

2nd Intermediate Period – Hyksos Invade

EXAM ! NEXT WED. 9/22

Egypt New Kingdom c 1550- 1070 bce

Temple: Pylon, Hypostyle hall, obelisk

Hatshepsut c. 1470 bce

Book of the Dead: Opening of Mouth, Weighing of Souls c. 1295 bce

Amarna Period c.1349-1336 bce (part of NK)

Akhenaten

Nefertiti

Aten

Tutankhamon c. 1327 bce

Ramses II 1279 bce

Nubia, (Kush) 8th BC

Taharqo 690 bce

Nubian pyramid

Ptolomeic Period 4th-1st bce

Roman Period 1st bce-4th ce

Cleopatra

Julius Ceasar

Marc Antony

THE NEW KINGDOM:

Egypt as Empire

c.1550-1070 bce

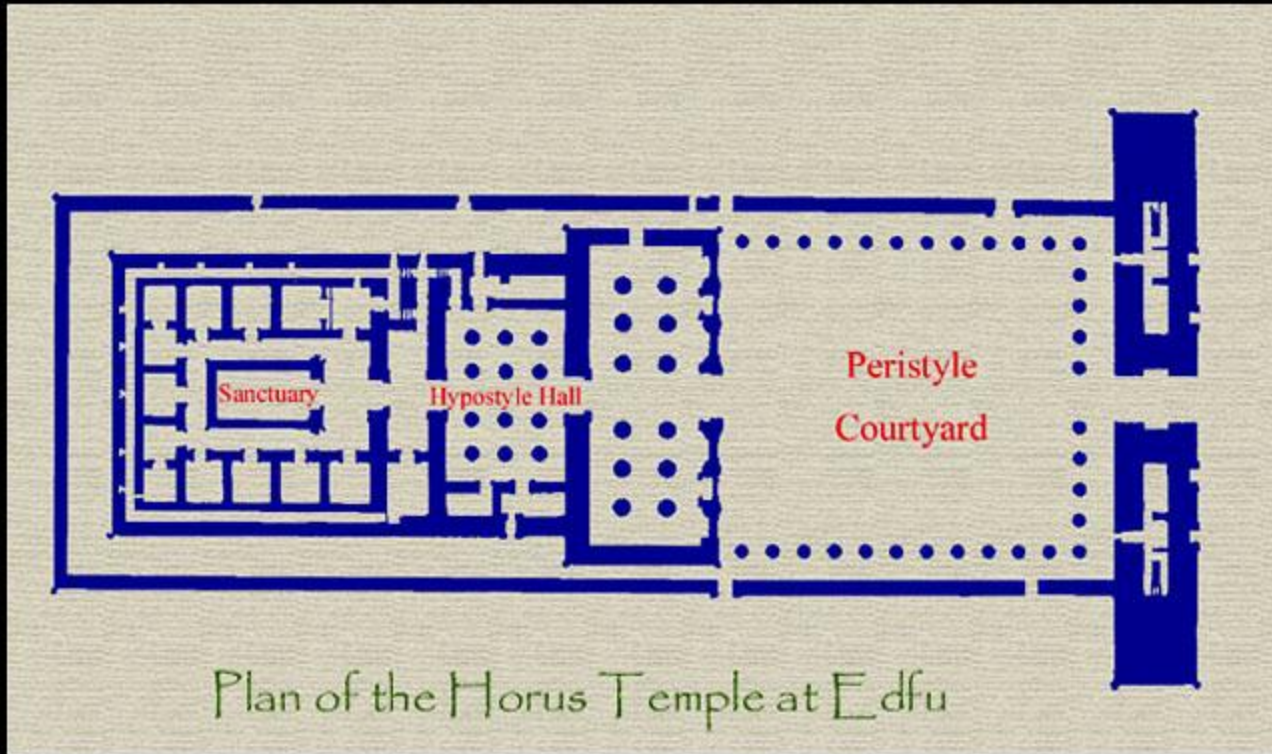


NK also power of Priests, Temples

PYLON TEMPLE c.1550bce +



Plan of standard PYLON TEMPLE



c.1550bce +

Valley of the Kings
Valley of the Queens



The **West Bank of the river Nile** (near Luxor) was the domain of the deceased (**necropolis**) and it is dominated by **mortuary temples** and hundreds of tombs





Hatshepsut's mortuary temple
Deir el barí c. 1470 bce



Queen Hatshepsut
Signs of kingship?





Tutmosis III (nephew) vs Hatshepsut



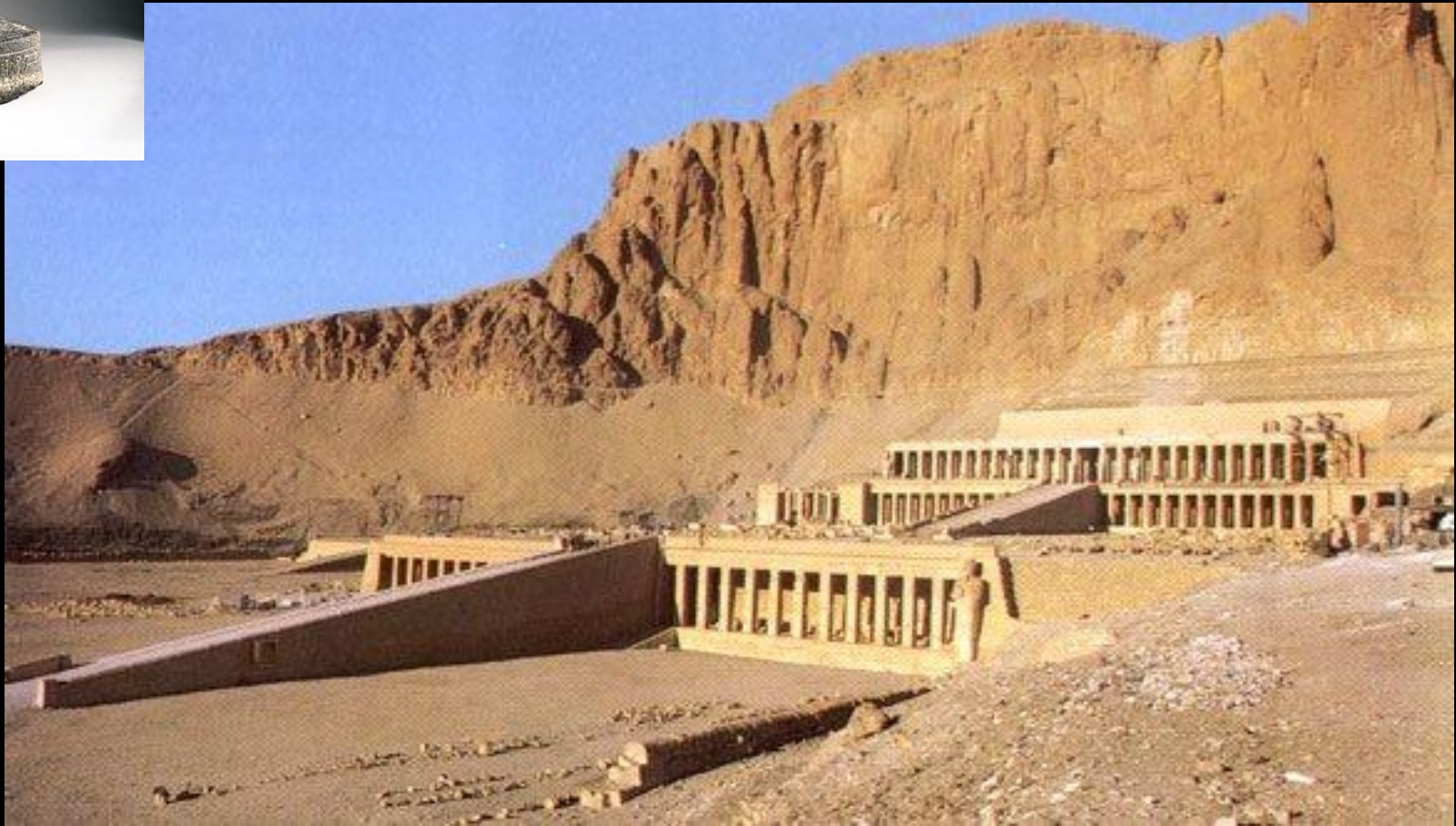
Hatshepsut, Pharaoh c. 1470 bce
Consort Senenmut & daughter Nefrura



