

Egyptian Chronology

(all dates BCE)

3100-2600 Early Dynastic Period

2600-2150 Old Kingdom

Pyramid Era: 2550-2400

2150-2040 1st Intermediate Period

2040-1650 Middle Kingdom

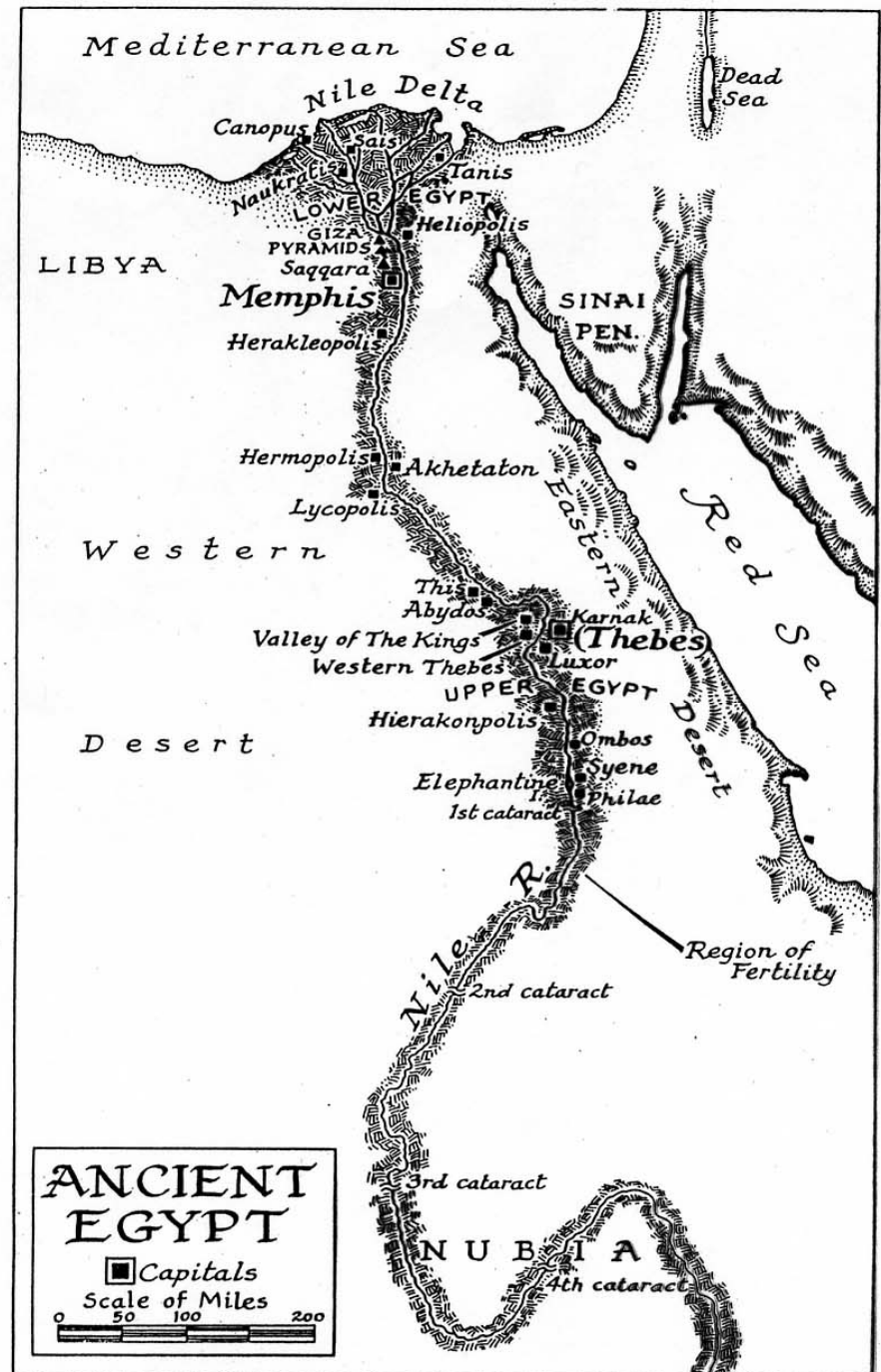
1650-1567 2nd Intermediate
Period: The Hyksos

1567-1069 New Kingdom

Hatshepsut: 1479-1458

Akhenaten: 1352-1338

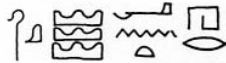
Ramses II: 1279-1212



Sixteenth Dynasty, c.1674-1567 BC

Minor rulers, usually identified as the kings known only from scarabs in Egypt and Palestine. They presumably lay under the shadow of Avaris.

ANATHER



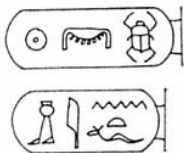
YAKOBAAM



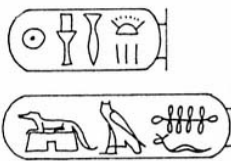
Seventeenth Dynasty, c.1674-1567 BC

Kings in succession to the Thirteenth Dynasty, but confined to Upper Egypt and buried at Dra Abu el-Nega at Thebes. Several of their bodies and burial goods were collected and reburied at the end of the New Kingdom, to be rediscovered in the last century. The early kings took full titularies and their monuments can scarcely be distinguished from those of the late Thirteenth Dynasty. The last two kings of the dynasty undertook the wars against the Hyksos. According to a New Kingdom story, the first dispute was in the reign of Seqenenra Taa. His body survives, and his skull bears the imprint of an axe-type used under the Hyksos. The next king, Kamose, laid siege to the Hyksos capital, Avaris, but died before a successful outcome. His successor achieved final victory, ushering in a new age.

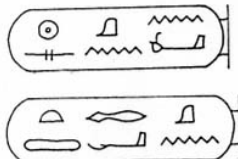
NUBKHEPERRA (T) INTEF



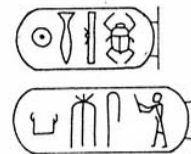
SEKHEMRA-WADJKHAU (T) SOBEKEMSAF
(probably in this dynasty)



SEQENENRA (T) TAA (qen)



WADJKHEPERRA (T) KAMOSE



Egyptian
Sketch of a
Hippopotamus
(ca. 1473-25 BCE)





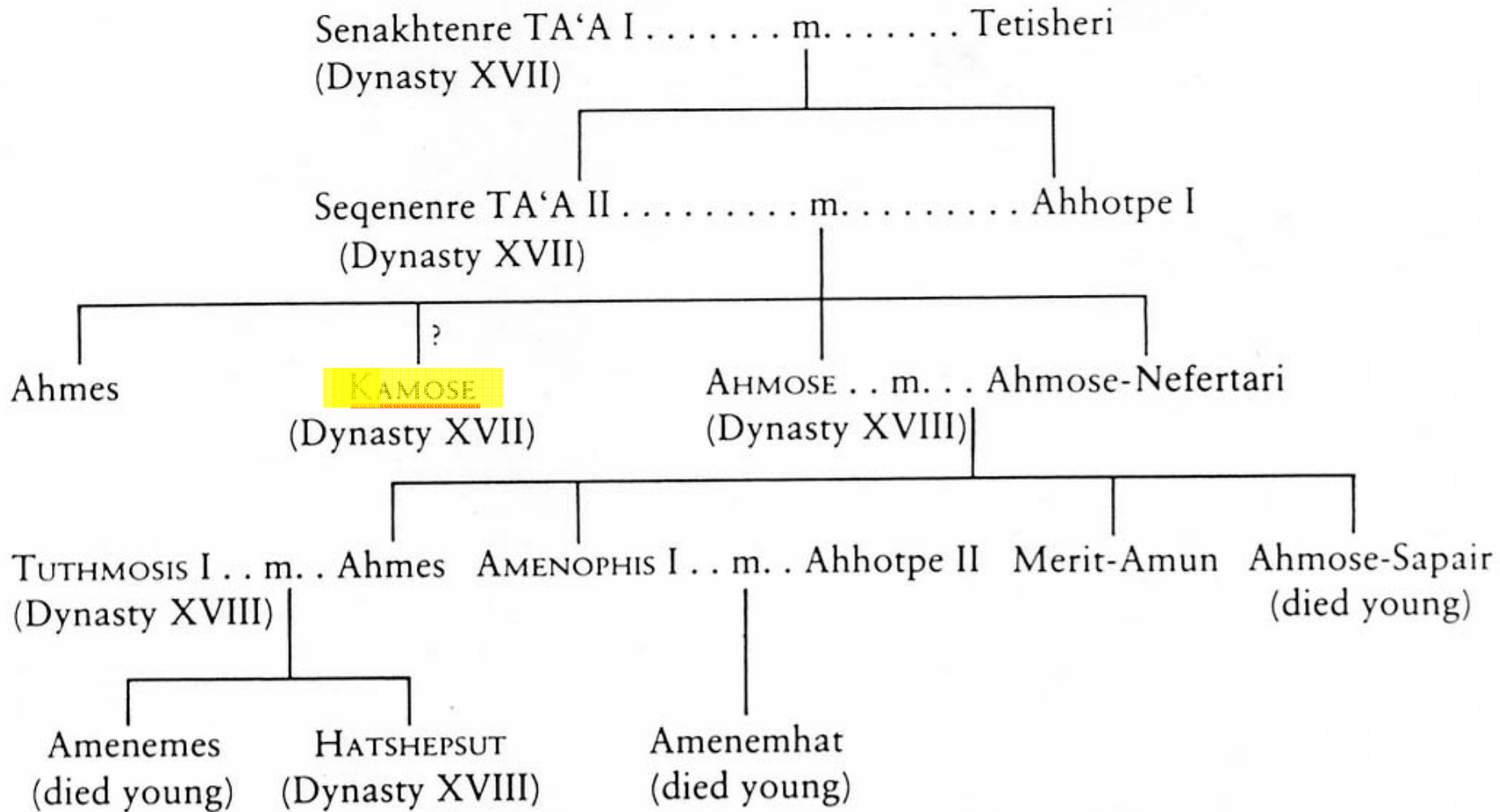
Head of the Mummy of Seqenenre Tao

(n.b. contusions to the head)

E6-01a

The Classical Age

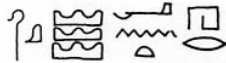
Family tree of the early Eighteenth Dynasty (generations 1–4).



Sixteenth Dynasty, c.1674-1567 BC

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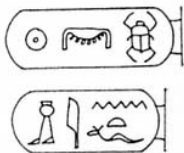
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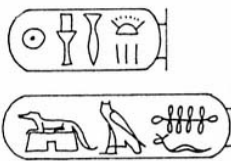
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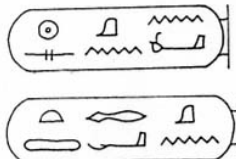
NUBKHEPERRA (T) INTEF



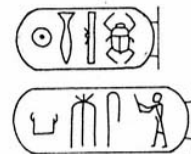
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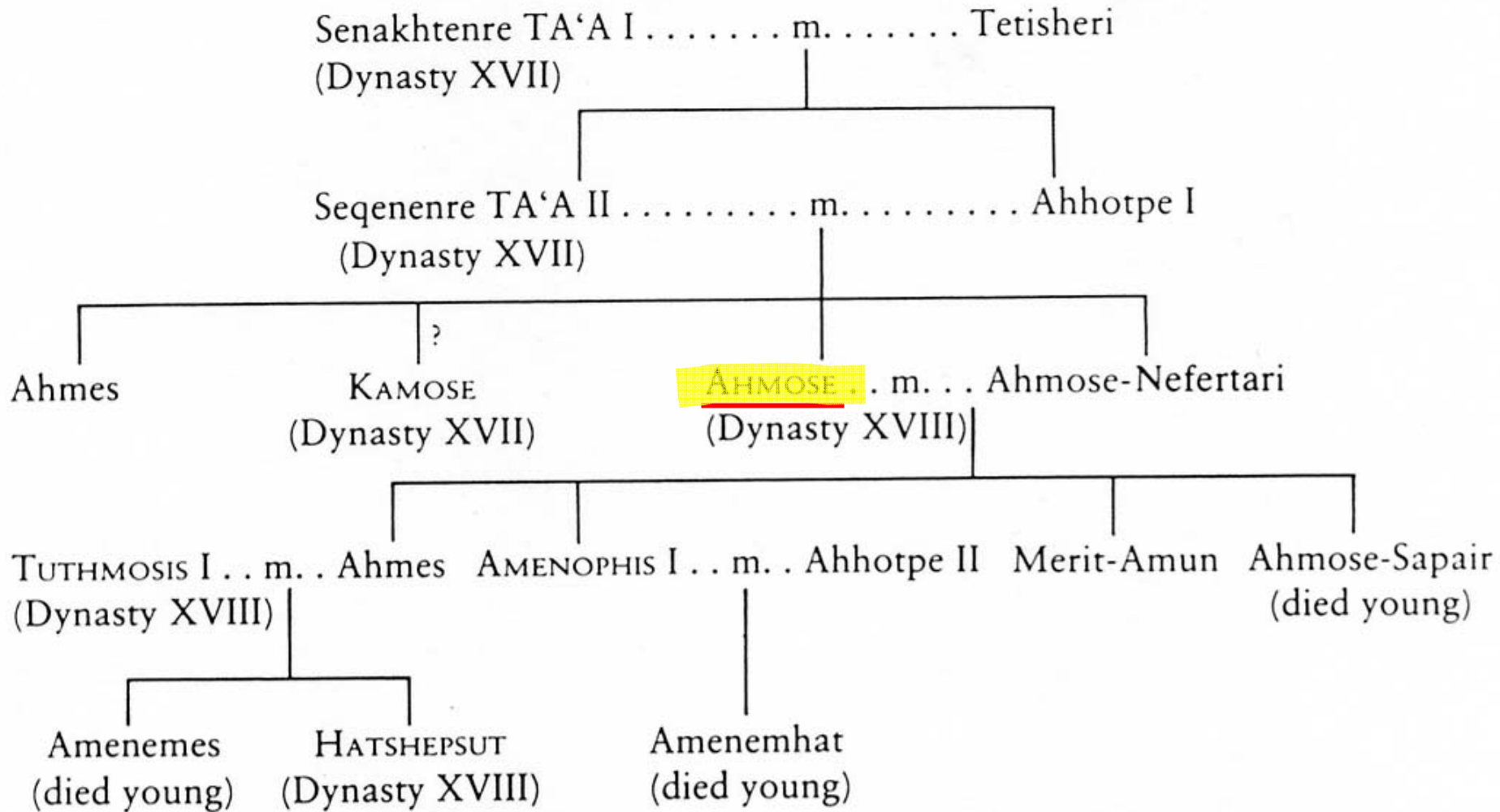


