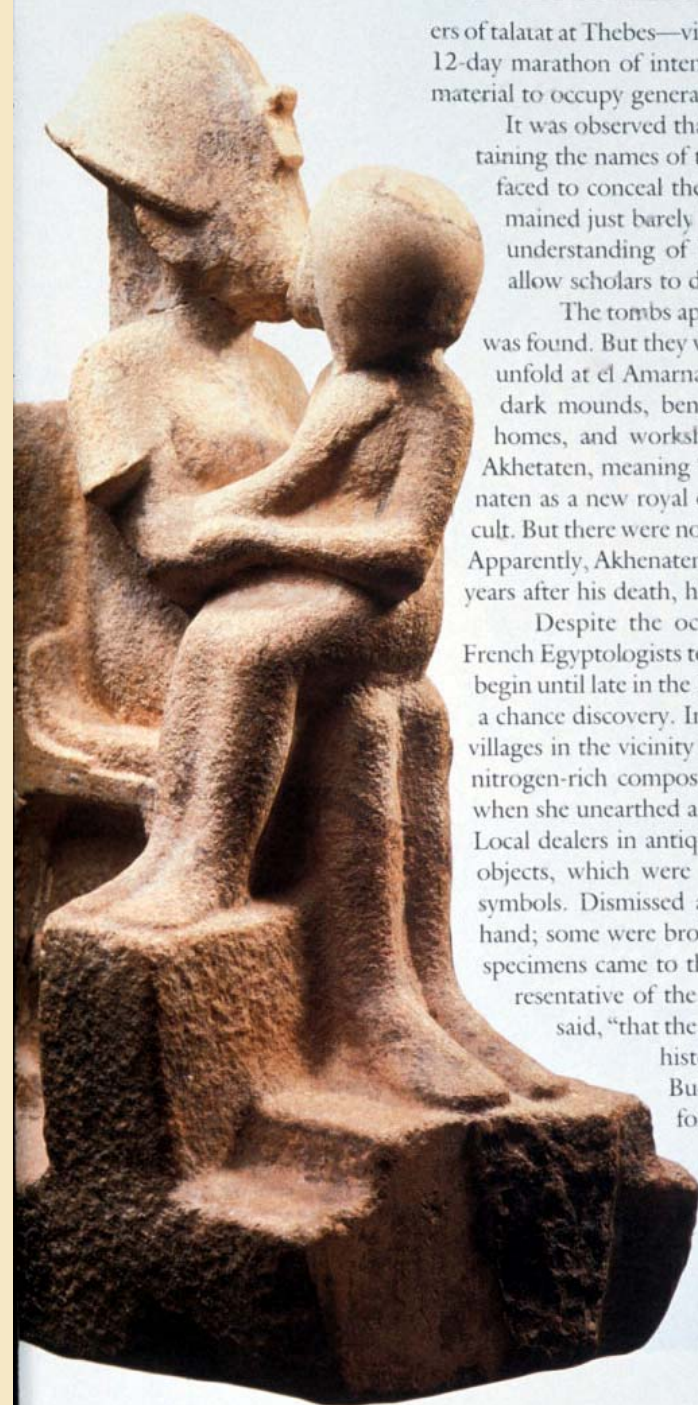


Unfinished Statue of Akhenaten kissing one of his daughters



ers of talatat at Thebes—visited el Amarna on a 12-day marathon of intensive copying of the material to occupy generations of researchers.

It was observed that the cartouches containing the names of the pharaohs had been faced to conceal their identities and had remained just barely legible. By the 1920s, a better understanding of hieroglyphs had been gained, allowing scholars to decipher what had been hidden.

The tombs appeared unexcavated until 1922, when Howard Carter was found. But they were only partially excavated and did not fully unfold at el Amarna. The bleak landscape, with its dark mounds, beneath which were hidden the homes, and workshops—the residence of Akhetaten, meaning “horizon of Akhenaten,” was established as a new royal capital and a new cult. But there were no signs of construction. Apparently, Akhenaten had built only a few years after his death, his city had been abandoned.

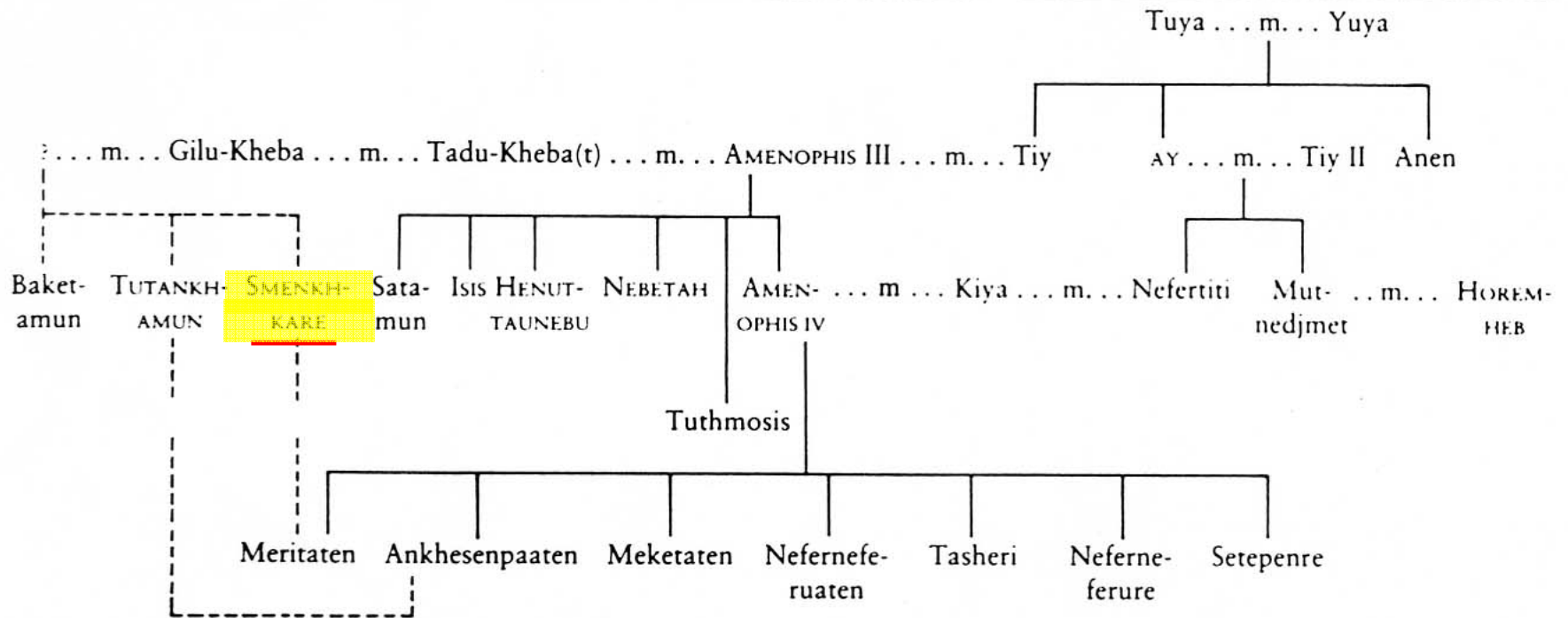
Despite the occasional visit by French Egyptologists to el Amarna, the site remained hidden until late in the 19th century, when a chance discovery was made. In 1887, a woman digging for nitrogen-rich compost in the villages in the vicinity of el Amarna discovered a cache of mud tablets. Local dealers in antiquities were using the tablets as objects, which were inscribed with hieroglyphs and symbols. Dismissed as fakes, the tablets were broken, others were sent to the attention of a representative of the British Museum.

He said, “that the tablets were of historical importance. Budge recognized the form, and he identified the script as consisting largely of characters that were written in the cuneiform of Babylonia and Assyria.”

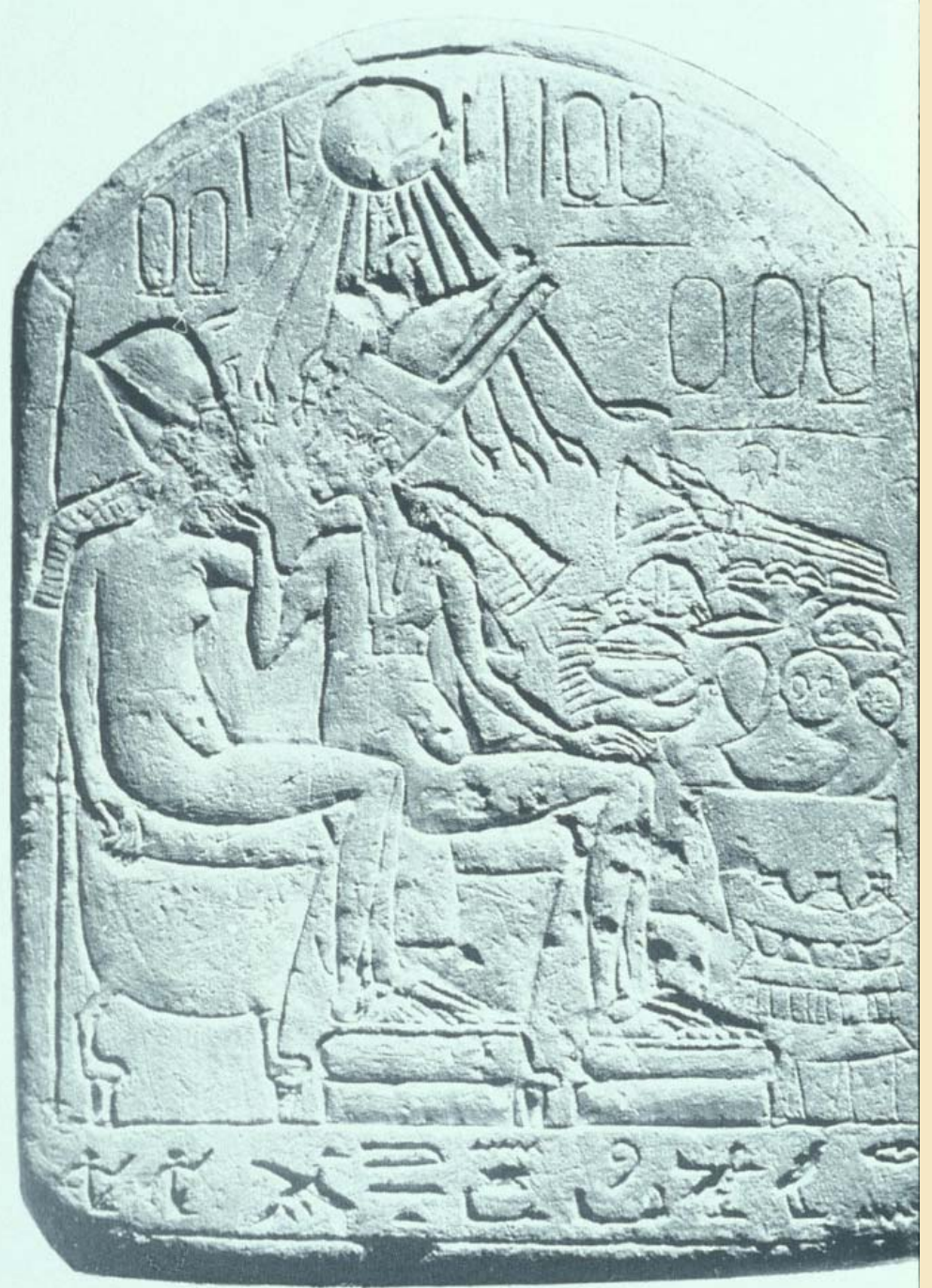
Osirid Colossus of Akhenaten



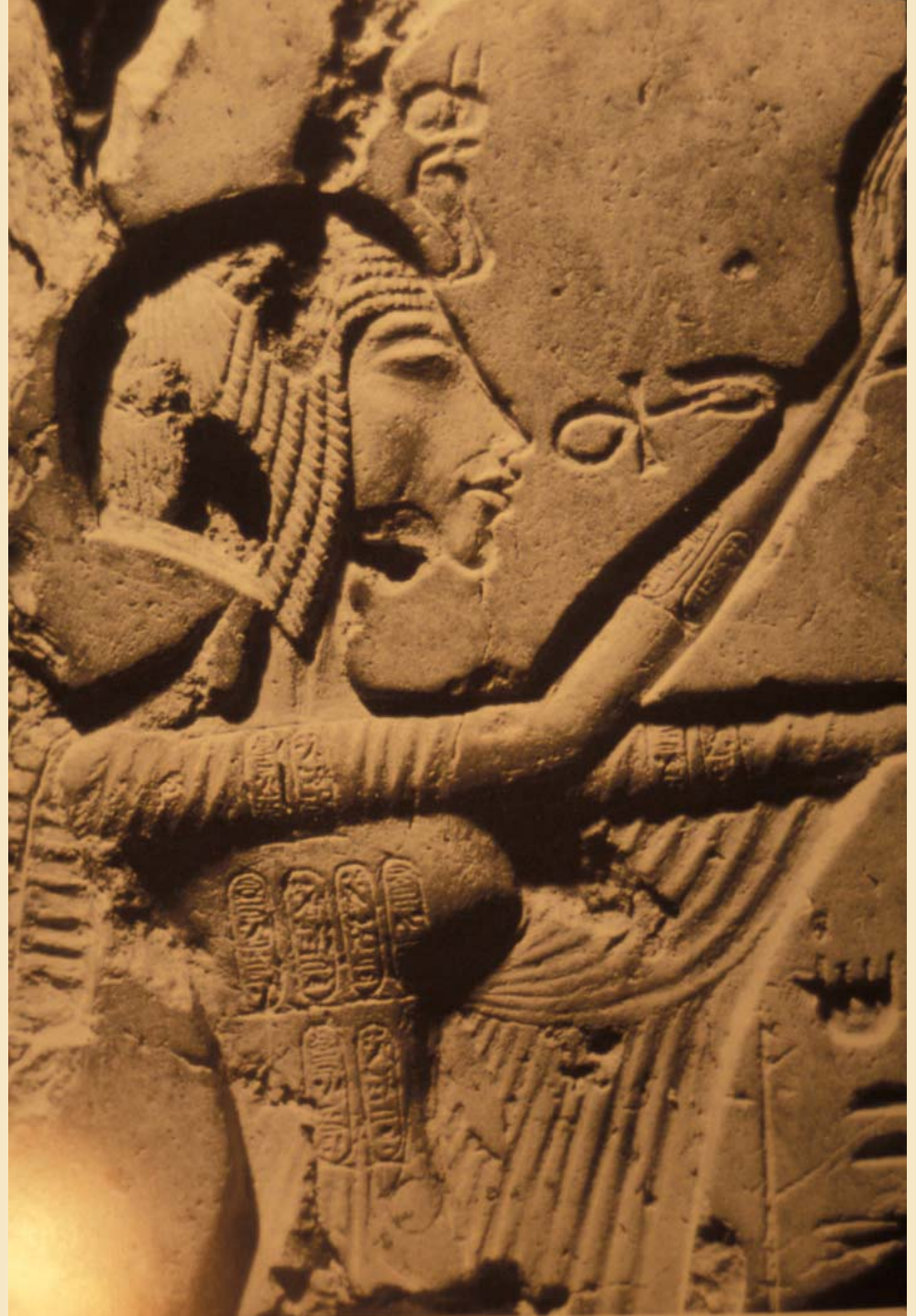
Family tree of the late Eighteenth Dynasty (generations 9–11).



Akhenaten
in the blue
crown, with
Nefertiti
wearing the
double
crown (!)



Nefertiti



ANKHKHEPERURA (T) SMENKHKARA (djeser-kheperu)



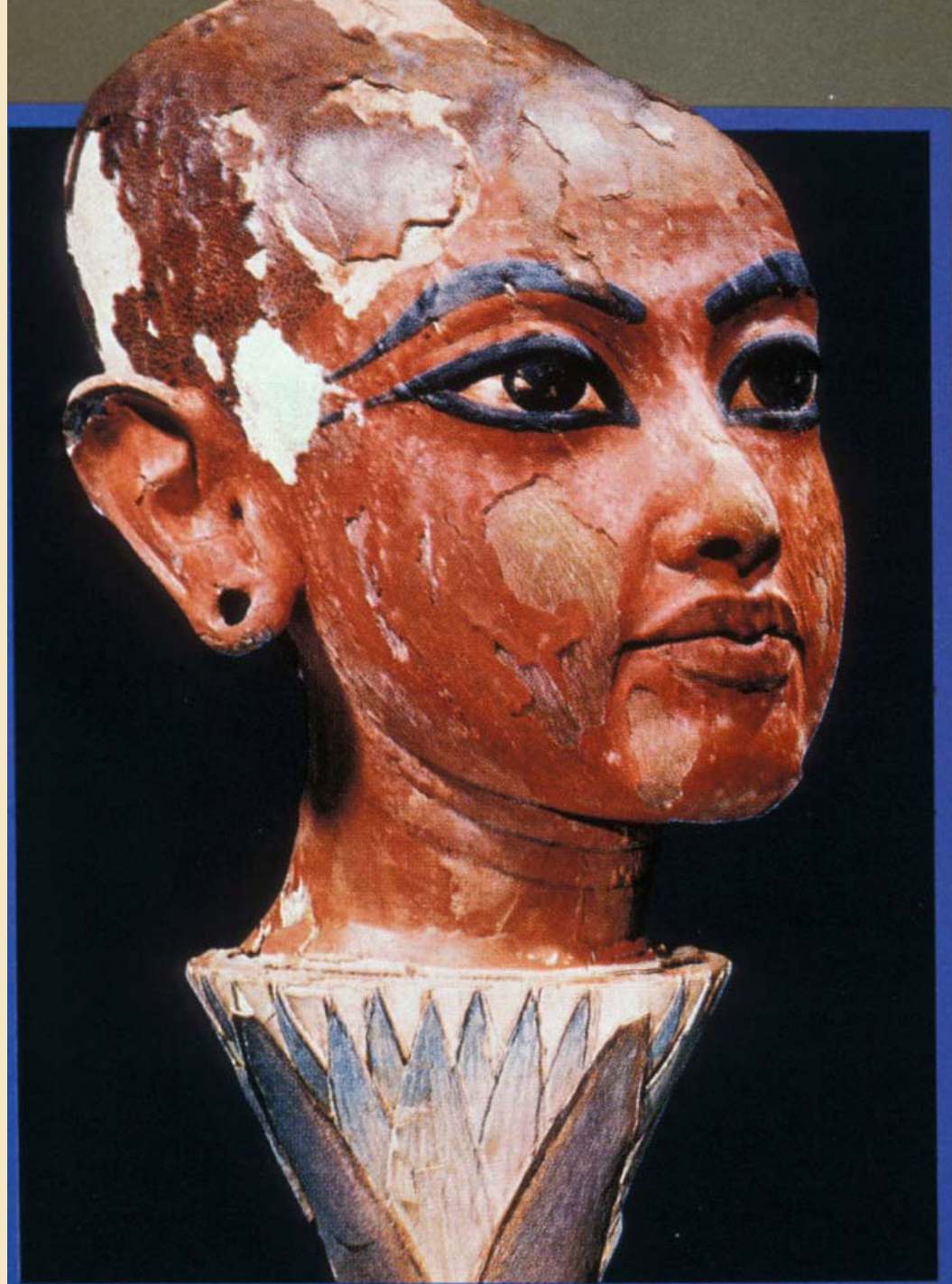
The identity of this ruler is currently disputed. Some scholars regard Smenkhkara as a throne name taken by queen Nefertiti, and claim that she ruled alongside and after Akhenaten. Others consider Smenkhkara to be a contemporary of Tutankhamun, and identify him with the prince buried in the royal coffin in the Valley of the Kings.

NEBKHEPERURA (T) TUTANKHAMUN (heqa-iunu-shema)



Tutankhamun was born Tutankhaton ('living image of the Aton') but changed the Aton in his name to Amun when he came to the throne as a boy. Under his rule the court abandoned Amarna, and Egypt returned to the old religion and art; the name of Amun was restored, those of Akhenaten destroyed. The virtually intact tomb of the boy king was found in 1922.