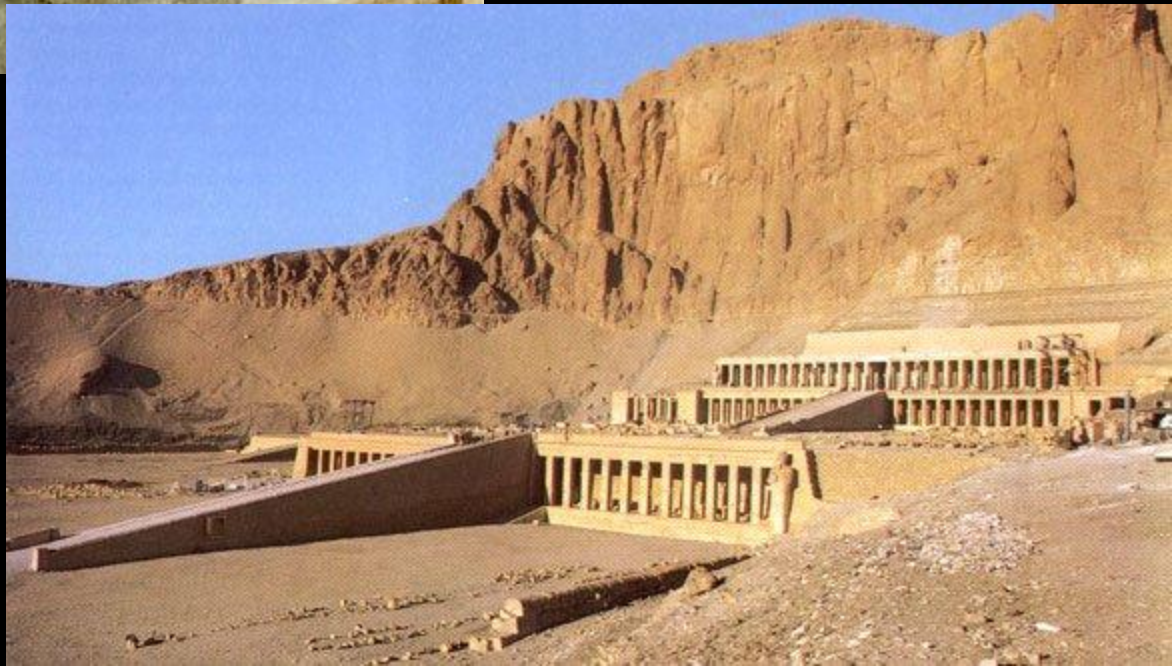
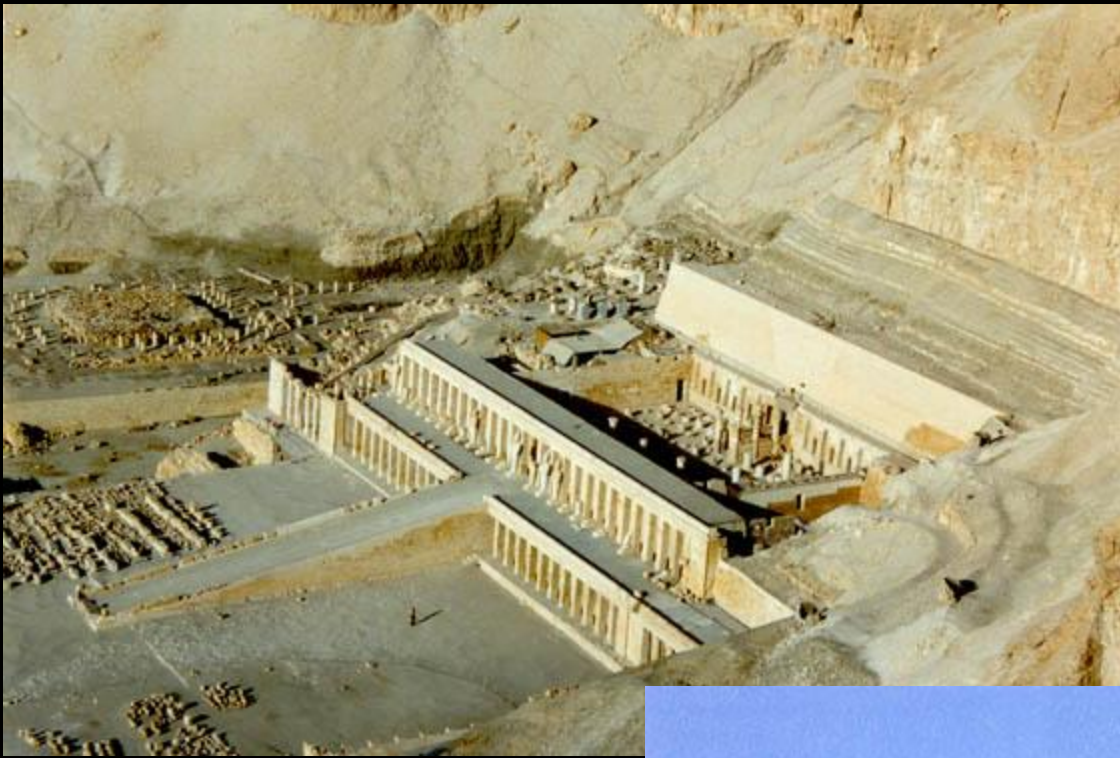
Senenmut & daughter
Nefrura 1470 bce



Mortuary Temple of **Queen Hatshepsut** c. 1470 bce
Senmut, architect











Hatshepsut as a sphinx c. 1470-90 bce









Temple Complexes Karnak & Luxor c. 1290 bce



LUXOR

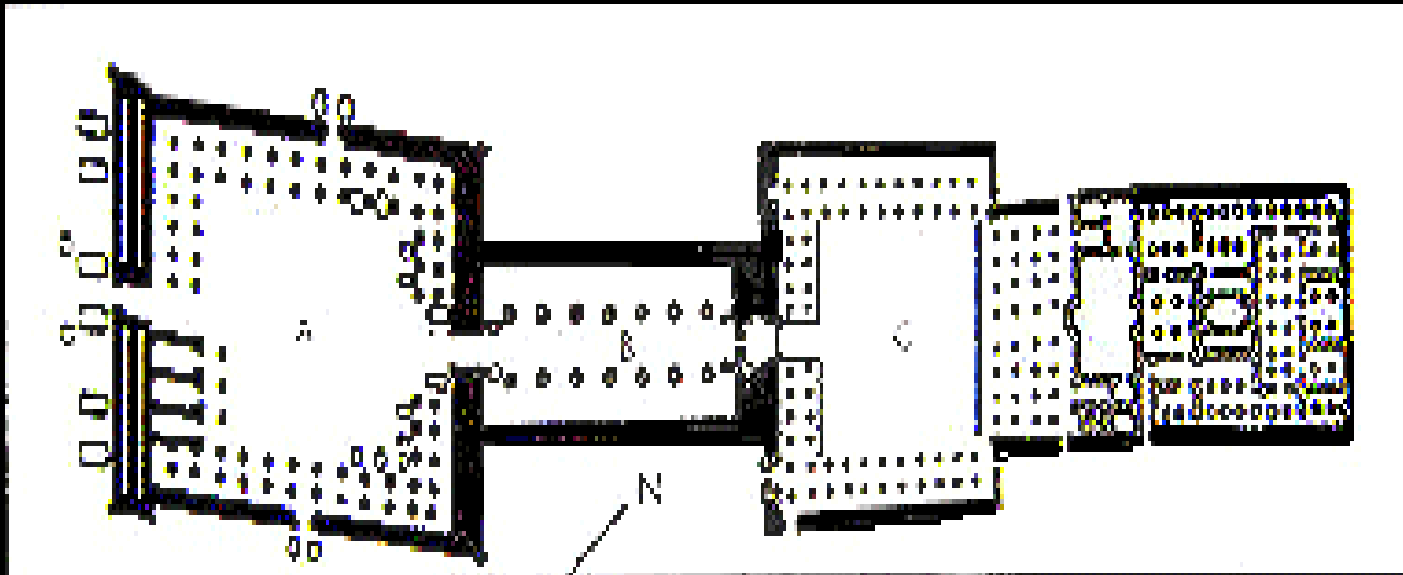
Temple of Amun-Mut-Khonsu

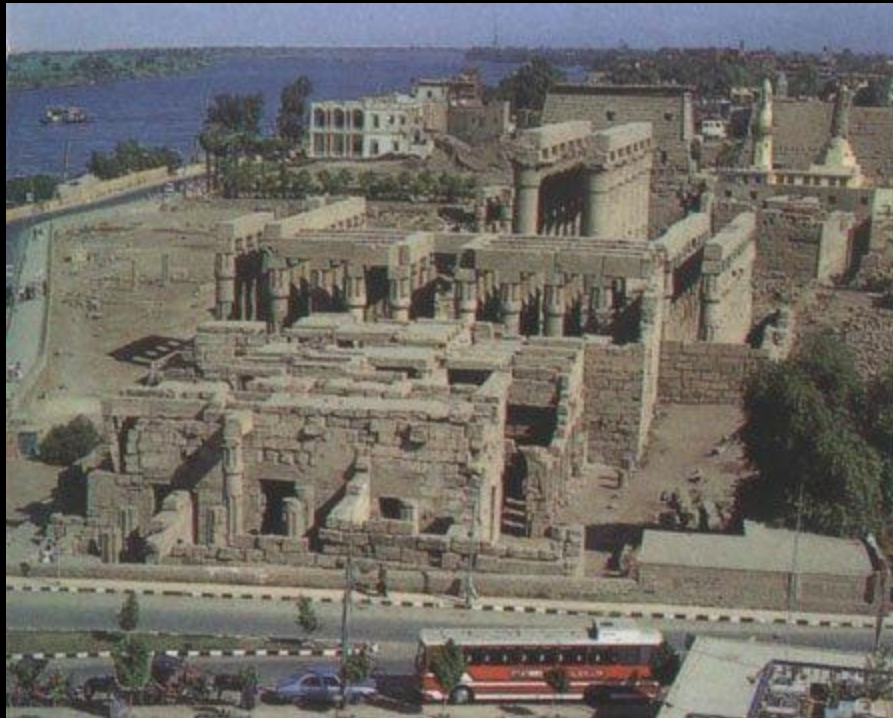
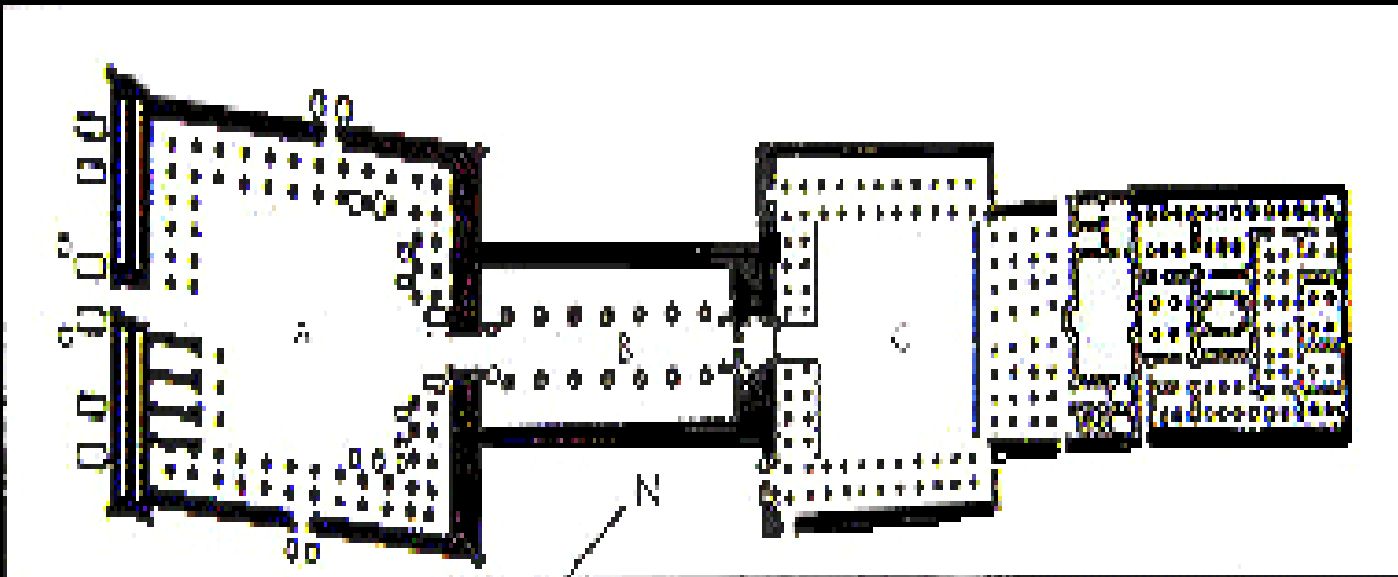
Peristyle courtyard

