



**The New Kingdom
OF
Ancient Egypt**

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COMPILED BY HOWIE BAUM

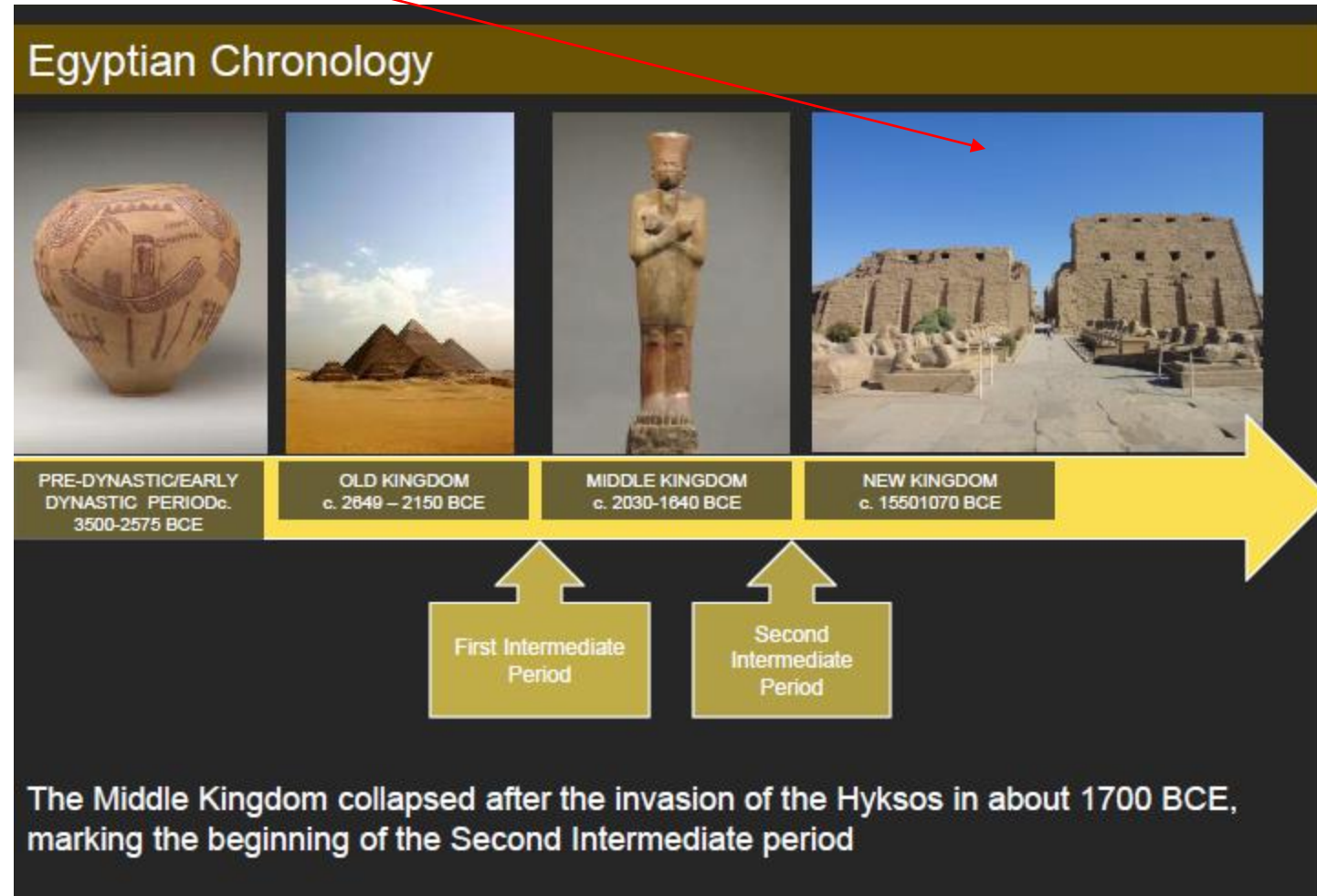
The New Kingdom (1550–1077 BCE) is the period covering the 18th, 19th and the 20th dynasties of Egypt.

It is from the 16th to the 11th century BCE, between the 2nd Intermediate Period, and the 3rd Intermediate Periods.

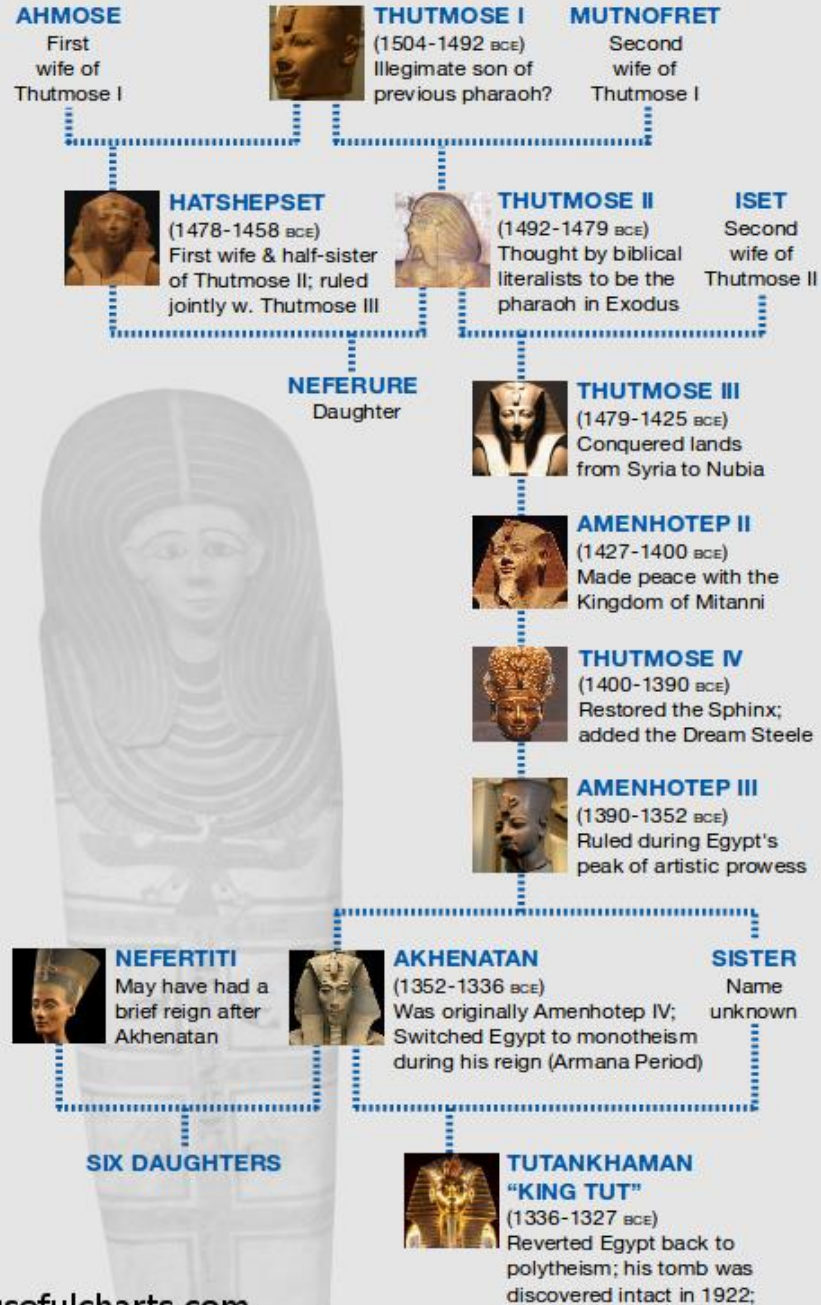
Through military dominance abroad, the New Kingdom saw Egypt's greatest territorial extent.

It expanded far into Nubia in the south and held wide territories in the Near East.

Egyptian armies fought with Hittite armies for control of modern-day Syria.



18TH DYNASTY PHARAOSHS



Pharaoh	Horus-name	Reign (BC)	Burial	Consort(s)
Ahmose I	Nebpehtire	1549 - 1524 BC		Ahmose-Nefertari Ahmose-Henuttamehu Ahmose-Sitkamose
Amenhotep I	Djeserkare	1524 - 1503 BC	KV39? ◀	Ahmose-Meritamon
Thutmose I	Akheperkare	1503 - 1493 BC	KV20, KV38	Ahmose Mutnofret
Thutmose II	Akheperenre	1493 - 1479 BC	KV42?	Hatshepsut Isis
Hatshepsut	Maatkare	1479 - 1458 BC	KV20	
Thutmose III	Menkheper(en)re	1479 - 1424 BC	KV34	Satiah Merytre-Hatshepsut Nebtu Menhet, Menwi and Merti
Amenhotep II	Akheperure	1424 - 1398 BC	KV35	Tiaa
Thutmose IV	Menkheperure	1398 - 1388 BC	KV43	Nefertari Iaret Mutemwiya Daughter of Artatama I of Mitanni

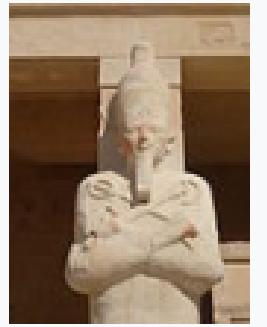
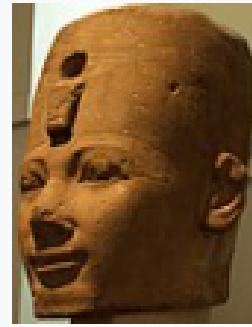
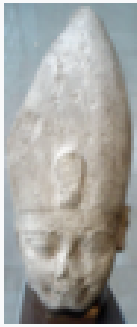
Amenhotep III	Nebmaatere	1388 - 1350 BC	KV22	Tiye Gilukhipa of Mitanni Tadukhipa of Mitanni Sitamun Iset Daughter of Kurigalzu I of Babylon Daughter of Kadashman-Enlil of Babylon. ^[5] Daughter of Tarhundaradu of Arzawa. ^[5] Daughter of the ruler of Ammia
Akhenaten	Nefertiti Nefertiti Kiya Tadukhipa of Mitanni Daughter of Šatiya, ruler of Enišasi Daughter of Burna-Buriash II, King of Babylon ^[5]	1351 - 1334 BC	Royal Tomb of Akhenaten	
Smenkhare	Ankhkheperure	1335-1333 BC		Meritaten
Neferneferuaten (Queen Nefertiti)	Ankhkheperure-Meriwaenre	1335 - 1333 BC		
Tutankhamun	Nebkheperure	1333 - 1323 BC	KV62	Ankhesenamun
Ay	Kheperkheperure	1323 - 1319 BC	KV23	Ankhesenamun Tey
Horemheb	Djeserkheperure-Setepenre	1319 - 1292 BC	KV57	Mutnedjmet

Out of the 15 Kings who lived during the 18th Dynasty, 3 of the best-known pharaohs of the New Kingdom are:

Akhenaten, also known as Amenhotep IV, whose exclusive worship of the god Aten is often interpreted as the first instance of monotheism.

Queen Nefertiti - the Great Royal Wife of **Pharaoh Akhenaten, who became a Queen, after he died.**

Tutankhamun is known for the discovery of his nearly intact tomb.



Ahmose I. Though he was called the founder of the 18th dynasty, he was the brother of **Kamose**, the last pharaoh of the 17th dynasty. During his reign, he expelled the Hyksos from Lower Egypt and brought the Nile Delta under his control, politically unifying Egypt once again.

Amenhotep I gained the throne after his two elder brothers had died. He was the son of Ahmose and Ahmose-Nefertari. He was succeeded by Thutmose I who married his daughter, Ahmose.

Amenhotep I with his mother, Ahmose-Nefertari. Both royals are credited with opening a workmen's village at **Deir el-Medina**. Dier el-Medina housed the artisans and workers of the pharaohs tombs in the Valley of the Kings, from the 18th to 21st dynasties. Amenhotep I and his mother were deified and were the village's principal gods.

Thutmose I. A military man, he came to power by marrying the sister of Amenhotep I. During his reign, he pushed the borders of Egypt into **Nubia and the Levant**. He is credited with the starting the building projects in what is now the **temple of Karnak**.

Sketch from temple relief of **Thutmose II**. Considered a weak ruler, he was married to his sister **Hatshepsut**. He named **Thutmose III**, his son as successor to prevent Hatshepsut from gaining the throne. They had a daughter, **Neferure**.

Hatshepsut. Daughter of Thutmose I, she ruled jointly as her stepson Thutmose III's co-regent. She soon took the throne for herself, and declared herself pharaoh. While there may have been other female rulers before her, she is the only one who used the symbolic beard.



Thutmose III, a military man and member of the [Thutmosid](#) royal line is commonly called the "Napoleon of Egypt". His conquests of the Levant brought Egypt's territories and influence to its greatest extent.

[Amenhotep II.](#)

Thutmose IV.

[Amenhotep III.](#)

[Akhenaten](#), born Amenhotep IV, began a religious revolution in which he declared [Aten](#) was a supreme god and turned his back on the old traditions. He moved the capital to [Akhetaten](#).

[Queen Nefertiti](#) the daughter of [Ay](#), married Akhenaten. Her role in daily life at the court soon extended from Great Royal Wife to that of a co-regent. It is also possible that she may have ruled Egypt in her own right as pharaoh [Neferneferuaten](#).

[Queen Meritaten](#), was the eldest daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. She was the wife of [Smenkhkare](#). She also may have ruled Egypt in her own right as pharaoh and is one of the possible candidates of being the pharaoh [Neferneferuaten](#).



[Neferneferure](#) and [Neferneferuaten Tasherit](#). Shown here as children, they were two of six daughters born to Akhenaten and Nefertiti. It is possible that Neferneferuaten Tasherit was the one who may have been her father's co-regent and may have ruled as the female pharaoh, Neferneferuaten.