WADJKHEPERRA (T) KAMOSE



The Classical Age

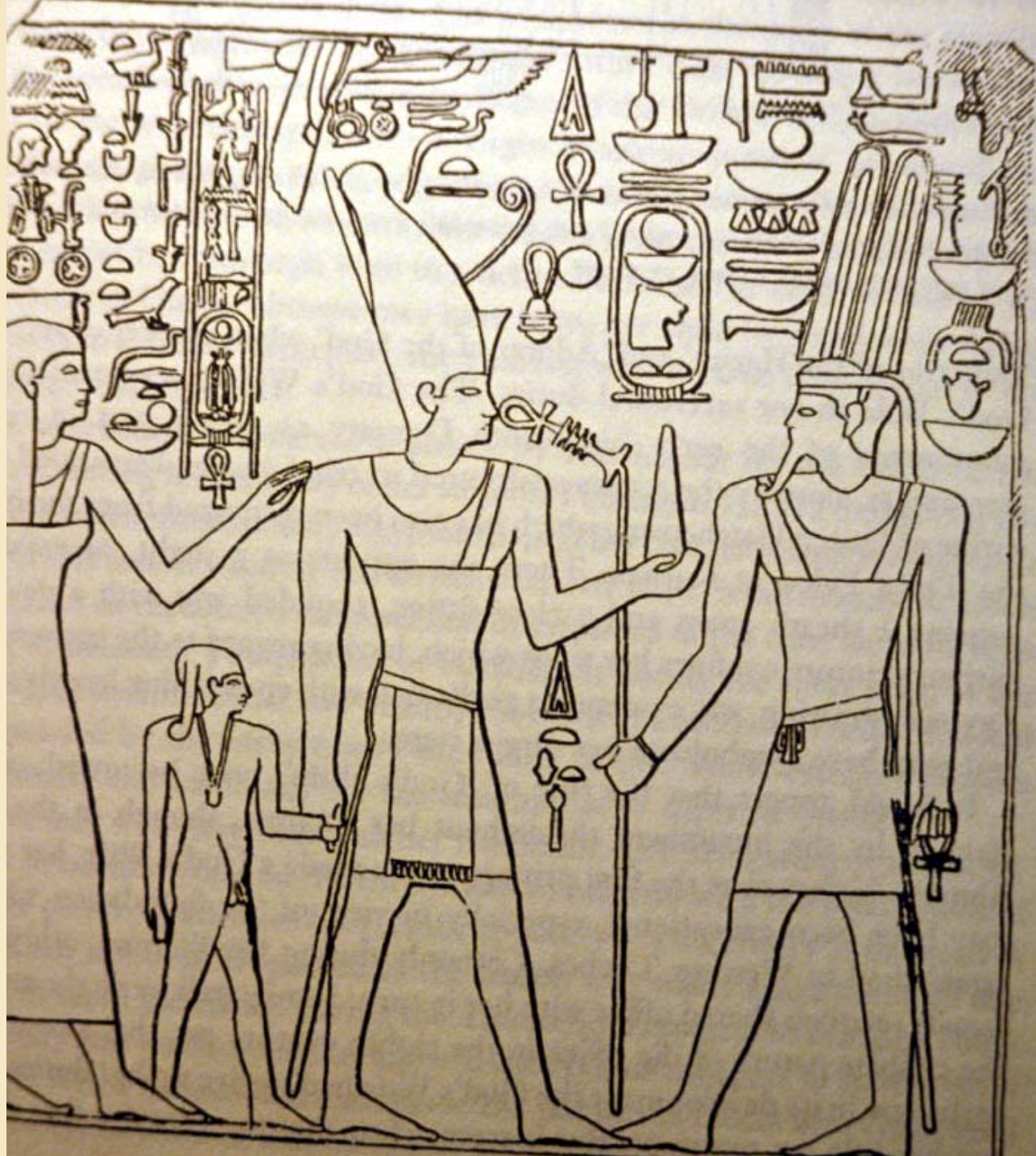
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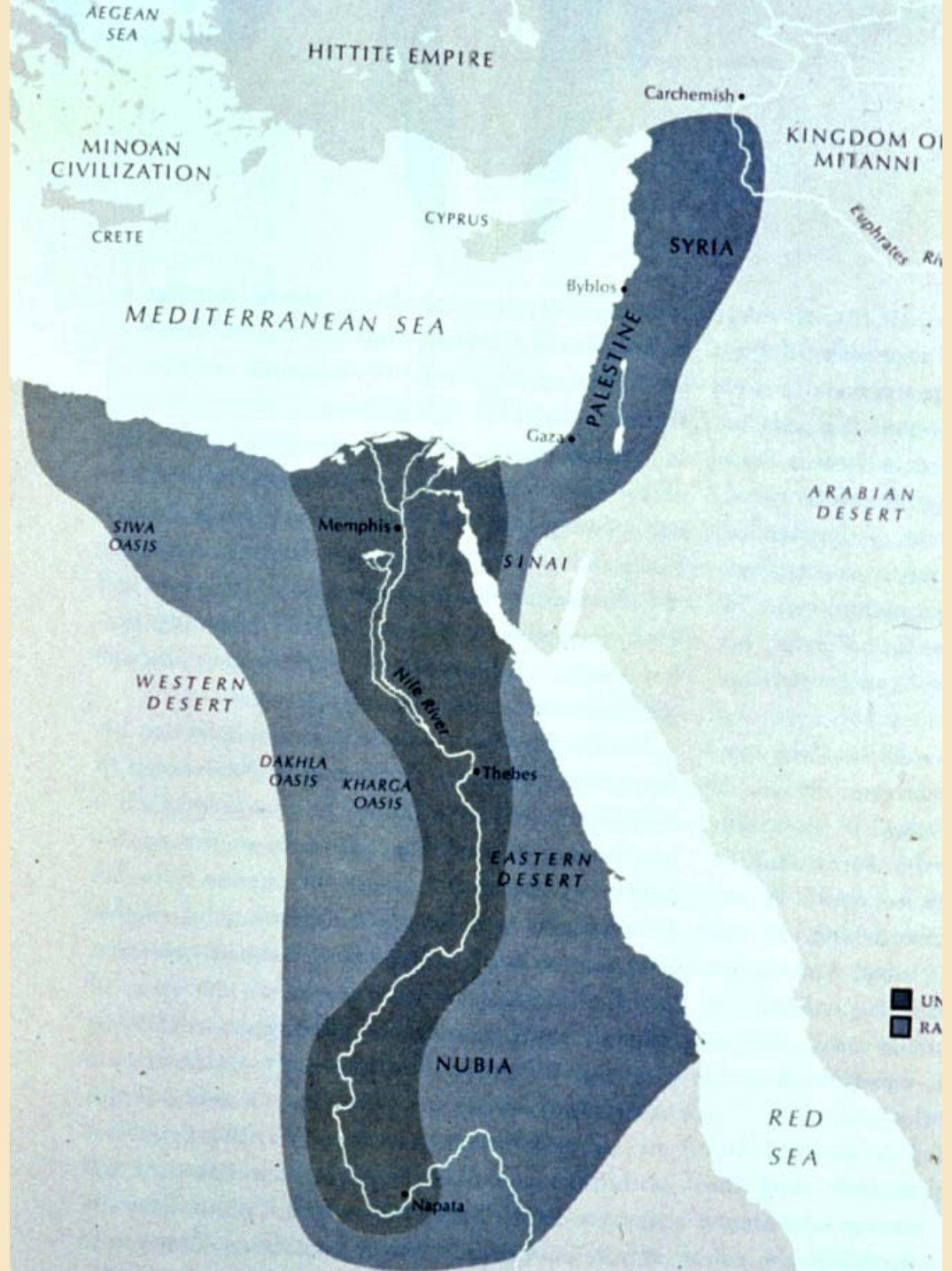
Statue of Ahmose



Drawing
of a
donation
stele of
Ahmose,
with his
wife
Ahmose
Nefertari



Map: The Spread of Egyptian Imperialism



Relief: Defeated Asiatics



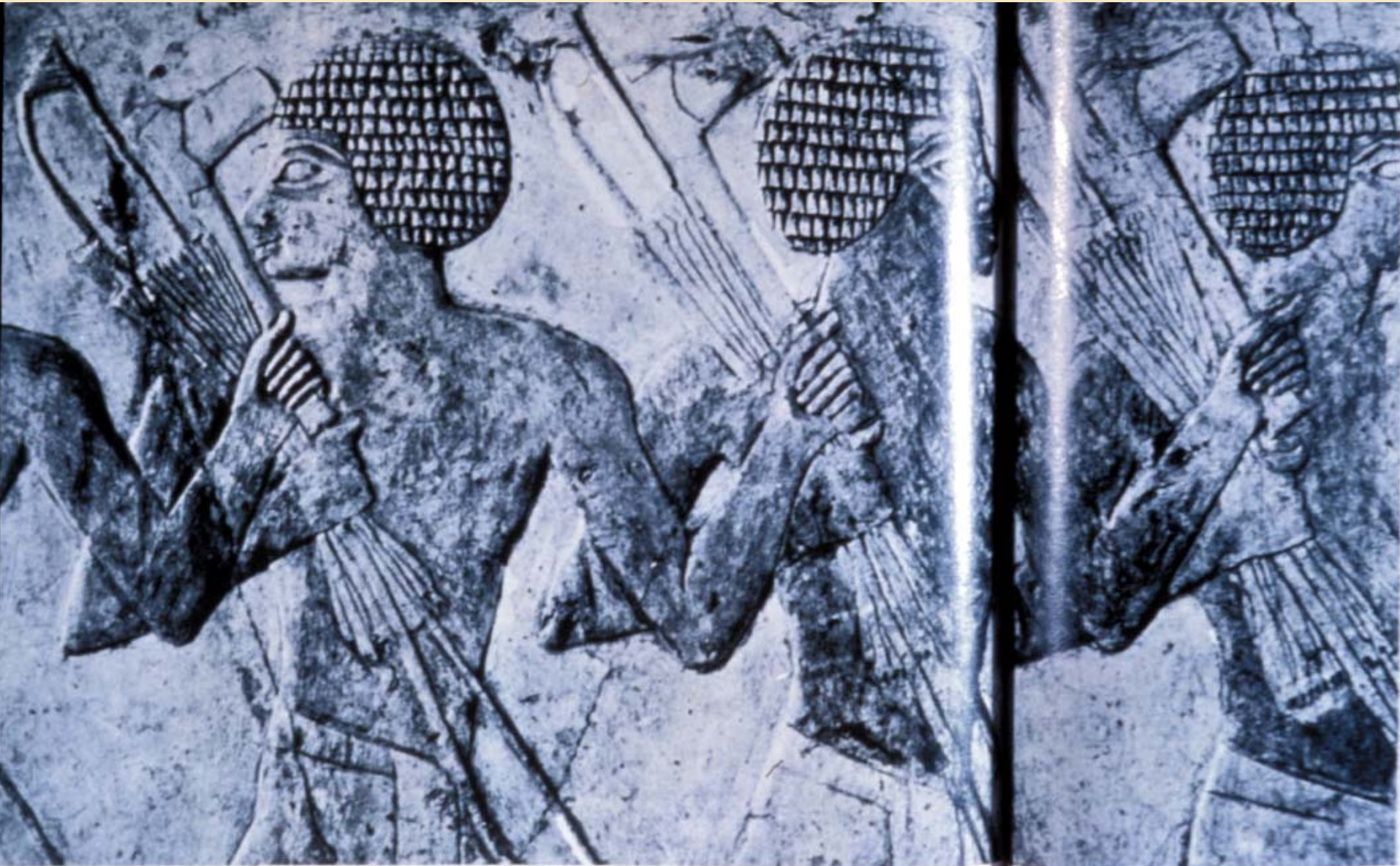
48 Relief
Thebes, Asasif, Temple of Ramesses IV;
Dynasty 19, ca. 1304–1237 B.C. Painted
sandstone; 24 x 45¼ in. (61 x 114.9 cm.)
Roger Fandy, 1913 (13.180.21)

📍 This ceremonial axe of Ahmose, founder of the eighteenth dynasty, was found in the tomb of his influential mother, Queen Ahhotep.