Pylon gate

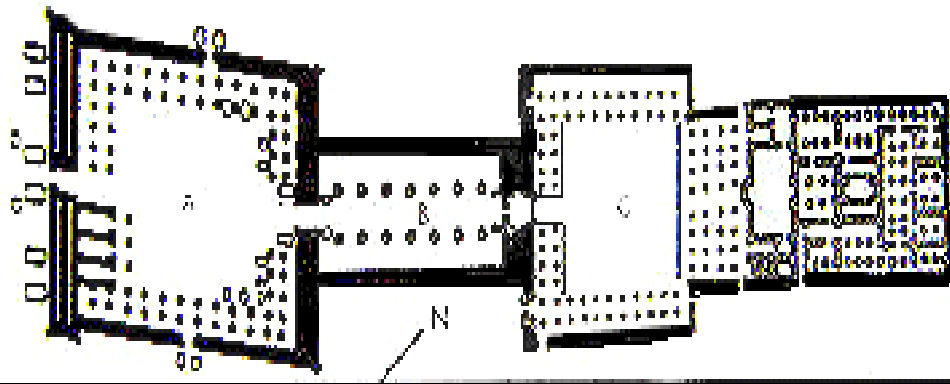
Hypostyle hall

Amenhotep & Ramses II, 18th & 19th dynasties





Pylon
Peristyle Courtyard
Colonnade
Hypostyle Hall

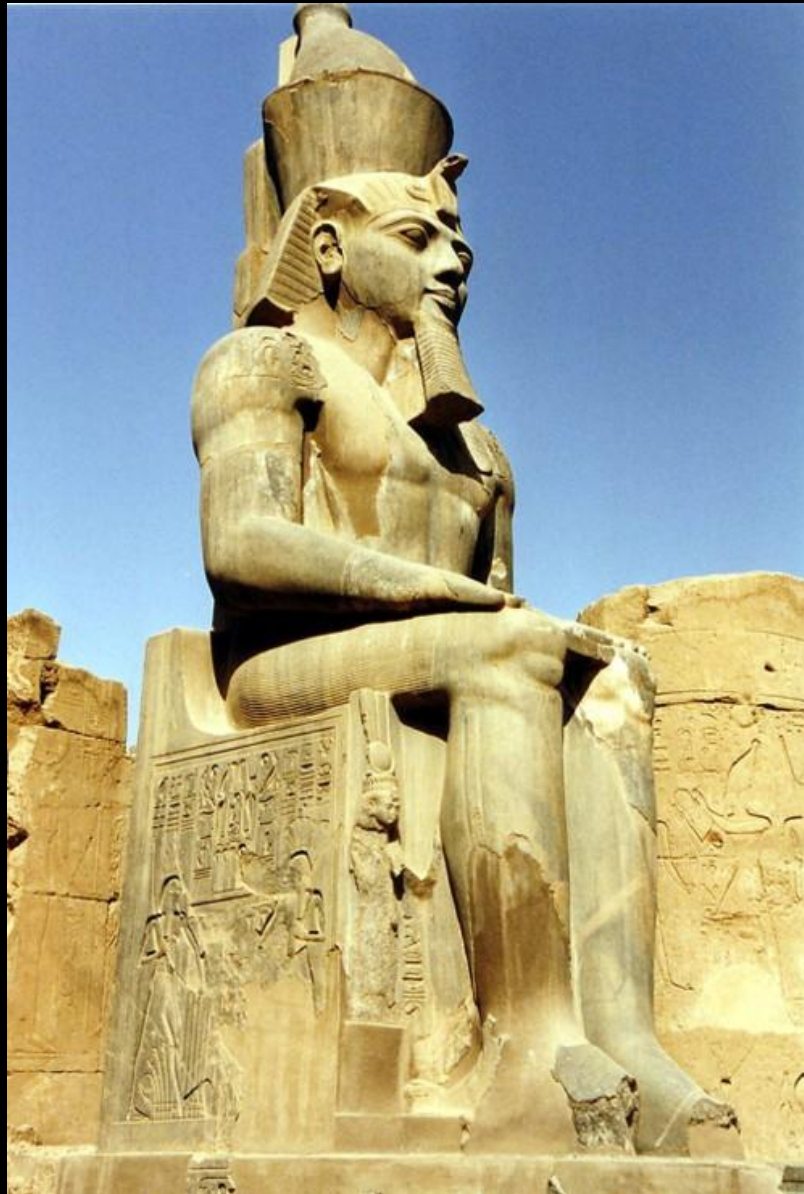


Luxor
c. 1390 bce (Amenhotep III)
1213 bce (Ramesses II)