[Smenkhkare](#), was a co-regent of Akhenaten who ruled after his death. It was believed that Smenkhkare was a male guise of Nefertiti, however, it is accepted that Smenkhkare was a male. He took Meritaten, Queen Nefertiti's daughter as his wife.

[Tutankhamun](#), formerly Tutankhaten, was Akhenaten's son. As pharaoh, he instigated policies to restore Egypt to its old religion and moved the capital away from Akhetaten.

[Ay](#) served as [vizier](#) to Akhenaten, and Tutankhamun. He was the father of Nefertiti. After the death of Tutankhamun, Ay laid a claim to the throne by burying him and marrying his granddaughter [Ankhesenamun](#).

After the death of Ay, [Horemheb](#) assumed the throne. A commoner, he had served as vizier to both Tutankhamun and Ay. Horemheb instigated a policy of *damnatio memoriae*, against everyone associated with the [Amarna period](#). He was married to Nefertiti's sister, [Mutnodjmet](#), who died in childbirth. With no heir, he appointed his own vizier, [Paramessu](#) as his successor.

[Tiye](#) was the daughter of the vizier [Yuya](#). She married Amenhotep III, and became his principal wife. Her knowledge of government helped her gain power in her position and she was soon running affairs of state and foreign affairs for her husband, Amenhotep III and later her son, Akhenaten. She is also Tutankhamun's grandmother.

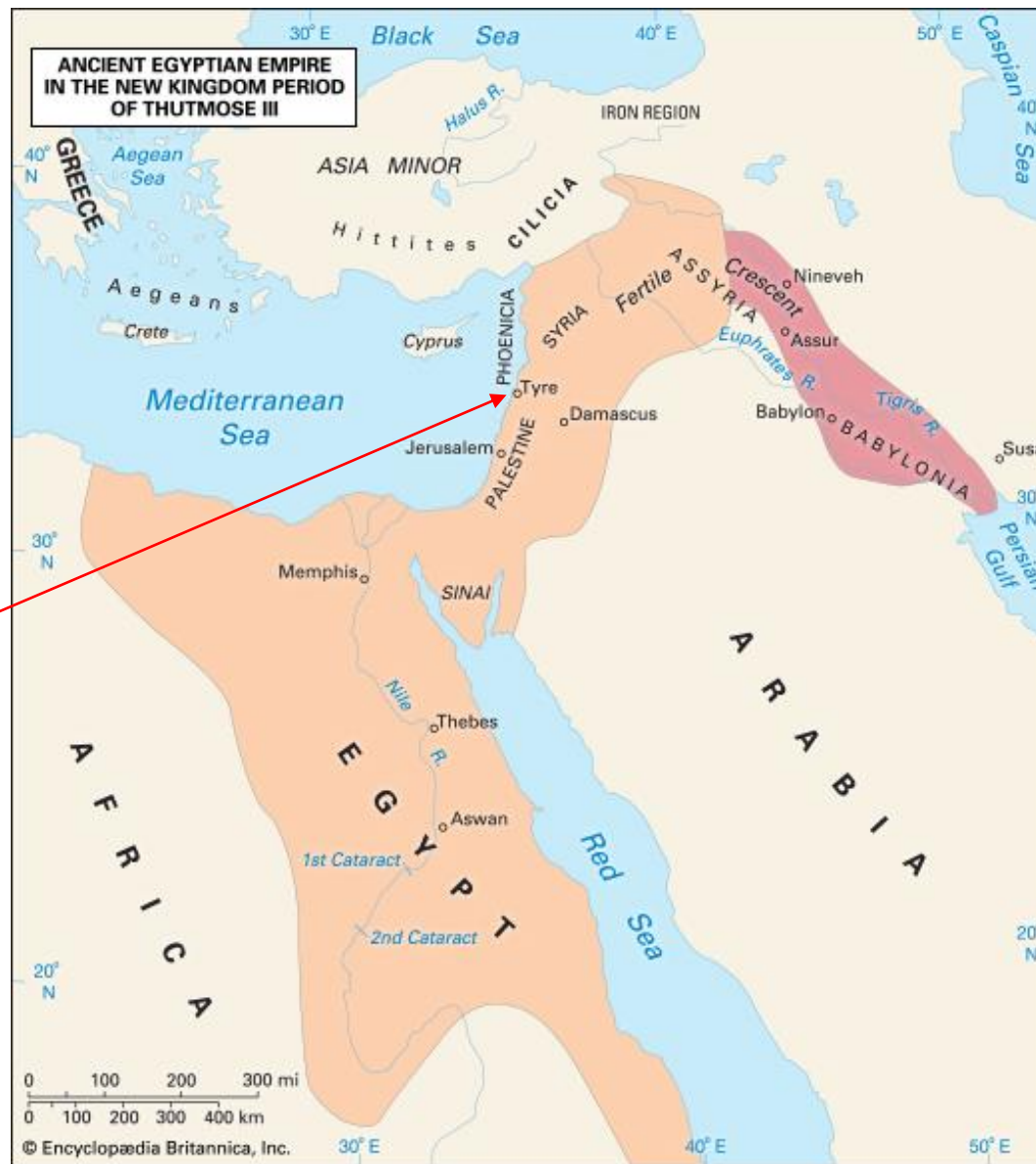
[Senenu](#), High Priest of [Amūn](#) at [Deir El-Bahri](#), grinding grain, c. 1352–1292 BC, [Limestone](#), Brooklyn Museum.

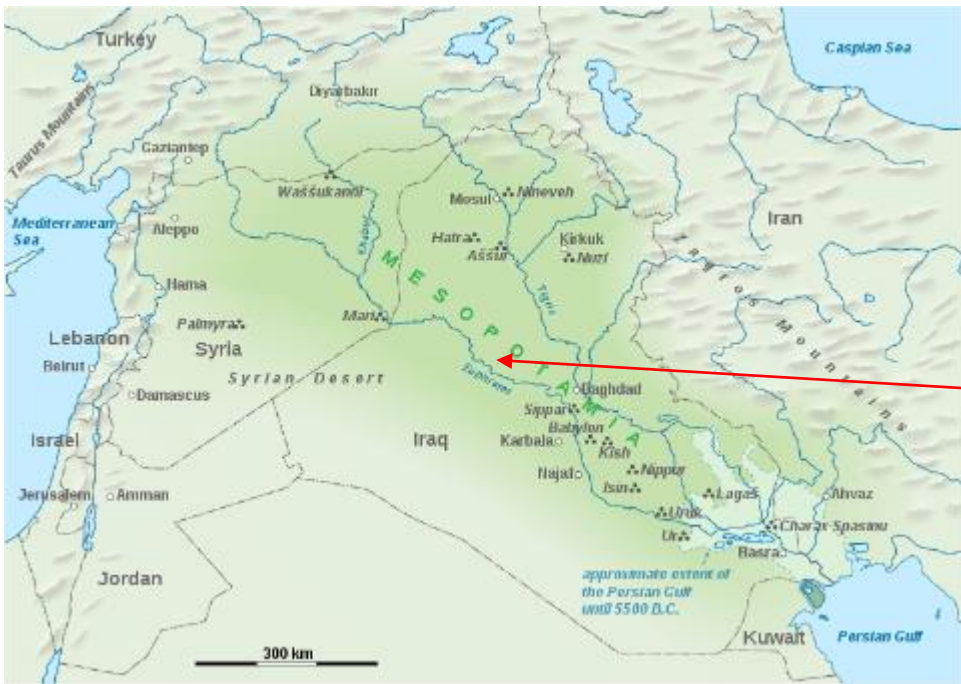
EGYPT'S EXPANSION IN THE 18TH DYNASTY

During the New Kingdom period, Egypt became a Mediterranean empire.

Around 1479 BCE, Thutmose III, riding "in a chariot of fine gold," led his armies out of Egypt to also conquer Phoenicia, Palestine, and Syria.

Earlier rulers had already pushed the frontiers south into Nubia, beyond the First Cataract of the Nile.





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MESOPOTAMIA

In later campaigns, Thutmose III extended the empire to the Euphrates Valley in Mesopotamia, between the Tigris-Euphrates river system.

It occupies the area of present-day Iraq, and parts of Iran, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey.

The Sumerians and Akkadians (including Assyrians and Babylonians) dominated Mesopotamia from the beginning of written history (3100 BCE) to the fall of Babylon in 539 BCE, when it was conquered by the Achaemenid Empire.

It fell to Alexander the Great in 332 BC, and after his death, it became part of the Greek Empire.

In the 19th Dynasty, **Ramesses II** attempted to recover the territories in modern Israel/Palestine, Lebanon and Syria that had been held in the Eighteenth Dynasty.

His re-conquest led to the Battle of Qadesh (or Kadesh), where he led the Egyptian armies against the army of the Hittite king Muwatalli II.

name of King	Horus (Throne) Name	date	Burial	Queen(s)
Ramesses I	Menpehtire	1298 - 1296 BCE	KV16	Sitre
Seti I	Menmaetre	1296 - 1279 BCE	KV17	(Mut-)Tuya
Ramesses II	Usermaatre Setepenre	1279 - 1212 BCE	KV7	Nefertari Isetnofret Maathorneferure Meritamen Bintanath Nebettawy Henutmire
Merneptah	Banenre	1212 - 1201 BCE	KV8	Isetnofret II
Seti II	Userkheperure	1201 - 1195 BCE	KV15	Twosret Takhat Tiaa
Amenmesse	Menmire-Setepenre	1200 - 1196 BCE	KV10	??
Siptah	Sekhaenre / Akheperre	1195 - 1189 BCE	KV47	
Queen Twosret	Sitre-Merenamun	1189 - 1187 BCE	KV14	

New Kingdom Egypt reached the zenith of its power under Seti I and Ramesses II ("The Great"), who campaigned vigorously against the Libyans and the Hittites.

The city of **Kadesh** was first captured by Seti I, who decided to concede it to Muwatalli of **Hatti** in an informal peace treaty between Egypt and Hatti.

Ramesses II later attempted unsuccessfully to alter this situation in his fifth regnal year by launching an attack on **Kadesh** in his Second Syrian campaign in 1274 BC; he was caught in history's first recorded military ambush.





Thanks to the arrival of the Ne'arin (a force allied with Egypt), Ramesses was able to rally his troops and turn the tide of battle against the Hittites.

Nineteenth Dynasty of Egypt

1292 BC–1189 BC



Egypt and the Hittite Empire around the time of the Battle of Kadesh (1274 BC)

Pharaoh	Image	Throne Name / Prenomen	Reign	Burial	Consort(s)
Ramesses I		<i>Menpehtyre</i>	1292–1290 BC	KV16	Sitre
Seti I		<i>Menmaatre</i>	1290–1279 BC ^[5]	KV17	(Mut-)Tuya
Ramesses II		<i>Usermaatre Setepenre</i>	1279–1213 BC	KV7	Nefertari Isetnofret Maathorneferure Meritamen Bintanath Nebettawy Henutmire
Merneptah		<i>Baenre Merynetjeru</i>	1213–1203 BC	KV8	Isetnofret II Takhat?

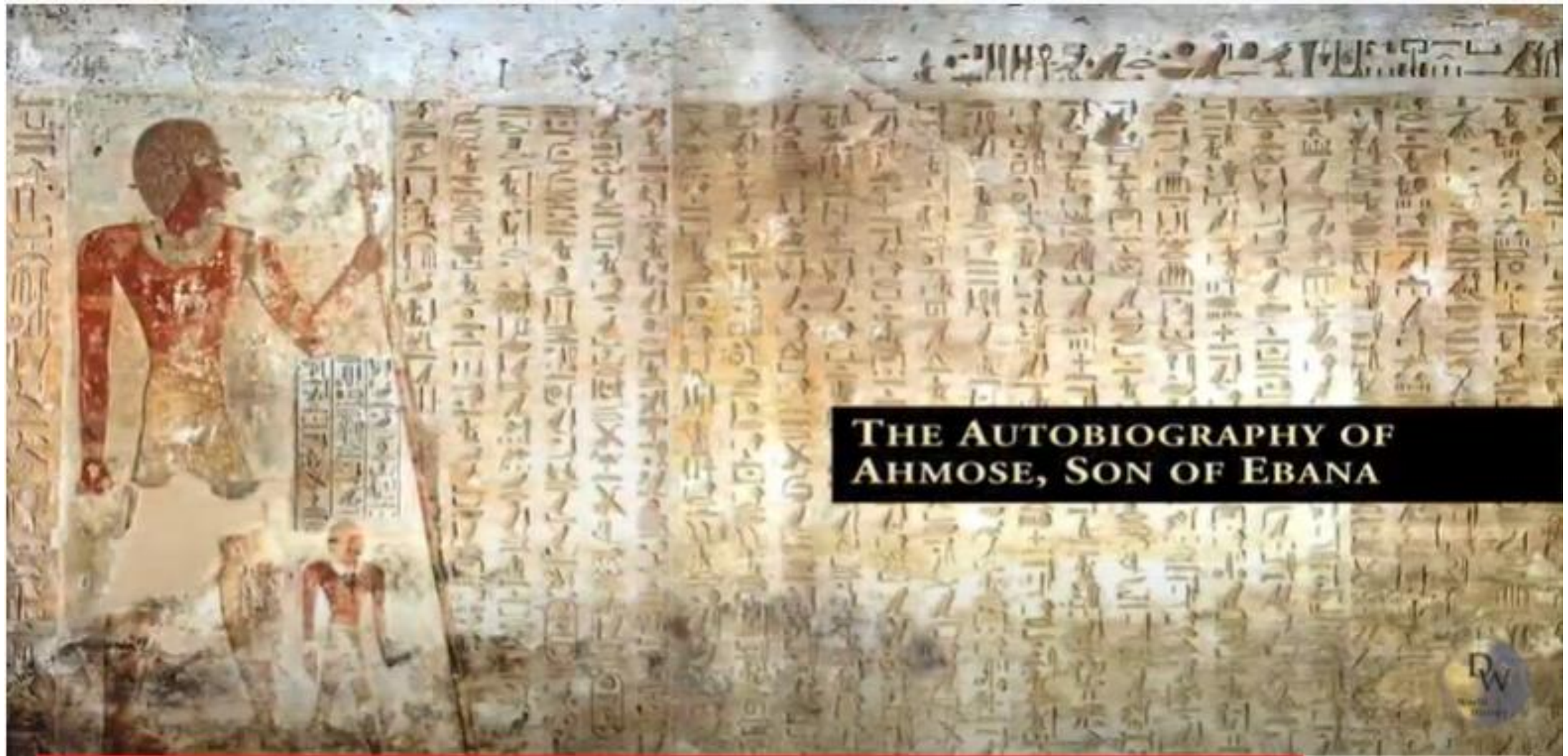
Seti II		<i>Userkheperure Setepenre</i>	1203–1197 BC	KV15	Takhat? Twosret Tiaa
Amenmesse		<i>Menmire Setepenre</i>	1201–1198 BC	KV10	<i>Unknown</i>
Siptah		<i>Sekhainenre Meryamun, later Akhenre Setepenre</i>	1197–1191 BC	KV47	<i>Unknown</i>
Twosret		<i>Sitre Meryamun</i>	1191–1189 BC	KV14	<i>None</i>