Tut as a
child
n.b. elongated
skull

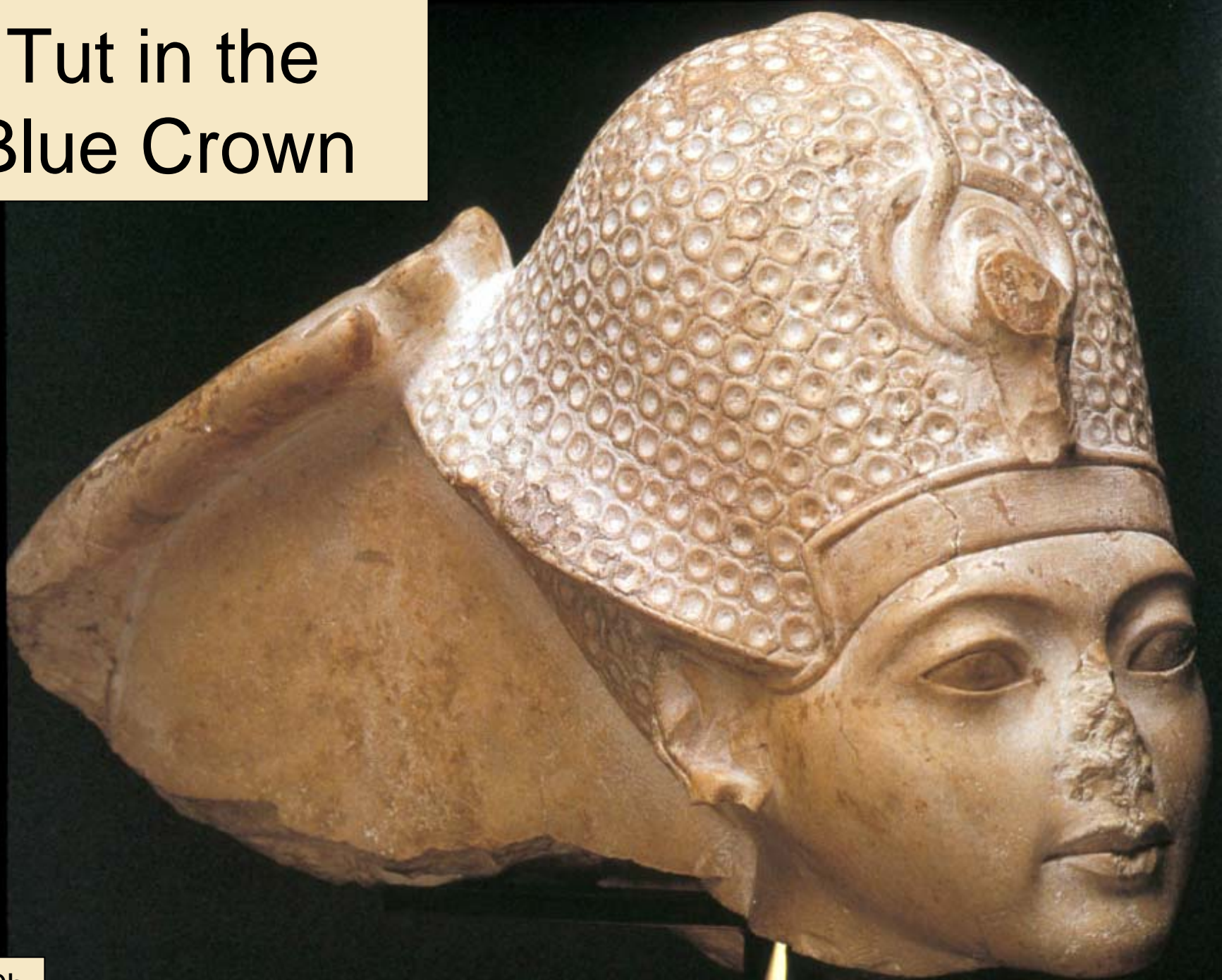


Tut and Ankhesenpaaten (Ankhesenamun)



not an inch of carved stone
tioned chairs s
The pl
seen upended
Reed baskets
there were tra
ruler to use i
of them deco
scenes, conta
ants, and ri
would be f
of his gran
ankhamer
Ar
ued to cat
boats, ma
sail. A m
symbolic
the afterl
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ures lay a
a pair of
doorway
als of th
shining
hanging
became
left to v

Tut in the Blue Crown

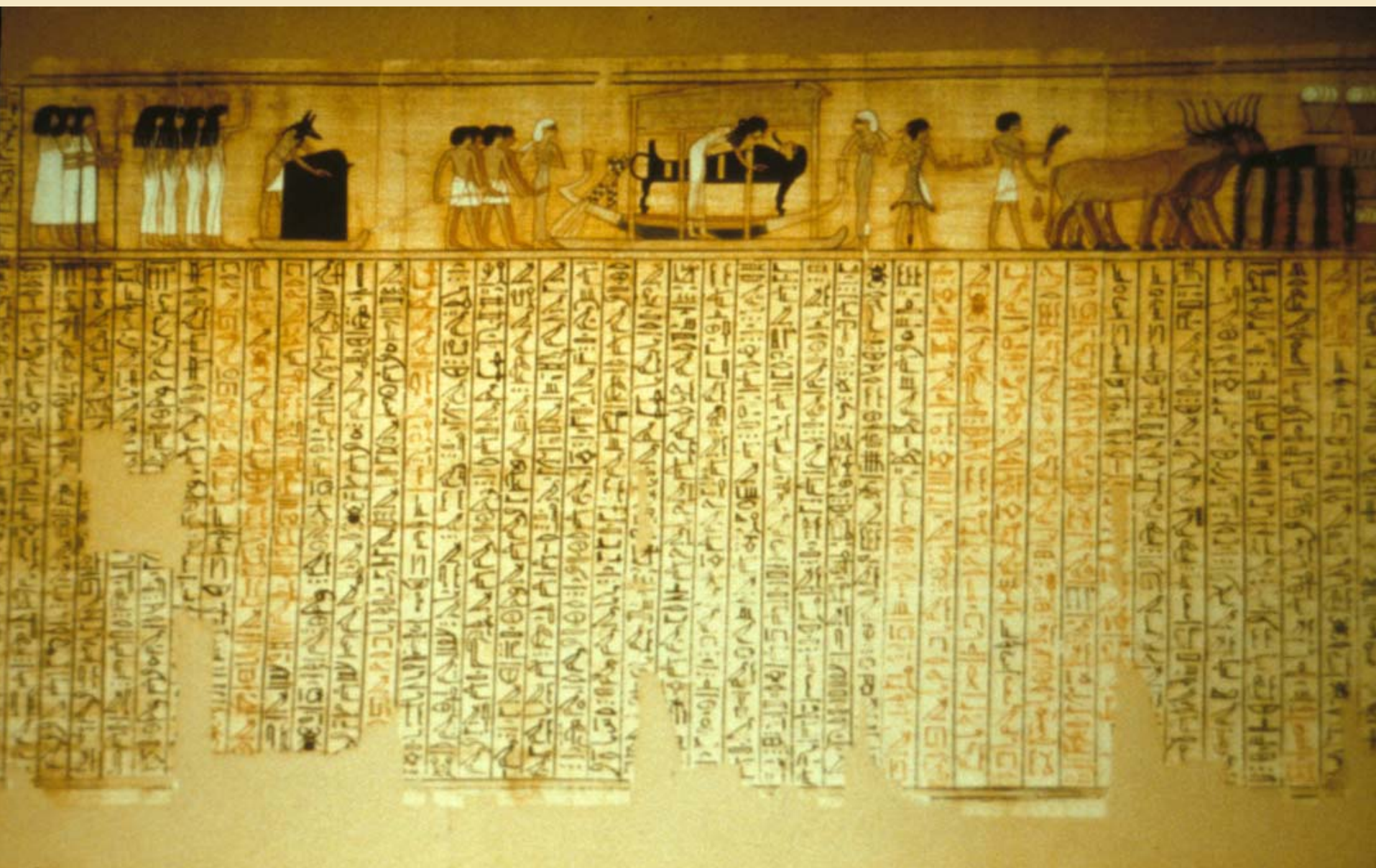


E6-90b



Cult image of the god Amun from his temple at Karnak. New Kingdom, c.1300 BC, silver and gold, H. 23 cm. (EA60006)

The Book of the Dead



The Book of the Dead





*(Above) Inscription recording
the king's royal filiation:
'King's bodily son, his
beloved, Tutankhuaten'.*

Tut as Amun in the *atef* crown



[61]

**The god Amun with the features
of Tutankhamun**

DYNASTY 18, CA. 1333–1323 B.C.
LIMESTONE; HT. CA. 6 M

Striding
Statue of
Tut
carrying a staff
and a mace

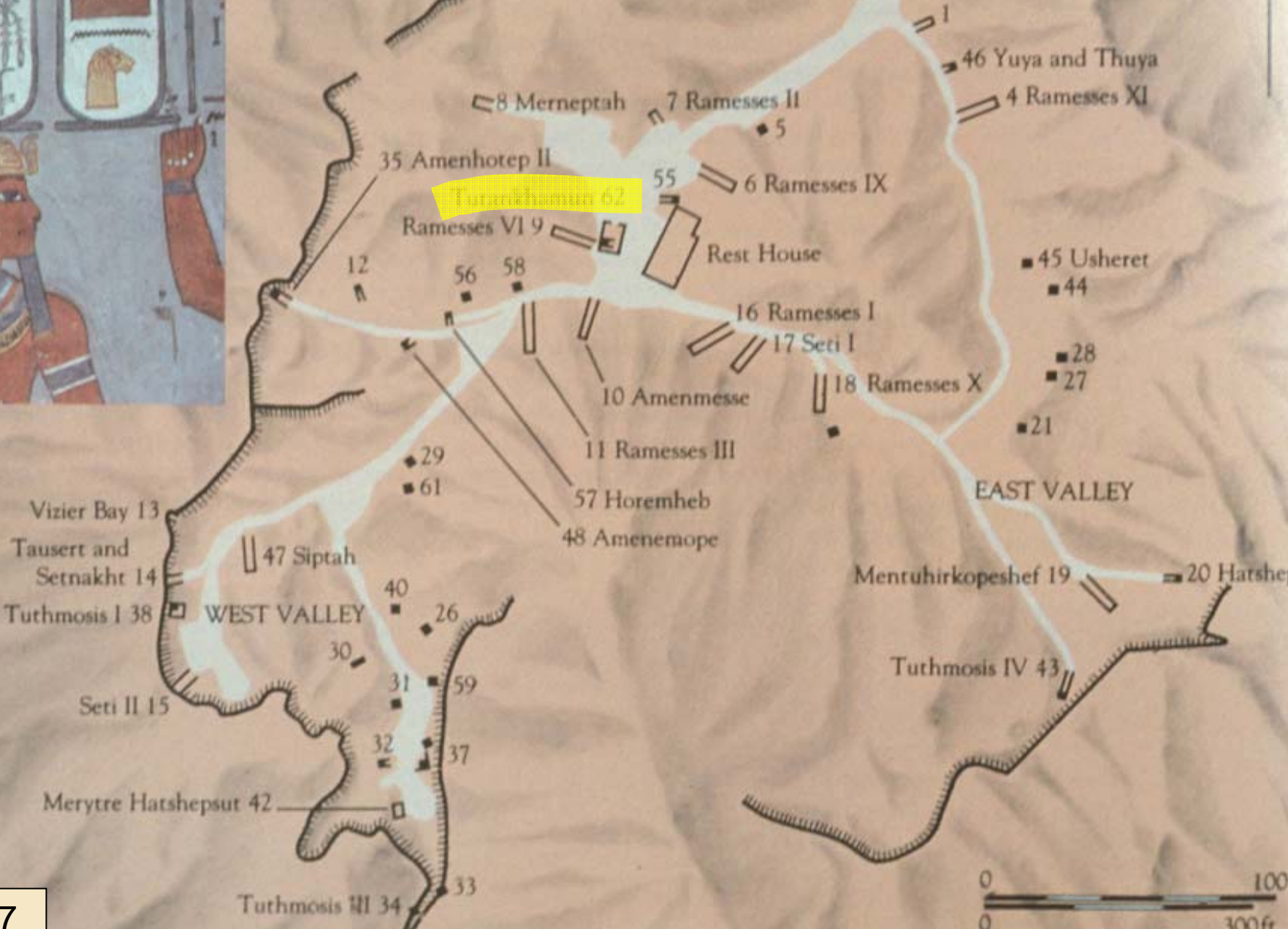


Howard Carter





VALLEY OF THE KINGS



Tutankhamun 62

The Valley of the Kings



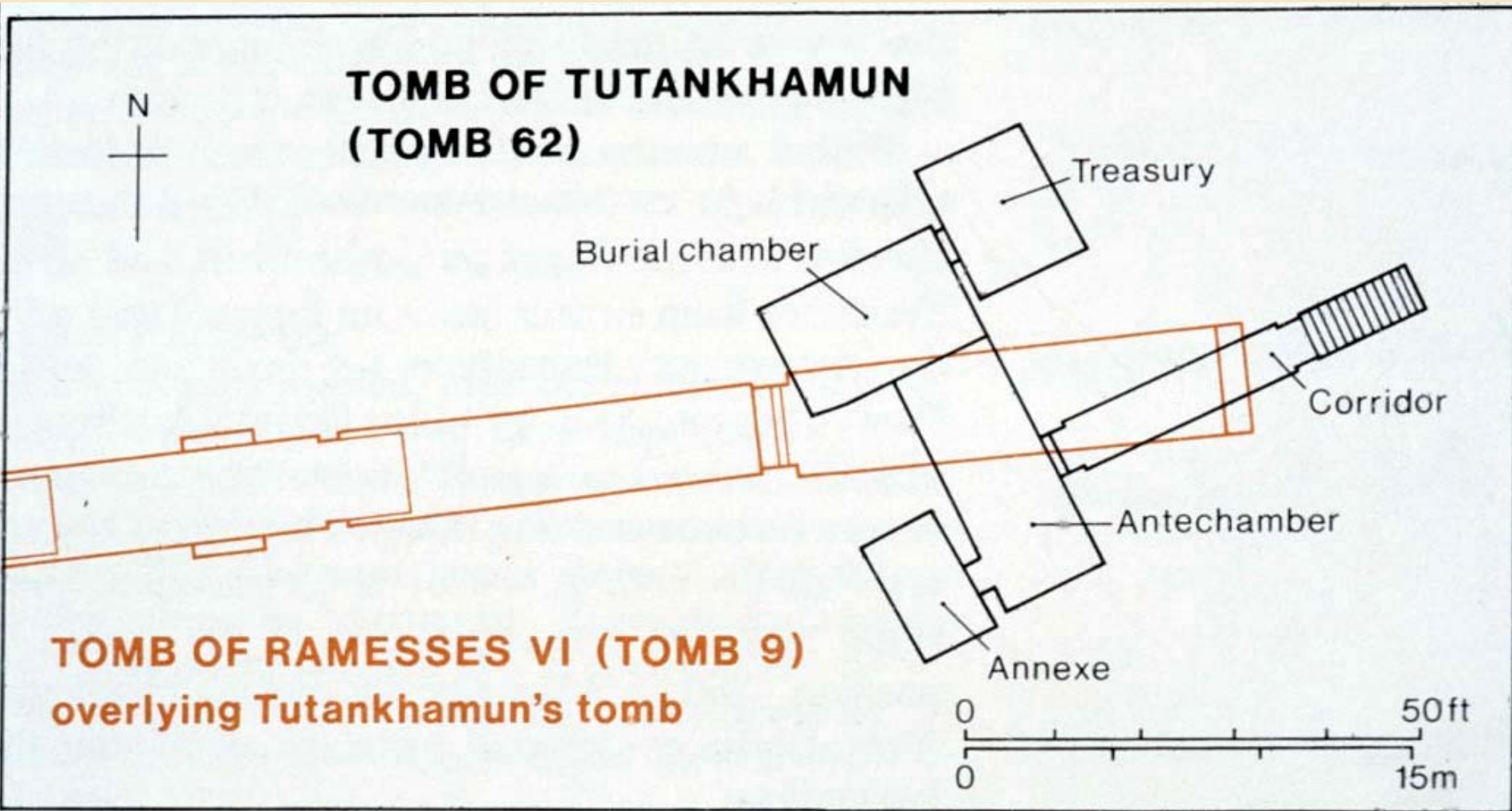
E6-97a

The Valley of the Kings

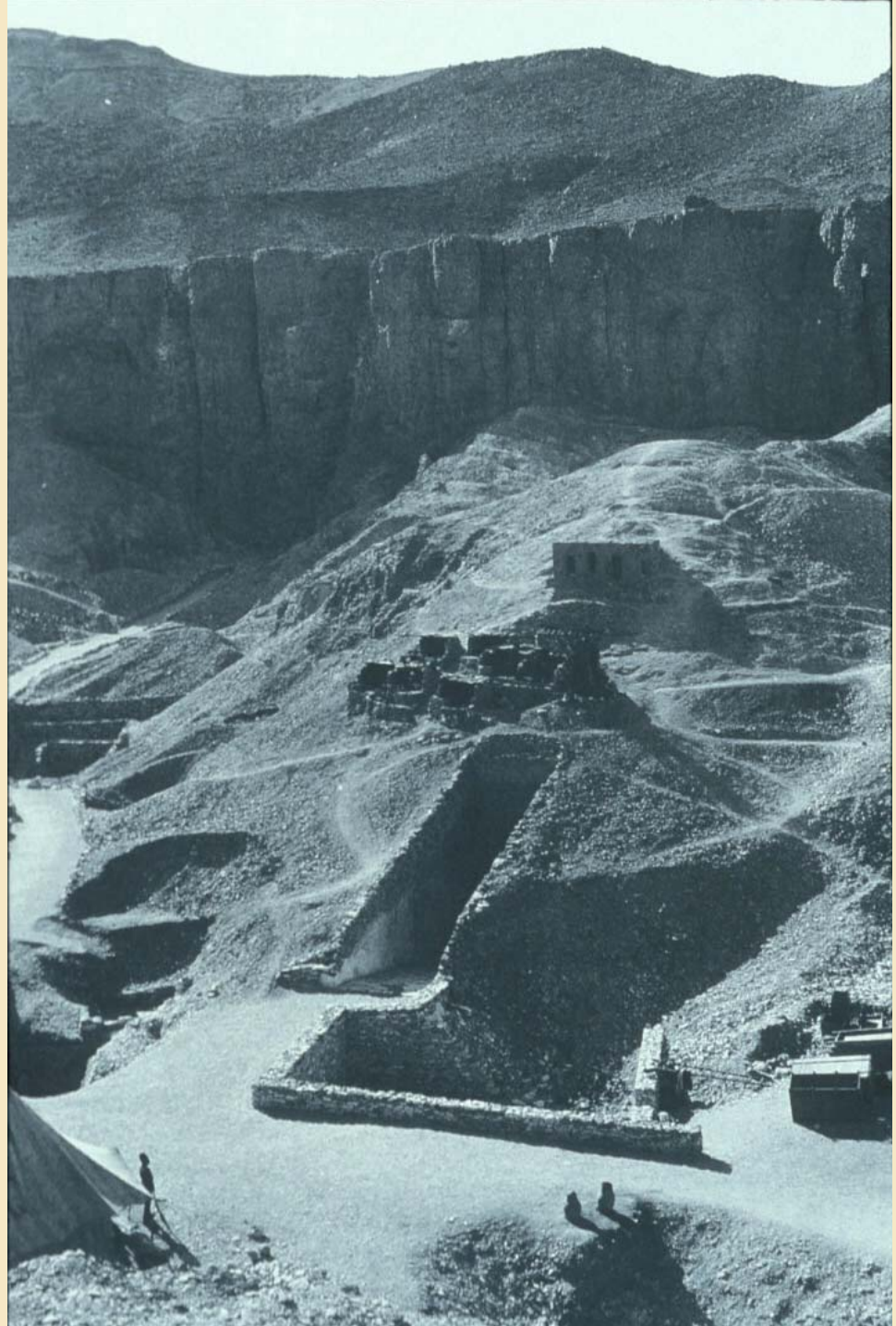


E6-98

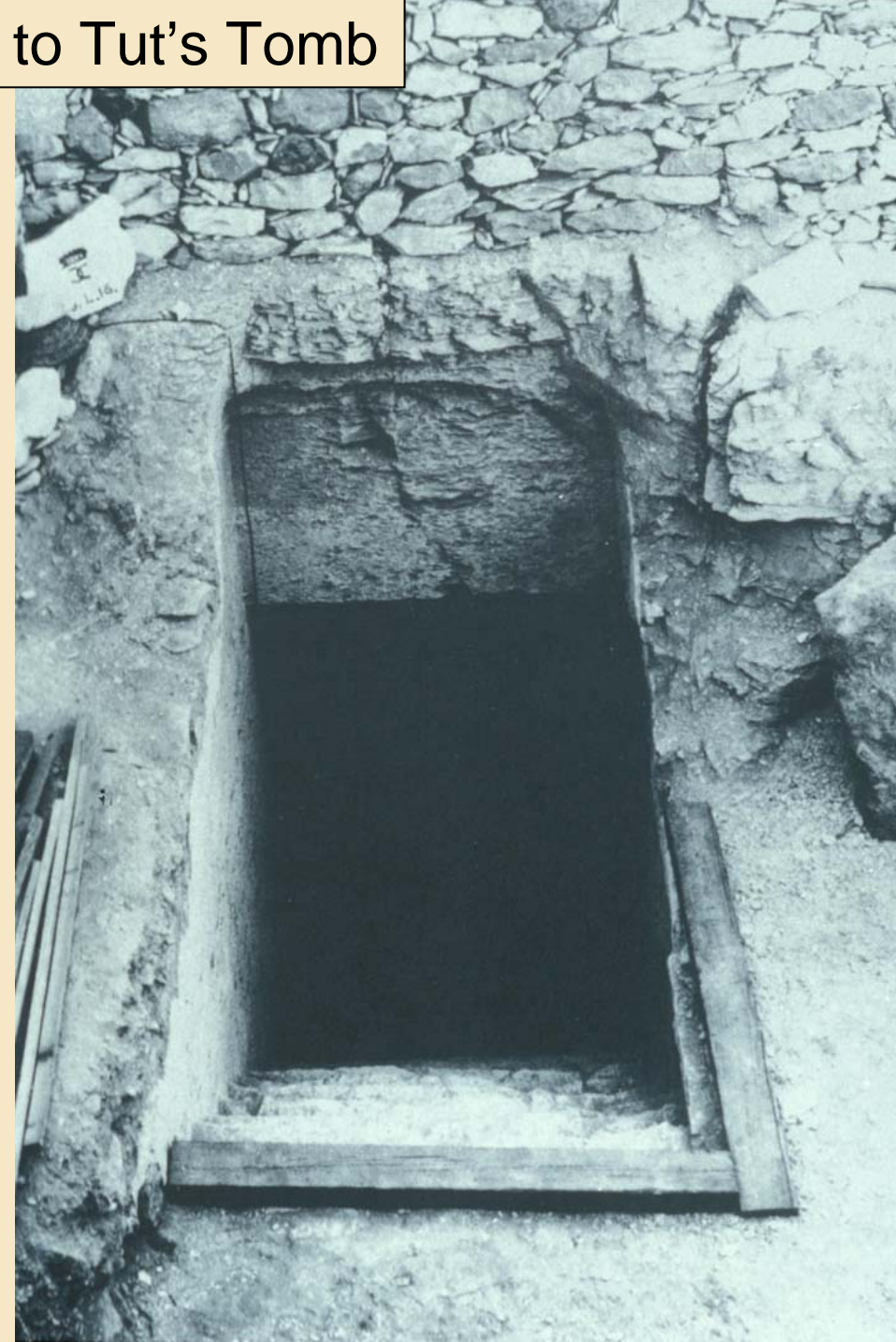
Diagram of Tut's Tomb, with the tomb of Ramses VI overlaid