Pylon Gate
obelisk

Temple of
Amen-Mut-Khonsu





LUXOR

Temple of
Amun-Mut-Khonsu

RAMSES II

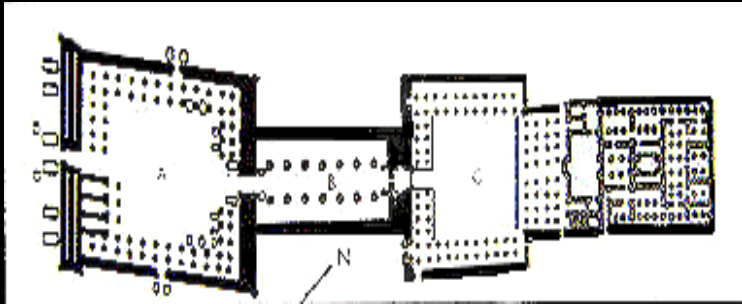
Pylon gate c. 1279-1213 bce





Luxor
Pylon Gate
Obelisk

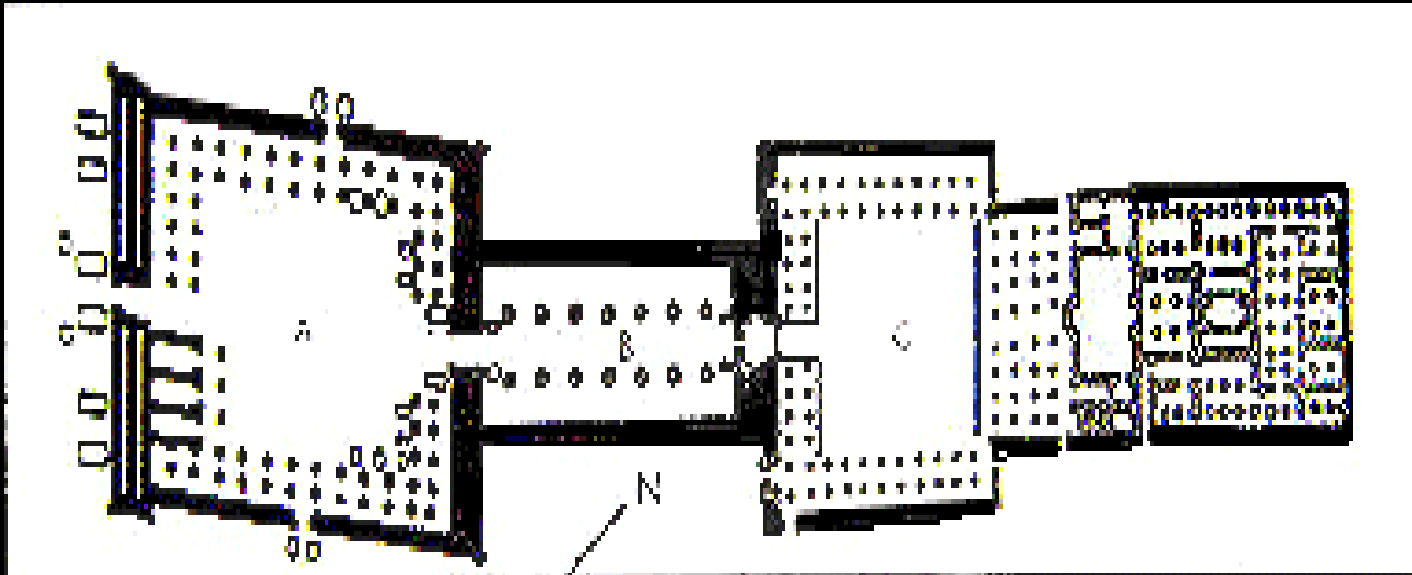




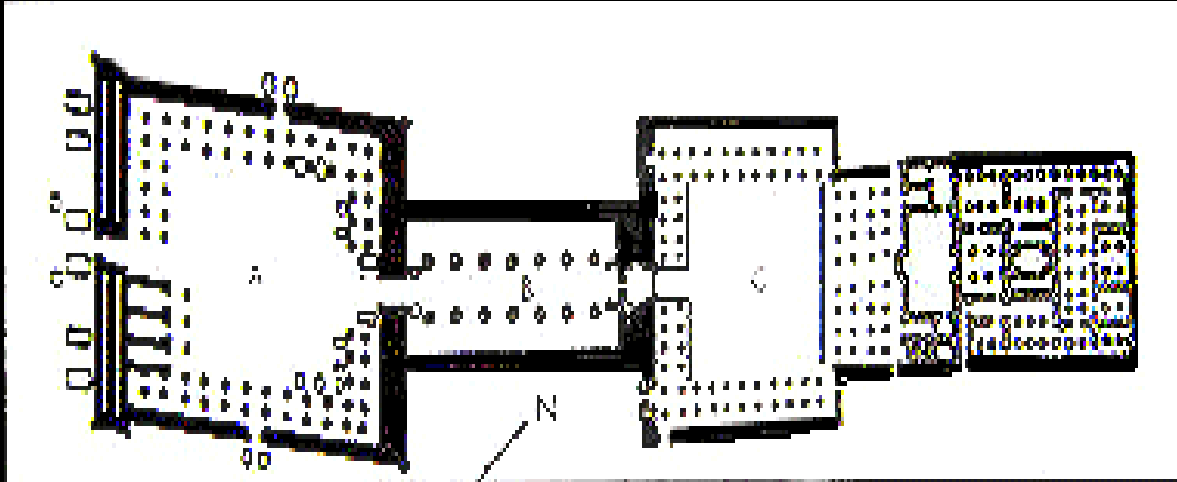
Lotus bud capitals



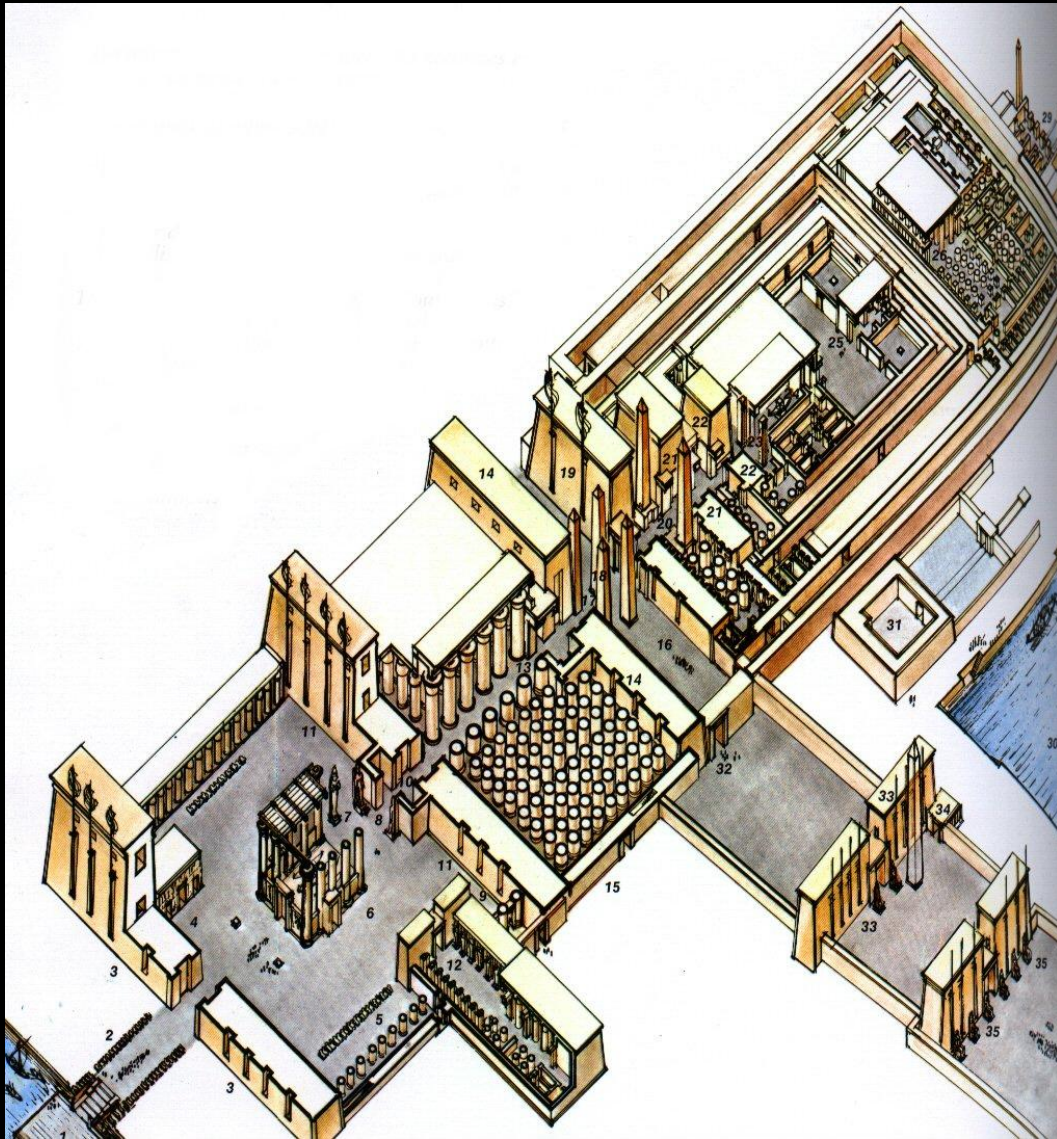
LUXOR



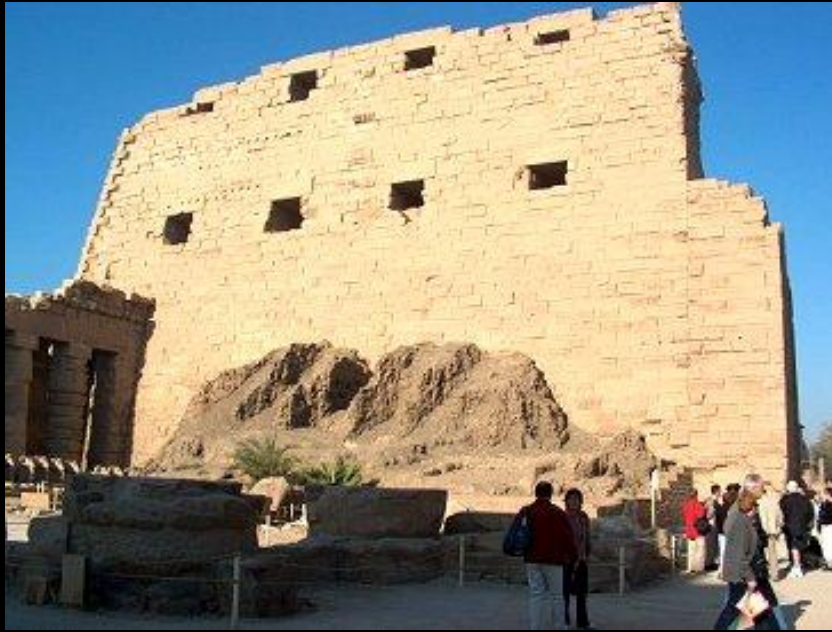
Luxor, Peristyle courtyards



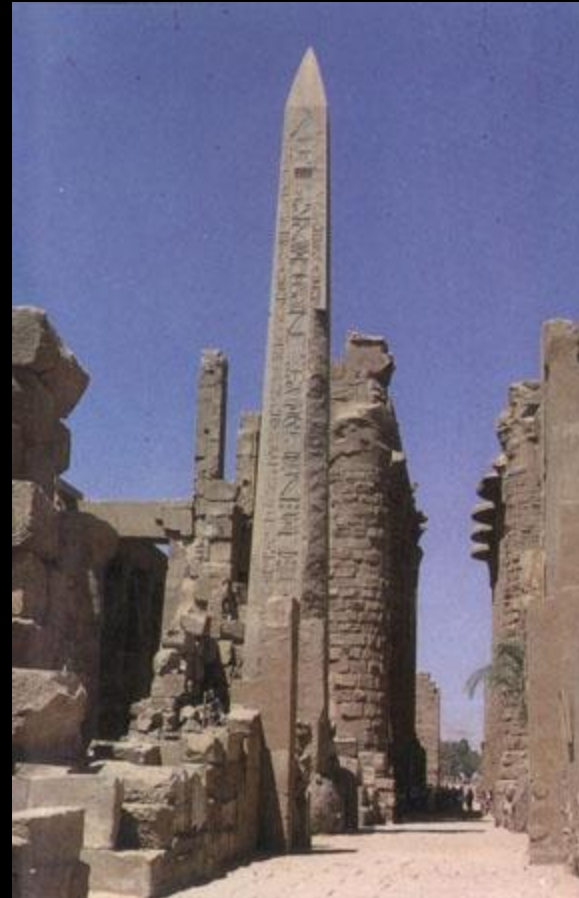
Plan, portion of **Karnak** Sacred Temple District