JUERGEN LIEPE, BERLIN



Relief: The Egyptian Army



Egyptian warriors of 1500 B.C. carry battle-axes for hand-to-hand fighting as well as bows and arrows.

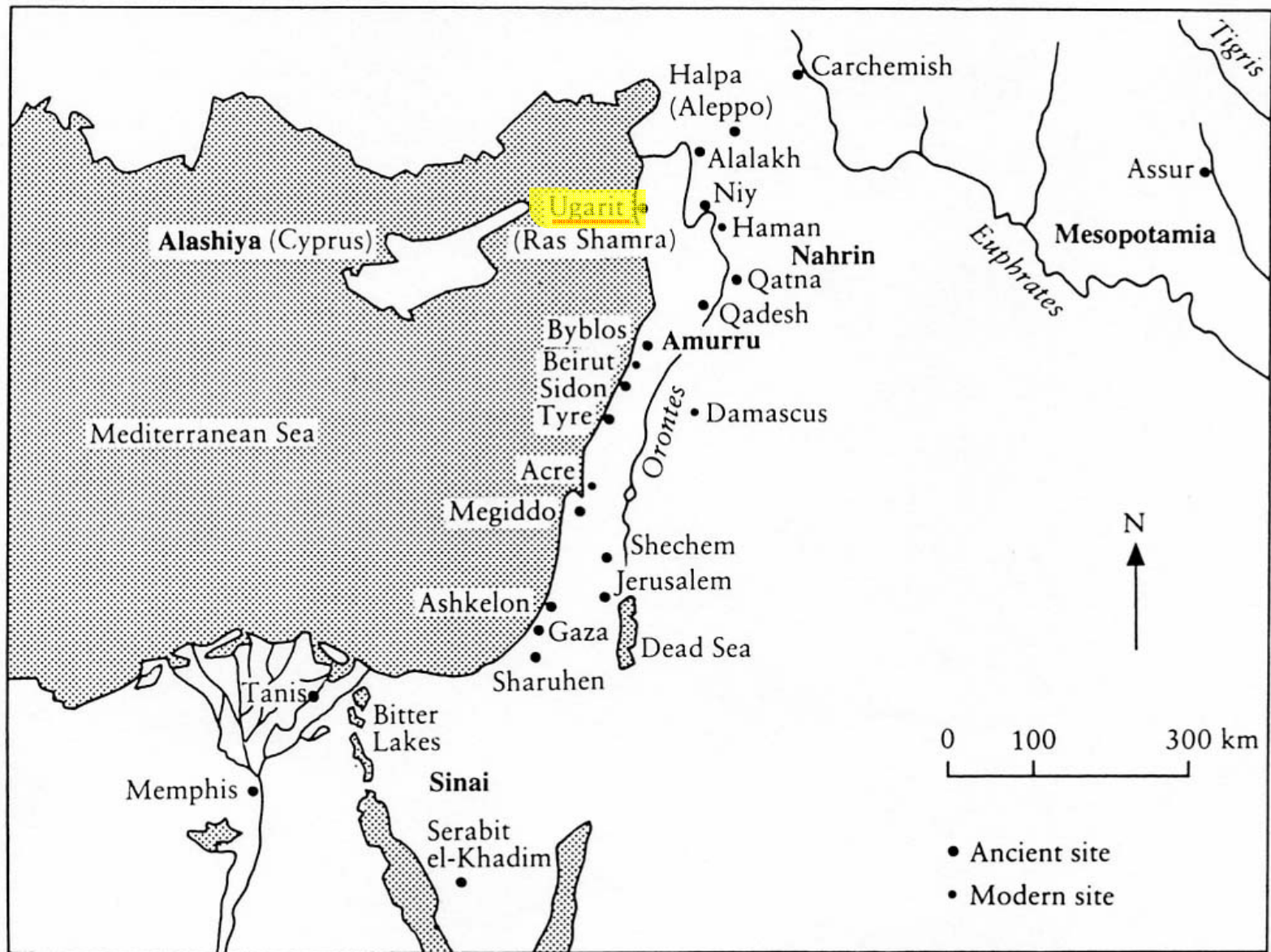


FIGURE 12 Map of Egypt and the Near East at the beginning of the New Kingdom.

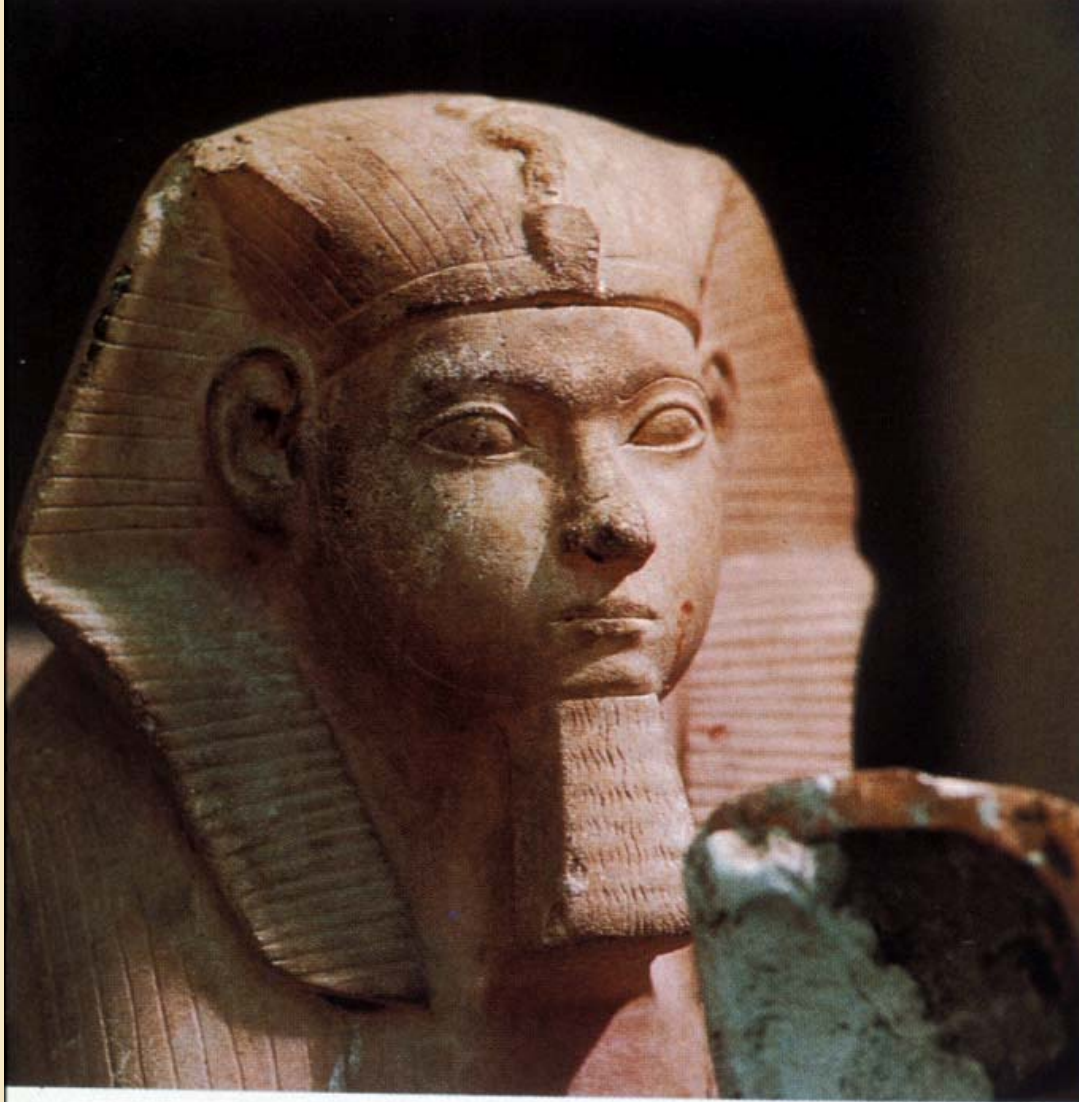


Egyptian relief, showing Hittite war chariots, from the temple of the pharaoh
Rameses II at Abydos. 13th century BC.

Gold Vessel of Ahmose
(left) and Alabaster Jar of
Ahmose Nefertari (below)



E6-08



[36]

Amenhotep I as a sphinx

DYNASTY 18, CA. 1525–1504 B.C.

ALABASTER (CALCITE); HT. 22 CM, LENGTH 43.5 CM

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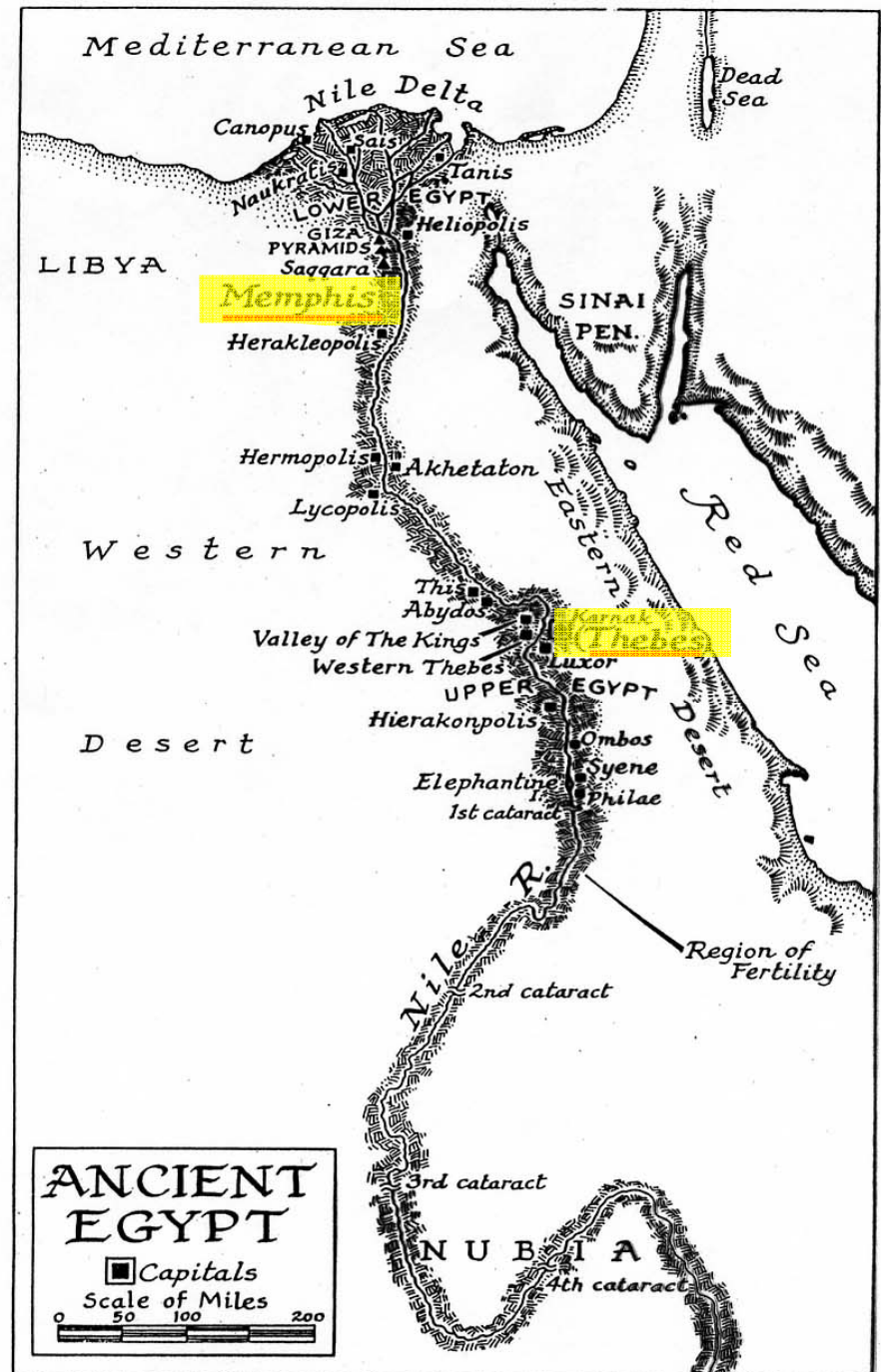
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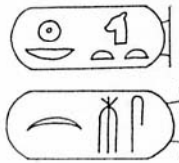
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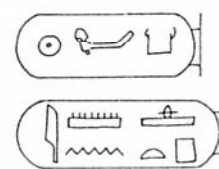
Eighteenth Dynasty, c.1567–1320 BC

The first king of this dynasty, Ahmose I, was a son of Seqenenra Taa and completed the victory of Thebes over Avaris. The ensuing kings brought Egyptian armies deep into Syria-Palestine and Nubia, creating an age of spectacular luxury, the New Kingdom. The dynasty is marked by the exceptional reigns of Hatshepsut, the queen who claimed kingship, and Akhenaten, the king who transformed Egyptian religion. Both reigns were condemned by posterity and the legitimacy of both rulers denied. The kings from Amenhotep I onwards were buried in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes, except for Akhenaten who sited his tomb at his Residence, Amarna. Most of the royal bodies were collected at the end of the New Kingdom to be reburied in safer caches; they were rediscovered in the late nineteenth century and are now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. The tomb of Tutankhamun escaped detection and was discovered virtually intact in 1922 by Howard Carter.