Head of Ahmose I, 18th Dynasty,
New Kingdom, c. 1550-1525 BCE
Metropolitan Museum

But the Hyksos invaders were expelled by Ahmose I, who founded the 18th Dynasty, and re-united Egypt once again

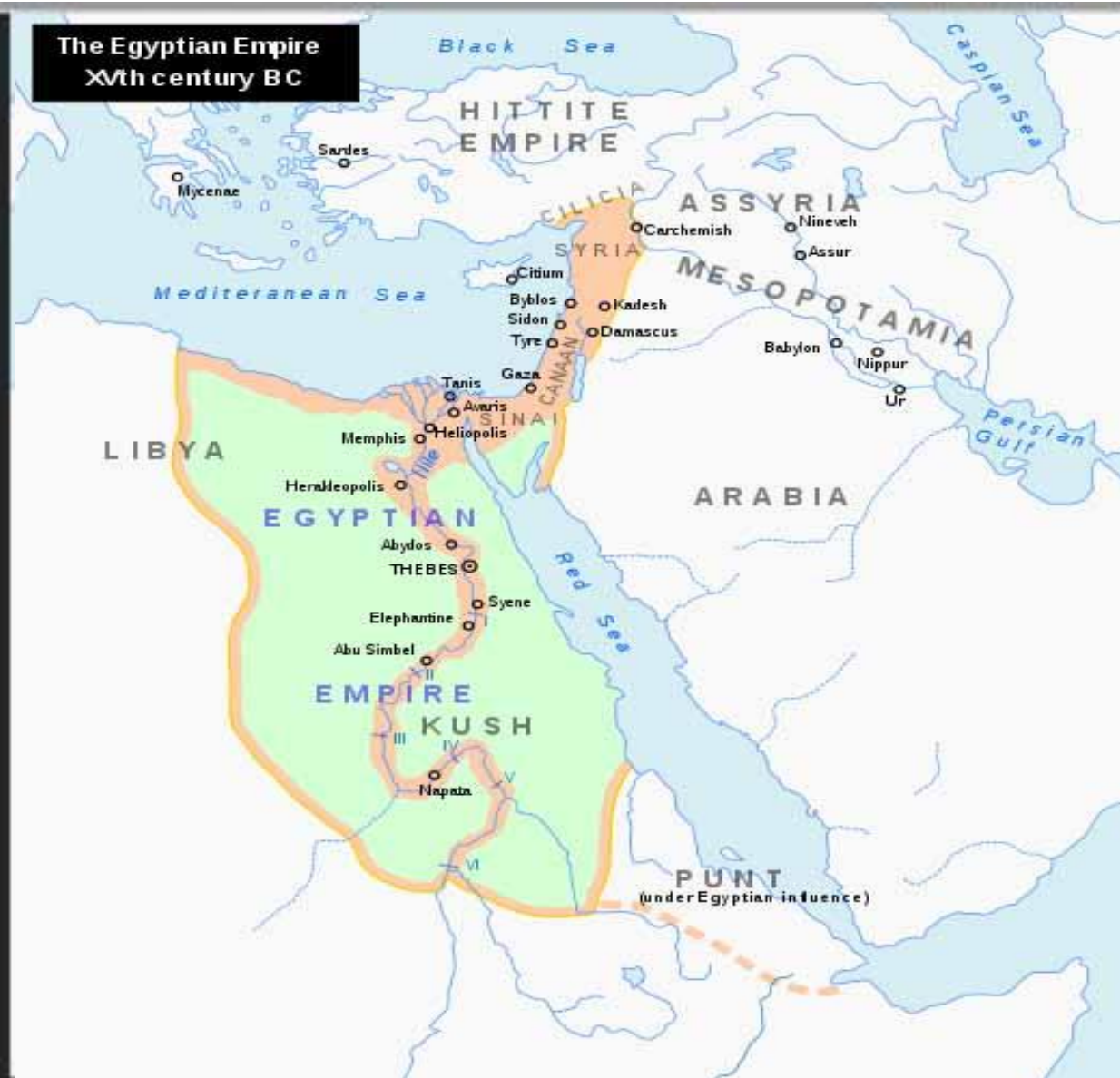
This marked the beginning of the New Kingdom – often referred to as Egypt’s “golden age”



The east wall of the tomb of Ahmose I who was head of the Egyptian army, is covered with hieroglyphic text, leaving only minimal space for the images.

It is the first part of the famous autobiography of Ahmose 1 (31 lines) about how he destroyed the Hyksos and made them leave Egypt.

**The Egyptian Empire
XVth century BC**



During the New Kingdom, Egypt's borders extended from Syria to the southern Sudan. The new capital city of Thebes became home to a powerful priesthood and a wealthy aristocracy enriched by Egypt's increased prosperity.



While New Kingdom Pharaohs strove to establish continuity with the past – as seen in this statue of Thutmose III, a Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, there were significant changes nonetheless

Statue of Thutmose III, 18th
Dynasty, New Kingdom
Luxor Museum



One major change was in royal burial practices

The Pharaohs of the New Kingdom abandoned the use of pyramids because they had become easy targets for tomb-robbers



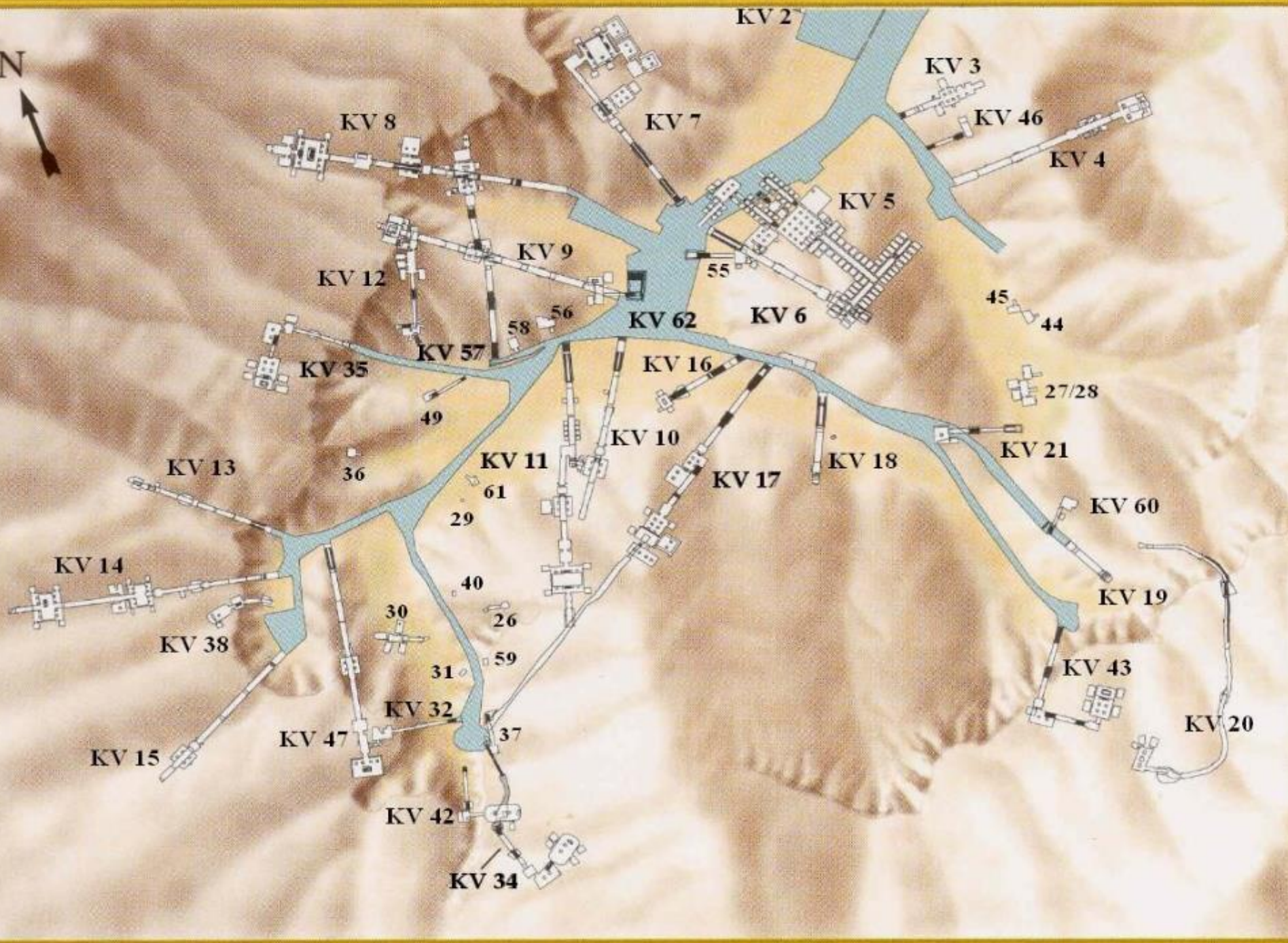
Instead, they began to build their tombs in the Valley of the Kings, near the new capital of Thebes, where they would be hidden away in the cliffs

Excavations at the Valley of the Kings, Egypt

Image source: <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/stories/mummy-mummies-unearthed-egypt-valley-kings/>

Principal Tombs

- KV 2 Ramesses IV
- KV 3 Son of Ramesses III
- KV 4 Ramesses XI
- KV 5 Sons of Ramesses II
(largest tomb in the Valley)
- KV 6 Ramesses IX
- KV 7 Ramesses II
- KV 8 Merenptah
- KV 9 Ramesses V/VI
- KV10 Amenemose
- KV11 Ramesses III
- KV13 Bey
- KV14 Twosret/Setnakht
- KV15 Seti II
- KV16 Ramesses I
- KV17 Seti I
(longest tomb in the Valley)
- KV18 Ramesses X
- KV19 Mentuherkpshef
- KV20 Hatshepsut/Thutmose I
- KV34 Thutmose III
- KV35 Amenhotep II
- KV36 Maiherpri
- KV38 Thutmose I
(reburial from KV20)
- KV42 Wife of Thutmose III or
Sennufer
- KV43 Thutmose IV
- KV45 Userhet
- KV46 Yuya & Thuya
- KV47 Siptah
- KV57 Horemheb
- KV62 Tutankhamun



SILK AND CERAMIC ITEMS FROM CHINA, ALL THE WAY TO EGYPT !

Remnants of **Chinese silk** materials have been discovered in the Valley of the Egyptian Kings in a tomb dating from 1070 BCE, of Pharaoh Ramses XI.

It is said that in Fustat, today's southern Cairo, there are 600,000 wares of **Chinese ceramics**.

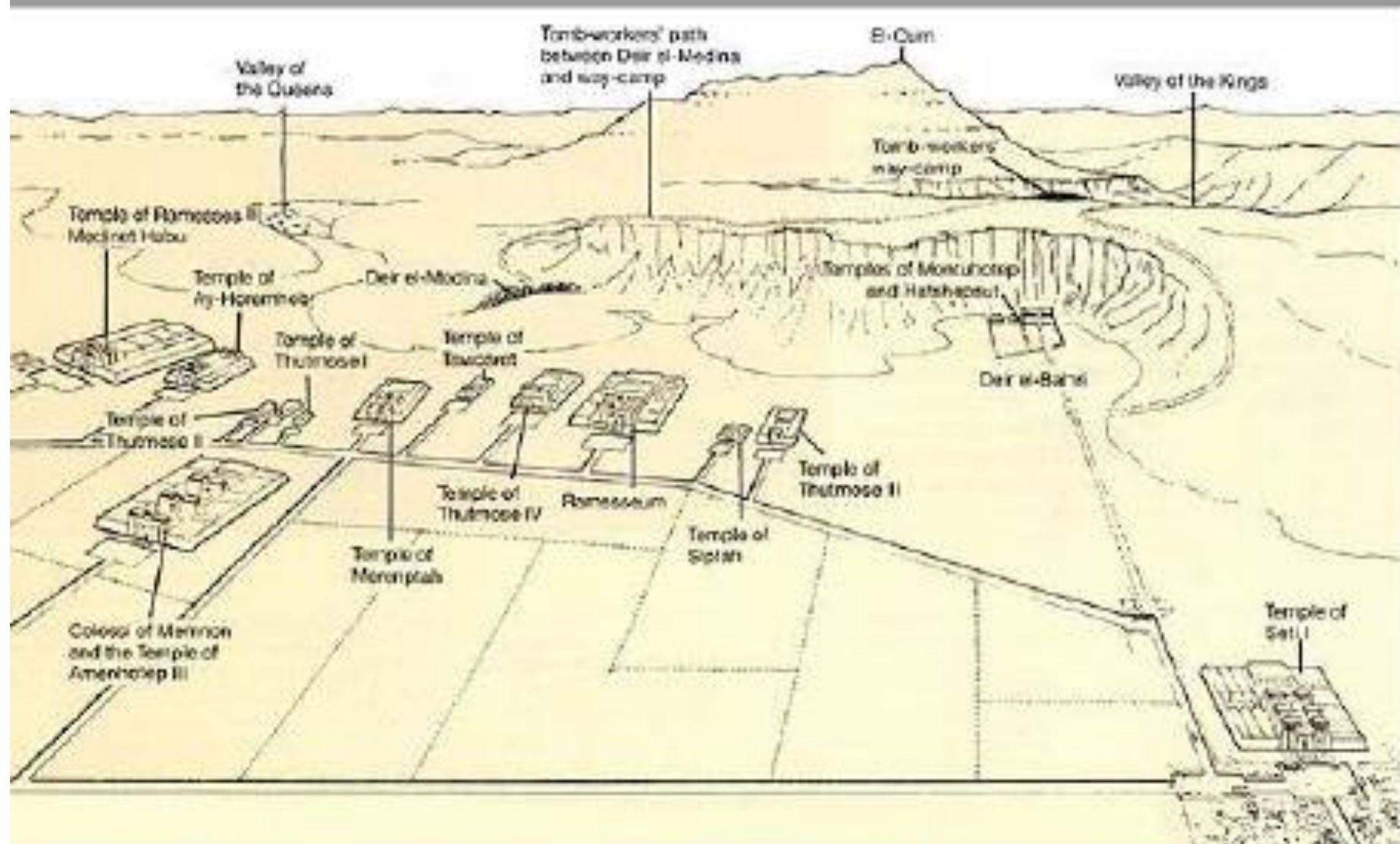
Egypt was also an extension of the **spice** routes that crossed through today's Saudi Arabia, Oman, and India.