Pylon, Karnak



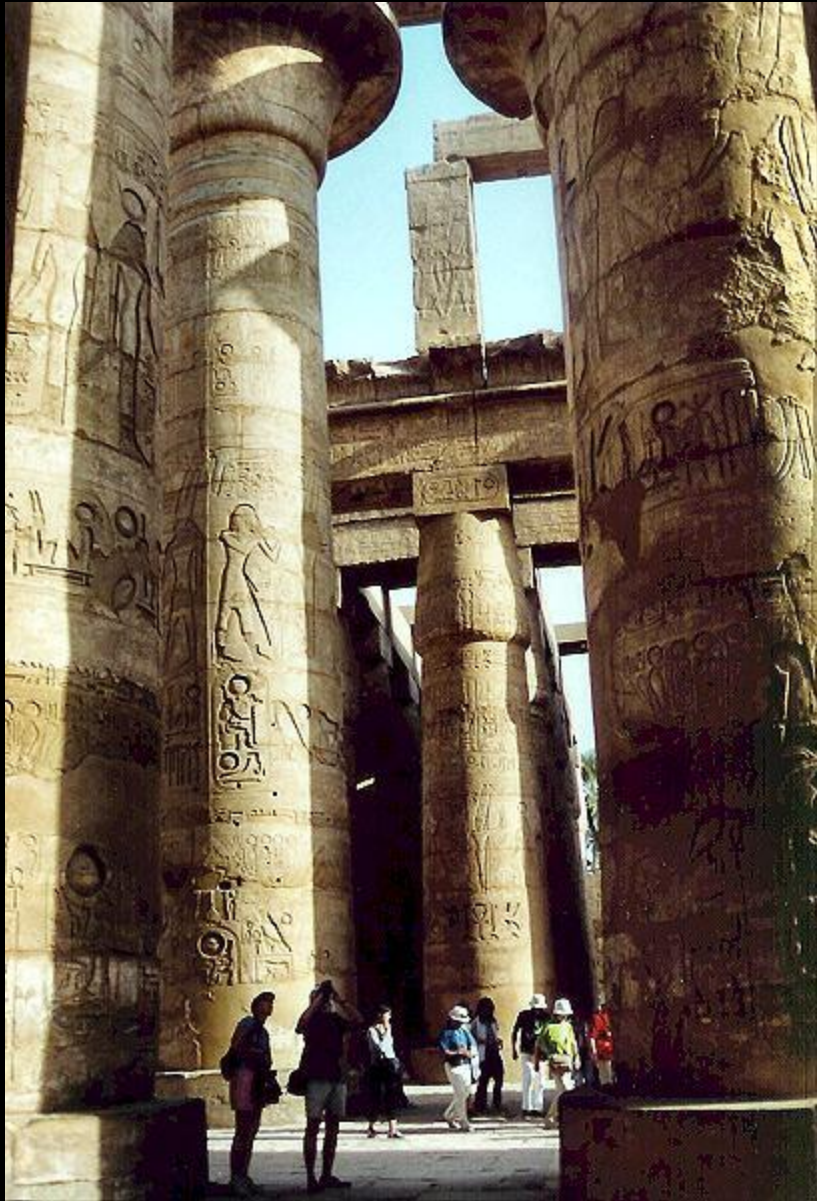
Obelisk, Karnak



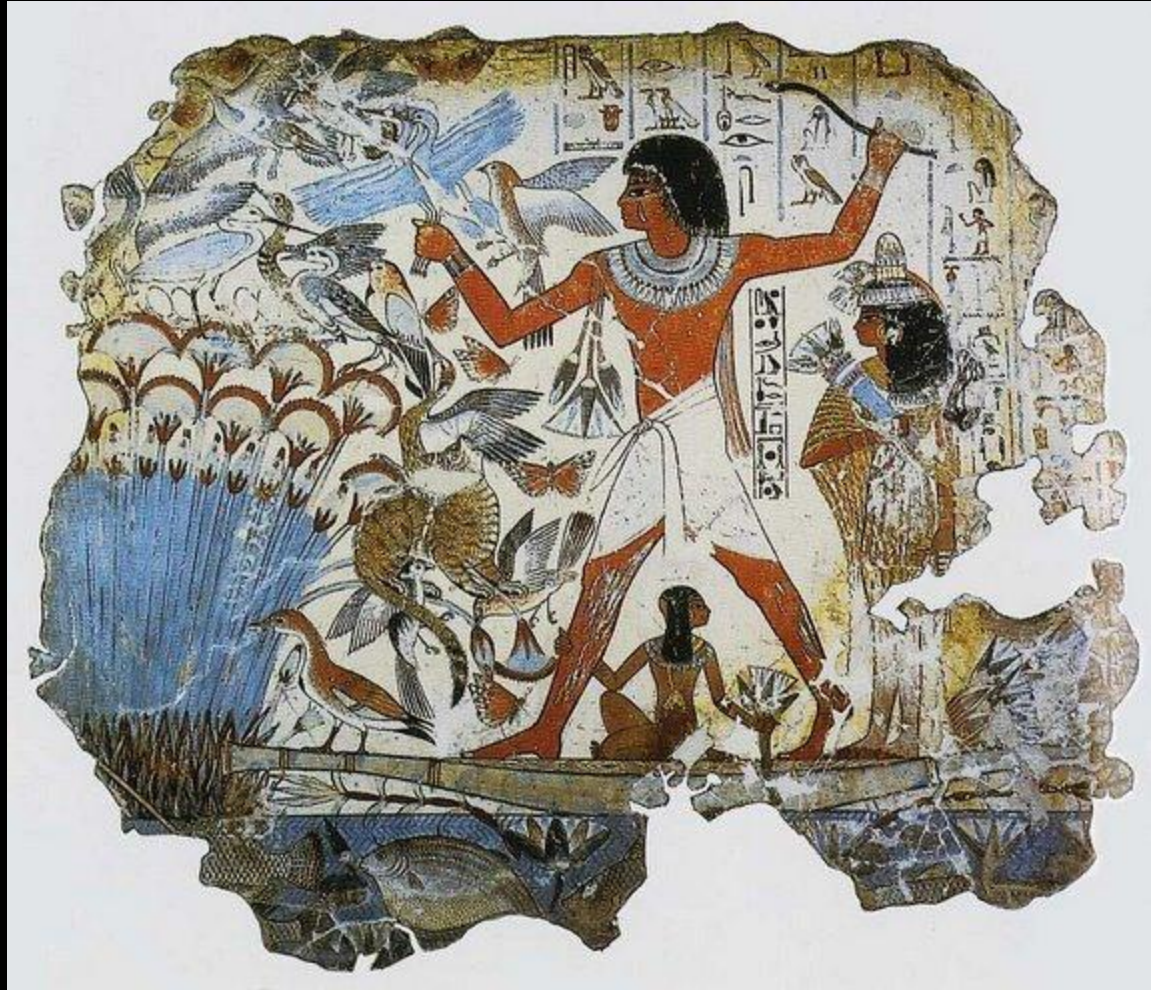
Karnak



Hypostyle Hall, Karnak



New Kingdom Tomb Paintings
Nebamun hunting birds, Thebes c. 1390 bce









Amarna Period c. 1349-1336 bce

Amenhotep IV = Akenhaten

& Nefertiti

18th dynasty c. 1330's



Parents Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye



Queen Tiye supported son's monotheism?

Nefertiti Tiye's niece?
(Akhenaten Tiye's son)