NEBPEHTYRA (T) AHMOSE I

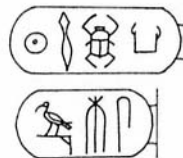


DJESERKARA (T) AMENHOTEP I



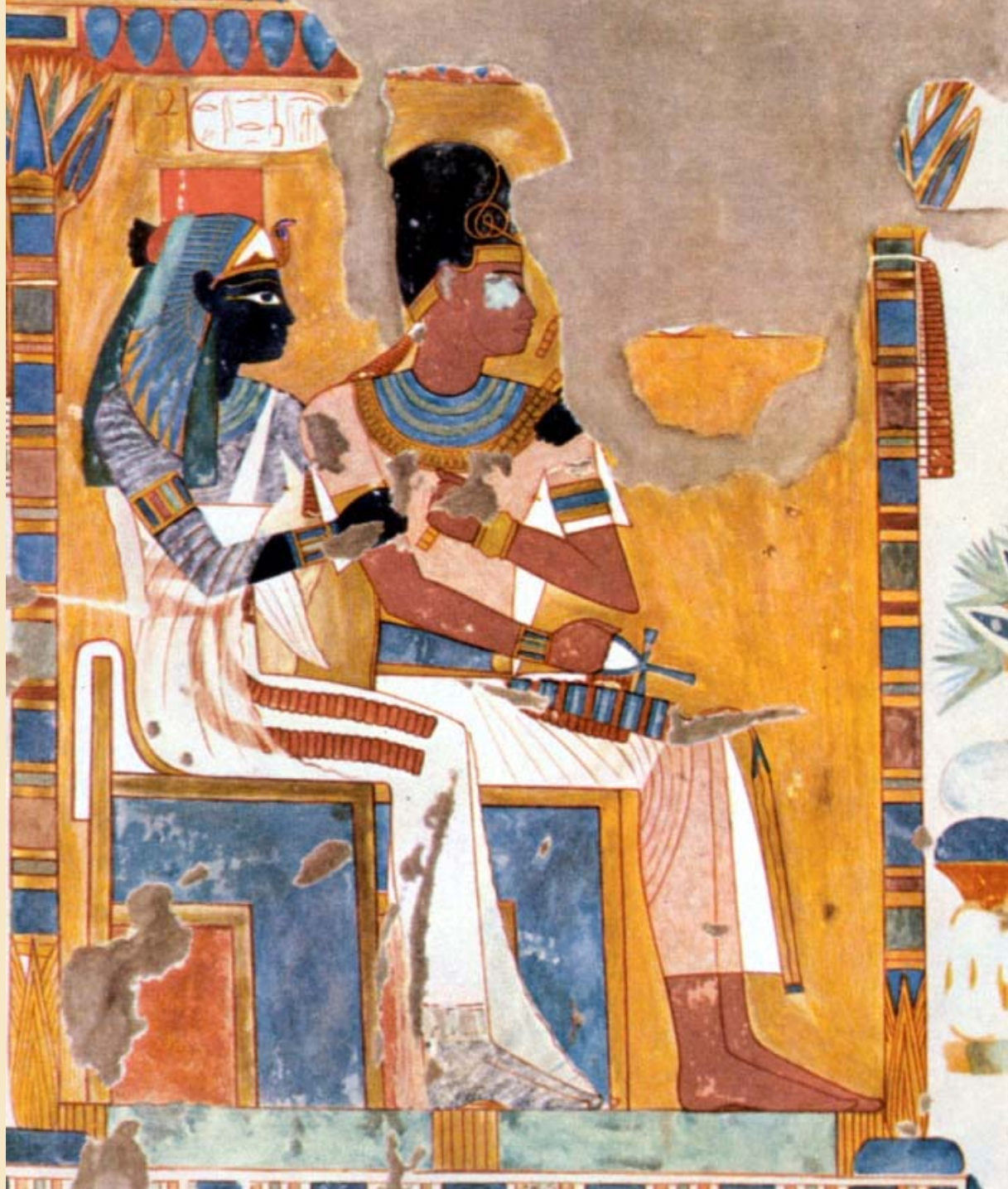
Amenhotep I was founder and patron deity of the Valley of the Kings.

AAKHEPERKARA (T) THUTMOSE I



This king did not belong to the family of Ahmose and Amenhotep I. His armies reached the distant bounds of Syria and Upper Nubia. In his reign the Amun temple at Karnak underwent extensive restoration.