The Entrance to Tut's Tomb



The Entrance to Tut's Tomb



E6-98c

The doors of the second shrine, sealed for three thousand two hundred years. THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

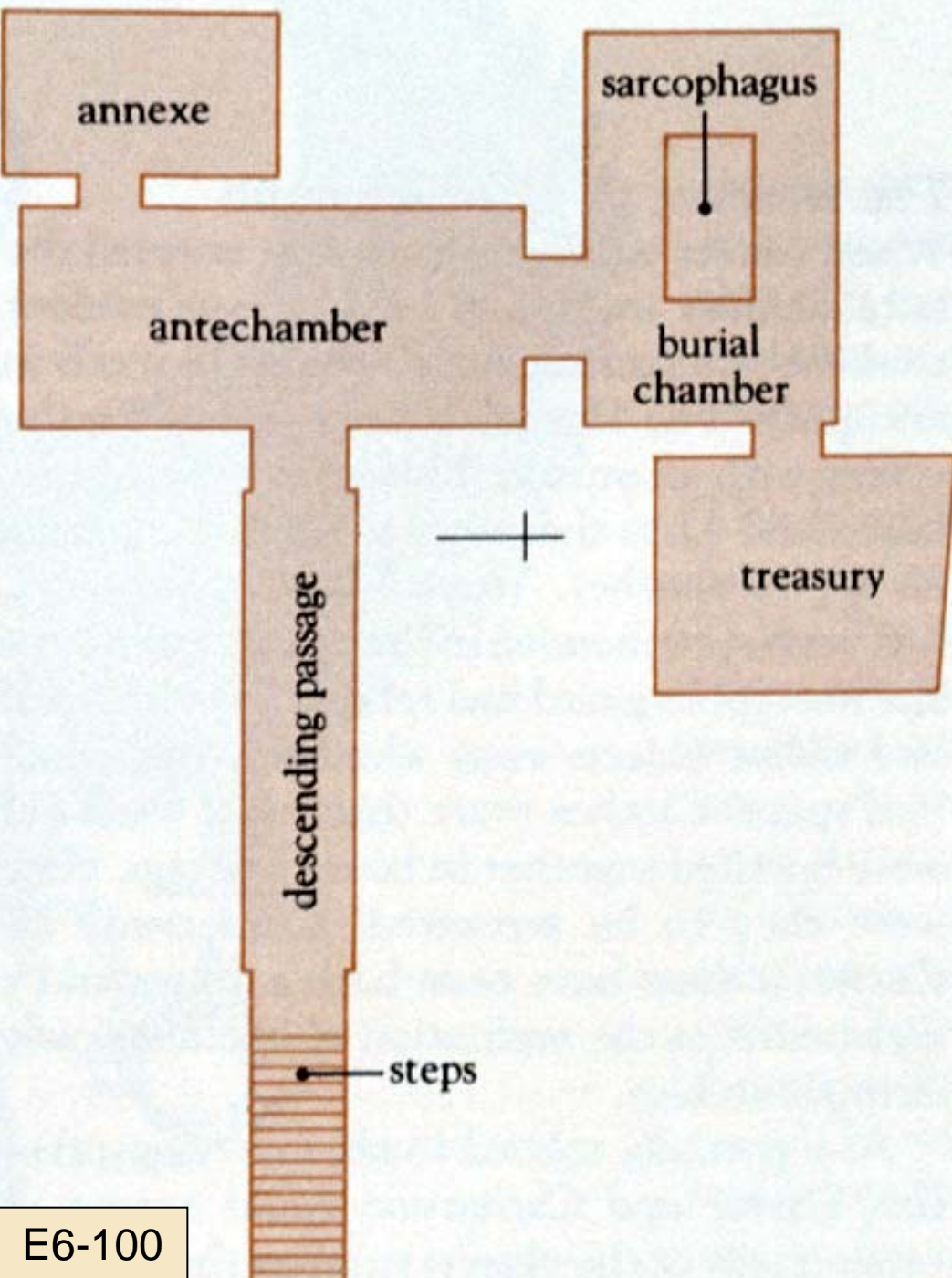


Howard
Carter
peering inside
Tut's tomb





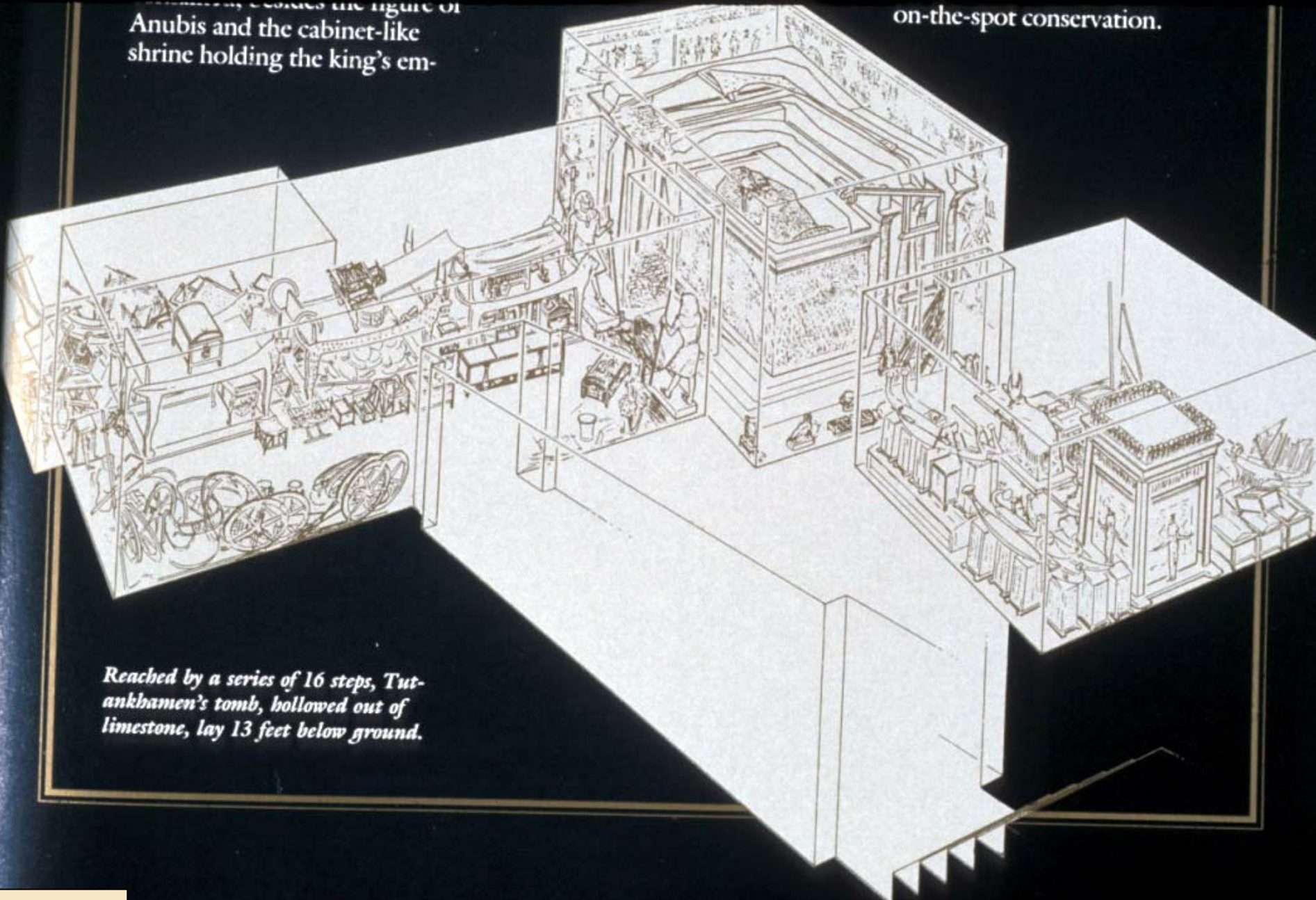
The plastered door blockings had been stamped all over with a range of large oval seals, including the famous motif of the jackal triumphant over nine bound captives; the detail shown here is from the blocking to the Annexe. A drawing by Carter of the jackal and nine captives device, to the right in the photograph, is shown above.



The tomb of Tutankhamun is the smallest royal tomb in the Valley of the Kings. The antechamber contained the large beds and chariots; the annexe and the treasury contained the smaller, more precious objects. Only the burial chamber was finished, its walls hastily painted.

...figures of Anubis and the cabinet-like shrine holding the king's em-

on-the-spot conservation.



Reached by a series of 16 steps, Tutankhamun's tomb, hollowed out of limestone, lay 13 feet below ground.

Tomb Materials in situ



Tomb Materials in situ



Tomb Materials in situ



Tut's Mummy



The examination of the mummy. GRIFFITH INSTITUTE, ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

E6-105



The shroud above, bearing mourners' garlands, covered the second of three coffins. Lifting it, Howard Carter first glimpsed the young pharaoh's face modeled in gold (far right).

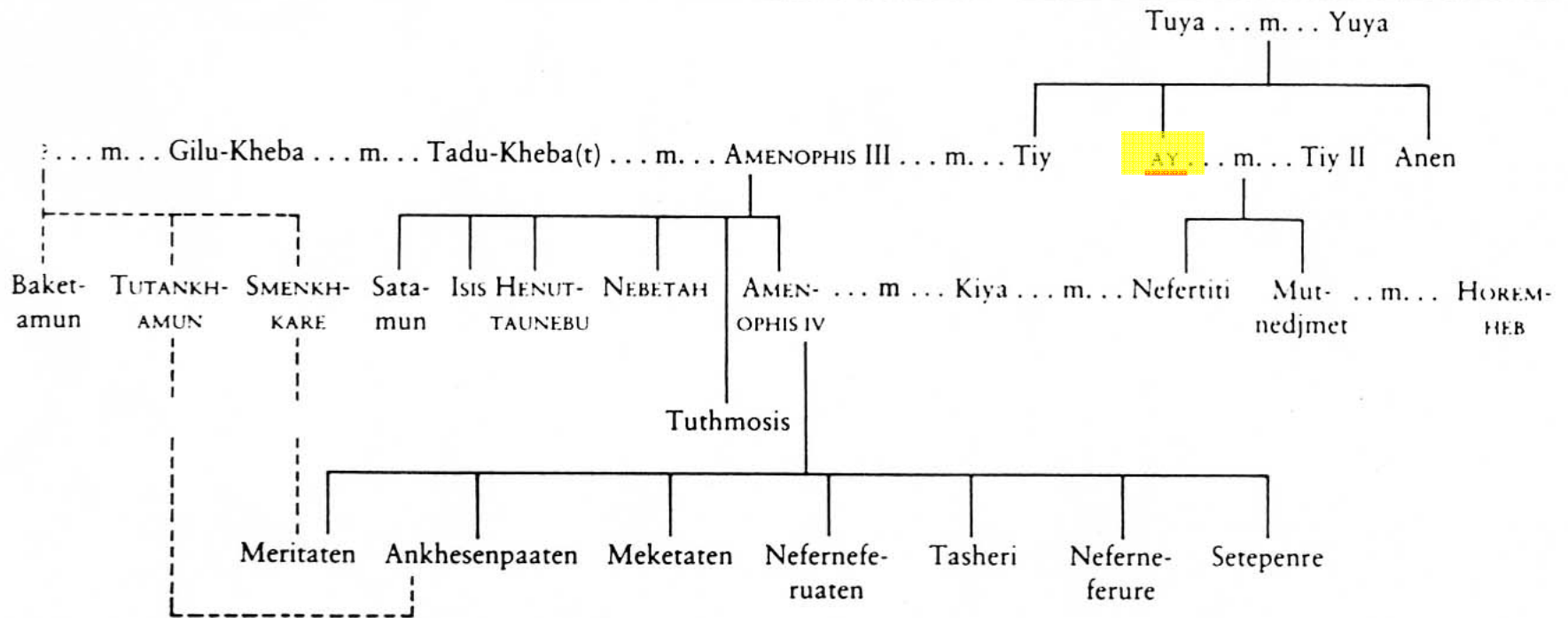


The Death-Mask of Tut

Tut's
Death-
Mask
after being
cleaned up



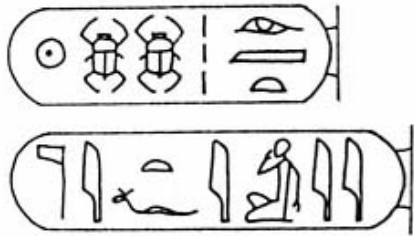
Family tree of the late Eighteenth Dynasty (generations 9–11).



Ay
as the Nile
God

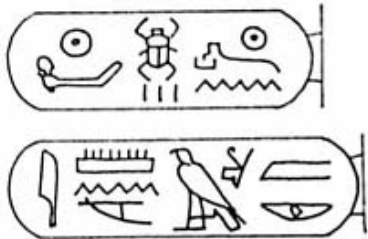


KHEPERKHEPERURA-IRMAAT (T) AY (it-netjer)



An elderly courtier who buried Tutankhamun and claimed the throne.

DJESERKHEPERURA-SETEPENRA (T) HOREMHEB (meryamun)

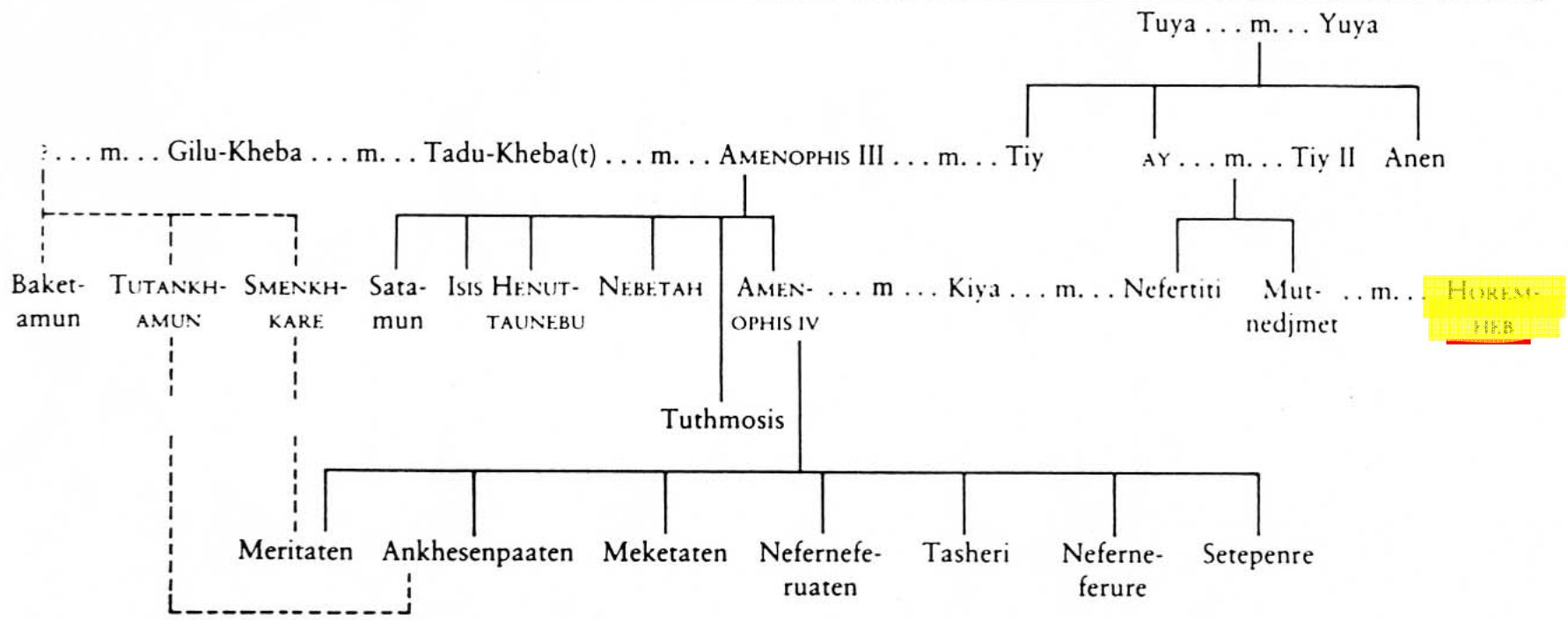


The general of Tutankhamun, whose private tomb at Saqqara was seen by Lepsius in the 1840s and rediscovered in 1975. Upon the death of Ay he became king, constructed a royal tomb for himself in the Valley of the Kings, and took over the restoration of monuments ruined by Akhenaten by replacing the names of Ay and Tutankhamun with his own.



E6-107b

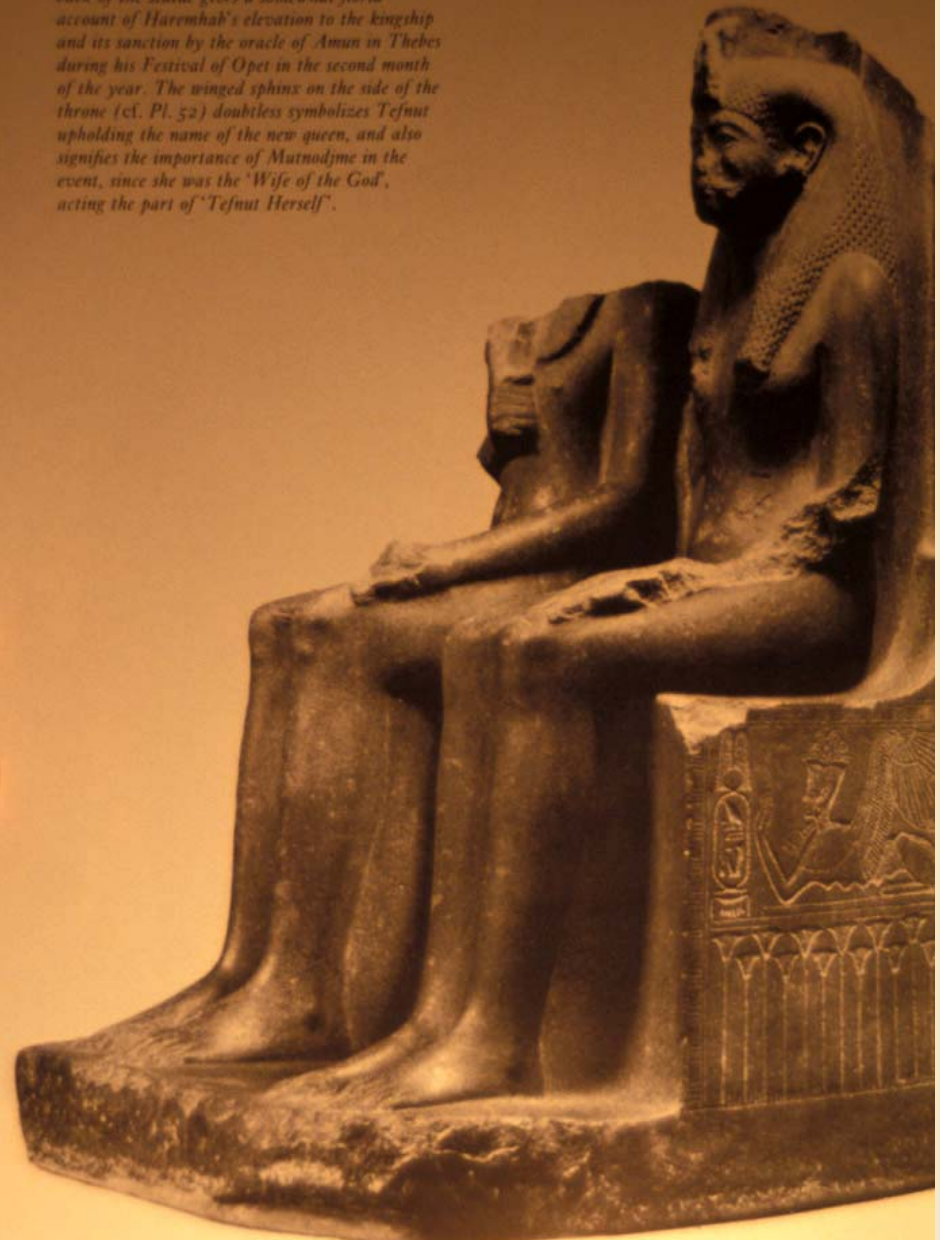
Family tree of the late Eighteenth Dynasty (generations 9–11).