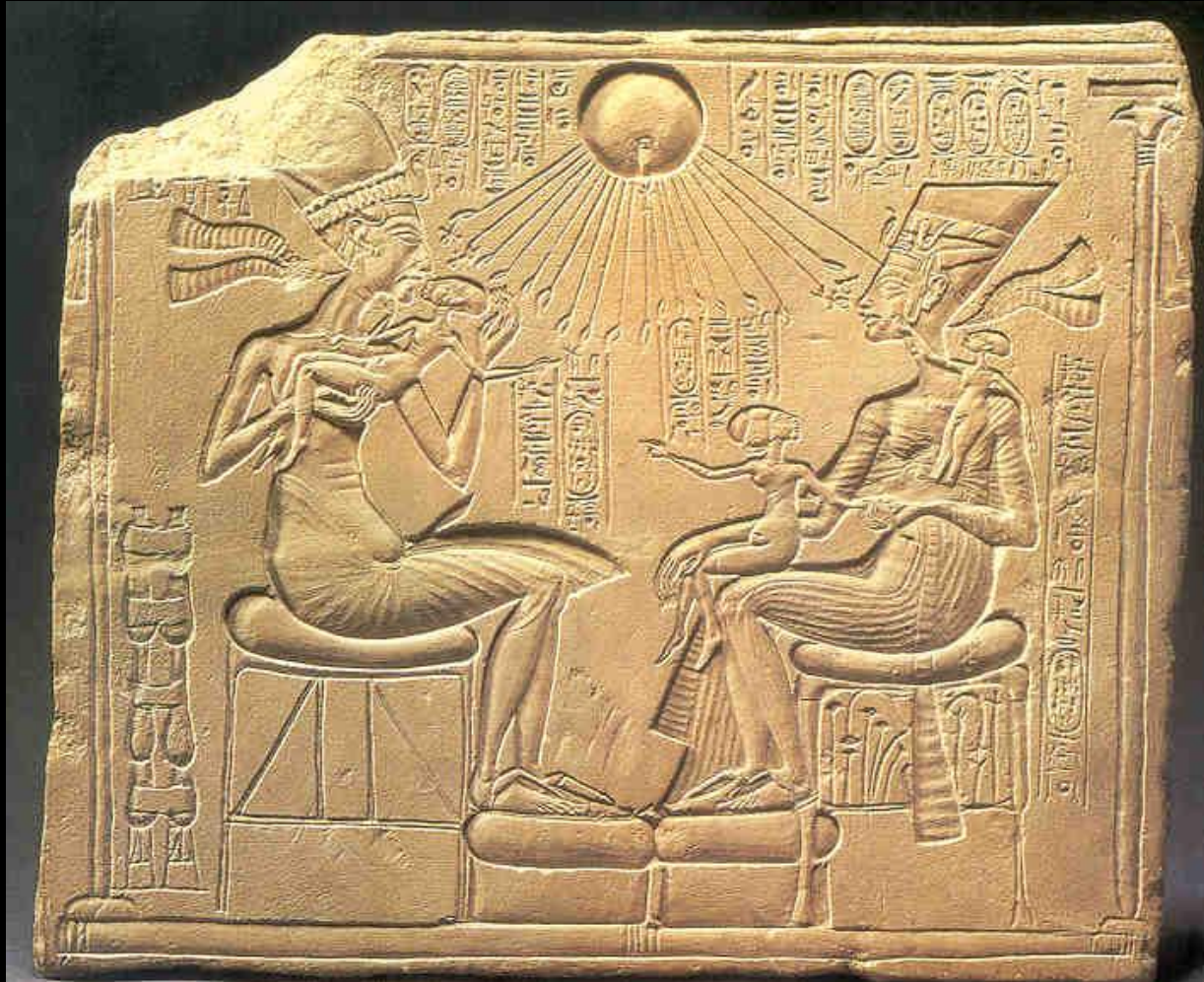


Akhenaten's long face & Feminine body



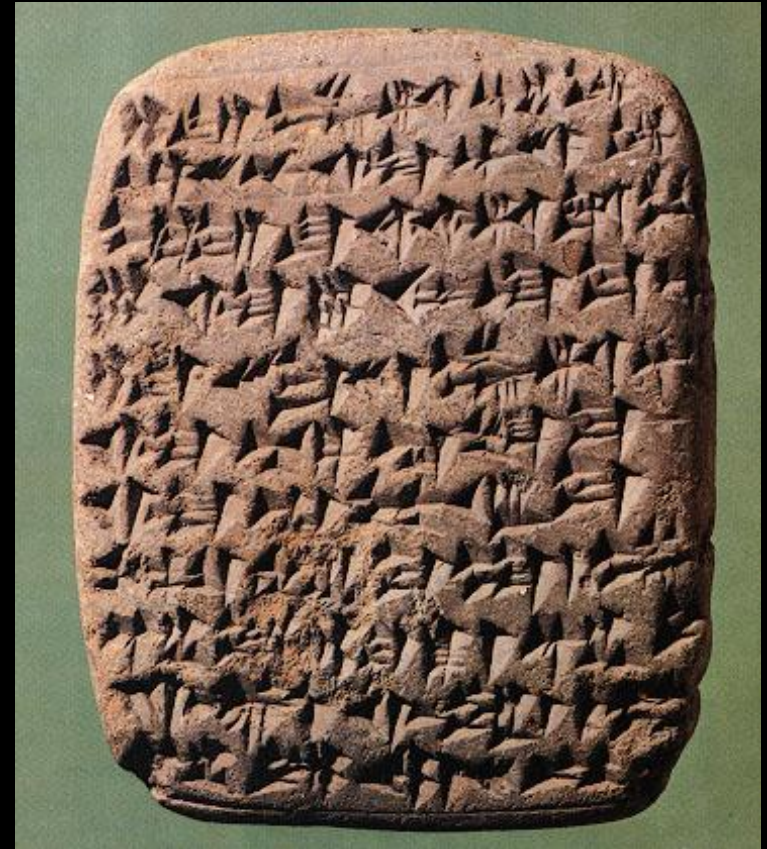
Amenhotep IV = Akenh

Aten - the sun god



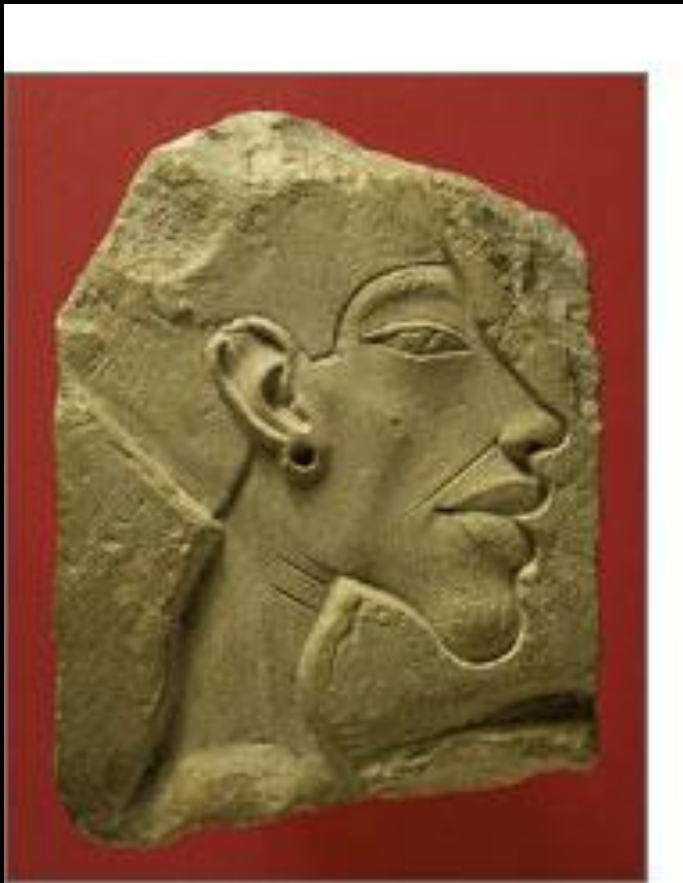
Come yourself, or send your son, and you will see the king
at whose sight all lands live."

--Akhenaten to Aziru, c1337 BC (Amarna tablet 162)



Written in?

Diplomatic letters (on clay) between
King of Egypt (Amenhotep III & IV – Akenaten) & rulers of the Near East



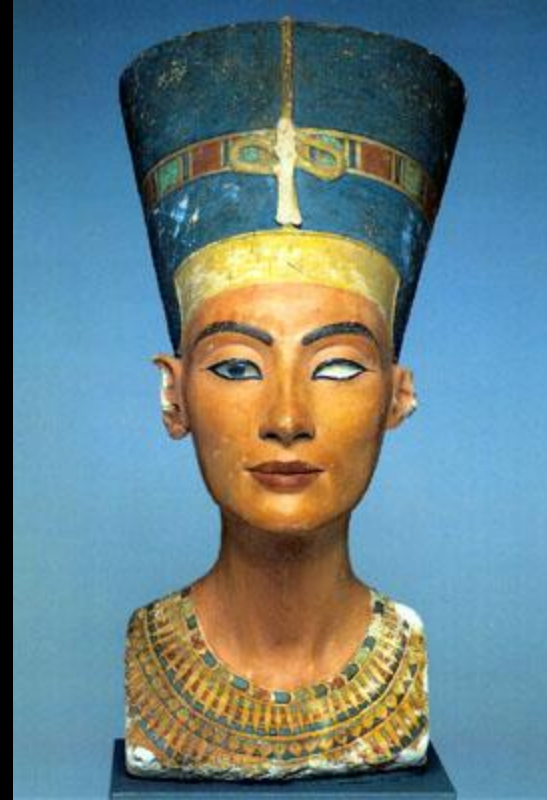
Sculptor Thutmose?



Akhenaten (left) and Nefertiti





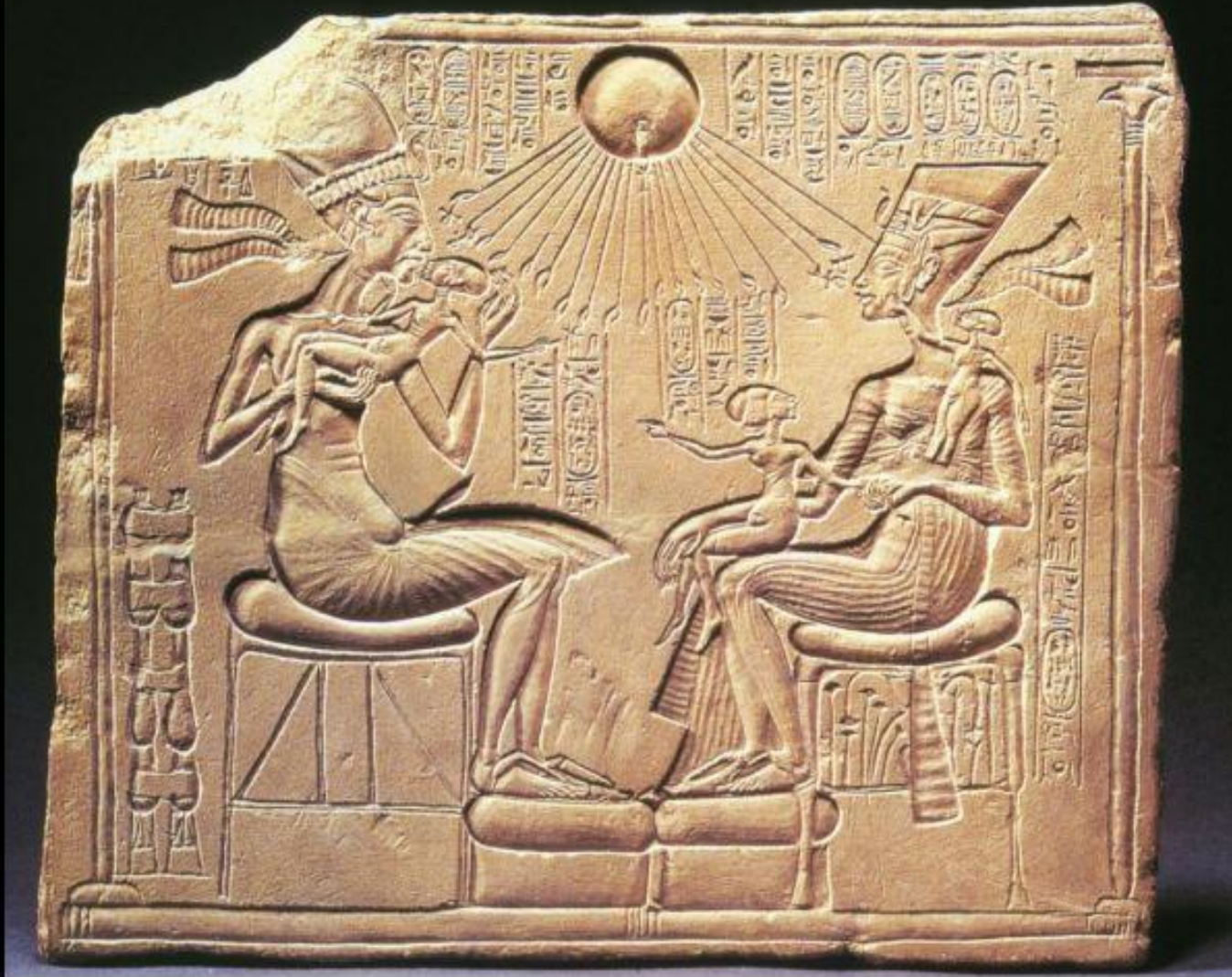


"And the heiress, great in the palace, fair of face,
adorned with the double plumes, mistress of happiness,
endowed with favours, at hearing whose voice the king rejoices,
the chief wife of the king, his beloved, the lady of the two lands, **Nefertiti**,
may she live for ever and always."

Inscription on a stela of Queen Nefertiti's husband Pharaoh Akhenaten

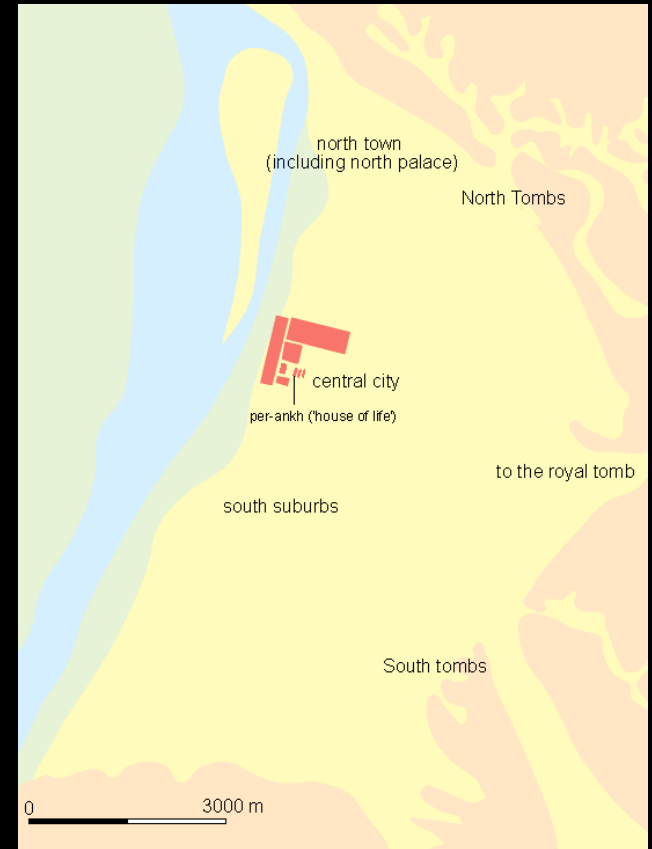
Sculptor Thutmose?