Amenhotep I
and his
mother
Ahmose
Nefertari,
from the Tomb of
the Two Painters



Amenhotep I, as a Sphinx



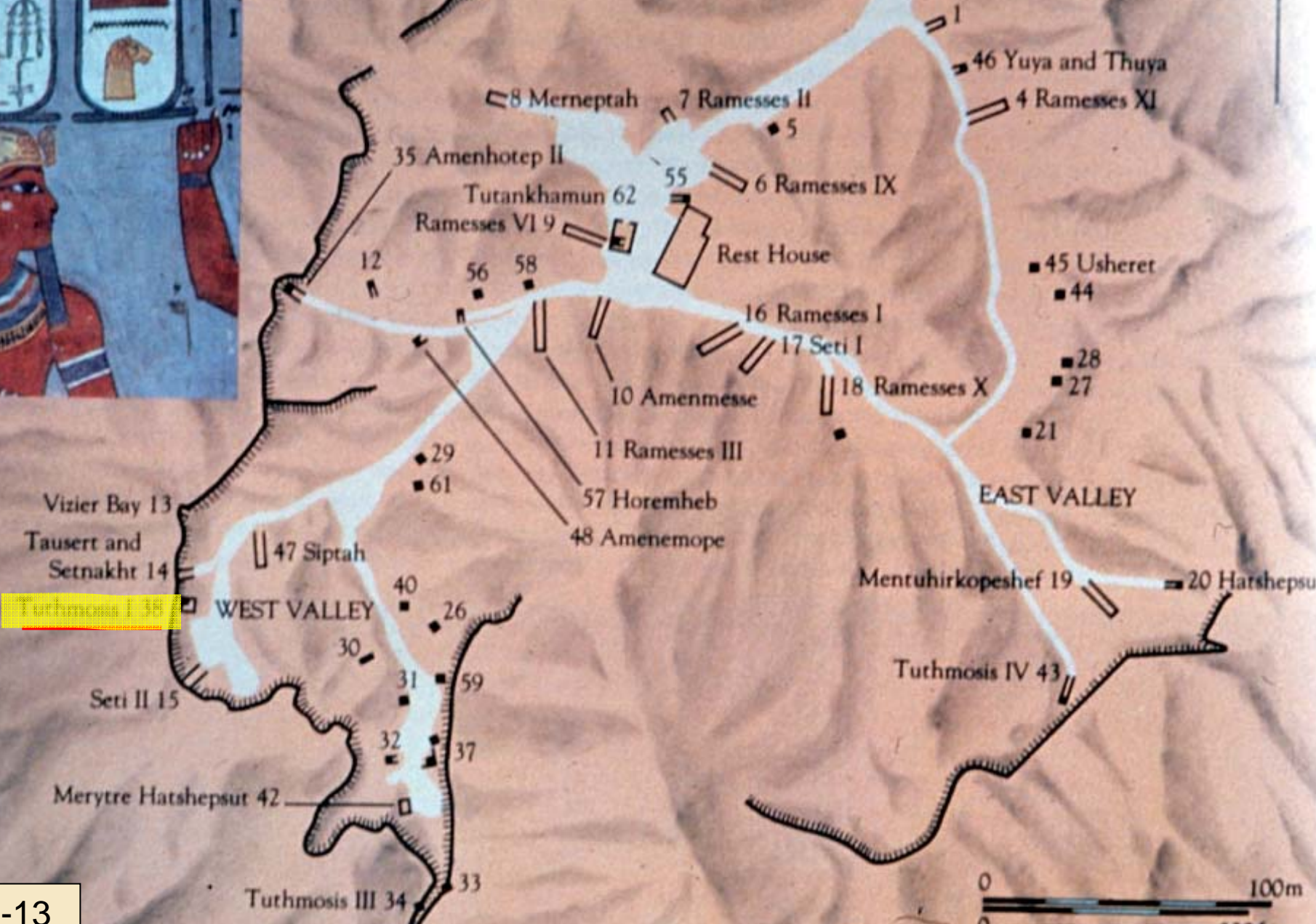
E6-11

Water Clock





VALLEY OF THE KINGS



Tuthmosis I 18

Senakhtenra Tao I = Tetisheri

Senakhtenra II = Ahhotep I

Ahhotep II = Kamose

Ahmose = Ahmose-Nofretari

Seniseneb

Ahmoscankh

Sitamon (1) = Amenhotep I = (2) Meritamun

Ahmose = Tuthmosis I = Mutnofret

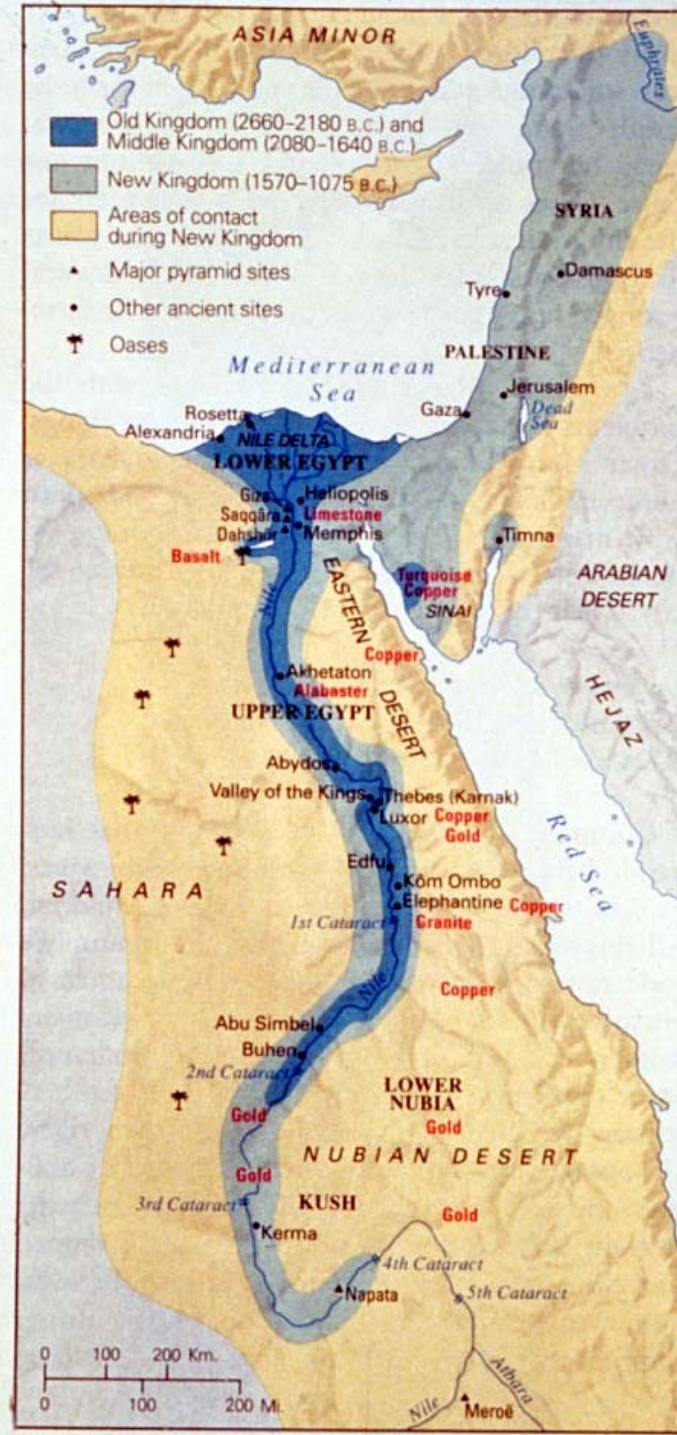
Hatshepsut = Tuthmosis II = I

Tuthmosis

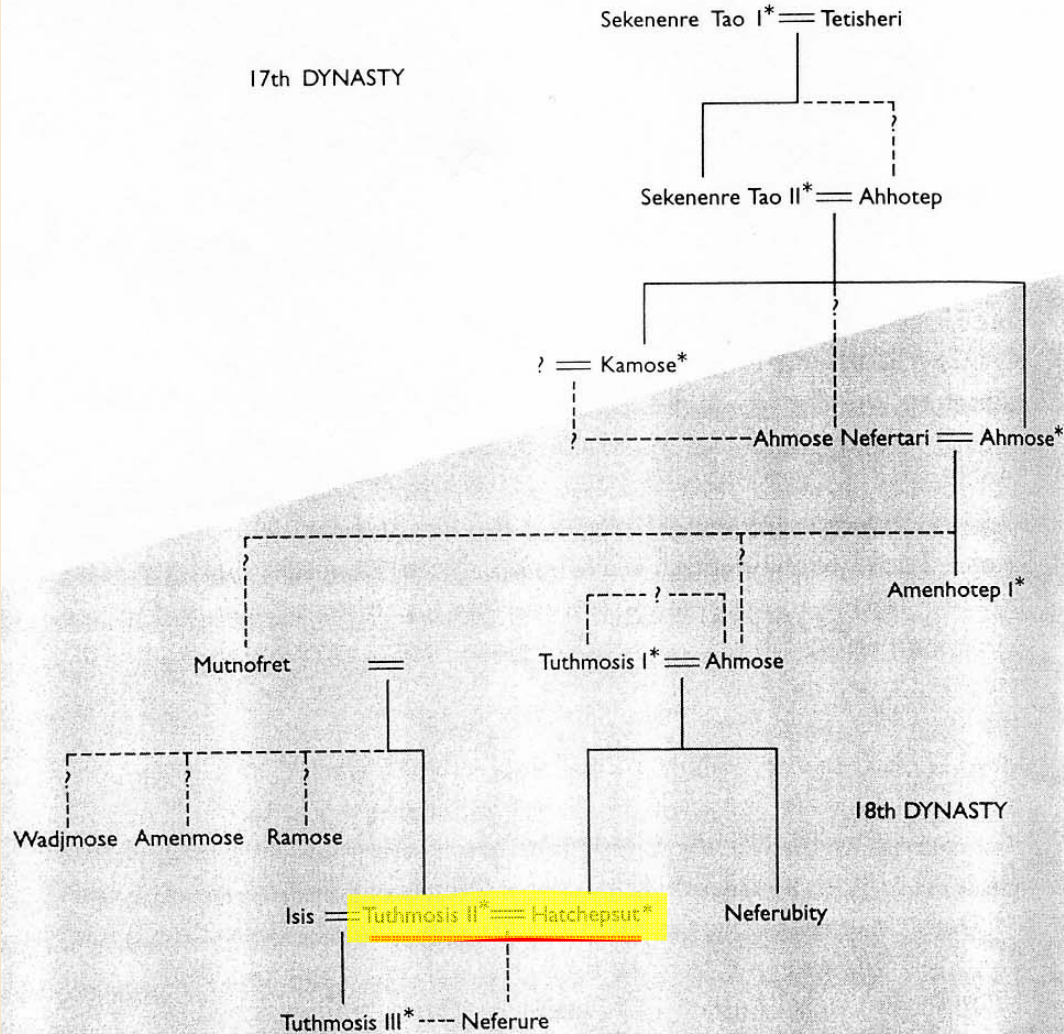
— King

— God's Wife of Amun

Map: Egyptian Imperialism

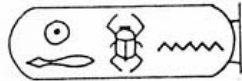


The Tuthmoside Family Tree



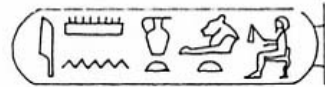
— Known relationship
 - - - Possible relationship
 * Pharaoh

AAKHEPERENRA (T) THUTMOSE II



This son of Thutmose I reigned only briefly and was eclipsed by his half-sister, Hatshepsut.

MAATKARA (T) HATSHEPSUT (-amun)



Against the norms of Egyptian kingship, this queen claimed to be king and undertook royal initiatives such as despatching expeditions abroad and building a temple for her own cult. Her temple, at Deir el-Bahri, remains one of the most original and stirring monuments in Egypt, a set of terraces against the backdrop of the Theban mountain. Equally beautiful are her inscribed monolithic obelisks of Aswan granite, set up at the Amun temple in Karnak. The drama of their quarrying, transport and erection is depicted in the walls of her temple at Deir el-Bahri. Although she reigned alongside her young nephew Thutmose III, he erased her claims to kingship after her death, more probably out of orthodox belief than out of malice.

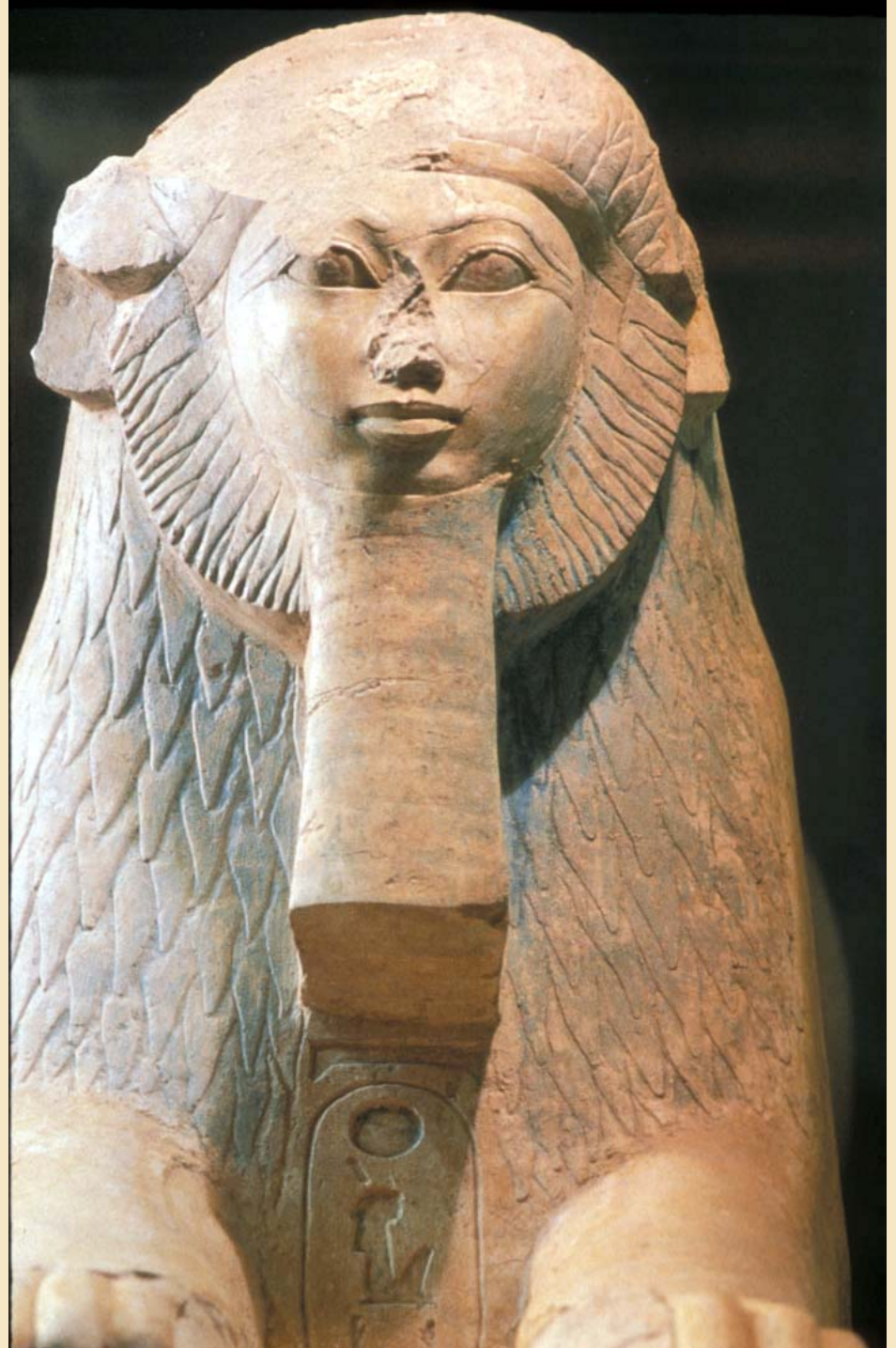
Statue of
Hatshepsut
depicted as a
woman



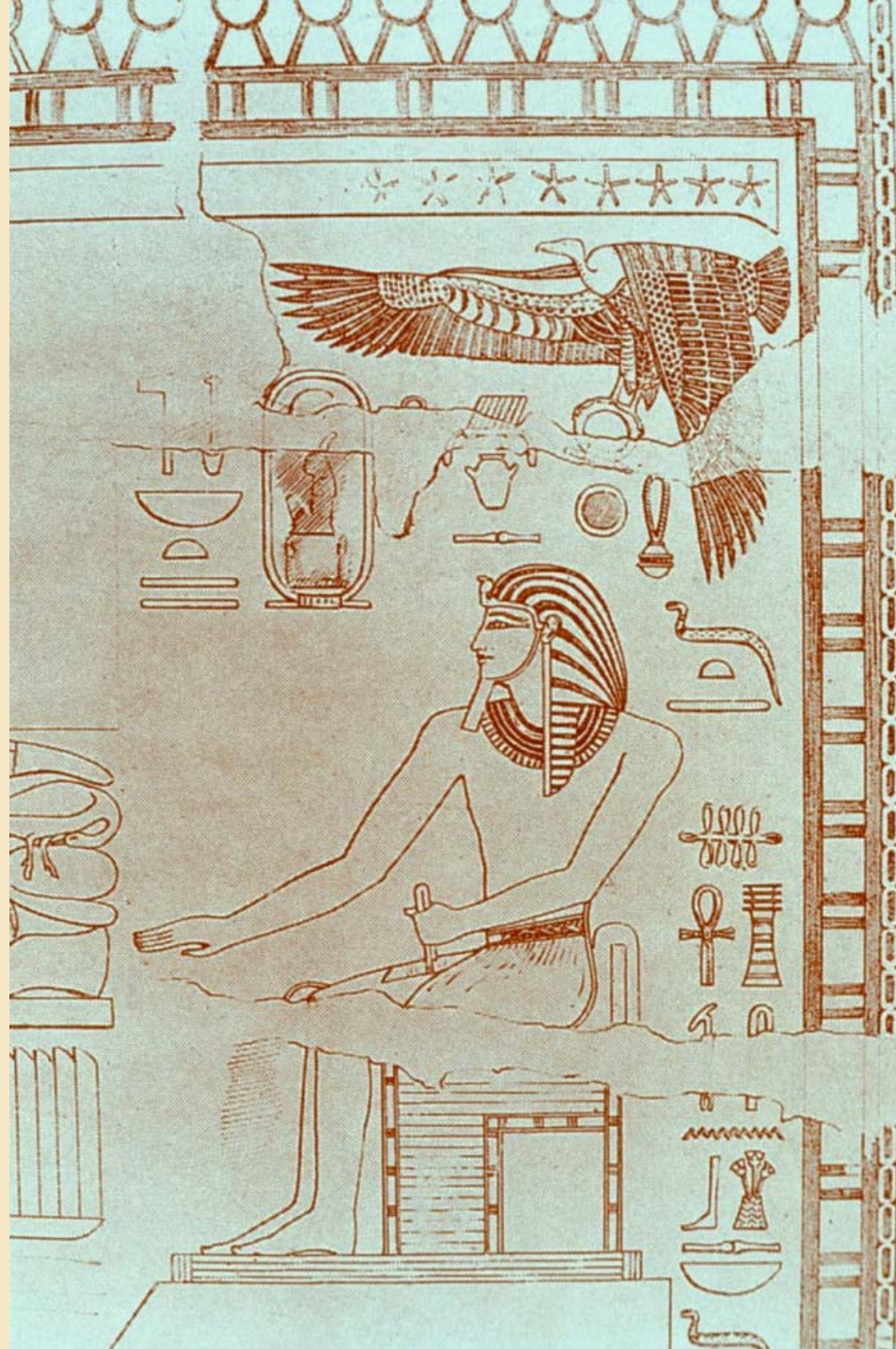
Statue of
Hatshepsut
wearing the
ceremonial
royal beard

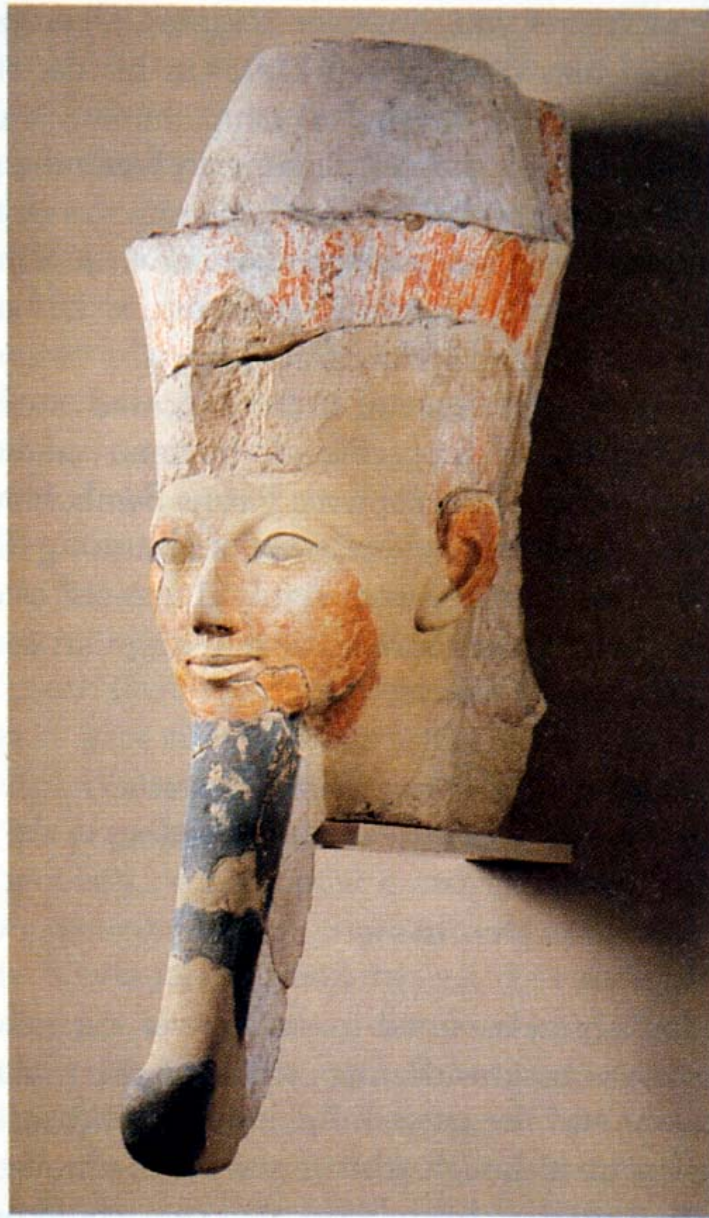


Hatshepsut
as a Sphinx,
n.b. realism
(wide face)