Egypt was an early producer of glass and exported it along the Roads, all the way through China.

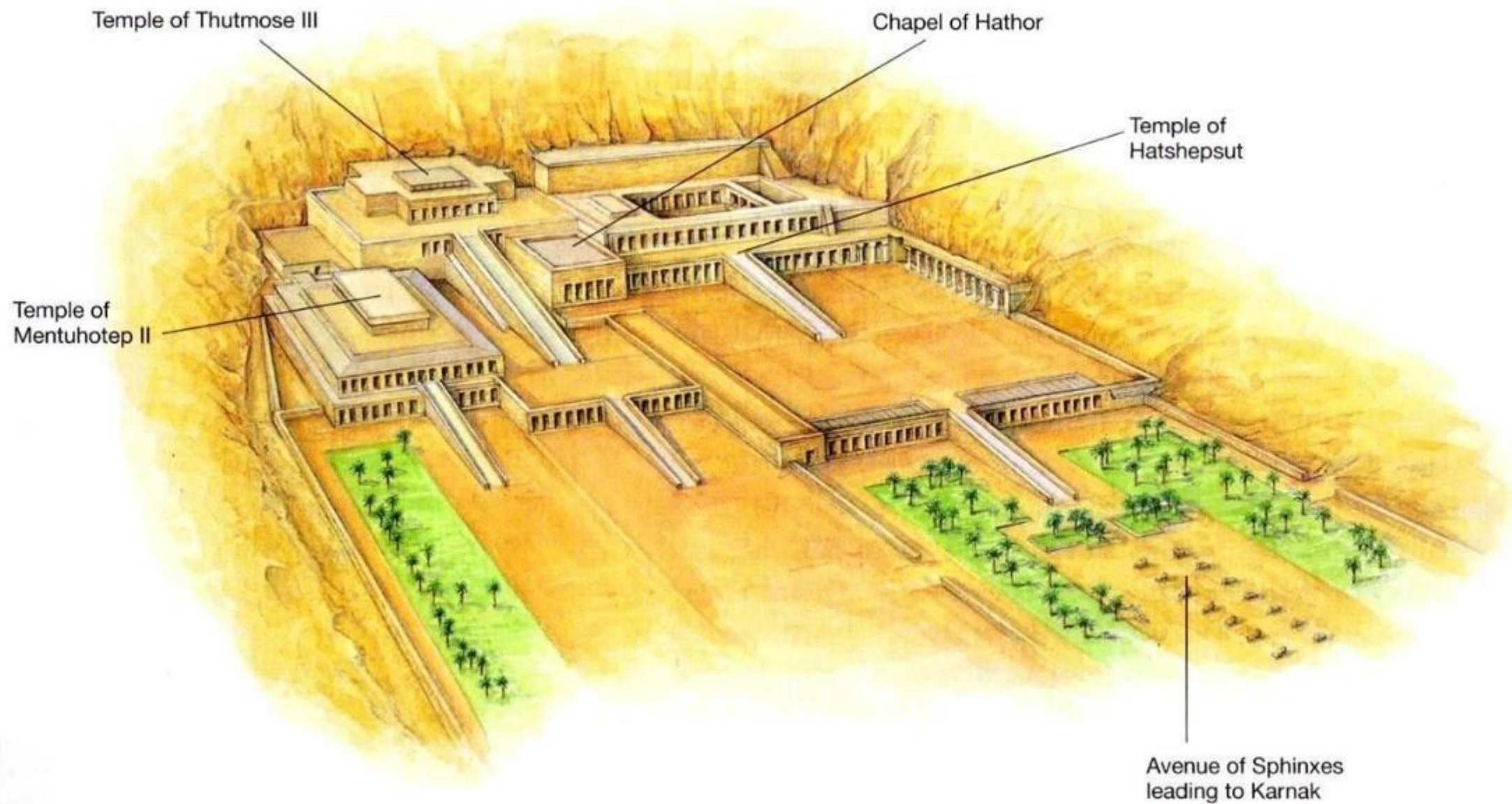


The yellow lines in the map are the roads traveled over land

The blue lines are those routes traveled by boat around and into the various countries.



Instead of building pyramids, New Kingdom Pharaohs built Mortuary temples, separate from their burials



The first Mortuary temple was built by the Middle Kingdom Pharaoh Mentuhotep, but it was eclipsed by a much larger temple built by the New Kingdom Pharaoh Hatshepsut



Head from an Osirid Statue of Hatshepsut
Metropolitan Museum

Hatshepsut ruled Egypt for 16 years, and was responsible for many successful trading expeditions that brought wealth to her kingdom
She is also the first recorded female Pharaoh in history



Hatshepsut was the daughter of Thutmosis I, and became Queen of Egypt when she married her half-brother Thutmosis II (this kind of inter-marrying was common amongst Egyptian royalty)



When Thutmose II died, his successor – Thutmose III – was still an infant, so Hatshepsut governed as regent in his stead, which was a common practice in such circumstances

But Hatshepsut then made the unprecedented move to proclaim herself as Pharaoh, which had never been done before



To legitimize her authority, she had many statues made depicting her in the masculine attire of Egyptian kingship, including the nemes headdress and false beard



Since the role of Pharaoh was defined as male, she had to "dress the part" to be accepted as legitimate

Hatshepsut in a Devotional Attitude, early Dynasty 18, joint reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III (1479–1458 B.C.)
Metropolitan Museum



Hatshepsut with Offering Jars, c. 1473-1455. Metropolitan Museum



There are a few surviving statues that depict the Pharaoh as recognizably female. In this statue she is slender, and has feminine proportions; and while she wears the nemes headdress, she does not wear the customary false beard.

Hatshepsut as Female King, early Dynasty 18; joint reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III (1479–1458 B.C.)

Metropolitan Museum



But in most of her statues her gender identity is suppressed, to conform with traditional representations of the Pharaoh

Sphinx of Hatshepsut, early Dynasty 18, joint reign of
Hatshepsut and Thutmose III (1479–1458 B.C.)

[View image on Commons](#)

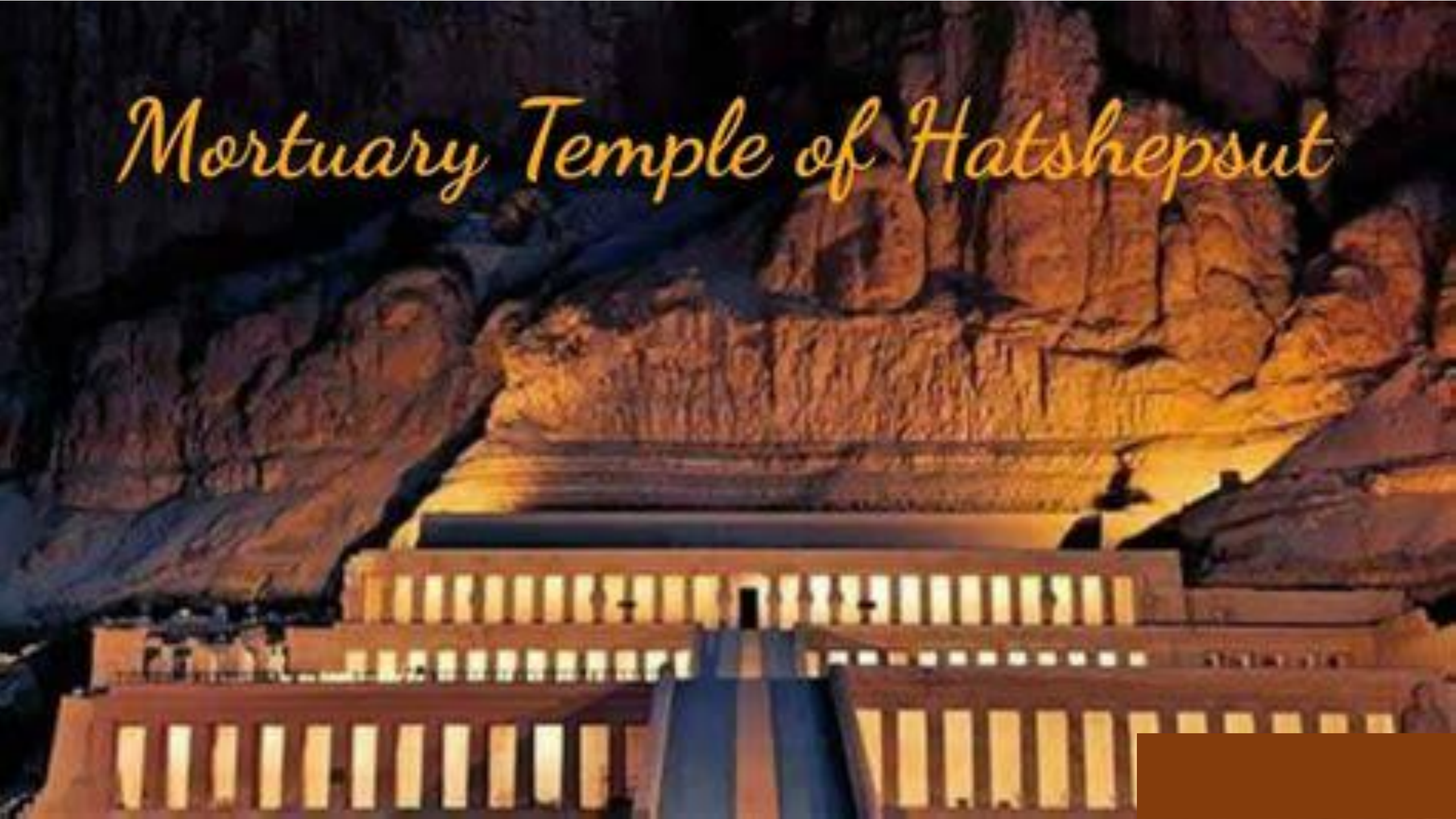


Hatshepsut in a Devotional Attitude, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom, c. 1479-1458 BCE
Metropolitan Museum of Art



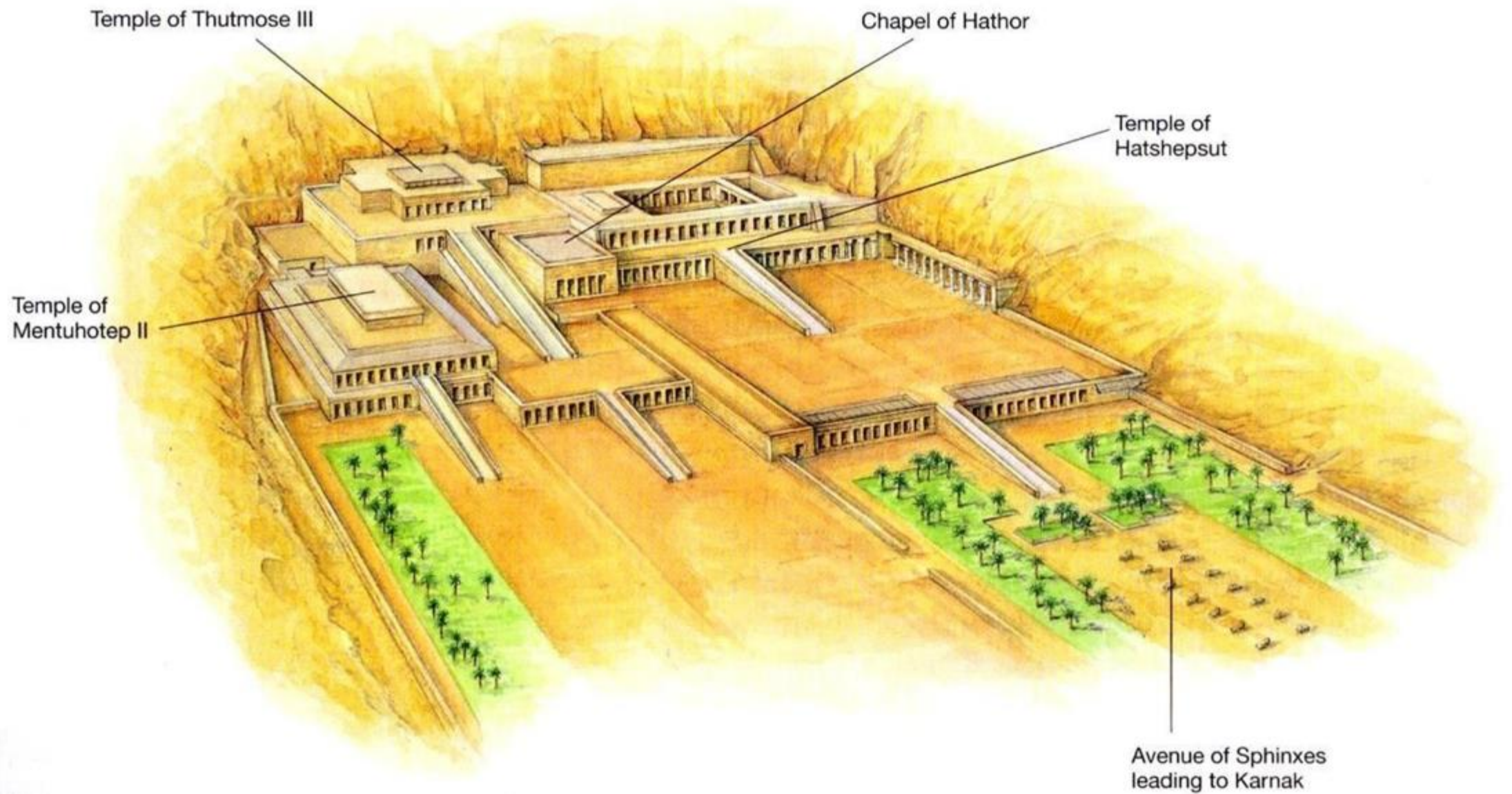
Hatshepsut's temple was built against a steep back drop of cliffs in the Necropolis of Deir el Bahri, just across the Nile from the capital of Thebes

Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut





The building consists of three colonnaded terraces that rise in a succession of tiers, connected by a ramp that forms a central axis, or pathway through the structure



The lower level of the complex was originally planted with exotic trees brought back from Hatshepsut's expedition to Punt, which would have contrasted dramatically with the harsh desert setting



The precise and geometric forms of the structure contrasts dramatically with the irregular shapes of the cliffs, providing a powerful symbol of the Pharaoh's power to impose order and stability

Sanctuary of Amun

Royal cult chapel

Hathor chapel

Birth colonnade

Second courtyard

First Courtyard

Ra

Entrance pylon



The temple was dedicated to the god Amun, who became the most powerful god during the New Kingdom



The 3rd level of the building is decorated with a row of statues depicting Hatshepsut in the guise of Osiris

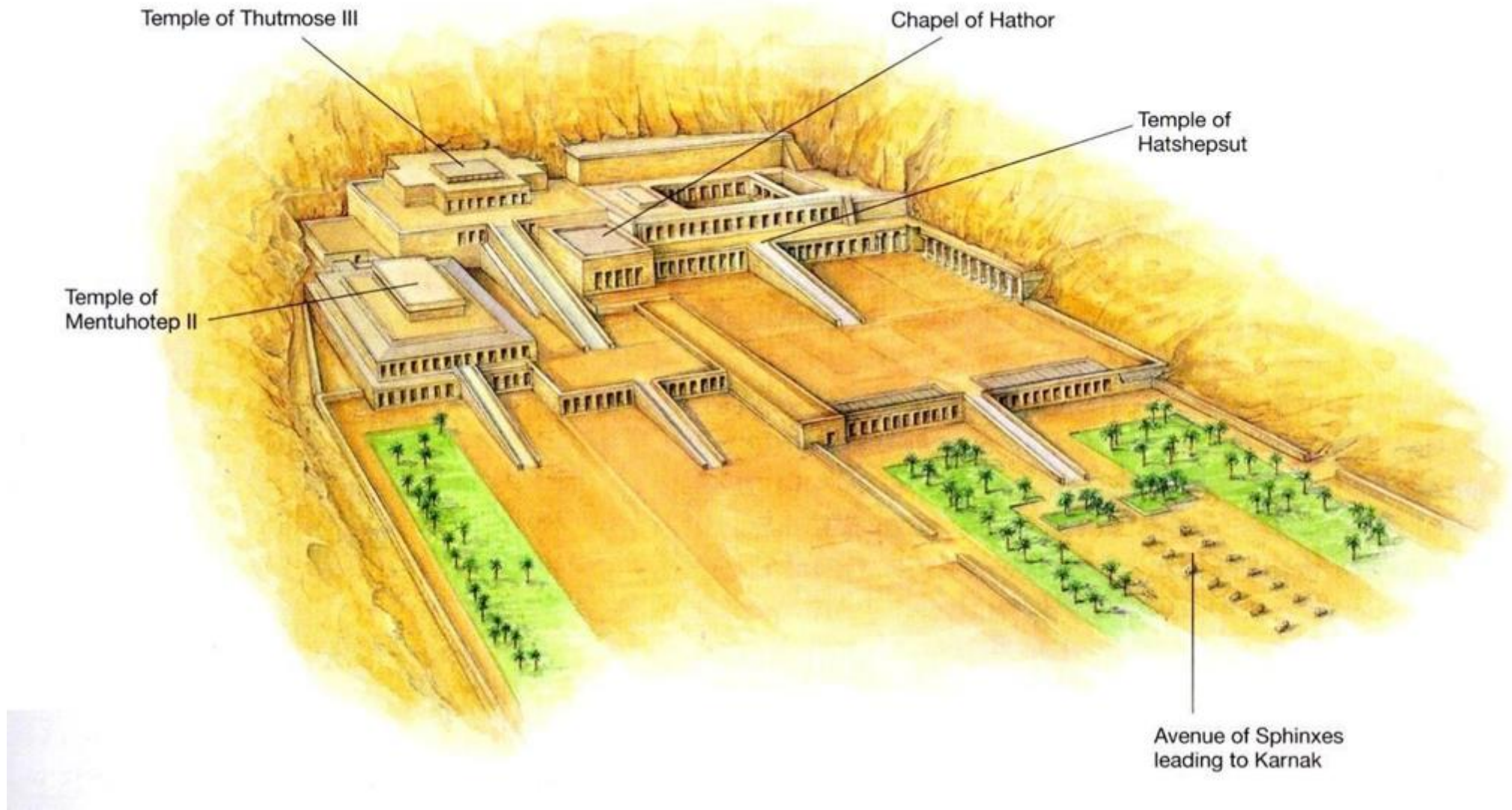


Decorations of the temple included statues depicting Hatshepsut making offerings to the god Amun

Large Kneeling Statue of Hatshepsut, early dynasty 18, joint reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III (1479–1458 B.C.)



Large Kneeling Statue of Hatshepsut, early dynasty 18, joint reign of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III (1479–1458 B.C.)



Completing the ceremonial pathway, an avenue of sphinxes led towards Amun's official sanctuary at Karnak, located in Thebes, directly across the Nile from Hatshepsut's temple



Like the devotional statues, the sphinxes are large in scale, and they depict Hatshepsut in all of the male trappings of Egyptian kingship

Sphinx of Hatshepsut, New Kingdom, Dynasty 18, reign of Hatshepsut, ca. 1473–1458 B.C.

[Metropolitan Museum](#)





The two temples were connected by a mile long avenue of sphinxes that formed the pathway for an annual festival when the gods statue would be taken from one temple to the other



The temple complex is enormous in scale – in fact, it is one of the largest religious complexes in the world



In this reconstruction we can see how the processional path leads down the avenue of sphinxes, through the pylon gate entrance, and into the first courtyard



The exterior walls were covered with painted reliefs, with scenes showing Pharaohs making offerings to Amun-Re, or engaged in military exploits

Great Temple at Karnak

Image source: <https://www.g-files.com/history/ancient-egypt/history-of-ancient-egypt/gallery/>



A hypostyle hall is essentially a room that is filled with massive columns

As can be seen in this photograph, the columns were also covered with carved reliefs that would have originally been painted

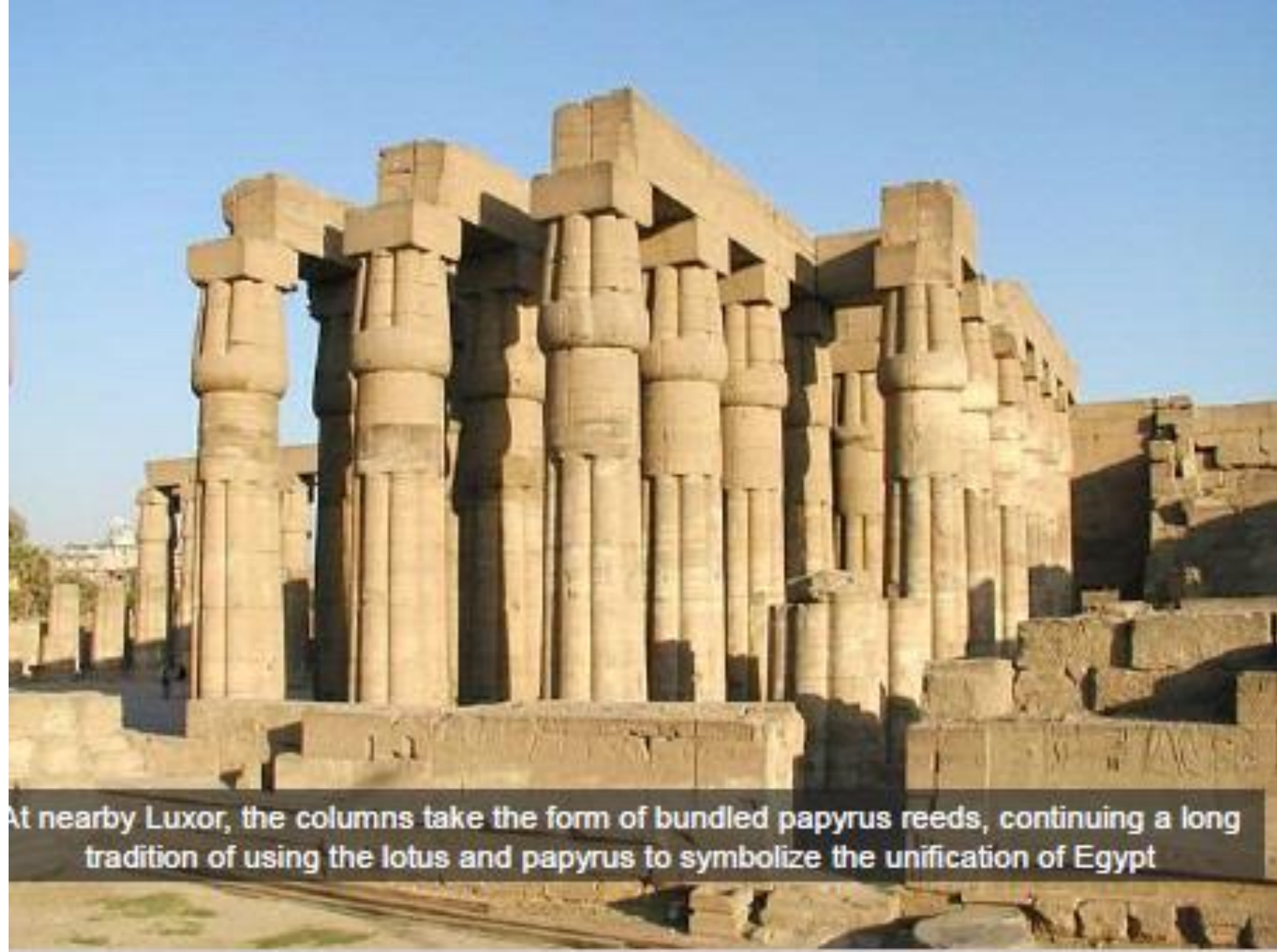
Clerestory
windows

Clerestory
windows

This model shows the hypostyle hall at Karnak; the columns in the center are taller, allowing for clerestory windows that allowed light into the interior



The column capitals are carved in the shape of lotus flowers – those on the side in the form of a lotus bud, and those in the center, where the light of the sun is strongest, in the shape of a lotus flower



At nearby Luxor, the columns take the form of bundled papyrus reeds, continuing a long tradition of using the lotus and papyrus to symbolize the unification of Egypt

KARNAK

It contains a vast mix of decayed temples, the obelisk, chapels, pylons, and other buildings near Luxor, Egypt.

Construction at the complex began during the reign of Senusret I in the Middle Kingdom (around 2000–1700 BCE).



Hatshepsut's Obelisk, Karnak
Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Karnak_Tempel_Obelisk_Hatshepsut_02.JPG

Hatshepsut erected two obelisks at Karnak, one of which is still standing



2000 BCE – An obelisk was made and installed in Thebes (present day Luxor)

The first obelisks are also erected at Heliopolis (Cairo), the site of the cult of Ra/Atum.