Akenhaten, Nefertiti & Daughters & ATEN c. 1330's

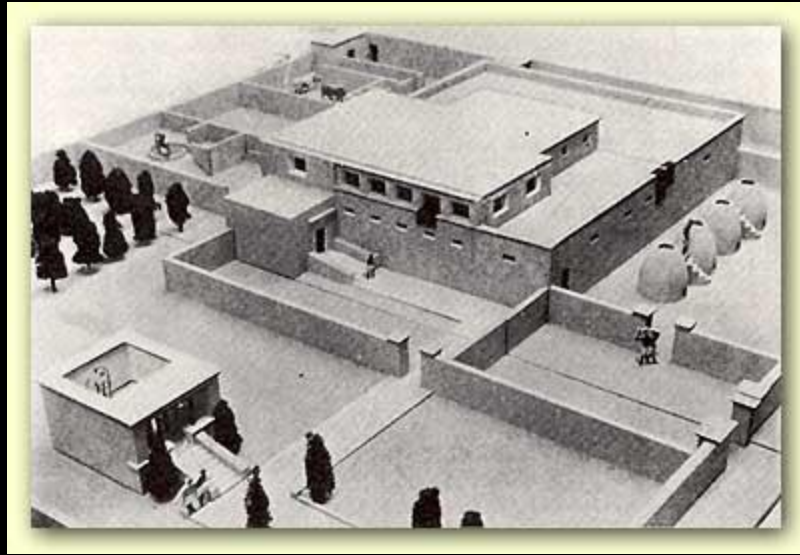


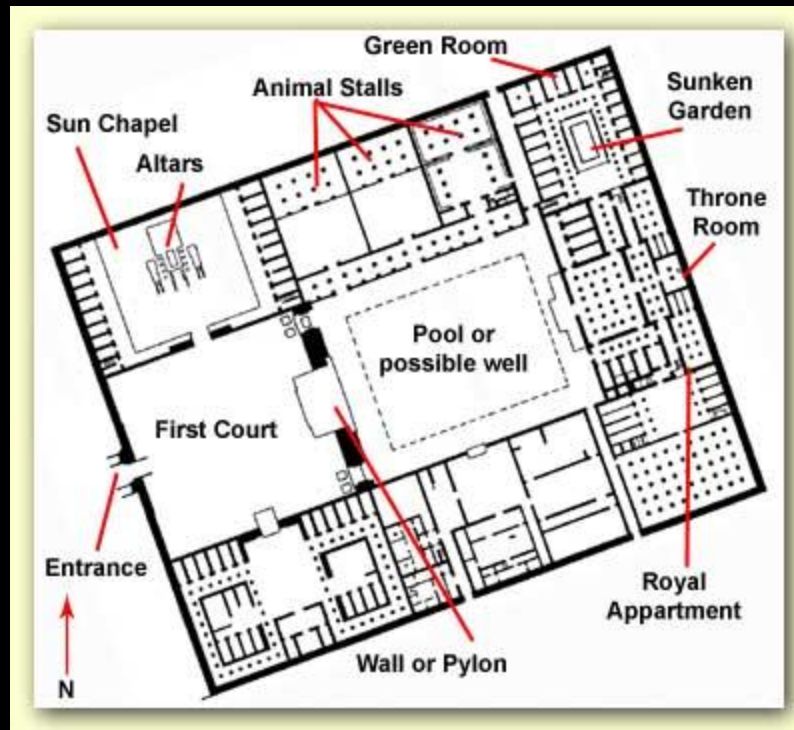
Sculptor Thutmose?

Amarna Palace Archeological Site



Amarna





Sun Temple at Amarna to *Aten*



Daughters
of Akenhaten & Nefertiti



Kiyya Tutankhamun's mother?
Akhenaten Tutankhamun's father.



2008 DNA tests prove
Akhenaten's parents
were brother and sister



Tutankhamen & Ankhesenamun? C. 1320's
(daughter of Akhenaten & Nefertiti)





Tutankaten =
Tutankhamen

(1341 BC - 1323 BC)

18th dynasty

I widened the breach and by means of the candle looked in

It was sometime before one could see, the hot air escaping caused the candle to flicker, but as soon as one's eyes became accustomed to the glimmer of light, the interior of the chamber gradually loomed before one, with its strange and wonderful medley of extraordinary and beautiful objects heaped upon one another.

There was naturally short suspense for those present who could not see, when Lord Carnarvon said to me 'Can you see anything?'

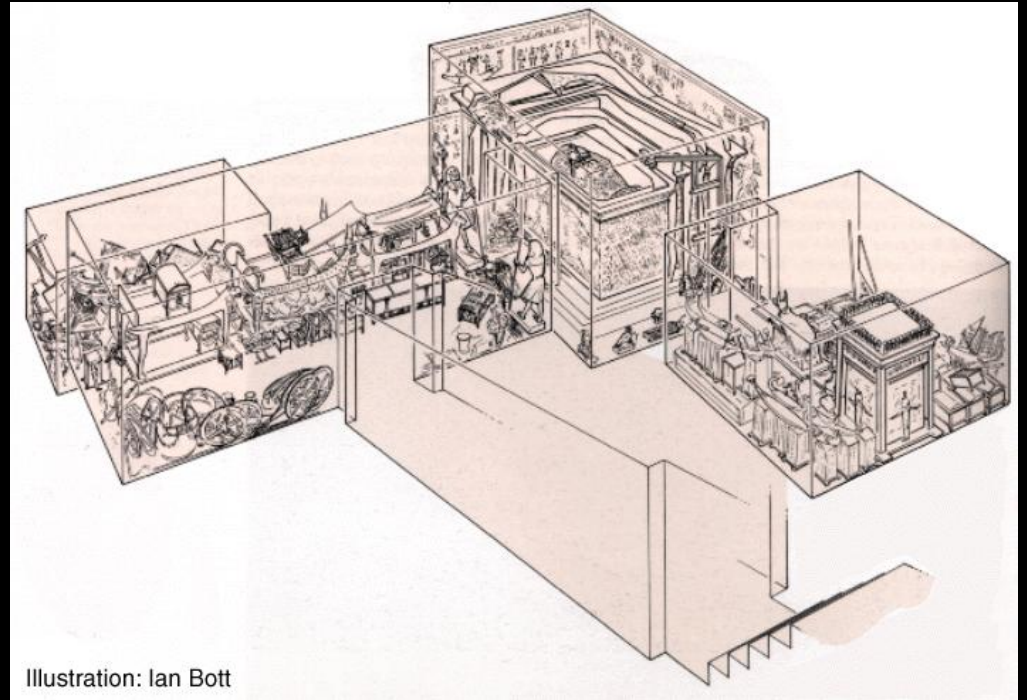
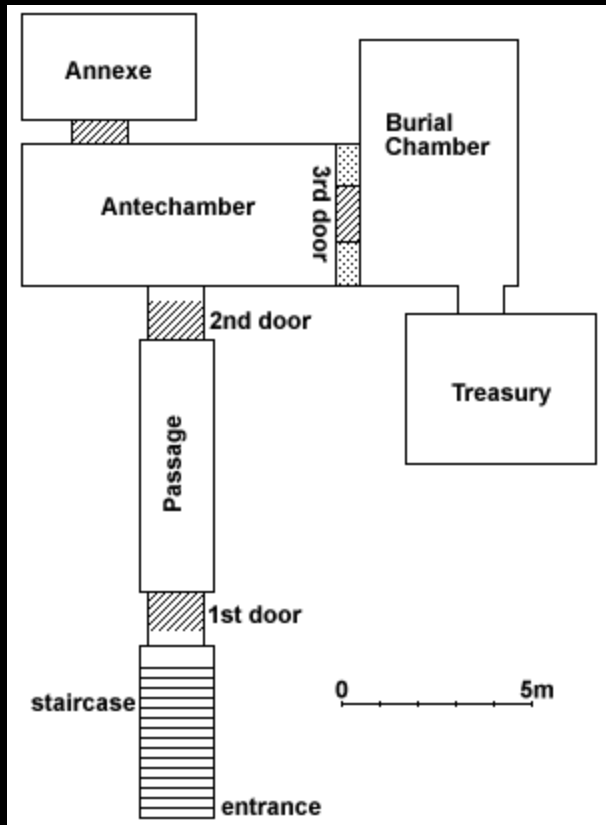
I replied to him 'Yes, it is wonderful'."

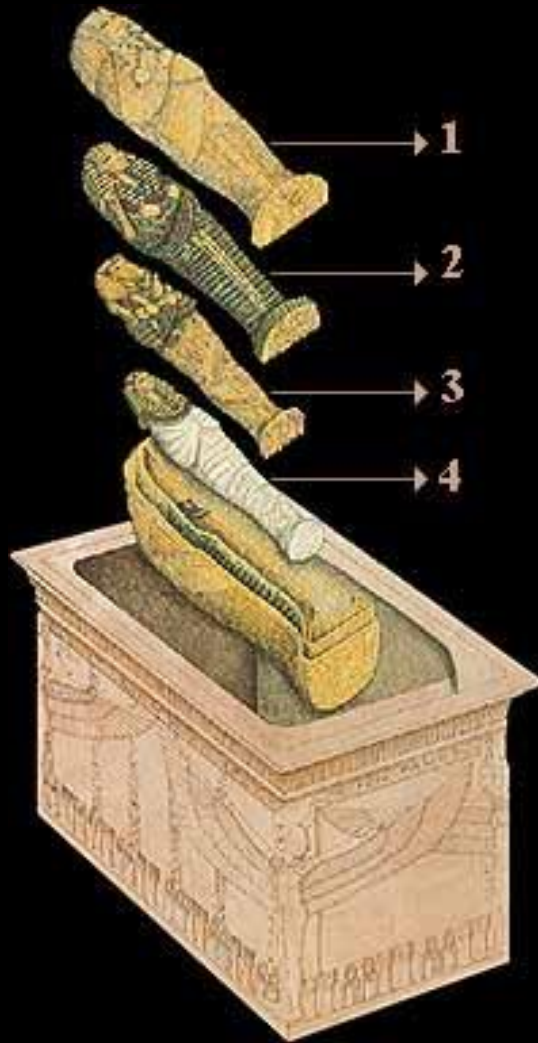
Howard Carter opening **King Tutankhamen's Tomb** (26 November 1925)