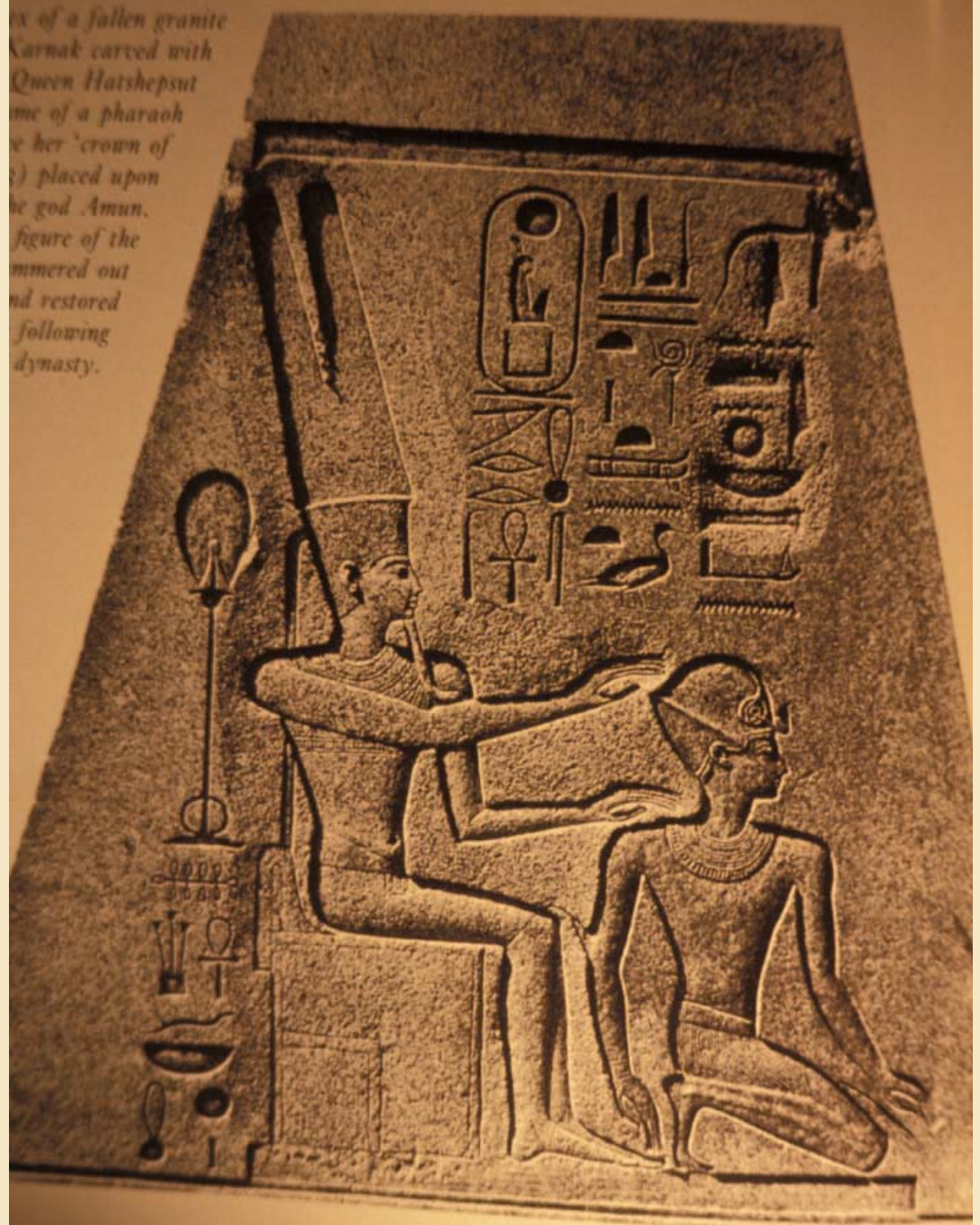
Drawing of
Hatshepsut
as a man
(by Howard
Carter)





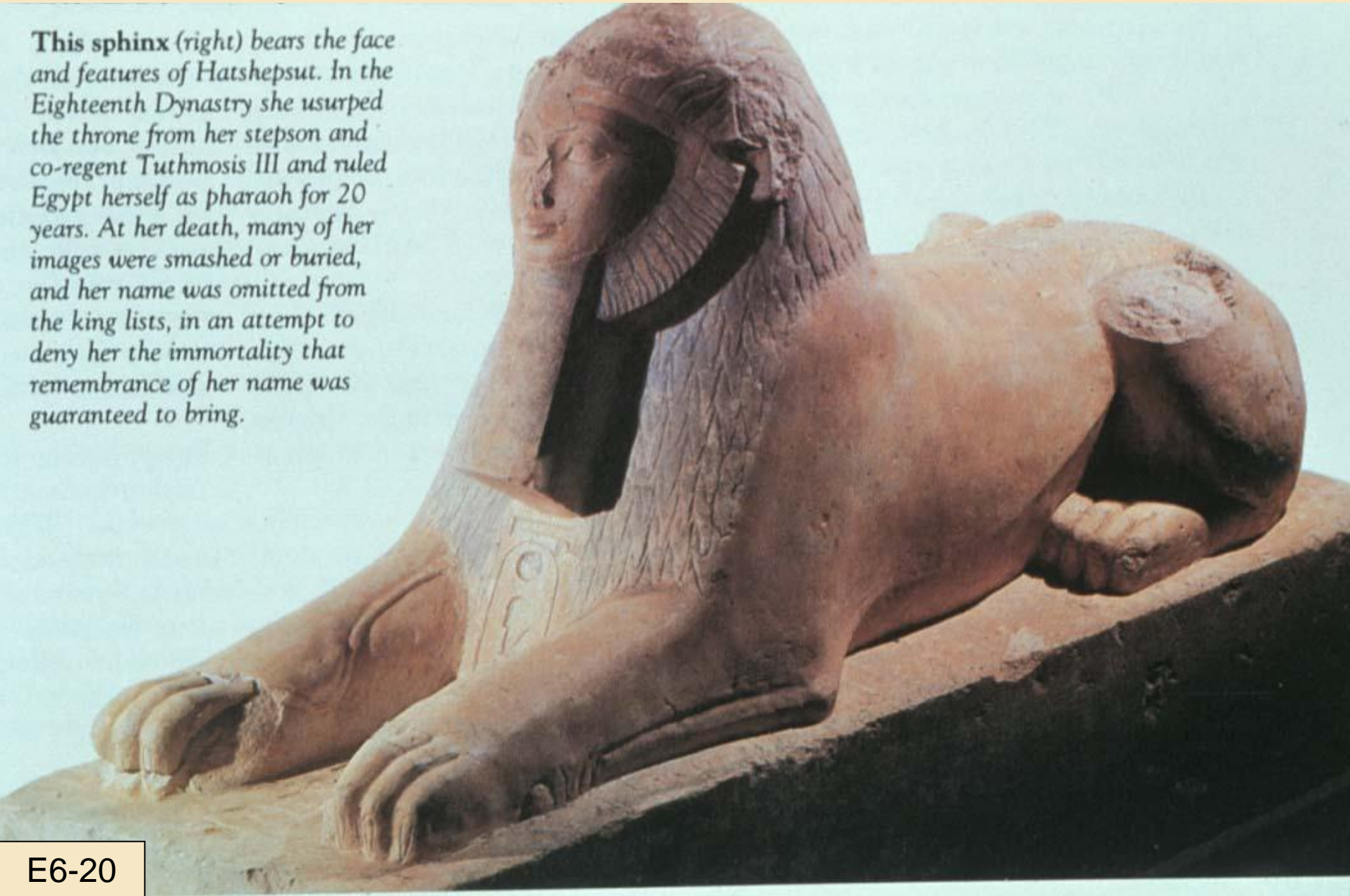
This painted limestone head of Hatshepsut shows her wearing the crown of Egypt and a stylized beard symbolizing royalty.

Relief:
Amun
blesses
Hatshepsut
(kneeling in
the blue
crown)



Hatshepsut as a Sphinx

This sphinx (right) bears the face and features of Hatshepsut. In the Eighteenth Dynasty she usurped the throne from her stepson and co-regent Tuthmosis III and ruled Egypt herself as pharaoh for 20 years. At her death, many of her images were smashed or buried, and her name was omitted from the king lists, in an attempt to deny her the immortality that remembrance of her name was guaranteed to bring.



Broken Head of Hatshepsut



27 Head of Hatshepsut

Thebes, Asasif, Dynasty 18, ca. 1503–1482 B.C.

Red granite; h. 13³/₄ in. (35 cm.)

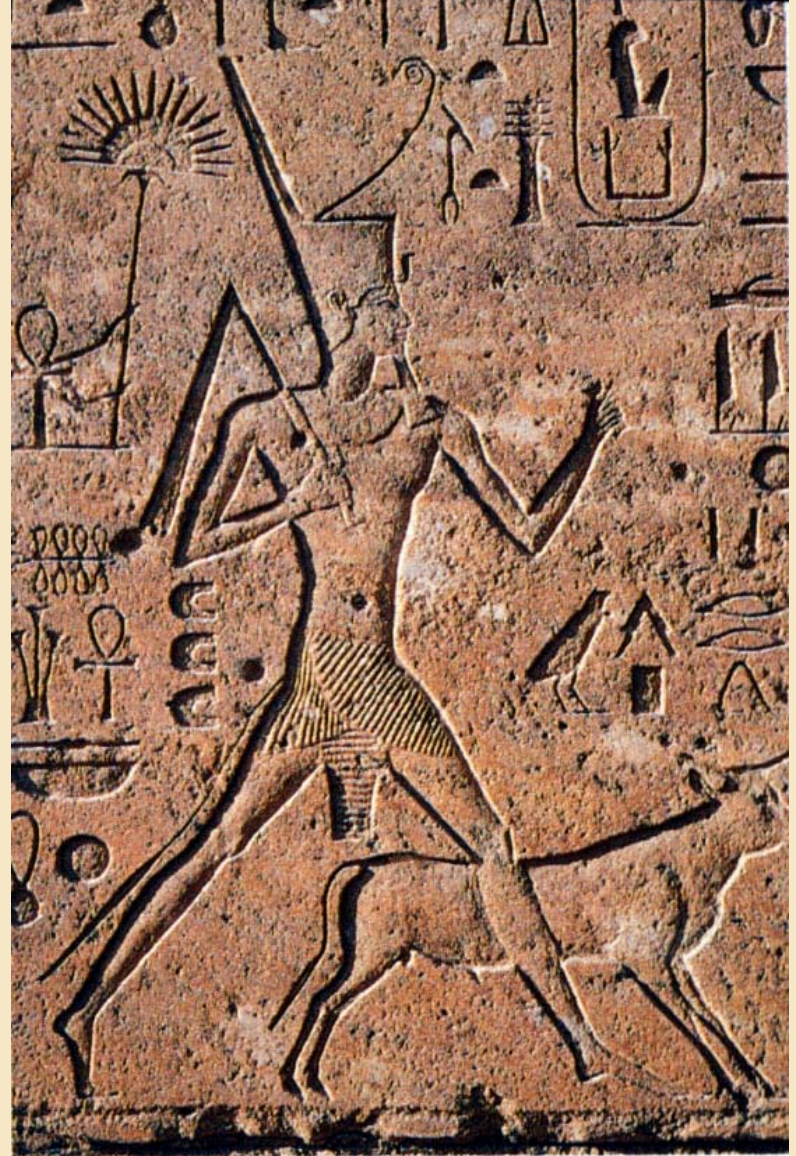
E6-21

Most prominent queen regnant in ancient

Relief: The Egyptian Army



Relief at
Karnak:
Hatshepsut at
her Sed Festival



Relief block from the Red Chapel of Hatshepsut at Karnak, showing the queen performing a religious ceremony associated with the kingship. 18th Dynasty, c.1470 BC, quartzite. (GRAHAM HARRISON)



*Red granite obelisk of
Hatshepsut. 18th
Dynasty, c.1473–1458
BC, from Qasr Ibrim,
Nubia, H. 1.83 m.
(EA1834)*

Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut's Funerary Monument



Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut's Funerary Monument



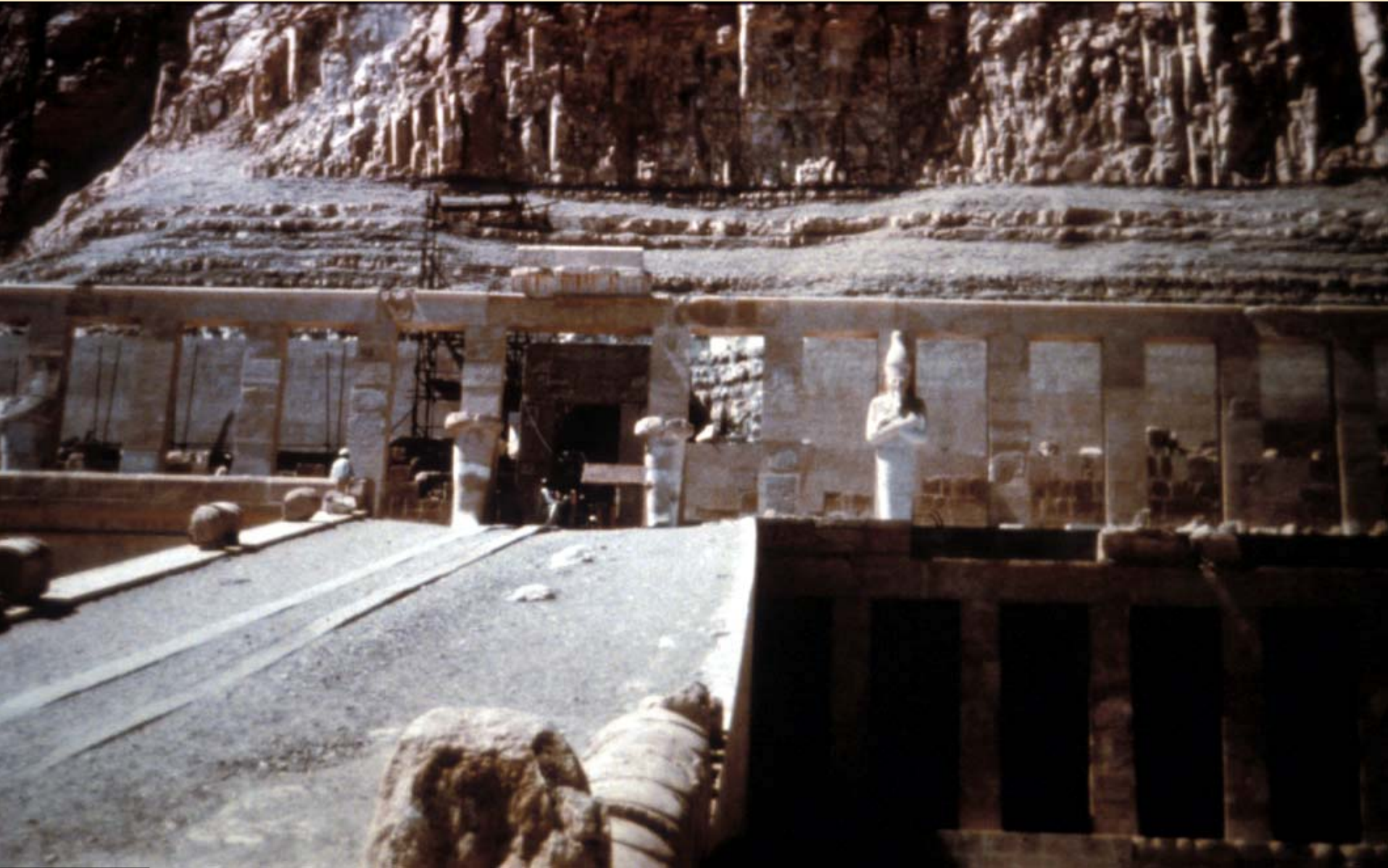
Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut's Funerary Monument



Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut's Funerary Monument



Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut's Funerary Monument



Deir el-Bahri: Hatshepsut's Funerary Monument



Tuthmosis III



[40]

King Tuthmosis III standing, detail
DYNASTY 18, CA. 1479–1425 B.C.
GRAYWACKE; HT. 200 CM