Her successor Thutmosis III constructed a pylon, with an image of him smiting his enemies



When Thutmose III came to power he tried to erase Hatshepsut's name from history by destroying her images and inscriptions

Statue of Thutmose III, 18th
Dynasty, New Kingdom
Luxor Museum



Many of the surviving statues now on view at the Metropolitan Museum have been pieced together from fragments found in the rubble left behind by Thutmosis III



Seti I, a Pharaoh of the 19th dynasty decorated the exterior walls of the hypostyle hall with reliefs commemorating his military victory over the Libyans (using the horse drawn chariot that Egyptians learned from the Hittites)



And in this scene, also from Karnak, we see Seti making an offering to the god Amun-Re

Relief of Seti I offering meat to the god Amun-Re

Image source: http://www.memphis.edu/hycobble/reliefs_descriptions/index.php



Ramses II, son of Seti I, and considered the most powerful Pharaohs of the New Kingdom, commissioned an entire courtyard at the Temple at Luxor

Courtyard of Ramses II, Luxor

Image source: <http://www.myminiimalltravel.com/travel/travel-inspiration/wonders-of-egypt/>



The courtyard features multiple statues of the pharaoh in the traditional striding pose, wearing the nemes headcloth; the double crown of Egypt is placed at his feet



Flanking the courtyard entrance are two colossal statues of Ramses in a seated pose, wearing the double crown of Egypt

Courtyard of Ramses II, Luxor

Image source: <http://travelwithabella.com/temple-of-luxor-was-once-connected-to-karnak-egypt.html>



Over 1,000 years separates the reigns of Ramses II and the great Pharaohs of the Old Kingdom, yet little has changed in the ideal representation of the Pharaoh as a living god



New Kingdom Egypt
Akhenaten the Heretic Pharaoh



In 1353 BCE Amenhotep IV ascended the throne; his father, Amenhotep III had enjoyed a long and prosperous reign, continuing the legacy of the powerful 18th Dynasty

Upon his ascension to the throne he introduced a radical new religion that has been described by some as a “heresy.”



In the 5th year of his reign he changed his name from Amenhotep (meaning “Amen is content”) to Akhenaten (meaning “Beneficial to Aten”)

And he abandoned the city of Thebes (home of the god Amun-Re), and built a new capital at Amarna located some 200 miles north of Thebes



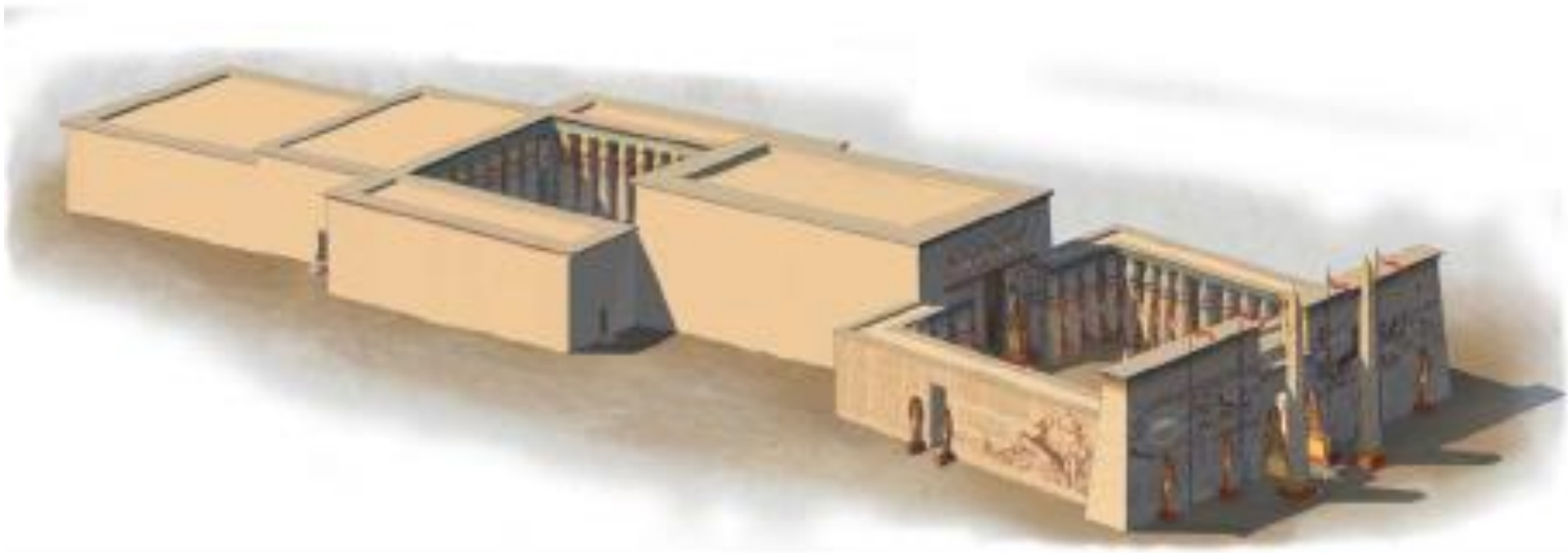


The city was called Akhetaten, meaning "Horizon of Aten;" it covered about 8 miles, and was hastily constructed.

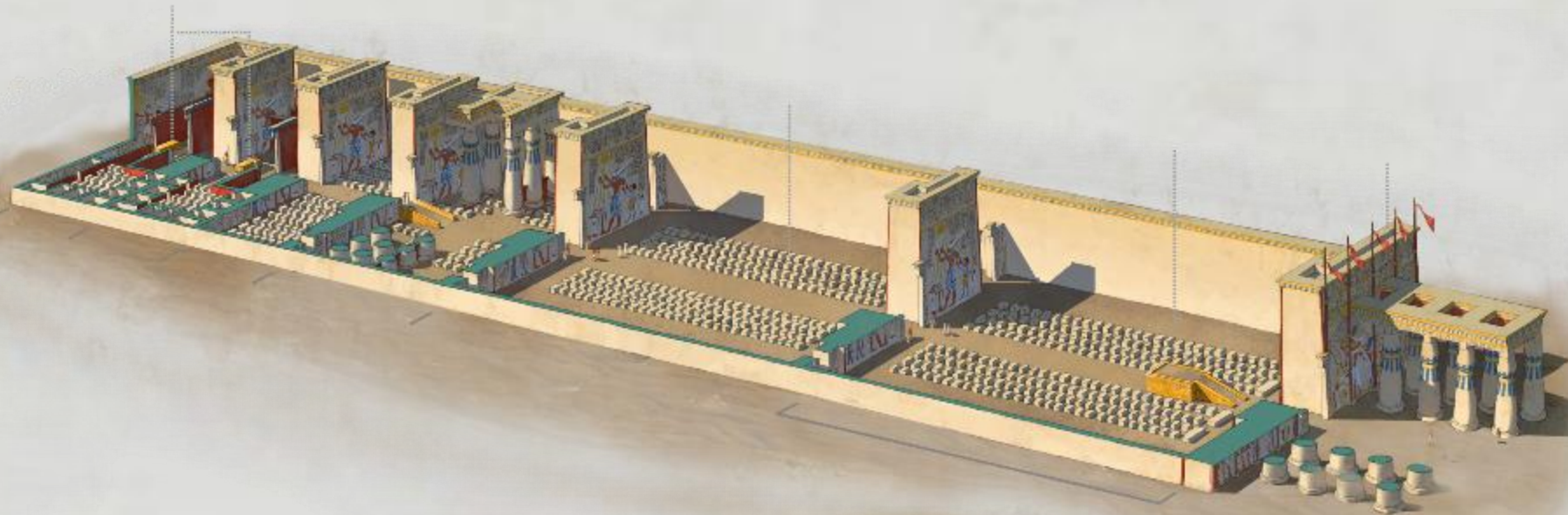
Artist's concept of the city of Akhetaten,
Image source: <http://www.ancientegypt.com/>



The temples at Amarna were quite different from those at Karnak



While traditional Egyptian temples were generally roofed, with some open courtyards



The temples at Amarna were completely open to the sky, allowing direct worship of the sun

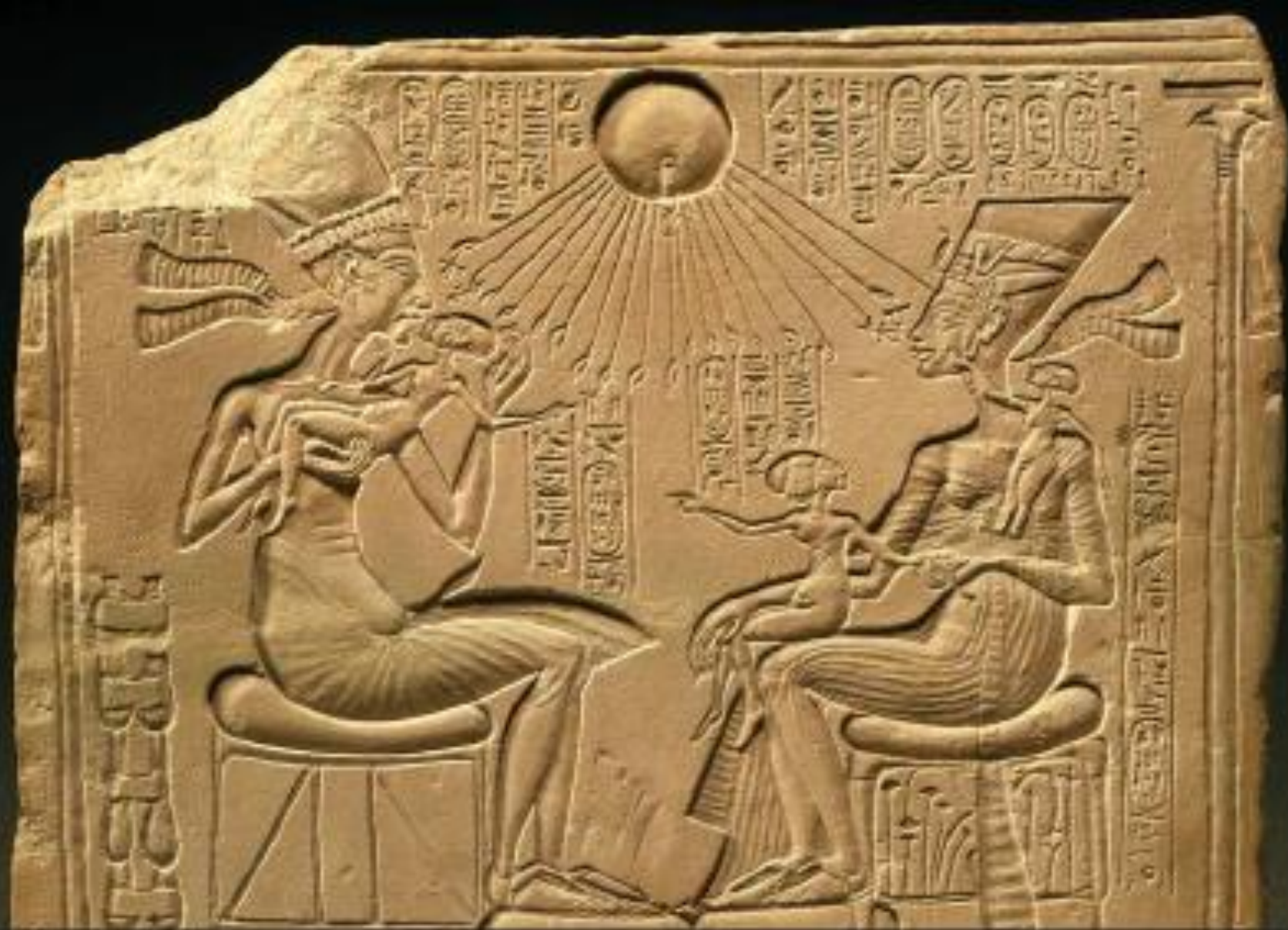
ARTISTIC STYLES CHANGE A LOT UNDER AKHENATEN.

His statue was one of a group of colossal ones that he commissioned for the Temple of Amen-Re at Karnak, before moving his capital to Amarna.

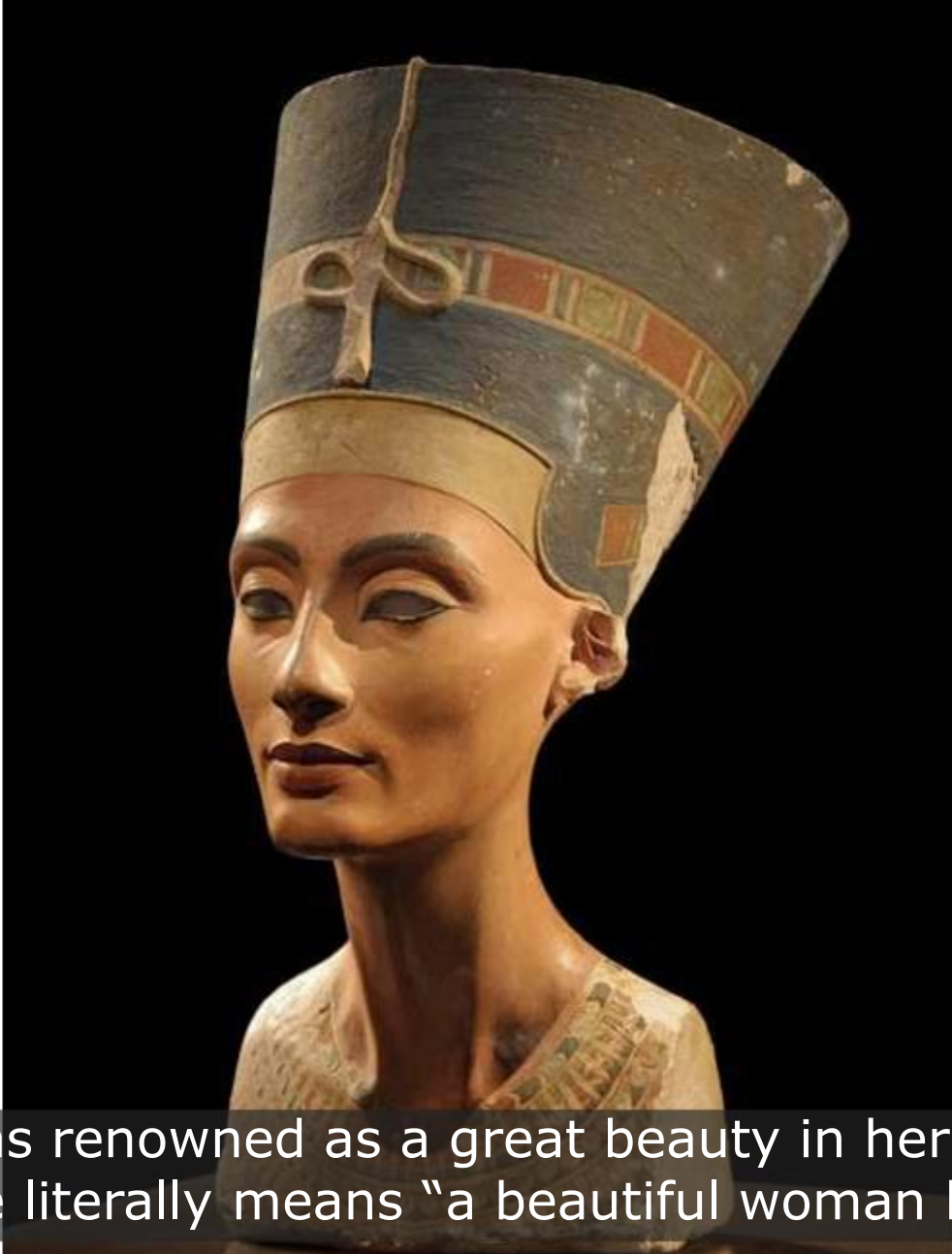
It shows him in the guise of Osiris, wearing the double crown of Egypt, combined with the Nemes headcloth and false beard, carrying the crook and flail with crossed arms.