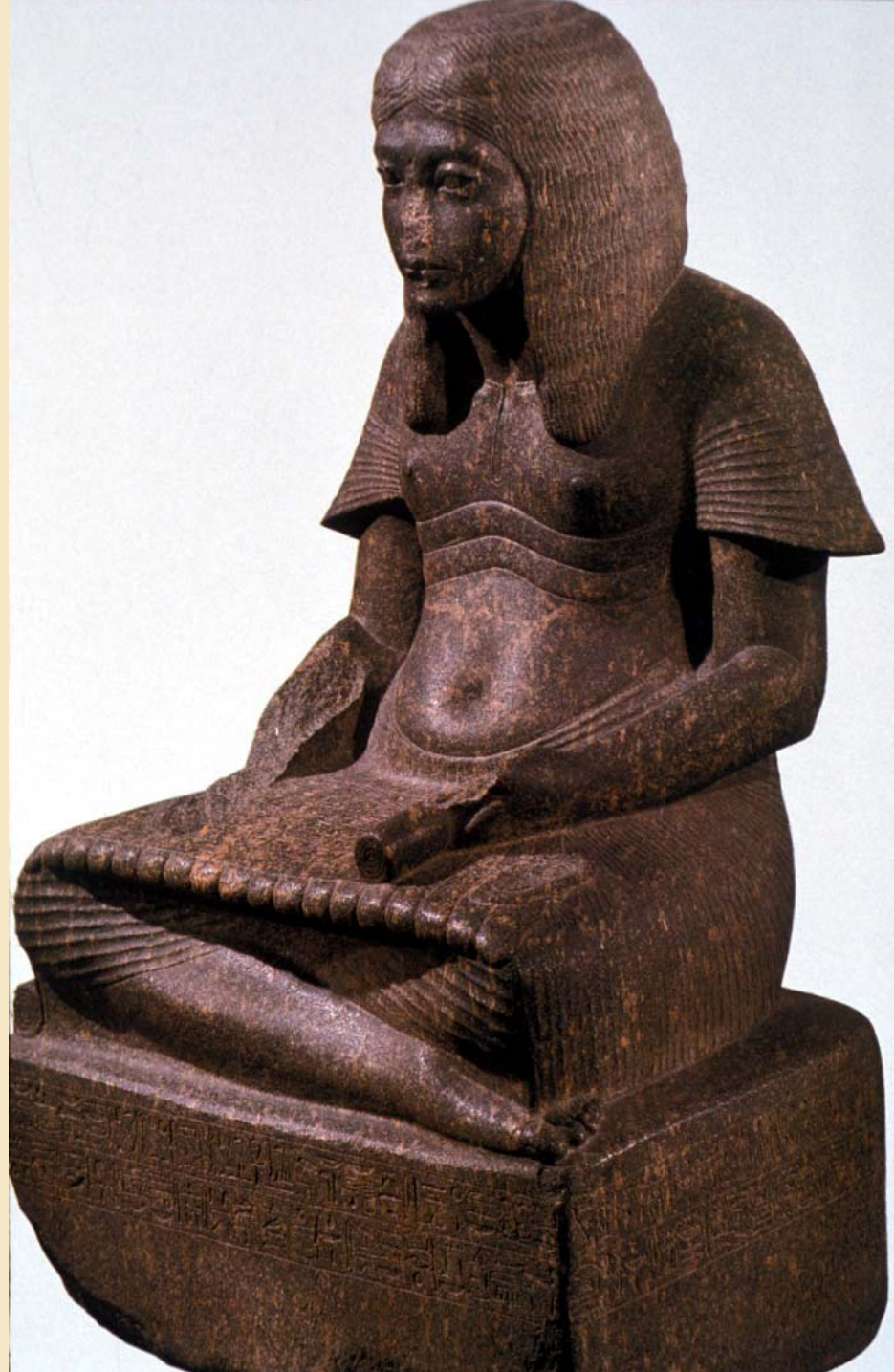
HOREMHEB

Horemheb and his wife

77 Granite dyad of King Horemheb and his queen, 'The Chief Wife of the King, the Mistress of the Two Lands, Mutnodjme', seated beside him on the great throne. The stela on the back of the statue gives a somewhat florid account of Horemheb's elevation to the kingship and its sanction by the oracle of Amun in Thebes during his Festival of Opet in the second month of the year. The winged sphinx on the side of the throne (cf. Pl. 52) doubtless symbolizes Tefnut upholding the name of the new queen, and also signifies the importance of Mutnodjme in the event, since she was the 'Wife of the God', acting the part of 'Tefnut Herself'.



Horemheb as a scribe





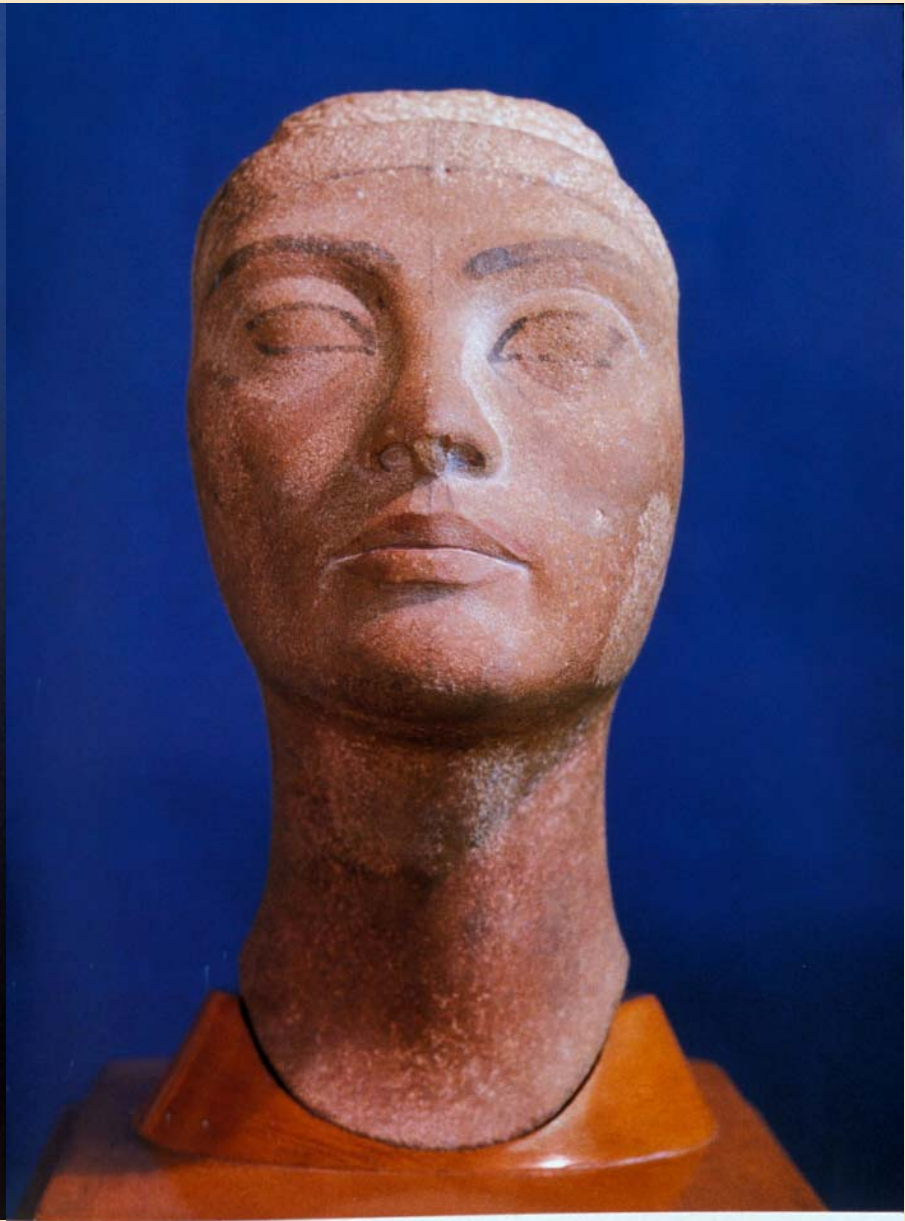
Rough limestone block of king Horemheb. Amarna. Height 10 cm. EA 58468.

Amarna
Fresco:
ducks in a
papyrus
marsh





E6-113



[55]

Unfinished head of Queen Nefertiti
DYNASTY 18, CA. 1348–1335 B.C.
QUARTZITE; HT. 35.5 CM

see also frontispiece

E6-115

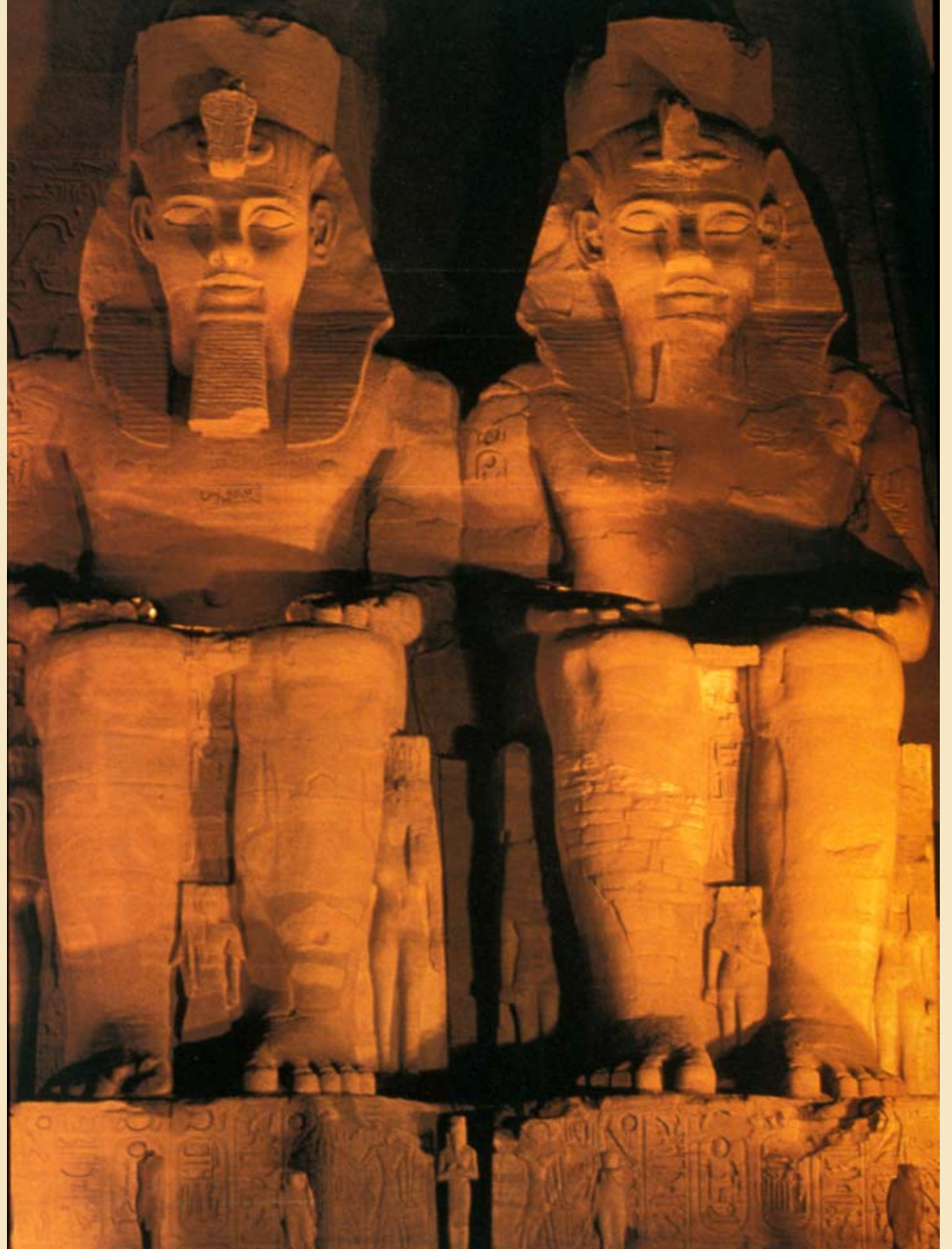
Fragment of
painted
pavement from
El-Amarna:
a duck walking
through a marsh



Ptah



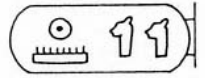
Abu Simbel



E6-119

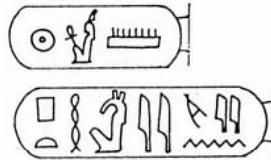
Nineteenth Dynasty, c.1320–1200 BC

MENPEHTYRA (T) RAMSES I



An elderly military officer selected as successor by Horemheb, perhaps conscious of Ramses' talented son, Sety.

MENMAATRA (T) SETY (meryenptah) I



In this reign the restoration programme initiated by Tutankhamun reached its climax, with royal cult temples at Abydos and the Theban West Bank, and work on a columned hall of unprecedented size at Karnak, the Hypostyle Hall completed by Ramses II. The king led armies abroad to secure the boundaries of Egypt, echoing the achievements of kings of the Eighteenth Dynasty before Akhenaten. The sculpted relief of this reign attained a degree of refinement rarely excelled, particularly in the colourful scenes of the Abydos temple and the royal tomb in the Valley of the Kings. The tomb, the deepest and longest in the Valley, established an entirely new type of layout, an extended tunnel decorated with elaborate representations of the journey of the sun, incorporating the king, through the night sky and the mysteries of solar rebirth.

Bust of Seti I

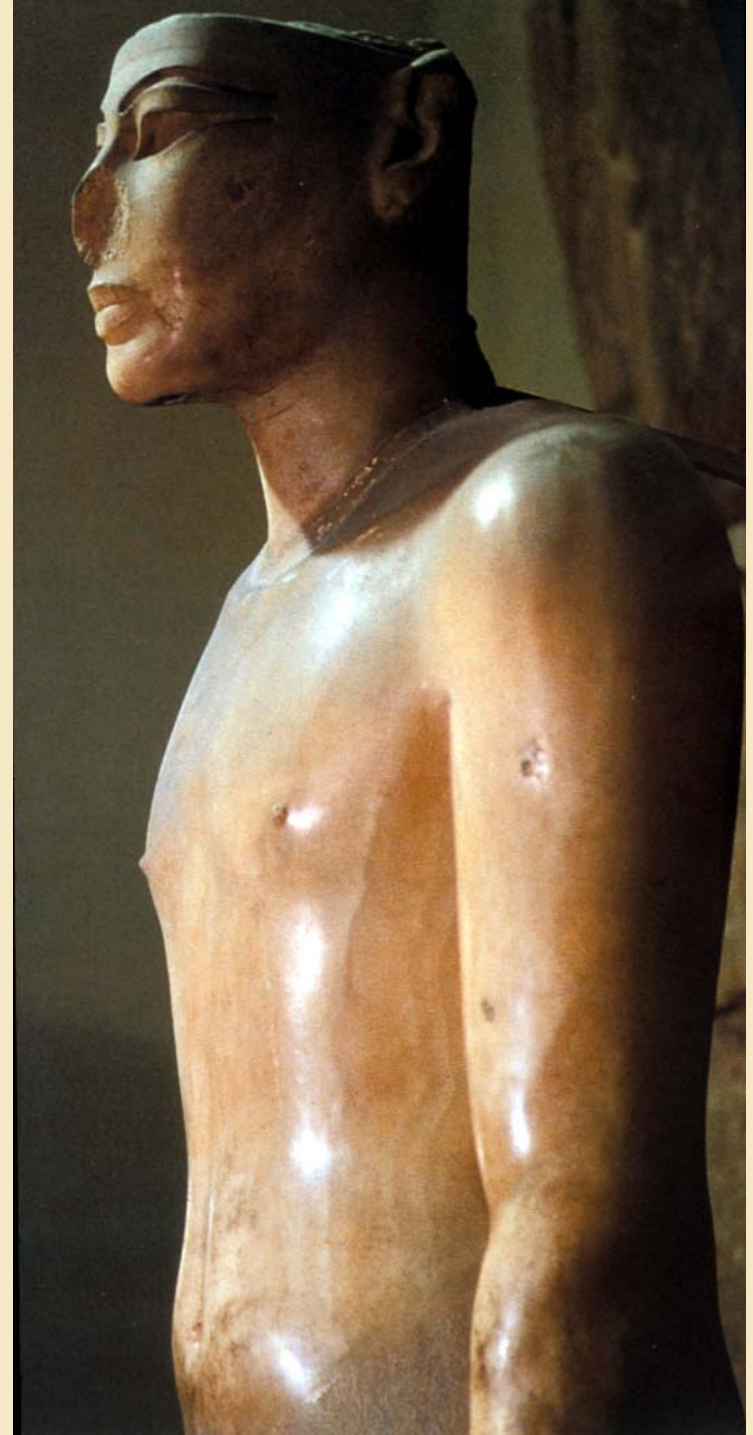


Statue of Seti I

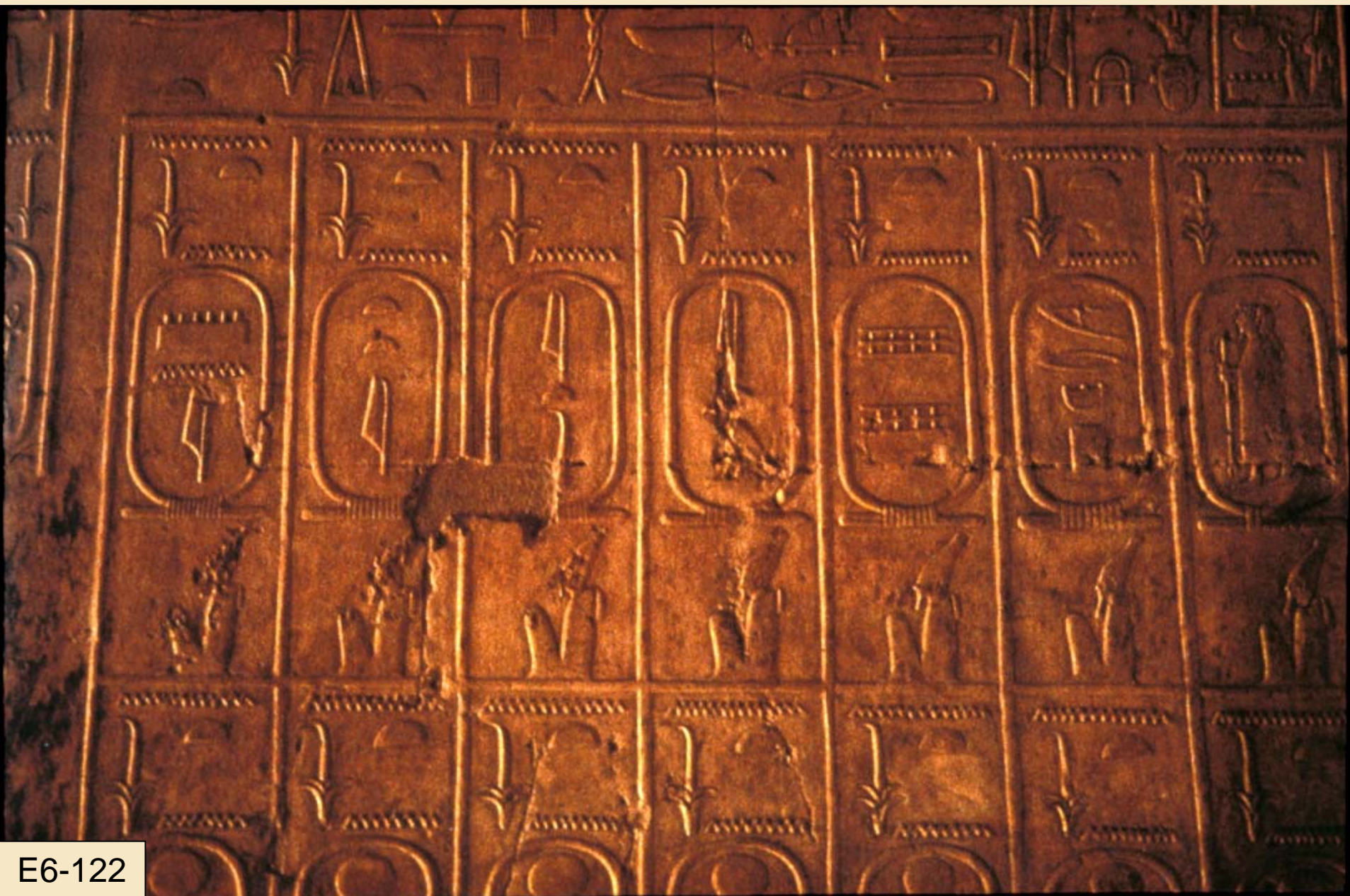


[67]