MITANNI EMPIRE

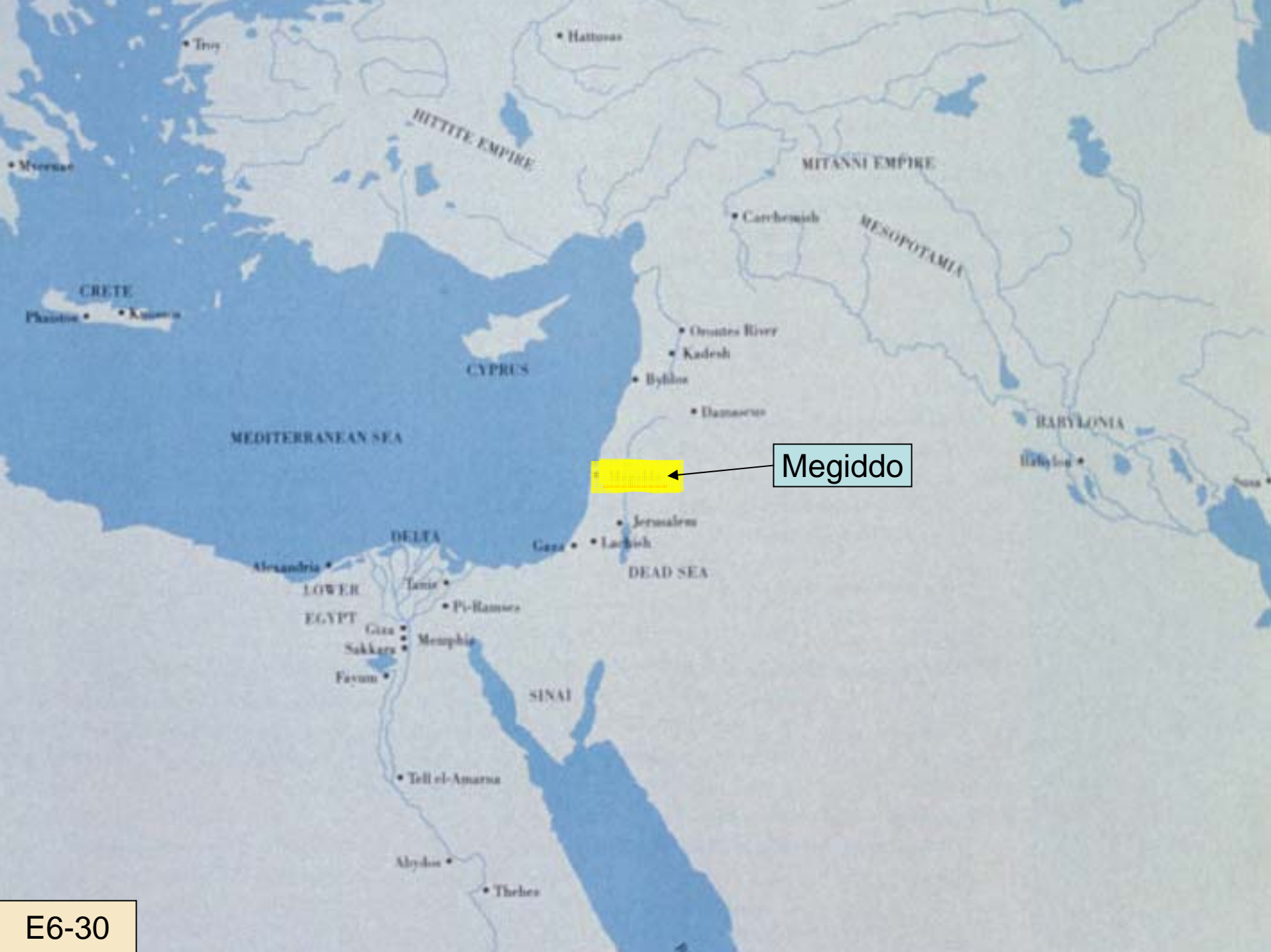
Kadesh

Kadesh

Karnak

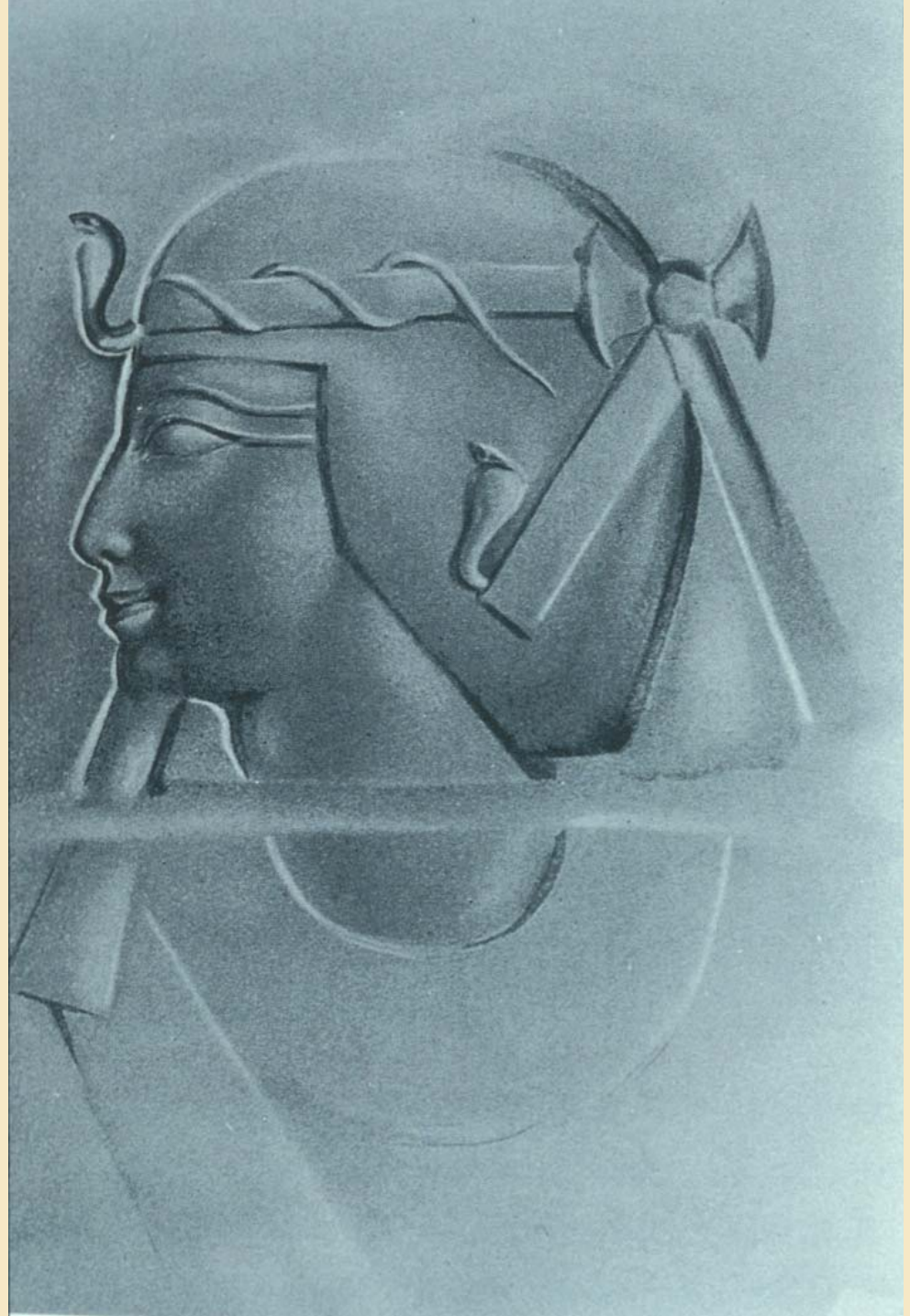


E6-30a

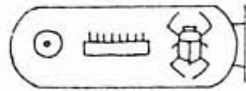


Megiddo

Howard
Carter's
drawing of
Tuthmosis III

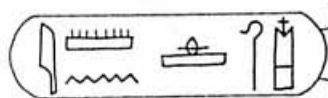


MENKHEPERRA (T) THUTMOSE III



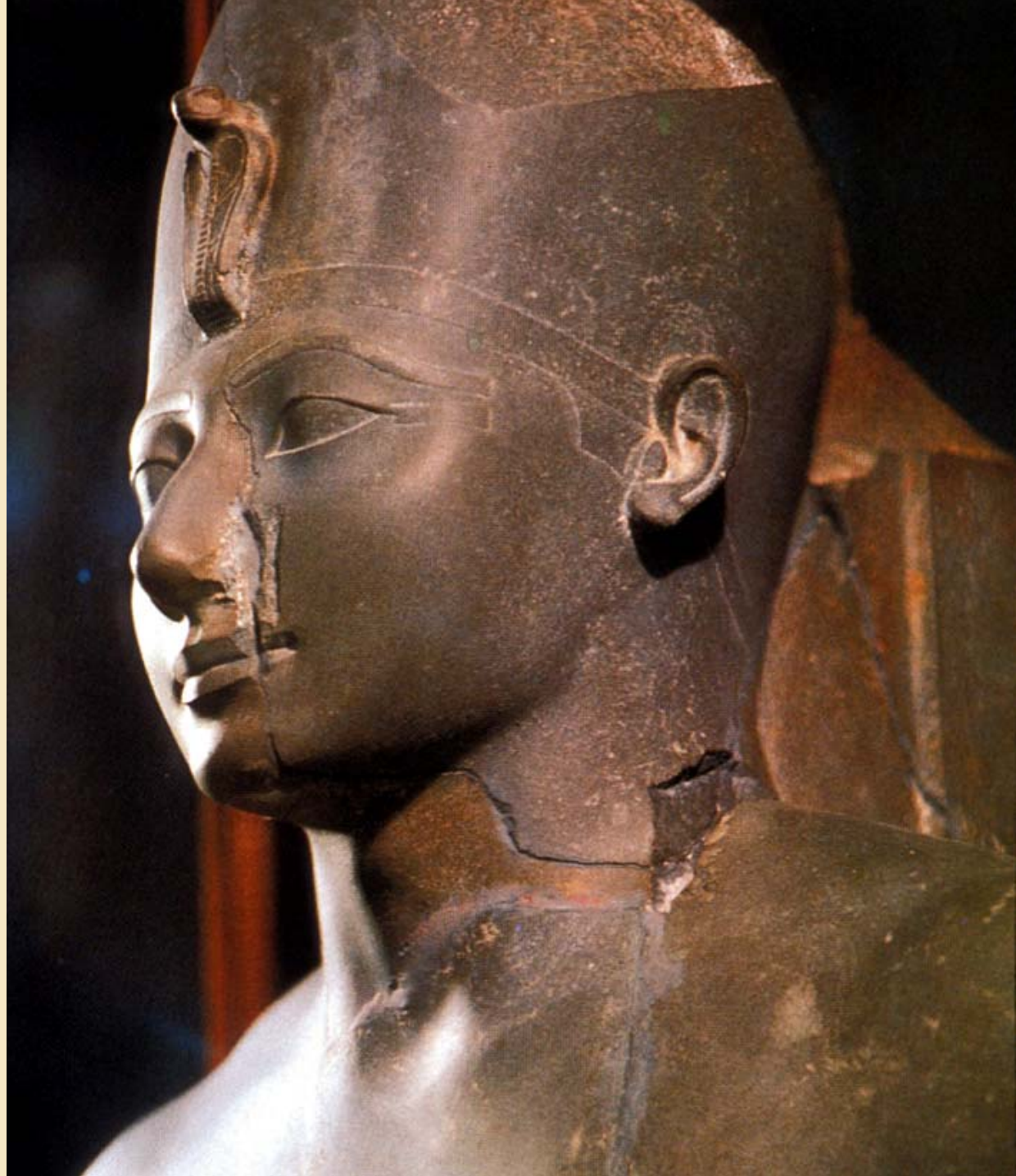
Named the Napoleon of Egypt for his military exploits, but also from an erroneous measurement of the height of his mummy. Before and after the death of his step-mother and coregent, Hatshepsut, he conducted incessant campaigns to secure the northern and southern borders of Egypt and Upper Nubia. His reign marks a turning point in the Egyptian way of life, both for the increase in foreign contacts and influence and for the wealth from control of northern tradelines and Nubian goldmines. His inscriptions at Karnak record the lavish donations he made to the Amun temple there.

AAKHEPERURA (T) AMENHOTEP (heqa-iunu) II



Continued his father's military campaigns, emphasising his own physical prowess as a charioteer and archer in poetic texts on his monuments.

Statue of
Tuthmosis
III



Colossi of Tuthmosis III

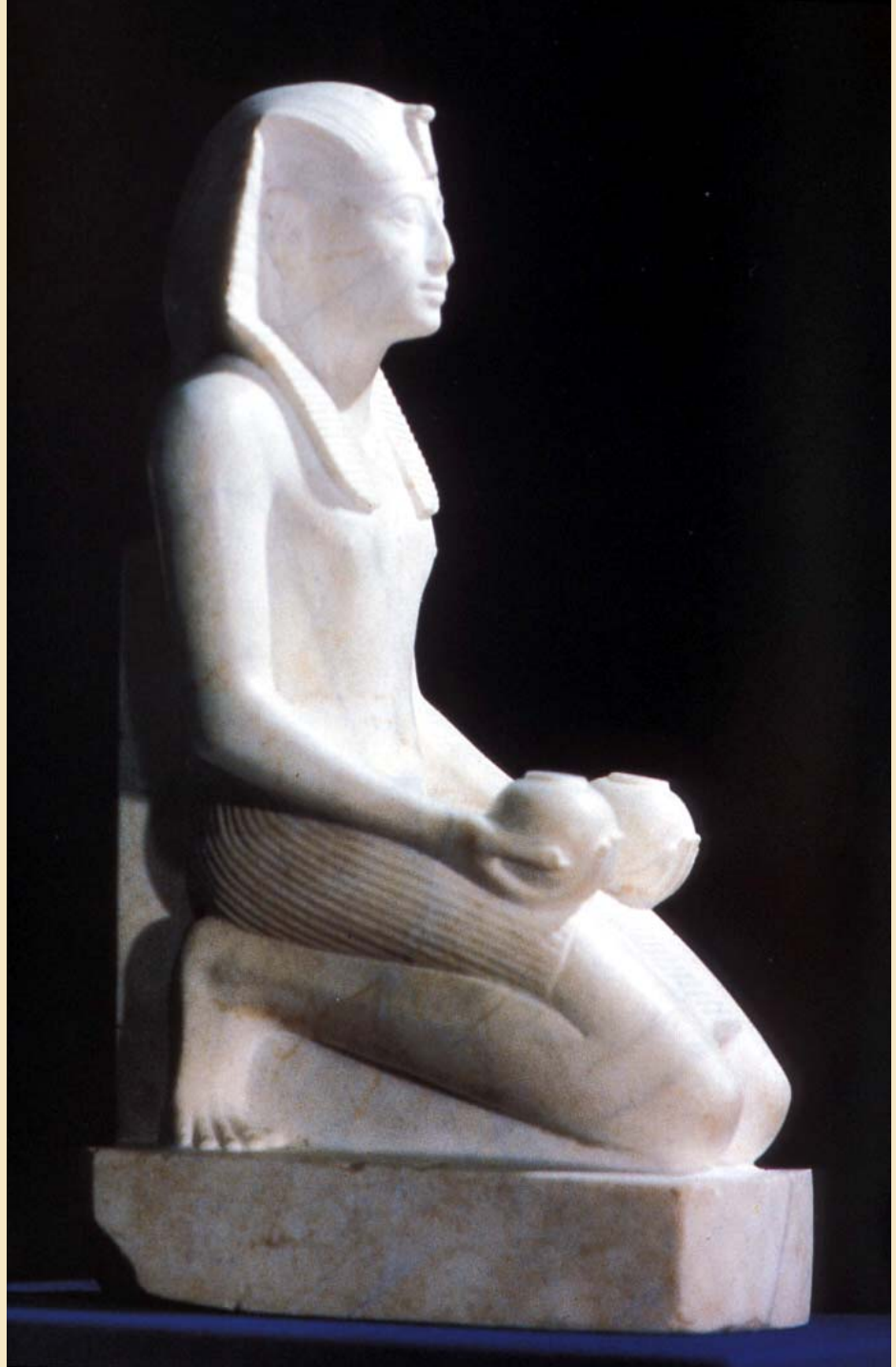




[39]

King Tutmosis III kneeling
DYNASTY 18, CA. 1479–1425 B.C.
WHITE STONE; HT. 26.5 CM

E6-33



Gold Sandals and armbands of a minor wife of Tuthmosis III



The Cliffs across the Nile from Thebes



Valley of the Kings

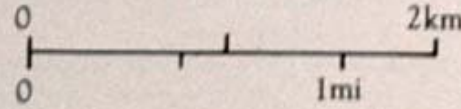
Luxor and Environs

- Deir el Bahri
- Valley of the Queens
- Temple of Tuthmosis III
- Ramesseum
- Memnon Colossi
- Medinet Habu
- Malqata
- Temple of Karnak
- Temple of Luxor

WEST BANK

EAST BANK

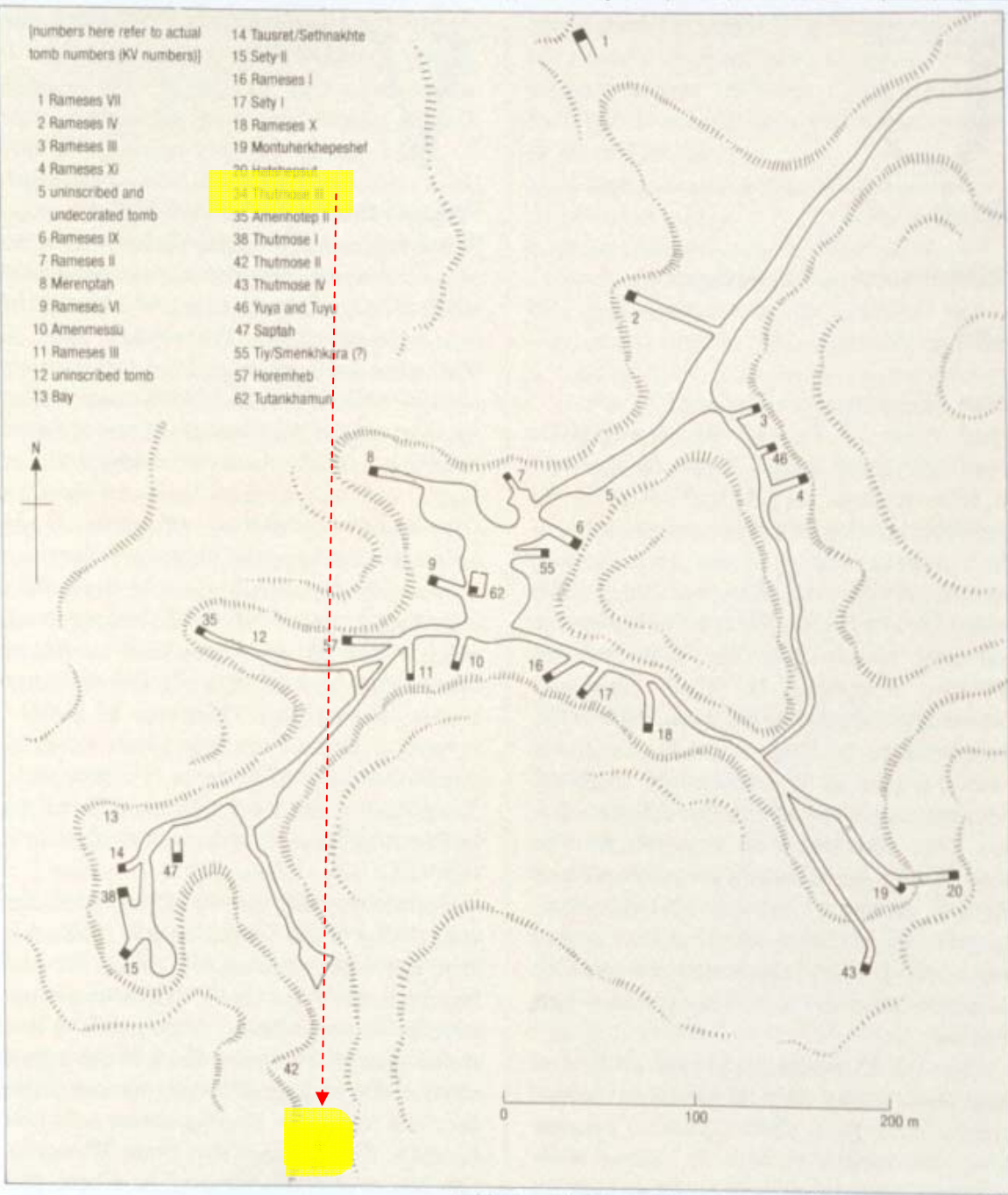
NILE



[numbers here refer to actual tomb numbers (KV numbers)]

- 1 Rameses VII
- 2 Rameses IV
- 3 Rameses III
- 4 Rameses XI
- 5 uninscribed and undecorated tomb
- 6 Rameses IX
- 7 Rameses II
- 8 Merenptah
- 9 Rameses VI
- 10 Amenmesse
- 11 Rameses III
- 12 uninscribed tomb
- 13 Bay

- 14 Tausret/Sethnakhte
- 15 Sety II
- 16 Rameses I
- 17 Sety I
- 18 Rameses X
- 19 Montuherkhepeshef
- 20 Unidentified
- 21 Thutmose III
- 35 Amenhotep II
- 38 Thutmose I
- 42 Thutmose II
- 43 Thutmose IV
- 46 Yuya and Tuya
- 47 Siptah
- 55 Tiy/Smenkhkara (?)
- 57 Horemheb
- 62 Tutankhamun



Tomb of Tuthmosis III

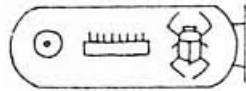


E6-38a

Sarcophagus and Body of Amenhotep II

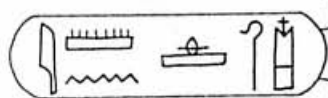


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Mummies
from the
cache found
in the tomb of
Amenhotep II



Another mummy in the tomb of Amenhotep II



E6-39b



A hole cut in the wrapped mummy of Thutmose III is the work of robbers who sought the king's heart scarab, an amulet placed in the chest to ensure safe passage to the underworld. Rewrapped in ancient times, the body was stiffened with oars that had been included in the king's tomb to facilitate his journey by solar boat to the next world. The brush may have been used by ancient priests to remove footprints before the tomb was sealed.