His face is strangely elongated, with high cheekbones, and a long slender chin. His lips look soft and his eyes are strangely slanted.





Several works from the Amarna period portray the royal family worshipping the sun disc, as in this "sunken relief," made by carving the images as a sunken impression into the stone, rather than raised from the surface



Nefertiti was renowned as a great beauty in her own time – her name literally means “a beautiful woman has come”

This bust, which was found in an artist’s workshop, was used as a model for creating official portraits of the queen, and is appealing to modern viewers because it conforms so readily to our modern ideals of beauty.



The sensitive modeling of the face is remarkable for its naturalism, which was a characteristic of Amarna art

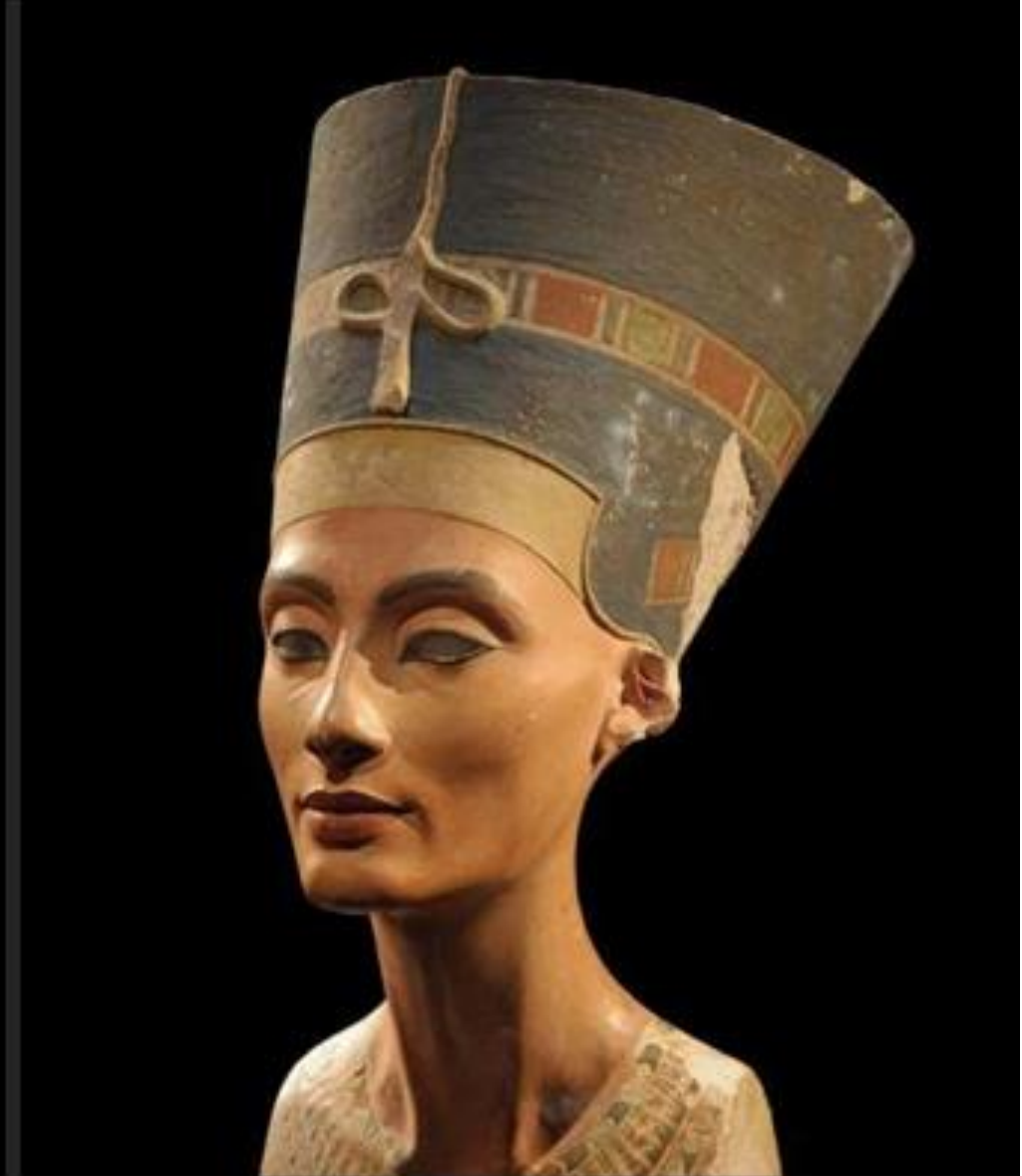


When Akhenaten died, traditional religion was restored, his temples were dismantled, and his statues were destroyed

Egypt returned to ancient tradition under his successor, the young King Tutankhamun, who the topic of the next presentation

Death Mask of Tutankhamun, from the innermost coffin of his tomb in Thebes, 18th Dynasty, c. 1323 BCE, gold and semiprecious stones
Egyptian Museum, Cairo





King Tutankhamun was the son of Akhenaten and one of his lesser wives, which means that Nefertiti was his step-mother

He married his half-sister Ankhesenamun, who was the daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun ascended the throne at a very young age, and under his reign the traditional worship of Amun was restored (as suggested by his Amun name)

Head of Tutankhamun, New
Kingdom, Dynasty 18, c. 1336–1327
BCE Sandstone
[Museum of Fine Arts Boston](#)



CREDIT: HARRY BURTON

Before even getting inside, archaeologists found **these statues** guarding the sealed entrance to the tomb of King Tut.



When Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922 it instantly became famous, because it was the first royal tomb ever to have been discovered intact

TUTANCHAMONŮV SARKOFÁG



První sarkofág ze dřeva potaženého zlatem, dlouhý 2,20 m.



Křemencový sarkofág.

Druhý sarkofág z pozlaceného dřeva zdobený barevným sklem, dlouhý 2 m.



Třetí sarkofág z opracovaného zlata, o tloušťce 2 až 3 cm a délce 1,80 m.



Zlatá maska.



Mumie faraona Tutanchamona.



GOLD

This inner casket is made with 296 pounds of Gold.

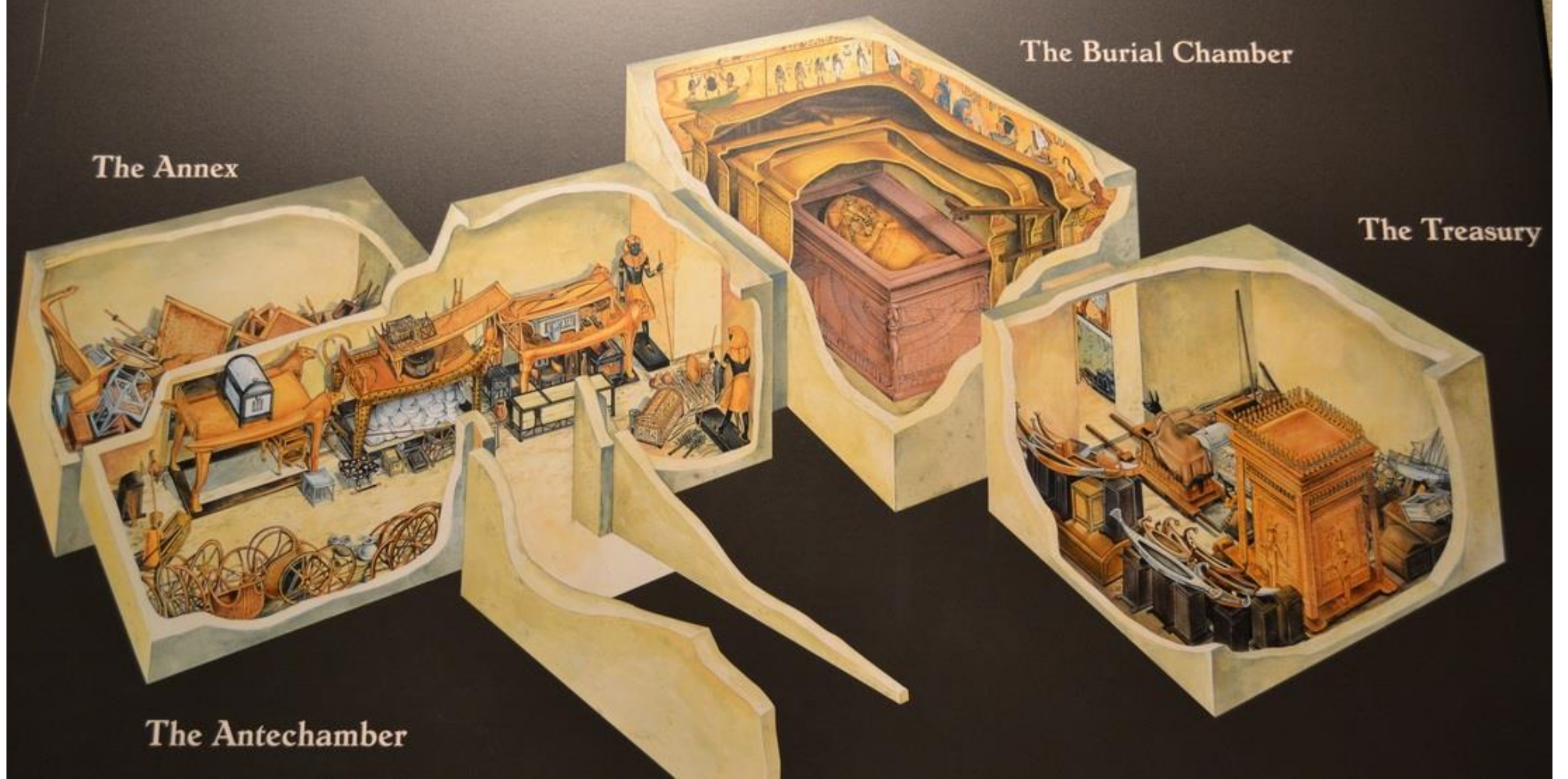
His funeral mask weighed 22.5 pounds of gold.

With all of the other items made of gold or gold leaf, it totaled 2,640 pounds of gold.

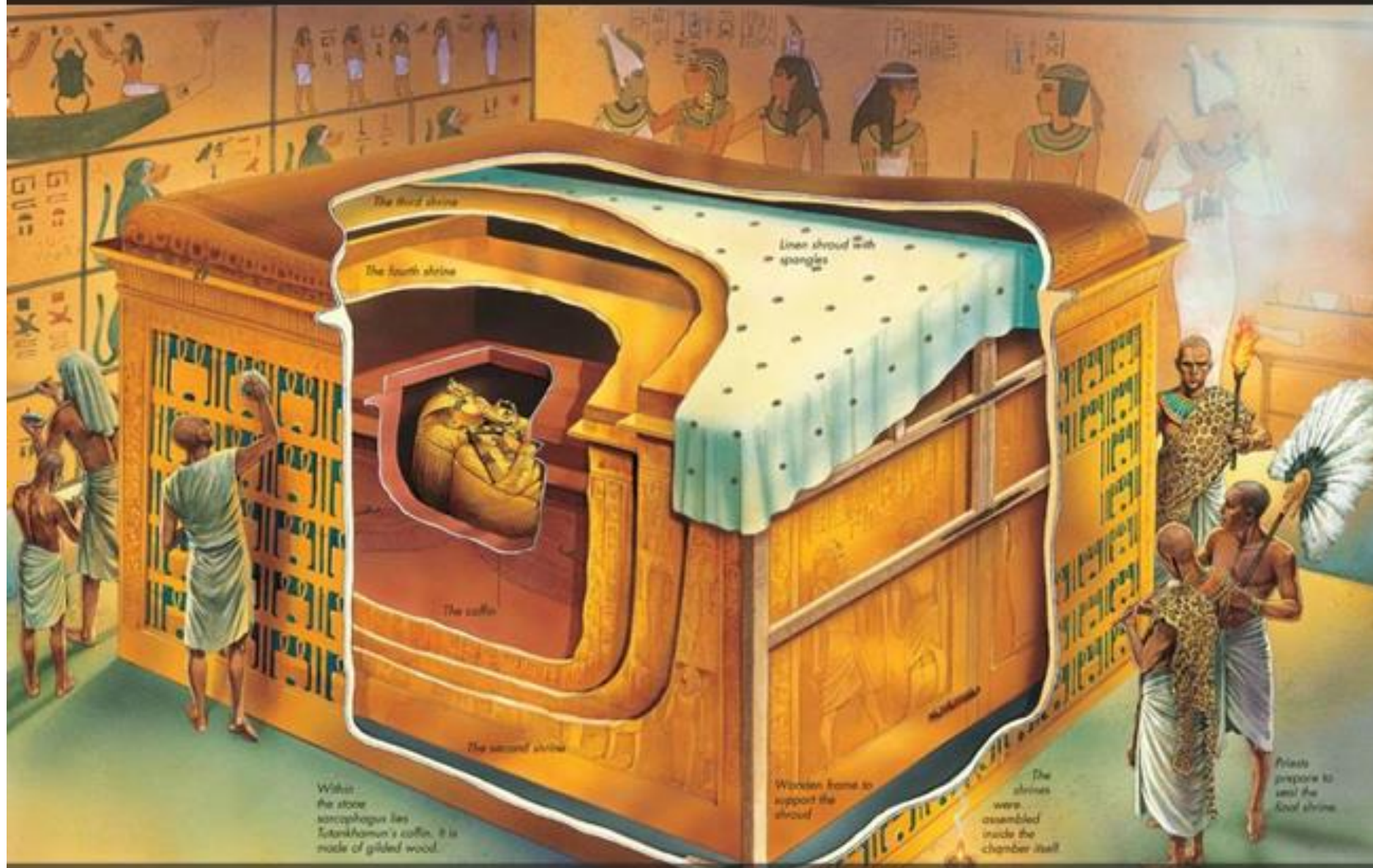
On today's gold market, all of the items are worth \$76,735,944 !!