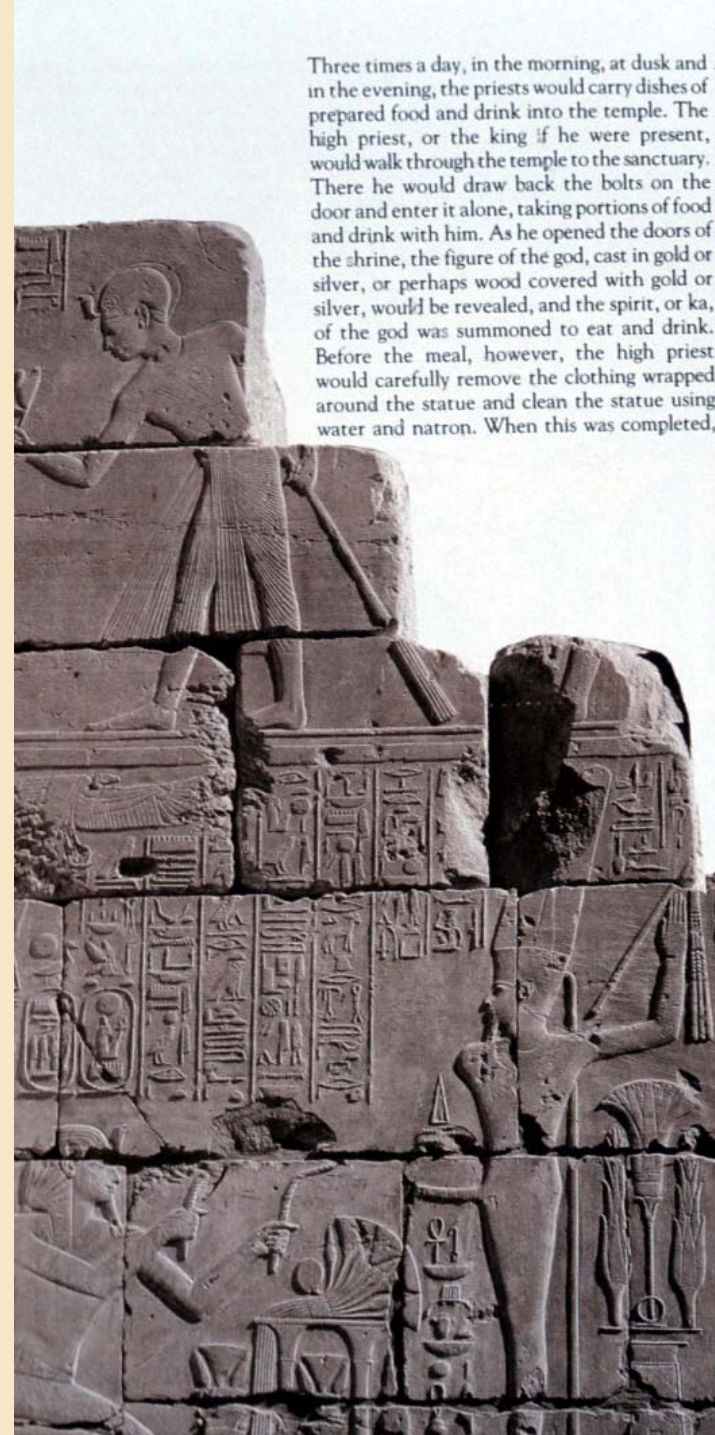
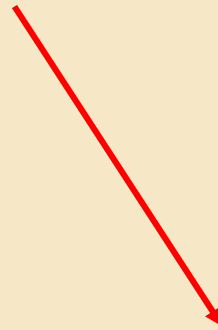
Composite statue of King Sety I
DYNASTY 19, CA. 1306–1290 B.C.
ALABASTER (CALCITE); HT. 238 CM



The Abydos Frieze of Seti I



Wall Relief of Seti I at Karnak: the king kneels before Amun and makes an offering



Three times a day, in the morning, at dusk and in the evening, the priests would carry dishes of prepared food and drink into the temple. The high priest, or the king if he were present, would walk through the temple to the sanctuary. There he would draw back the bolts on the door and enter it alone, taking portions of food and drink with him. As he opened the doors of the shrine, the figure of the god, cast in gold or silver, or perhaps wood covered with gold or silver, would be revealed, and the spirit, or ka, of the god was summoned to eat and drink. Before the meal, however, the high priest would carefully remove the clothing wrapped around the statue and clean the statue using water and natron. When this was completed,

Wall Relief: Seti I carries off Canaanites in fetters

AFTER the death of Joshua . . . Judah went up and the LORD gave the Canaanites and the Perizzites into their hand . . . (Judg. 1 : 1, 4)



The Mortuary Temple of Seti I

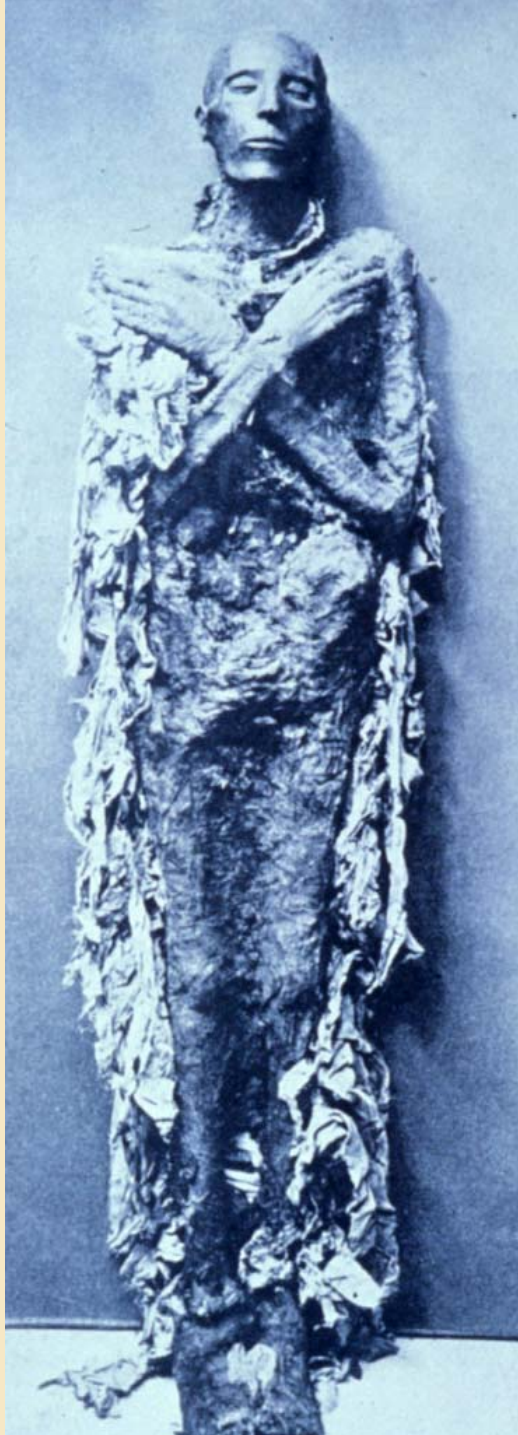


Tomb of Seti I

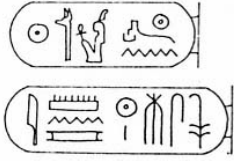


E6-126

Mummy of Seti I



E6-127



In his reign of sixty-four years, Ramses II transformed the face of Egypt by the sheer quantity of his monuments. Scarcely a town in Egypt or Nubia escaped his attention, and today his statues and temples ensure that he remains the best-known builder Pharaoh. In Greek his throne name is read Ozymandias, whose statue (probably the ruined thousand-ton colossus at the Theban royal cult temple, the Ramesseum) served Shelley as the model for the vain arrogance of the powerful in his poem of the same name. The king founded a new royal Residence called Pirameses ('House of Ramses') in the Eastern Delta, near the site of the old city of the Hyksos, Avaris. Wars against Hittite kings ended in a truce, the oldest surviving international treaty; one battle at Kadesh brought the king close to disaster, avoided only by a show of classic royal bravura and a Hittite miscalculation. The king had this battle immortalised in a long epic and a shorter poem recorded on the main entrance pylon at Luxor temple, and on the walls of temples to the royal cult at Western Thebes, Abydos and in Nubia at Abu Simbel. This last is the greatest of a series of New Kingdom rock temples. When the new Aswan dam threatened to engulf the monuments of Nubia in a reservoir, the twin temples of the king and his queen, Nefertari, at Abu Simbel were among the sites rescued through modern technology, cut block by block out of the mountainside and rebuilt on higher, safer, ground. Queen Nefertari was buried in the most beautiful Theban tomb, in the Valley of the Queens, closed in recent years because of the instability of the painted plaster. A few items of jewellery of Ramses II were discovered in the Saqqara tomb of his son Khaemwaset, often called the first Egyptologist for his pious works restoring already ancient monuments. The king's own tomb has been badly damaged by flooding.



Upper part of a granite figure of Rameses II wearing the double crown and holding the crook and flail, symbols of royalty. 19th Dynasty, c.1250 BC, H. 1.43 m. (EA67)

Kneeling Statue of Ramses II

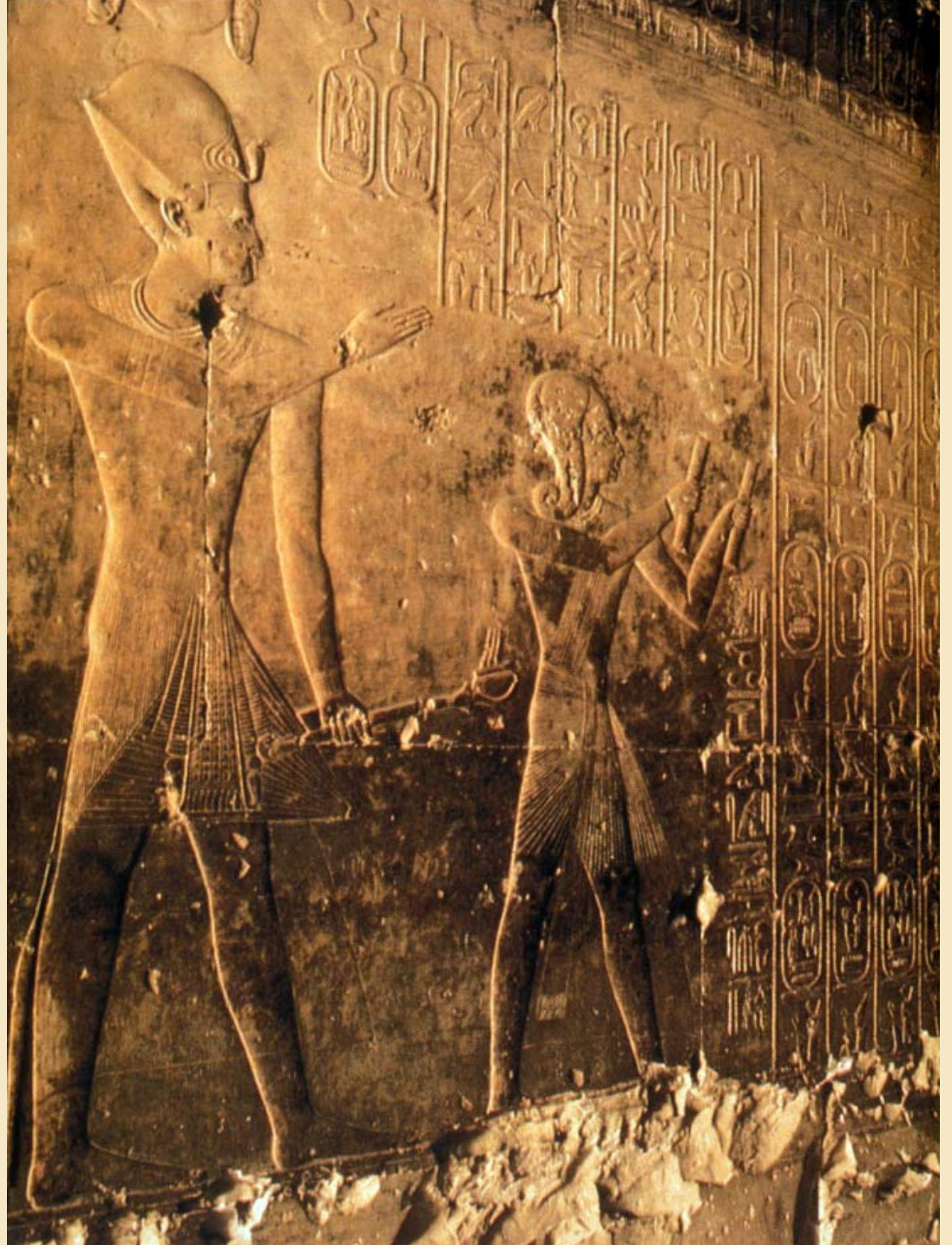


Ramses II
as a child
protected by
the Horus
falcon



Seti I and the young Ramesses

(Abydos Frieze)

