever in all lands and countries of the land of the Nubian; since he had taken the Southerners and hounded the Northerners, the back-lands of the whole earth, upon which Re shines; that he might make his boundary as far as he desired, none opposing his hands, according to the command of his father Re, Amun-Re, lord of Thebes; in order that the Son of Re, of his body, his beloved, Amenhotep (II), divine ruler of Heliopolis, might be given life, stability, satisfaction, joy of heart, through him, like Re, forever and ever.

## 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)



## A shift towards peace in the 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of Amenhotep II

Amenhotep II's Memphis stela and column inscription at Karnak: "The chiefs of Mitanni come to him, their deliveries upon their backs, to request offerings from his majesty in quest of the breath of life."



Theban tomb of the treasurer Sobekhotep: foreigners bring gifts for Thutmose IV



Flat-bottomed gold bowl for soldier Djehuty

Syrian and Syrian-style goods: a popular fashion



Mesopotamian style "core-formed" glass