The innermost casket depicts the Pharaoh in the guise of Osiris, and is made of beaten gold (symbol of the sun) and inlaid with semiprecious stones



This diagram shows the layout of the tomb: the Antechamber and Annex were stuffed with furniture and other items that the king might need in the afterlife



Tutankhamun's casket was placed inside a series of wooden shrines nested one inside the other







267

269

270

271

272

264

265



The walls of the burial chamber were decorated with images illustrating the funerary rituals that were performed at the king's burial



The workmanship is of extraordinary quality

Photograph by Kenneth Garrett

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The mask placed on the mummy was also made of gold and semiprecious stones

Death Mask of Tutankhamun,
from the innermost coffin of
his tomb in Thebes, 18th
Dynasty, c. 1323 BCE, gold
and semiprecious stones
Egyptian Museum, Cairo



The canopic shrine held the canopic jars containing the embalmed organs of the Pharaoh





The treasures that were found in Tutankhamun's tomb were extraordinary, which is impressive since the king died at the young age of 18, so his burial had to be a rush job



Many of the objects found in his tomb reflect the influence of the Amarna style, in spite the king's return to tradition



The back of this golden throne, for example, depicts Tutankhamun and his wife Ankhnesneferibre



These two figures were amongst a group of 34 ritual figures that were found in the tomb

KING TUT'S SPECIAL KNIFE WITH THE BLADE MADE FROM A METEORITE

A dagger entombed alongside the mummy of Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun was made with iron that came from a meteorite, researchers say. The handle and case for it are made from Gold.

It didn't have any rust on it after 3,300 years because the iron in the blade also has nickel and cobalt metals, which makes it like stainless steel.

The high manufacturing quality of the blade in comparison with other simple-shaped meteoritic iron artifacts suggests a significant mastery of ironworking in Tutankhamun's time.





Scientists have used his DNA to reconstruct what he might have looked like, and to identify deformities that might have resulted from in-breeding

KING TUT'S MEDICAL ISSUES

Medical diagnosis of his mummy found that he had:

- 1) A cleft palate
- 2) A club foot
- 3) A broken right leg that wasn't healing well
- 4) Malaria, when he died.



A recent theory also suggests that he suffered from a rare disorder that made it difficult for him to walk – all resulting from years on in-breeding in the 18th Dynasty



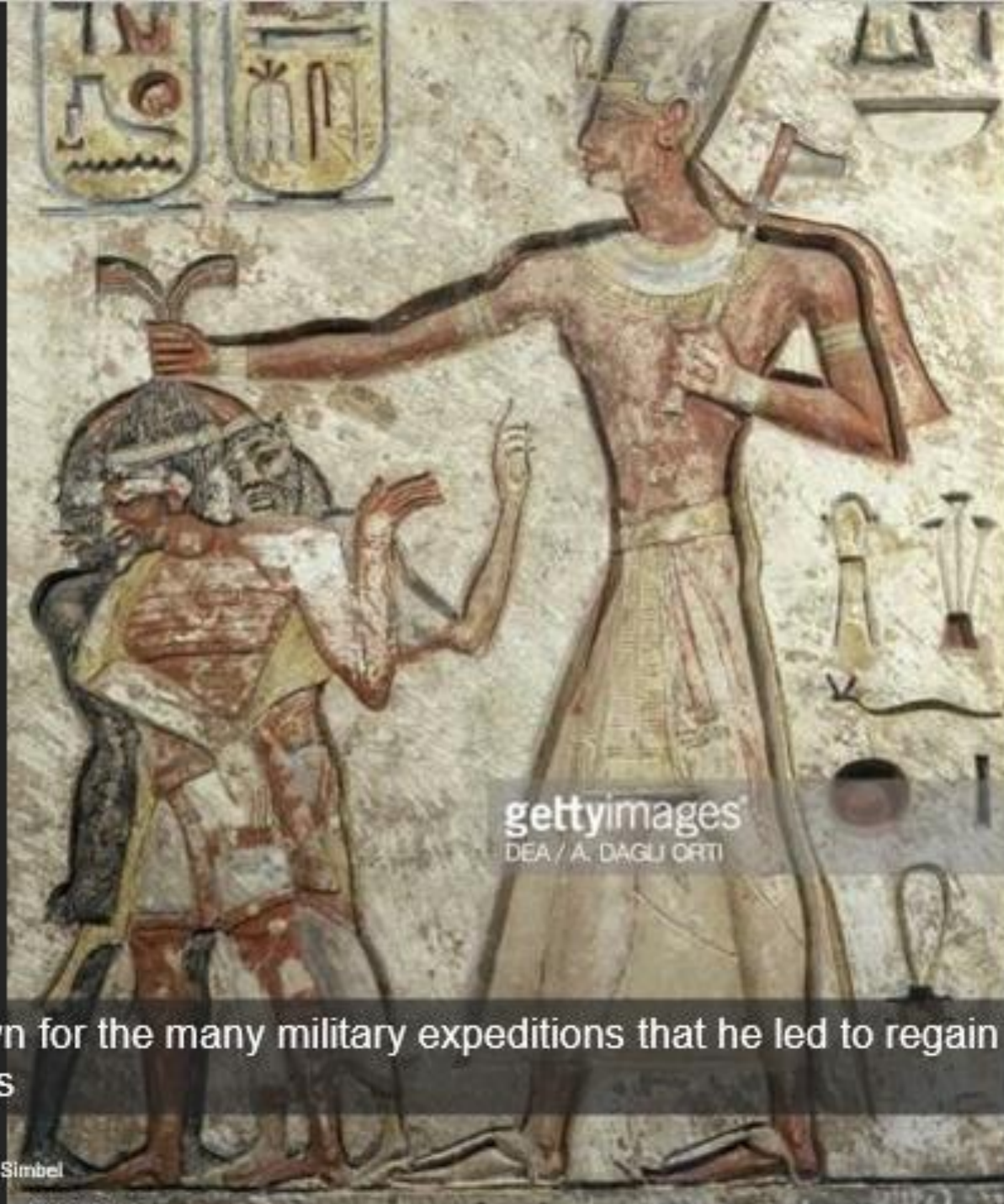
New Kingdom Egypt
Ramses the Great



Ramses the Great was the 3rd Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, and was one of the most powerful Pharaohs to have ever ruled Egypt



He lived well into his 90s, fathering over 100 children (from an equally impressive number of wives), many of whom he outlived



Ramses is known for the many military expeditions that he led to regain territory lost by his predecessors



But Ramses perfected the formula, ensuring that his legacy would last for centuries to come

This colossal statue of Ramses was unearthed in Memphis, near the Great Temple of Ptah



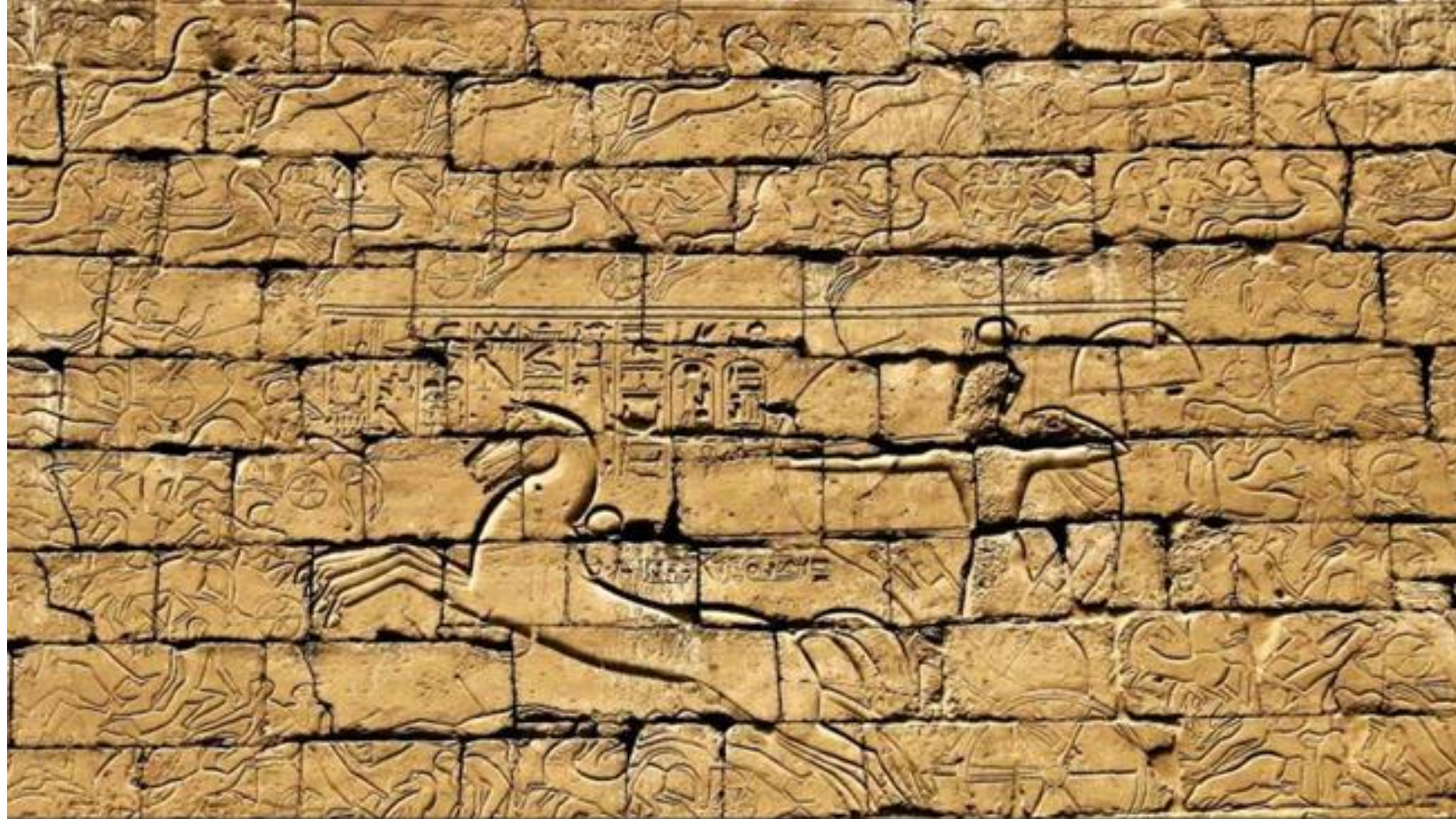
The Pharaoh is shown in the conventional forward striding pose, arms stiff at his side



At Luxor Ramses installed a massive pylon entrance, with two obelisks – only one remains; the other was carted off by Napoleon the Great after his expedition to Egypt and is now in the Place de Concorde in Paris

First pylon entrance at Luxor

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxor_Temple



The pylons were decorated with scenes of the Pharaoh's military conquests



And the entrance was flanked by six massive statues of the Pharaoh, two seated and four standing

First pylon entrance at Luxor

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxor_Temple



This is a reconstruction of what the temple entrance would have looked like with its original colors



On the sides of the throne are figures tying a lotus and papyrus in a knot, symbolizing the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt

Image source: <https://discoveringegypt.com/rebuilding-ancient-egyptian-temples-in-3d/3d-reconstruction-of-luxor-temple/>



Ramses' greatest achievement was the Mortuary Temples he erected at Abu Simbel for himself, and his wife Nefertari

Mortuary Temple of Ramses II, Abu Simbel
19th Dynasty, c. 1290-1224 BCE

FUNERY OBJECTS FROM NEFERTARI'S
TOMB, 1279-1213 BCE





The temple was carved into a massive cliff



Flanking the entrance are four identical statues of the Pharaoh in the traditional seated pose, wearing the double crown of Egypt with the false beard and ureaus



Inside the temple column-statues depicting Ramses in the guise of Osiris flank the pathway leading to the innermost sanctuary of the temple



The innermost sanctuary contains a row of seated statues representing Ramses amongst the gods



The gods can be recognized by their attributes: Ptah, Amun-Re, Ramses (wearing the blue *khepresh* crown), and Re-Horakhty



The sanctuary is situated so that twice every year, on February 22 and October 22 (the birthday and coronation day of Ramses II), the first rays of the morning sun illuminate the statues



The pylon entrance to the temple depicts images of the king's military conquests, and in this scene we see him making an offering to the god Amun-Re and his consort Mut



The Temple of Ramses at Abu Simbel is not in its original location



The temple was carefully disassembled and moved to a new location 200 feet above their original site

Image source: <http://mashable.com/2015/08/25/ancient-egyptian-temple-relocated/>



The United States participated in the multinational effort, which cost millions of dollars, and in exchange it was given the gift of the Temple of Dendur, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York



THE END

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