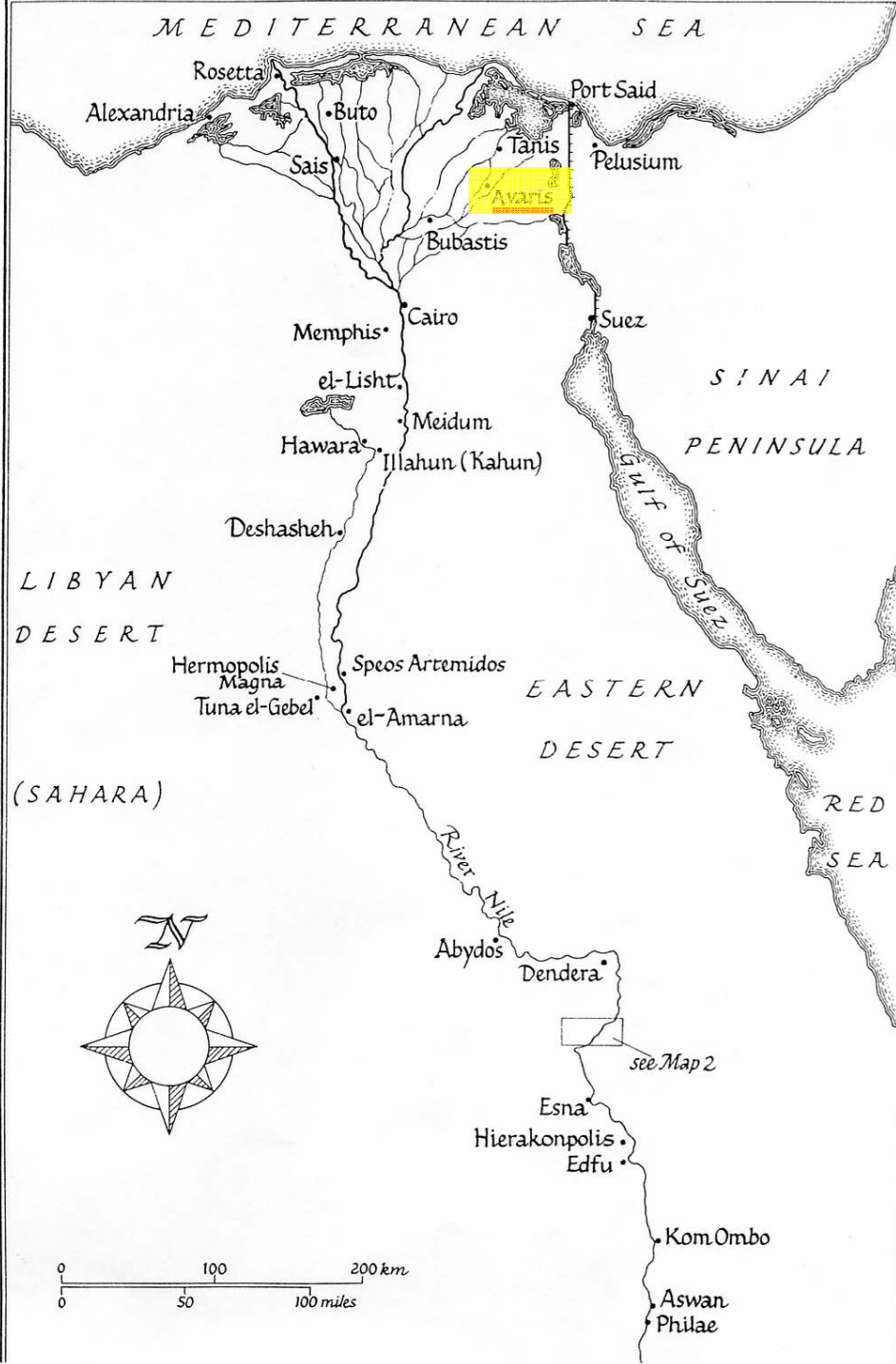


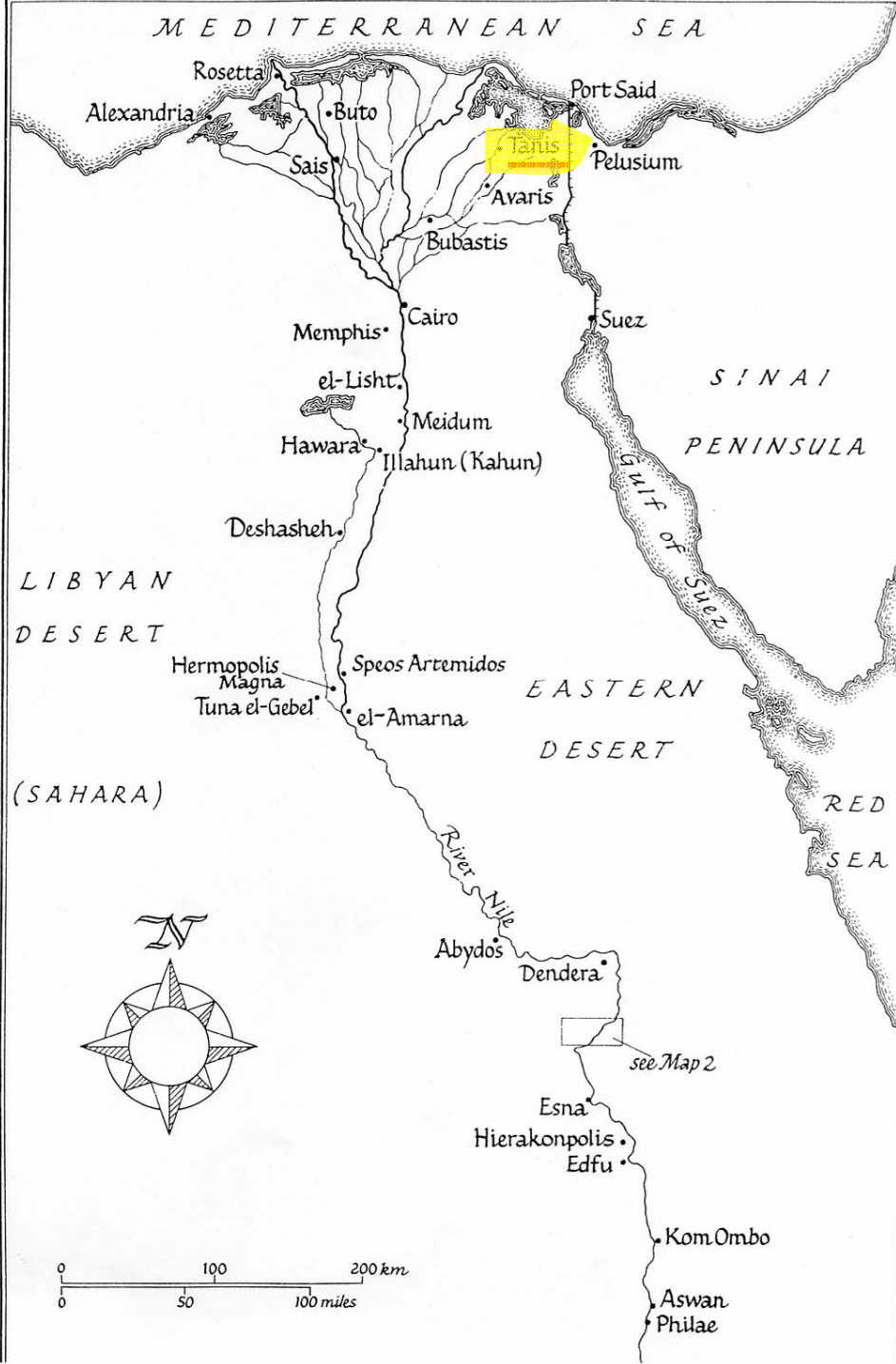
Ramses II
as a
young
king

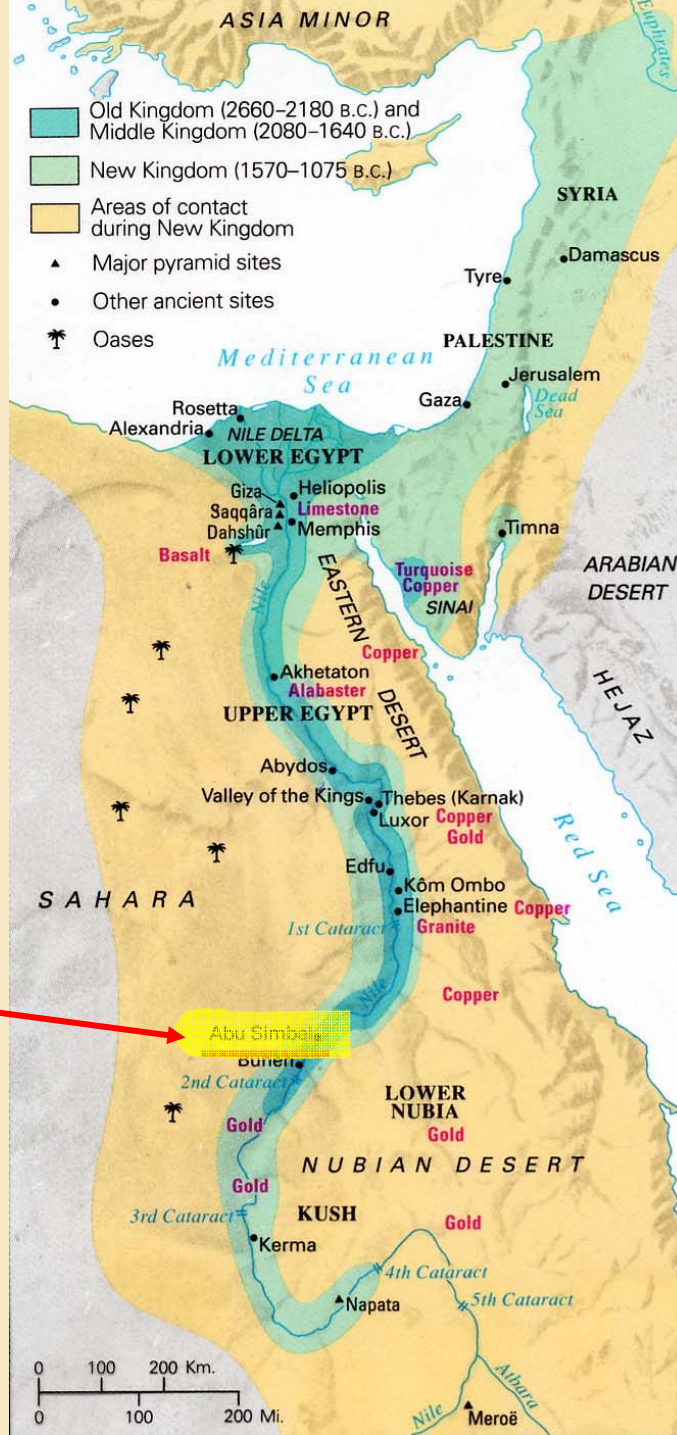


Striding Statue of Ramses II









Abu Simbel



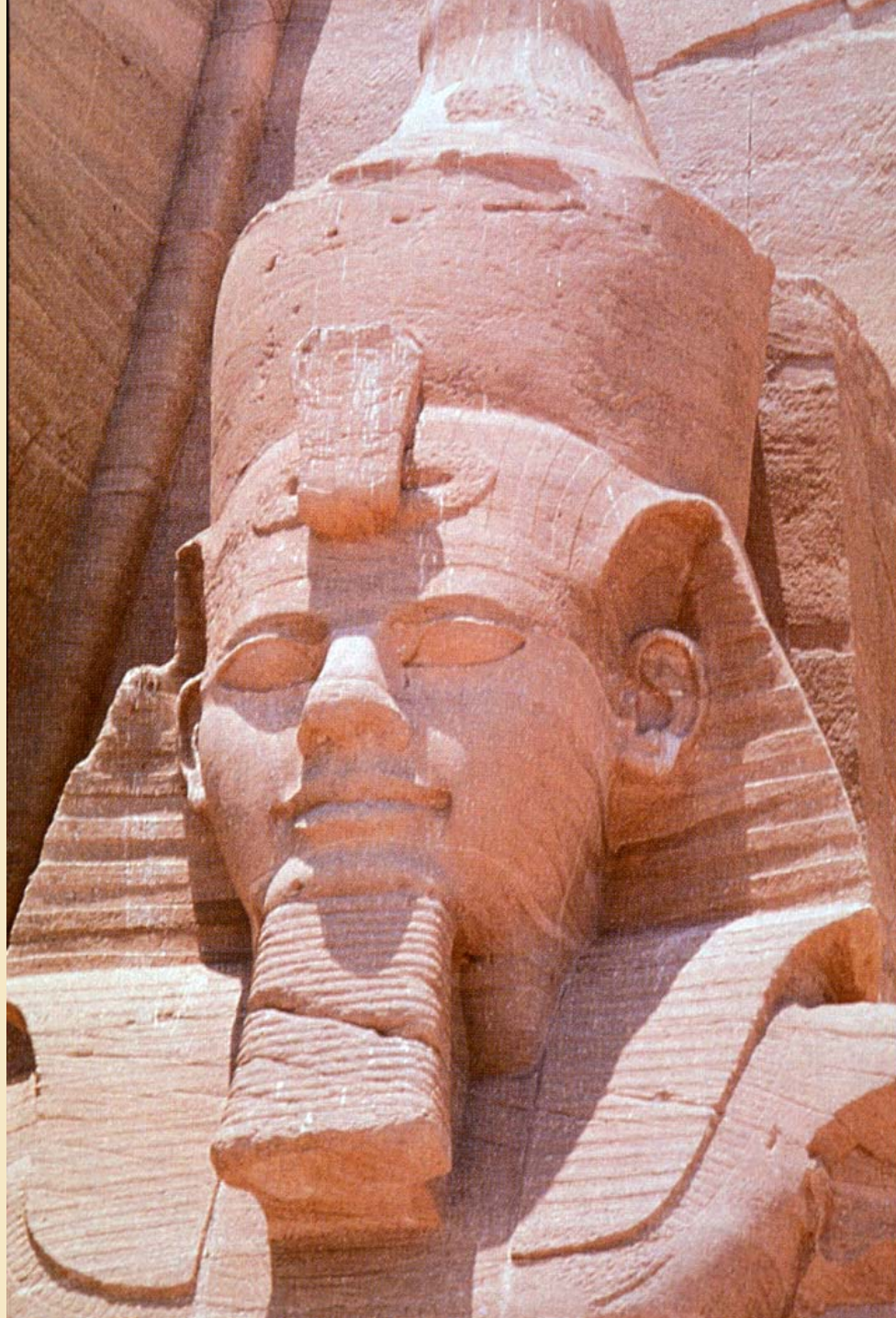
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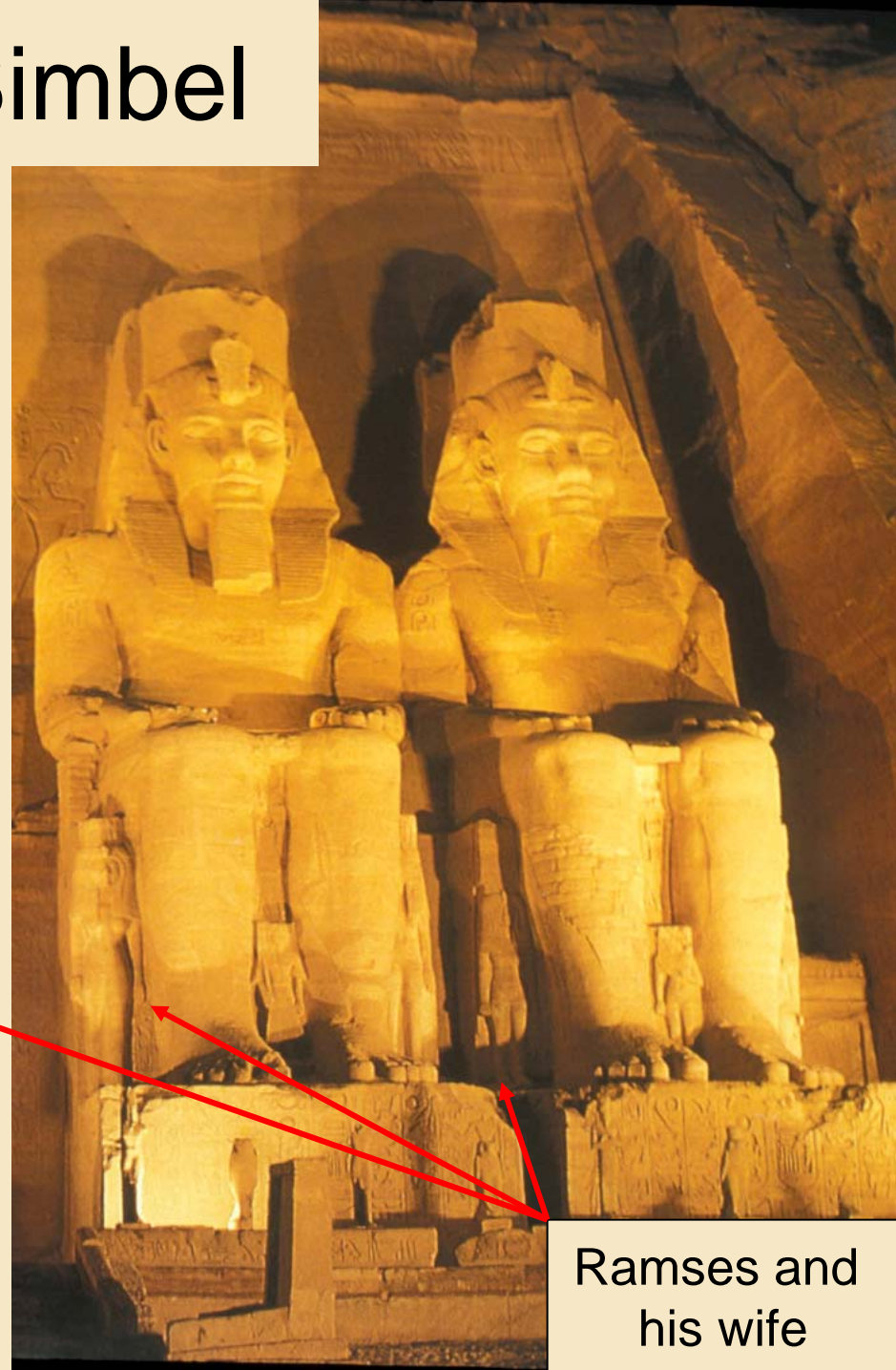
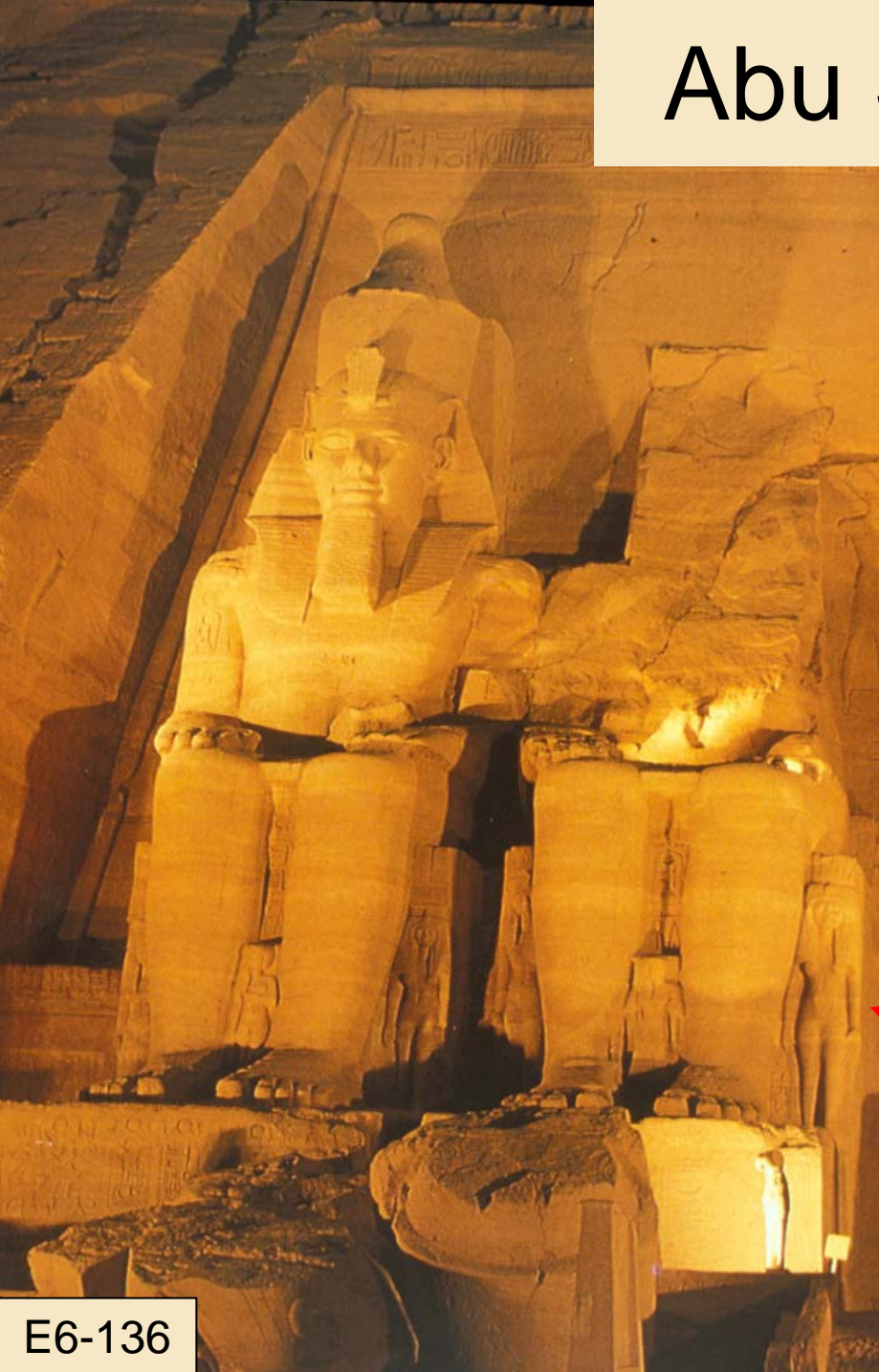
Ramses' Colossi at Abu Simbel





E6-135

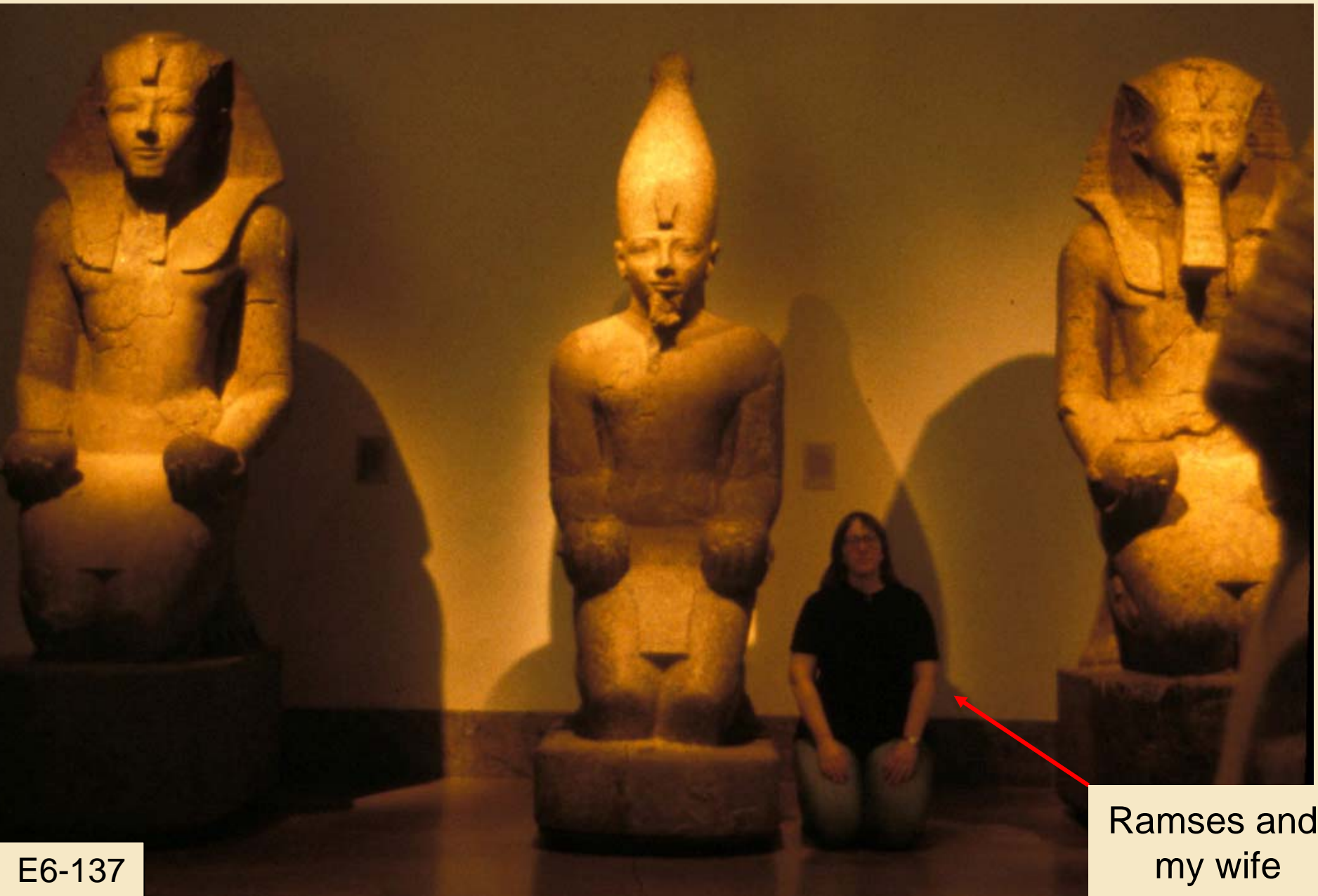
Abu Simbel



Ramses and
his wife

E6-136

New York

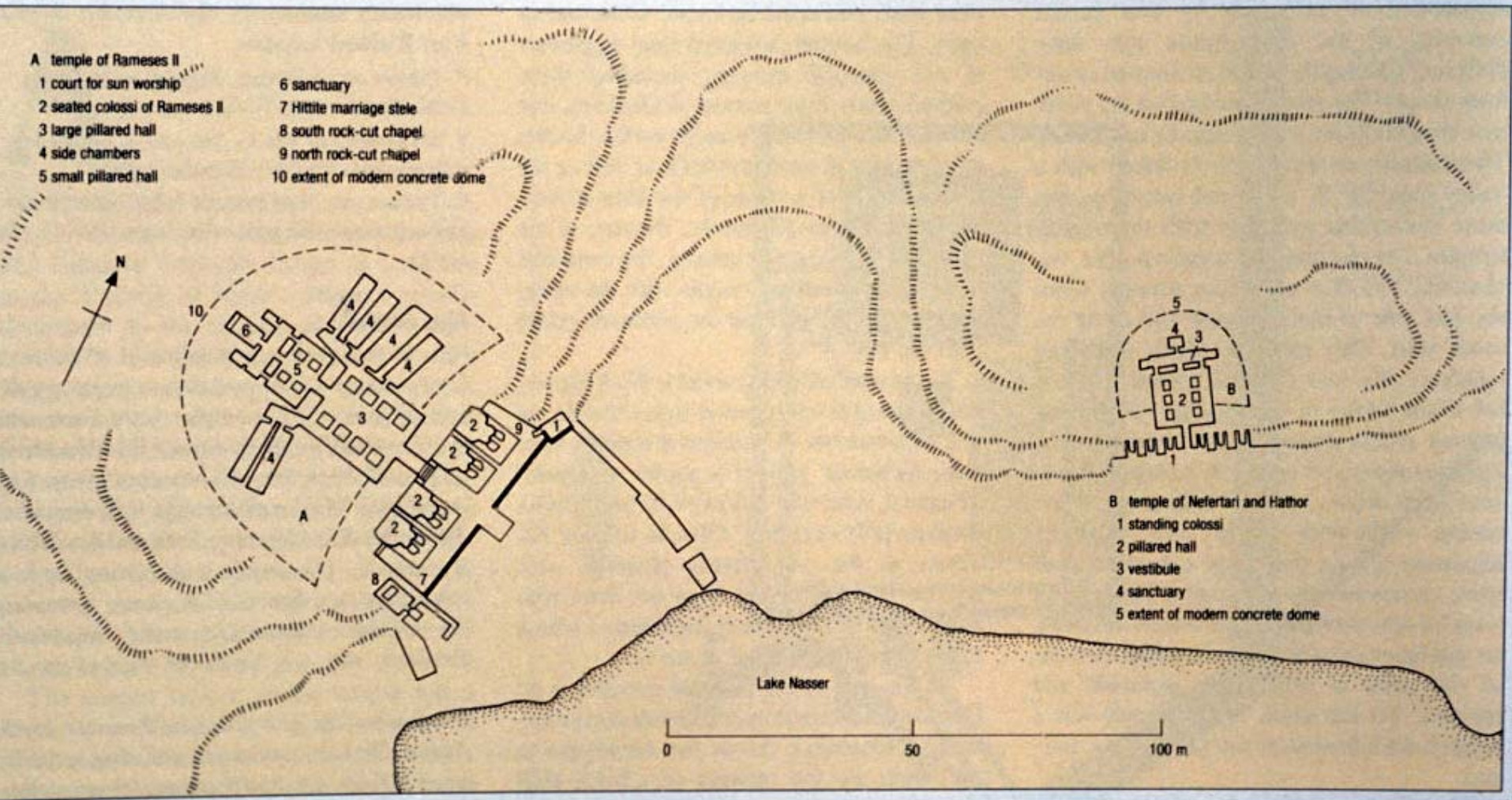


Ramses and
my wife

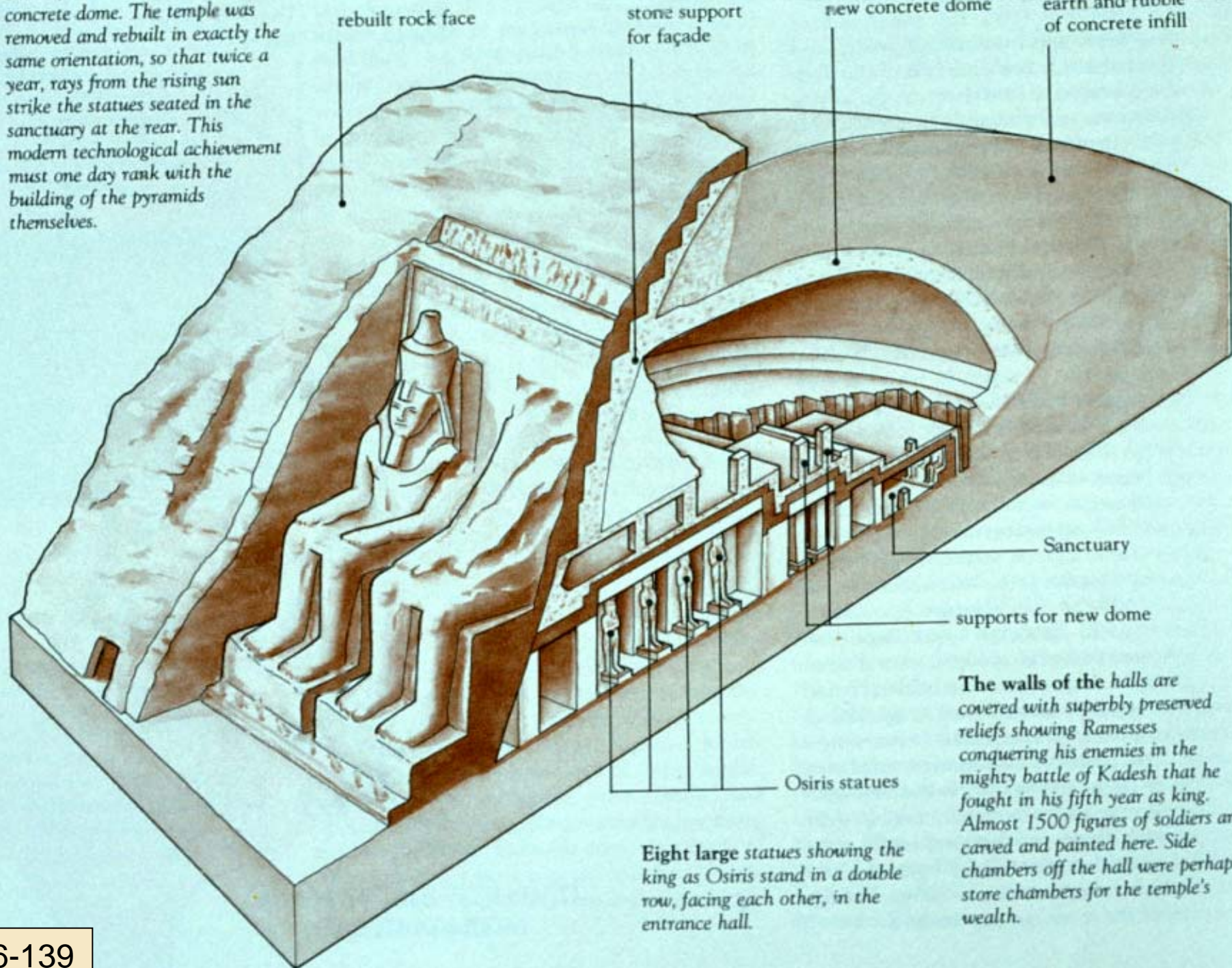
E6-137

Temples carved into the face of the cliff





concrete dome. The temple was removed and rebuilt in exactly the same orientation, so that twice a year, rays from the rising sun strike the statues seated in the sanctuary at the rear. This modern technological achievement must one day rank with the building of the pyramids themselves.



earth and rubble of concrete infill

rebuilt rock face

stone support for façade

new concrete dome

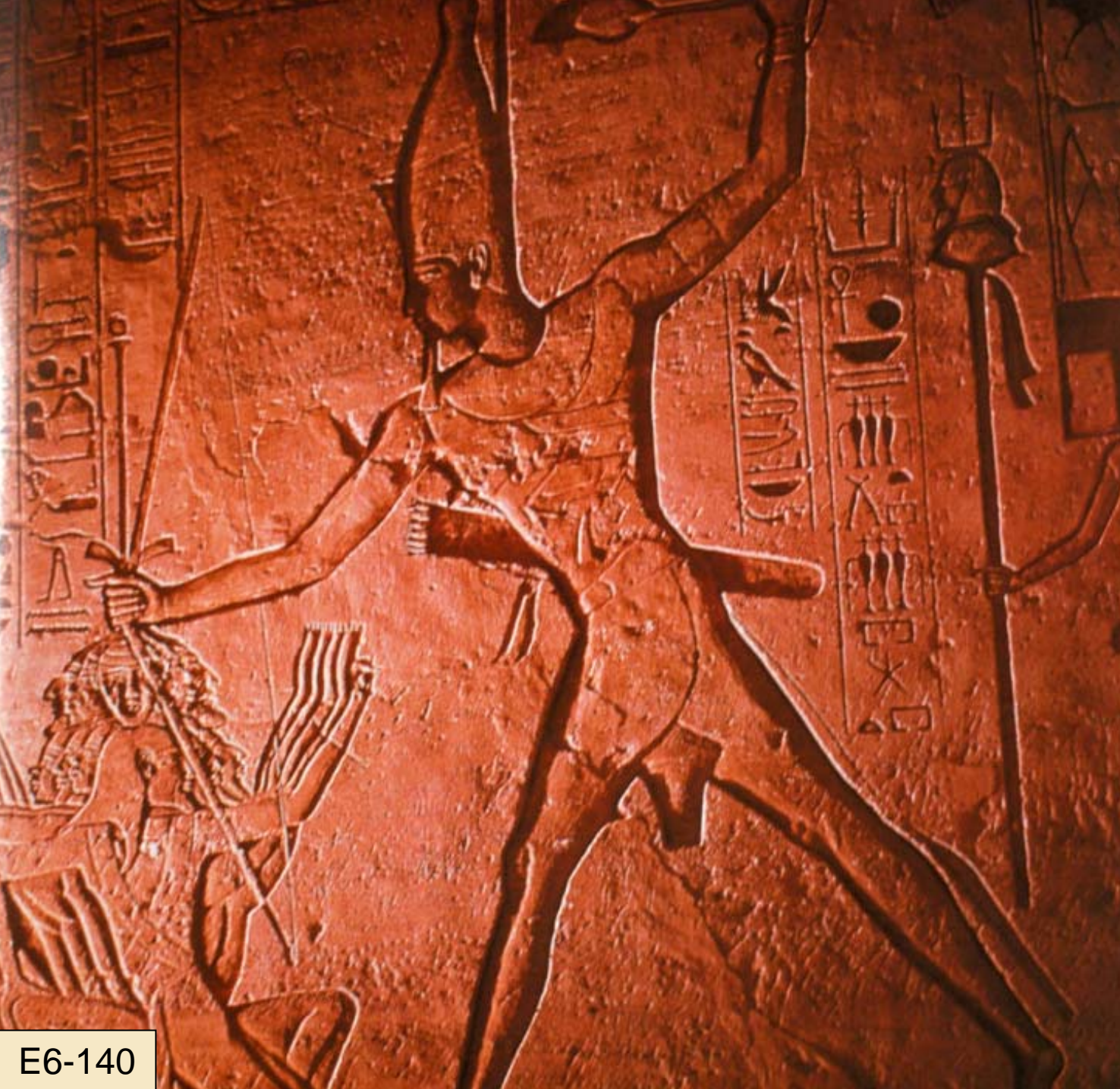
Sanctuary

supports for new dome

Osiris statues

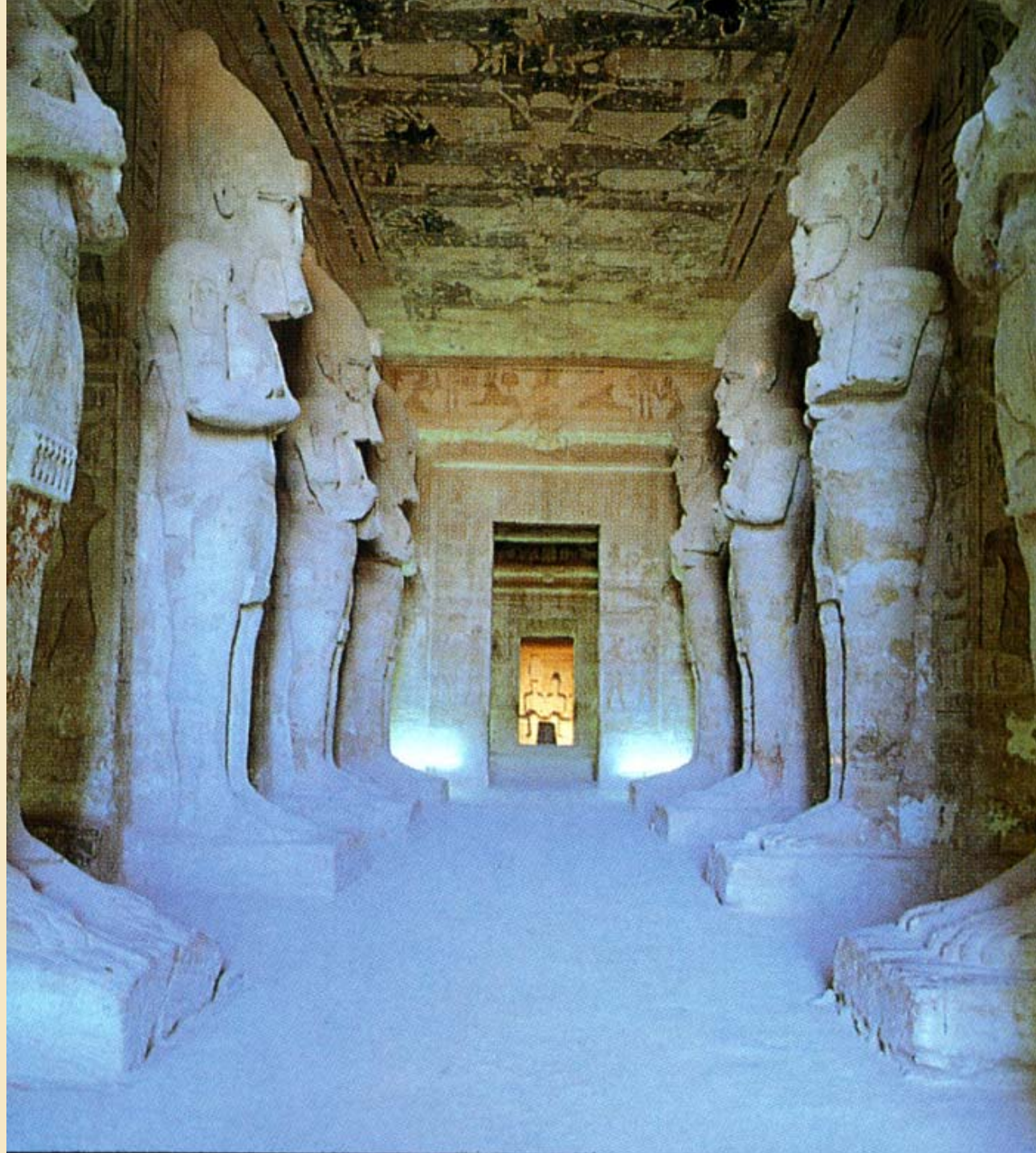
The walls of the halls are covered with superbly preserved reliefs showing Ramesses conquering his enemies in the mighty battle of Kadesh that he fought in his fifth year as king. Almost 1500 figures of soldiers are carved and painted here. Side chambers off the hall were perhaps store chambers for the temple's wealth.

Eight large statues showing the king as Osiris stand in a double row, facing each other, in the entrance hall.

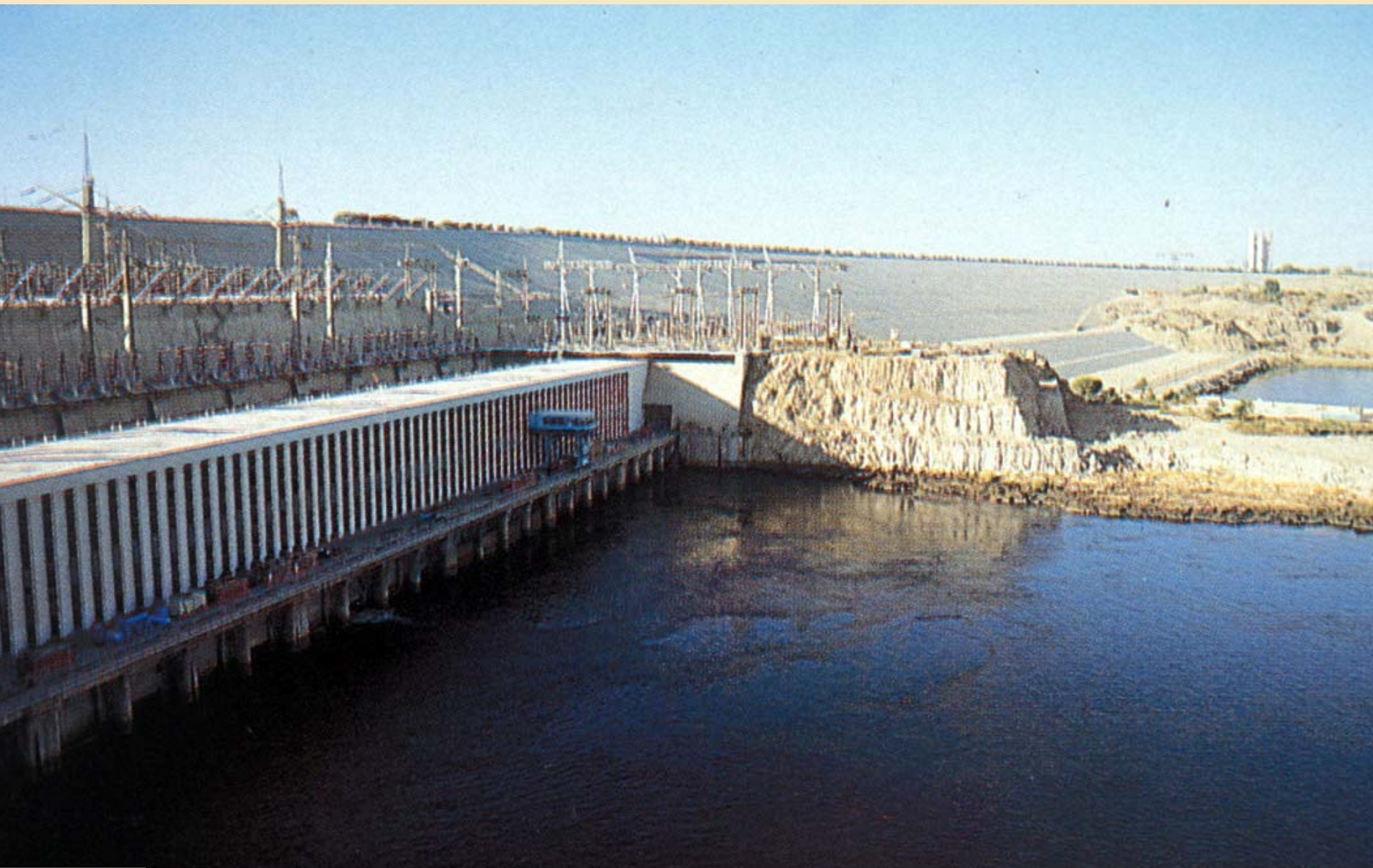


Ramses
smiting
an
enemy

Hallway of
Osirid
Statues,
with altar
at the end

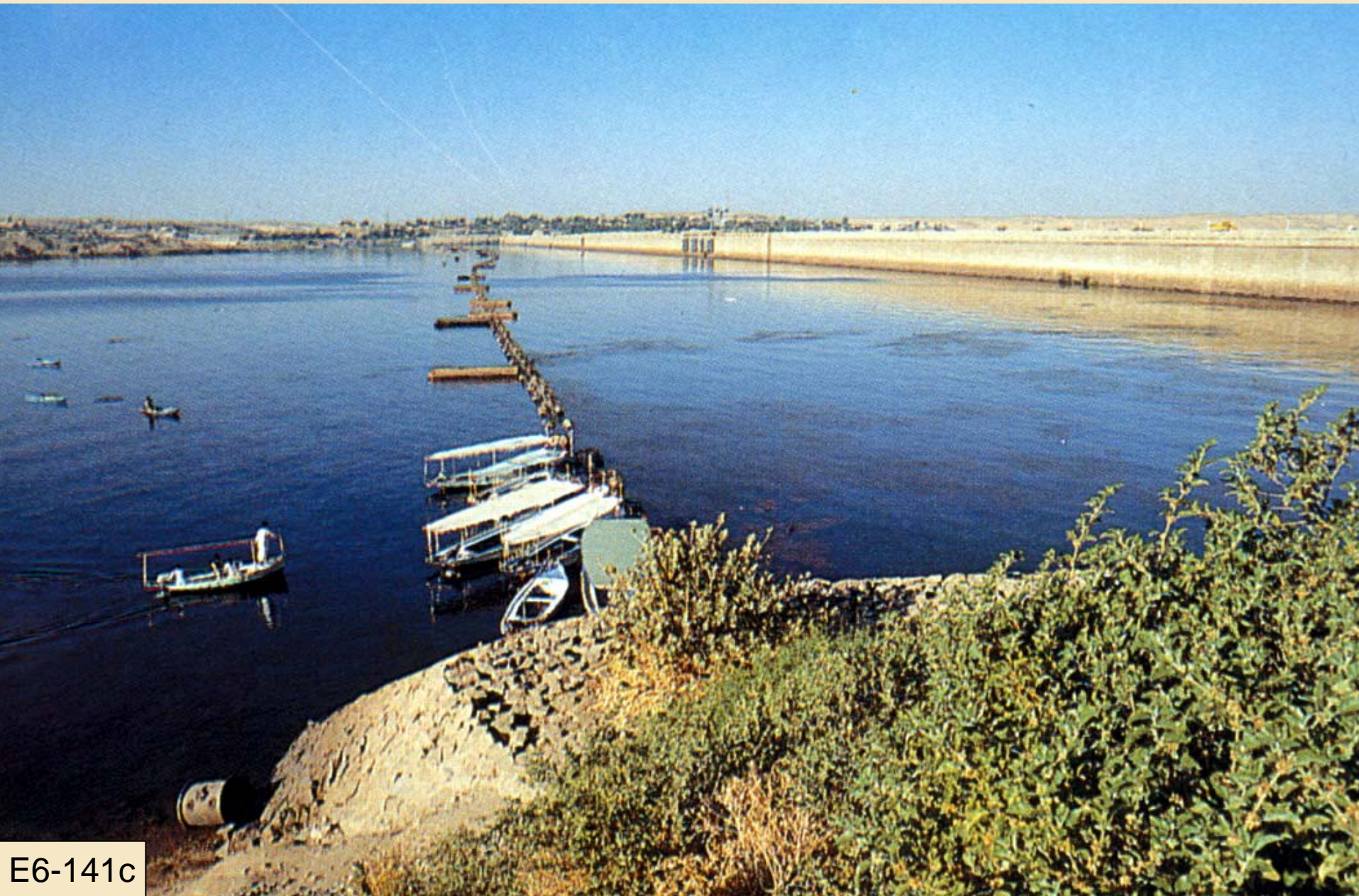


The Aswan Dam



E6-141b

The Aswan Dam

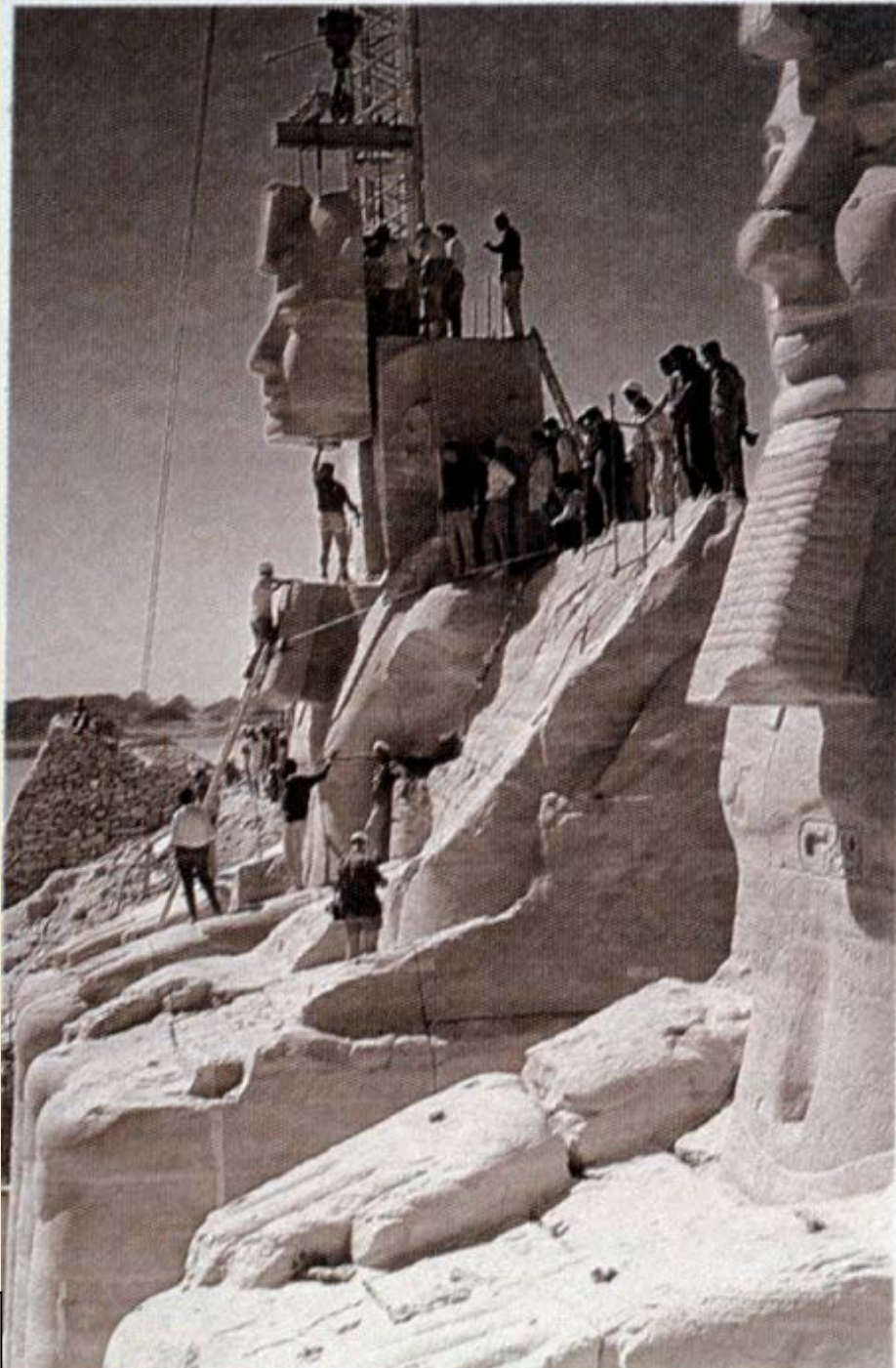


The Aswan Dam



The Aswan Dam





Workmen stand 20m (65 1/2ft) above the ground on the shoulders of the colossal statues of Ramesses II and supervise the exact repositioning of each stone. No gap wider than 0.5cm (3/16in) remained to be filled once building work ceased. The lifting and repositioning of the blocks within the new concrete dome began in 1960; the project was completed with UNESCO's financial backing, received from all over the world, in December 1968.



Plate 63. Tomb-chapel of Tia, a sister of Ramesses II, and her husband (also named Tia). The lower part of a pyramid can be seen in the foreground. Saqqara

The Tomb of Nefertari

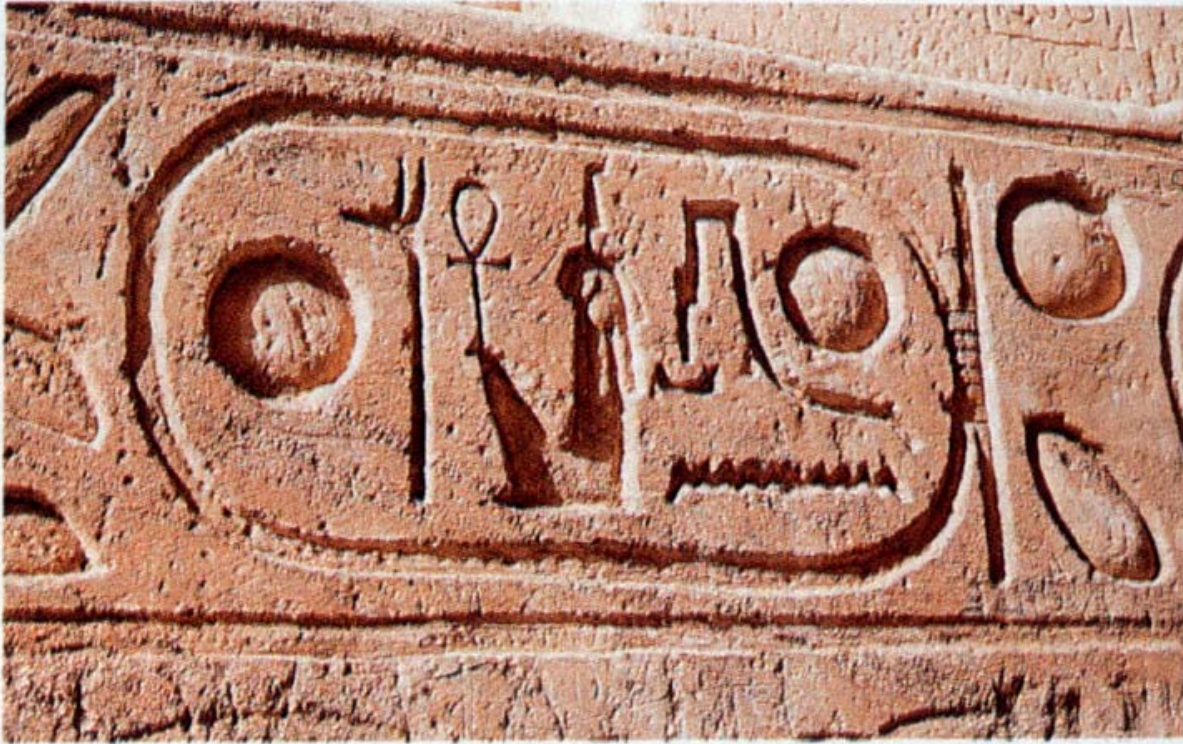


E6-143a

The Ramesseum



“Ozymandias”



Detail of the façade of the 'great temple' at Abu Simbel, consisting of a cartouche containing the prenomen of Rameses II (User-Maat-Ra). 19th Dynasty, 1279–1213 BC. (I. SHAW)

I met a traveler from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert . . . Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,

P.B. Shelley, 1817-8



The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed:
And on the pedestal these words appear:
“My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!”
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

P.B. Shelley, 1817-8

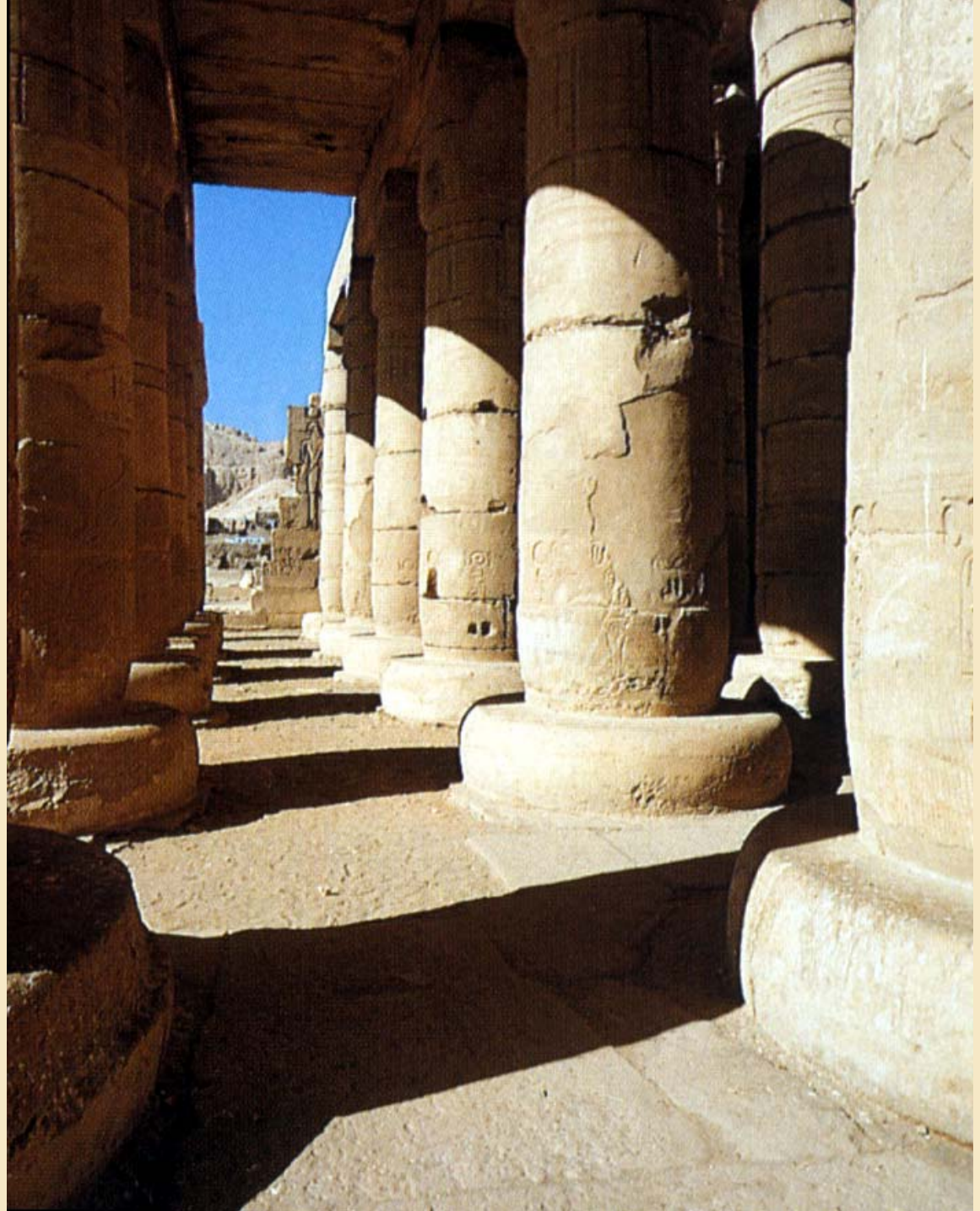


The Ramesseum



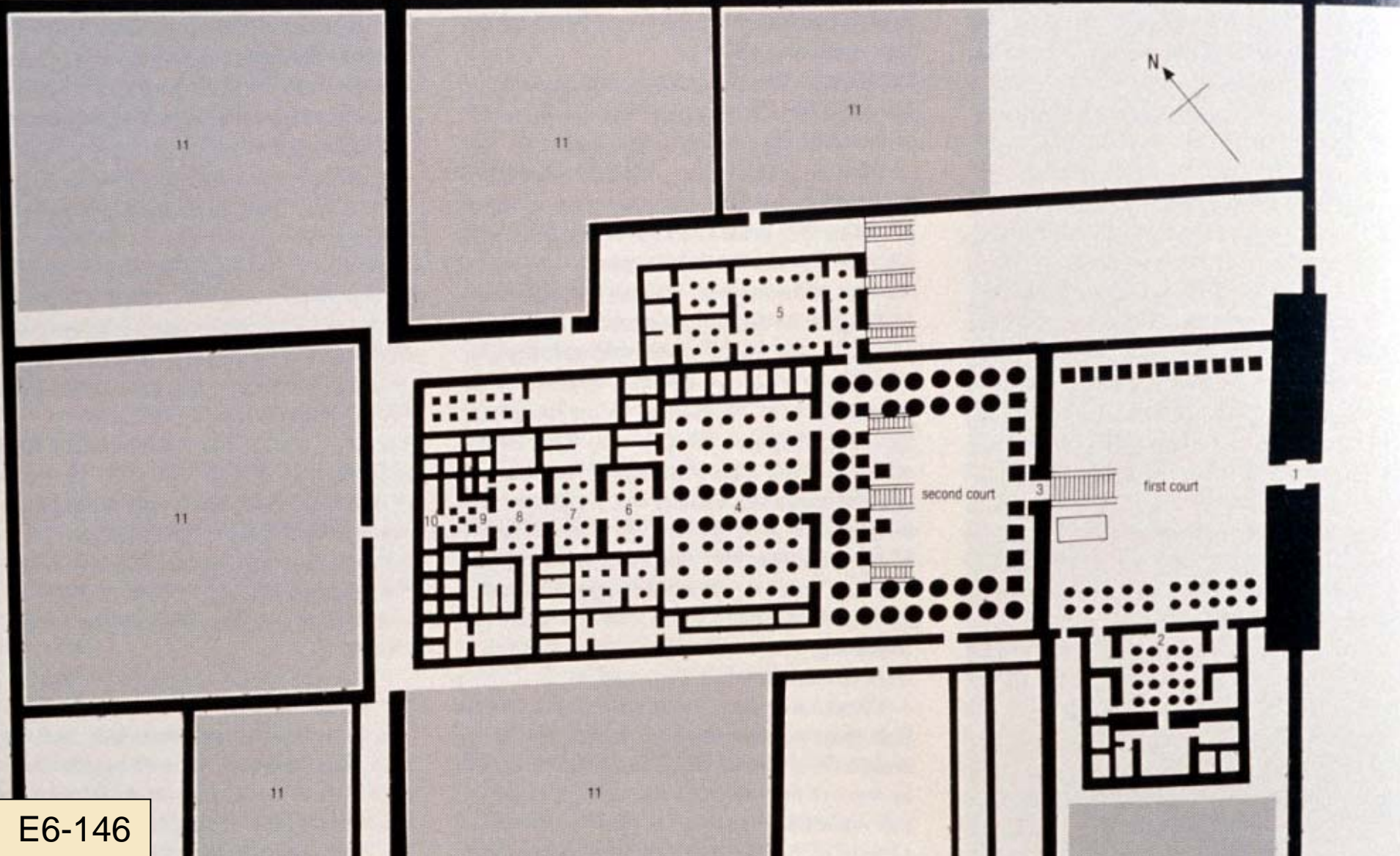
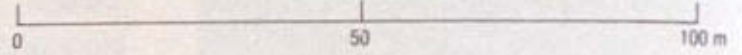
E6-145a

The Hypostyle Hall of the Ramesseum



The Ramesseum

- 1 first pylon
- 2 temple palace
- 3 second pylon
- 4 hypostyle hall
- 5 temple of Sety I
- 6 first vestibule ('Astronomical Room')
- 7 second vestibule ('Library')
- 8 third vestibule
- 9 bark hall
- 10 sanctuary
- 11 storerooms and workshops



The Ramesseum





E6-148

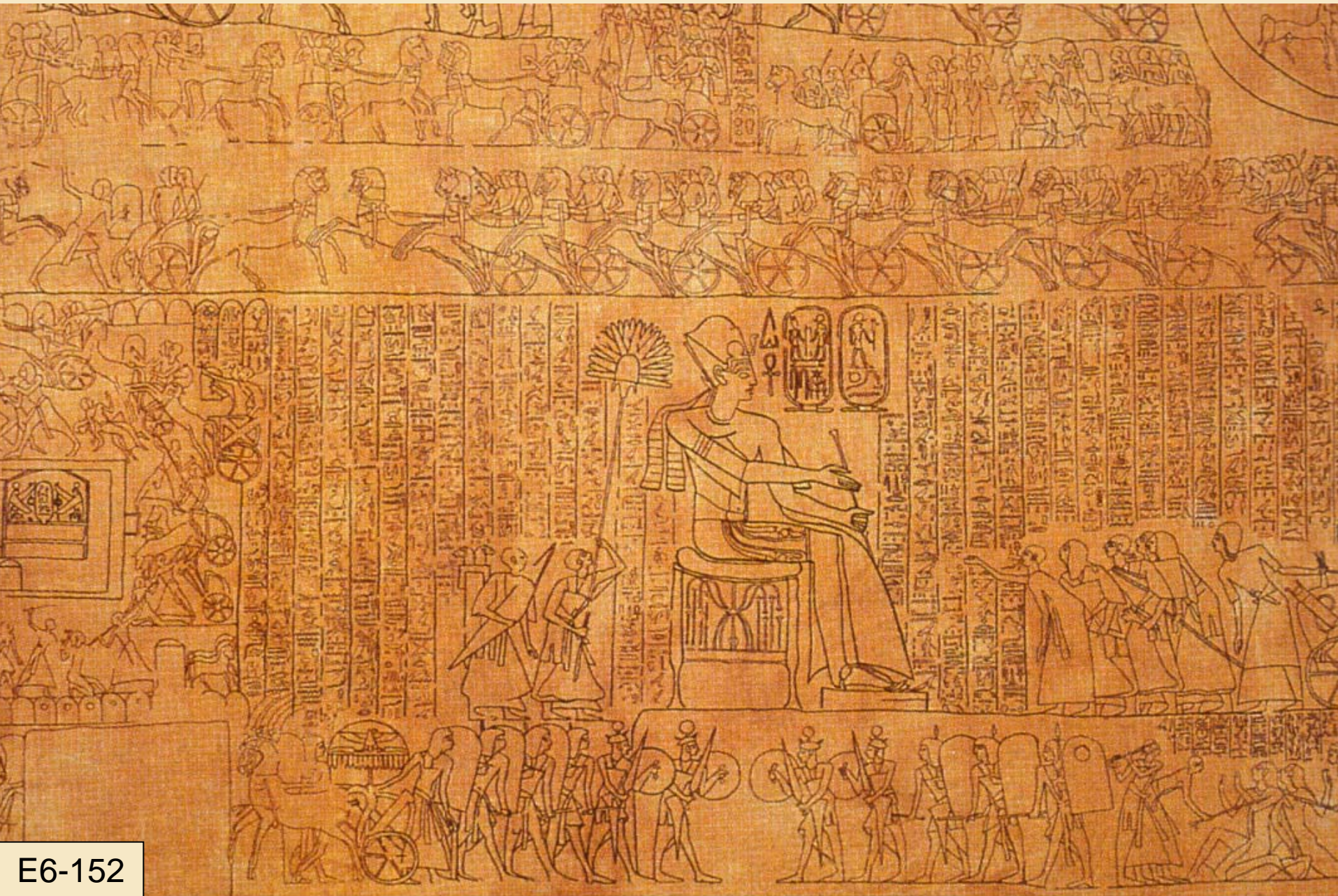


E6-149

The Battle of Qadesh



The Battle of Qadesh



The Battle of Qadesh



The Egyptian Army



E6-154

Relief of Captives

from Saqqara



Blue Faience Cup

from the
Syro-Palestinian
area but with
Egyptian
influence



Head of an
Ammonite
King,
wearing the
atef crown
(ca. 1100 BCE)