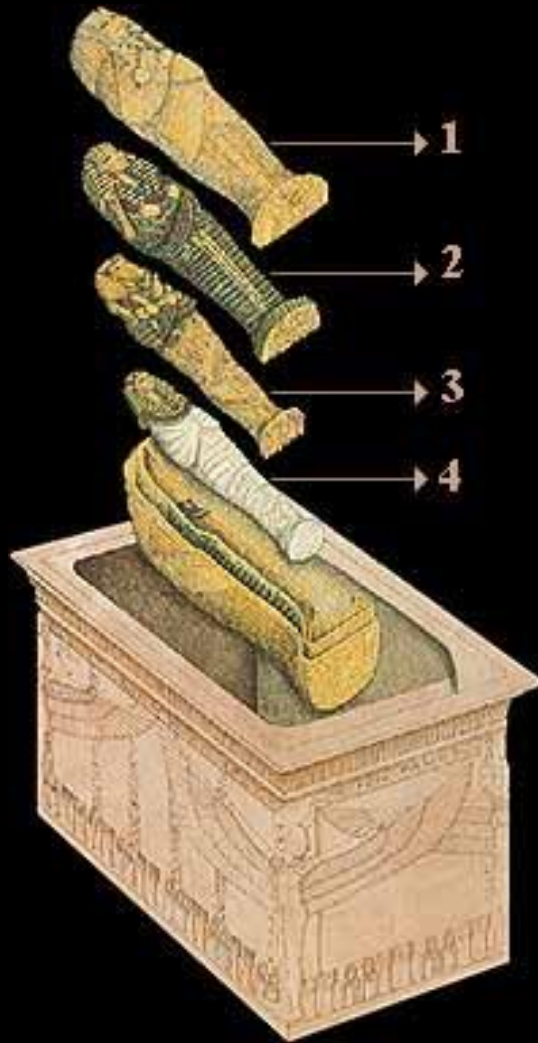
Discovery of
Tutankhamen's Tomb
1925
Howard Carter

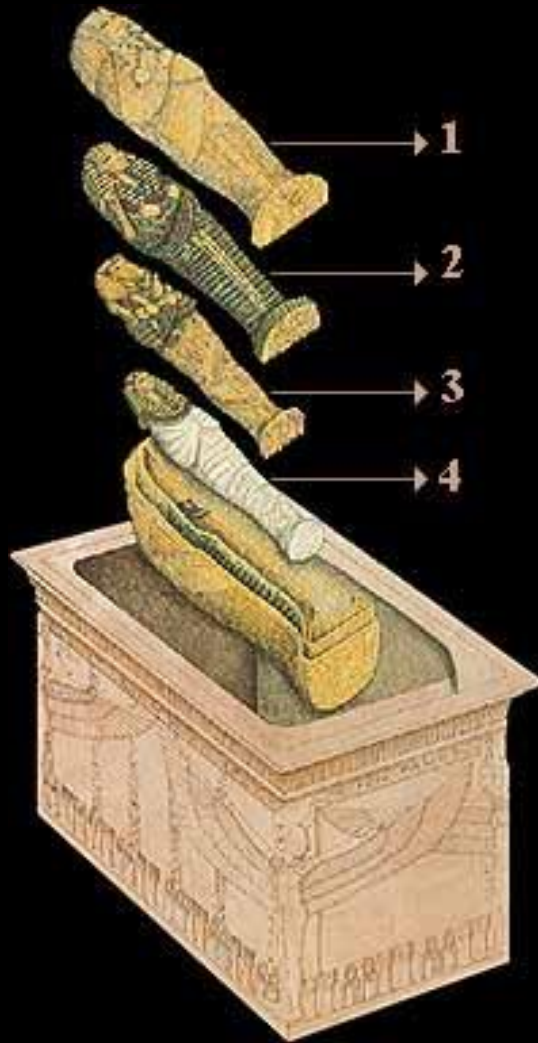










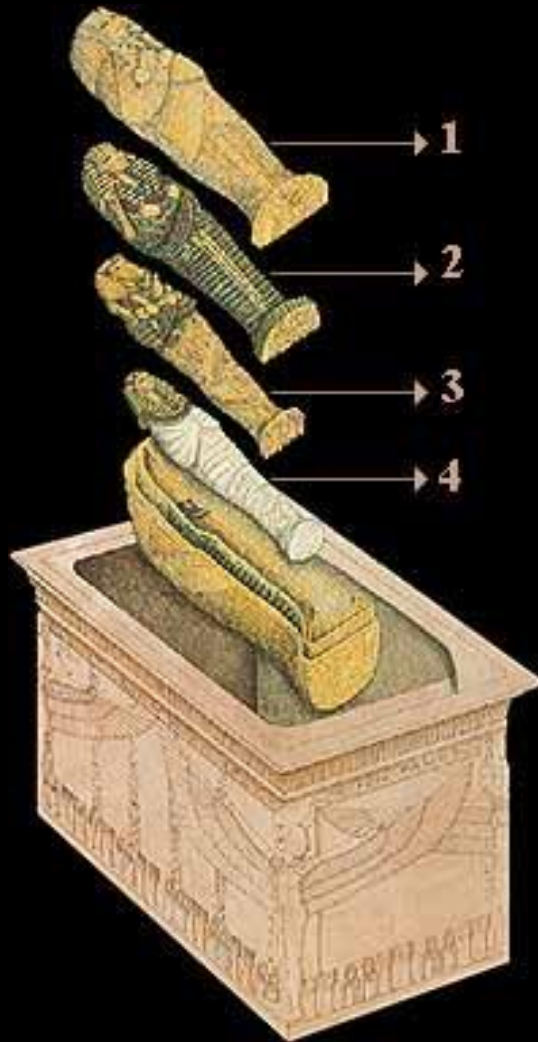


(1341 BC - 1323 BC)





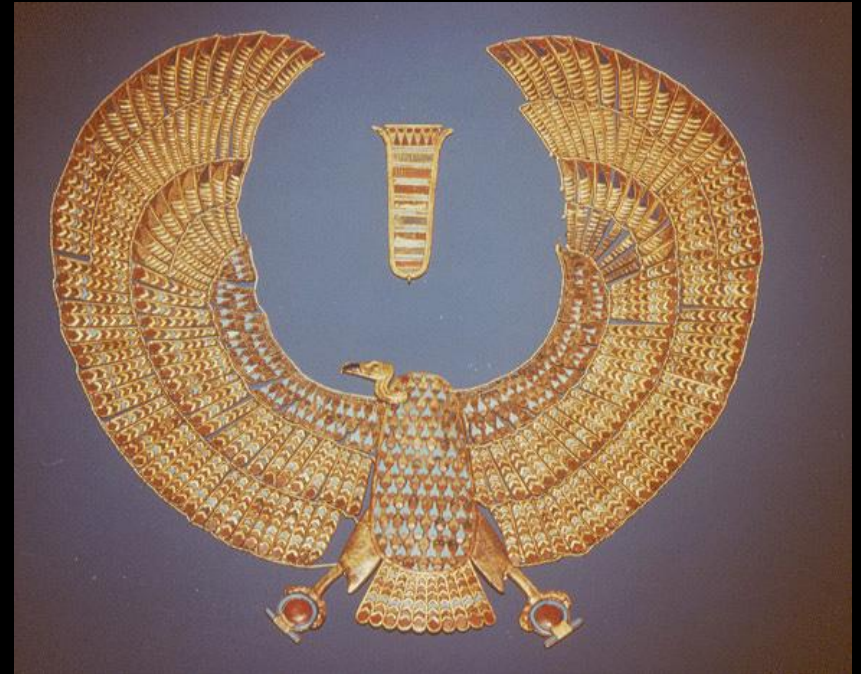
(1341 BC - 1323 BC)







(Amarna Period 1341 BC - 1323 BC)









Book of the Dead, Scroll,
16" high, painted papyrus, 1285
Osiris
Isis & sister Nephthys



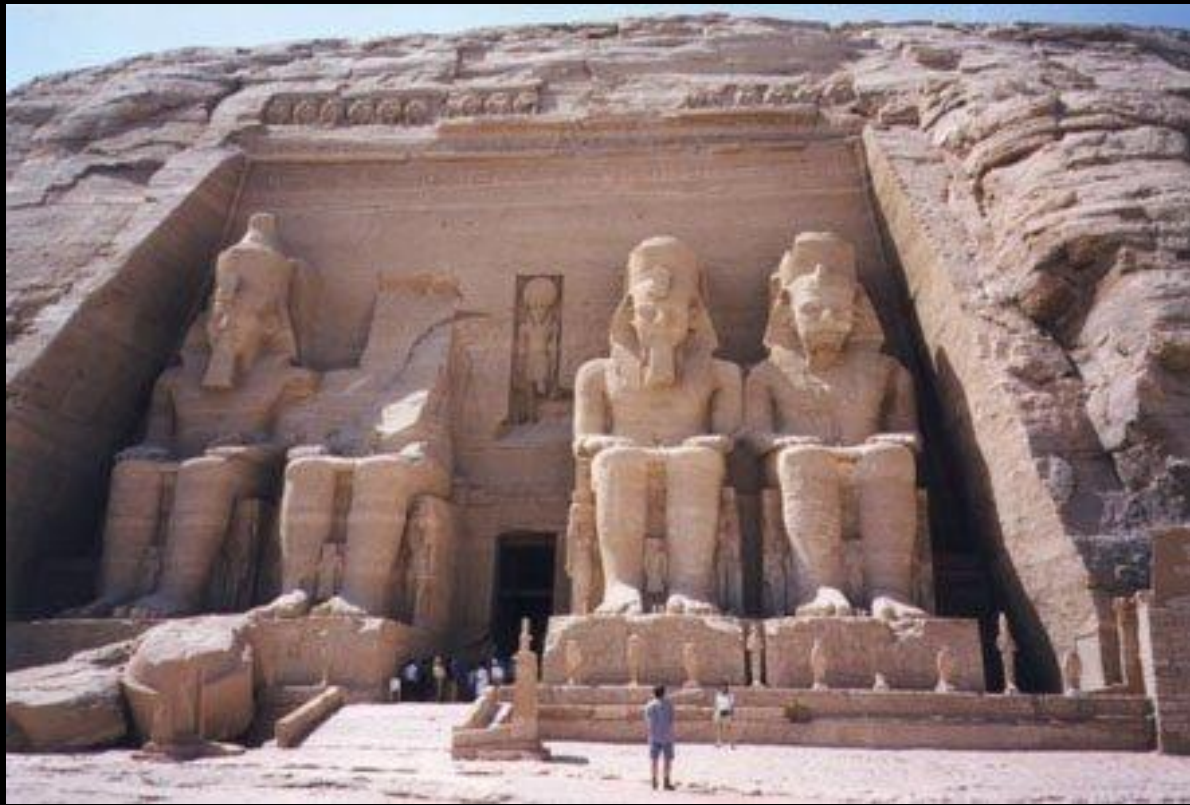
Ramses II, Warrior, Builder, 1279 bce
18th dynasty



Abu Simbel, 1279 bce





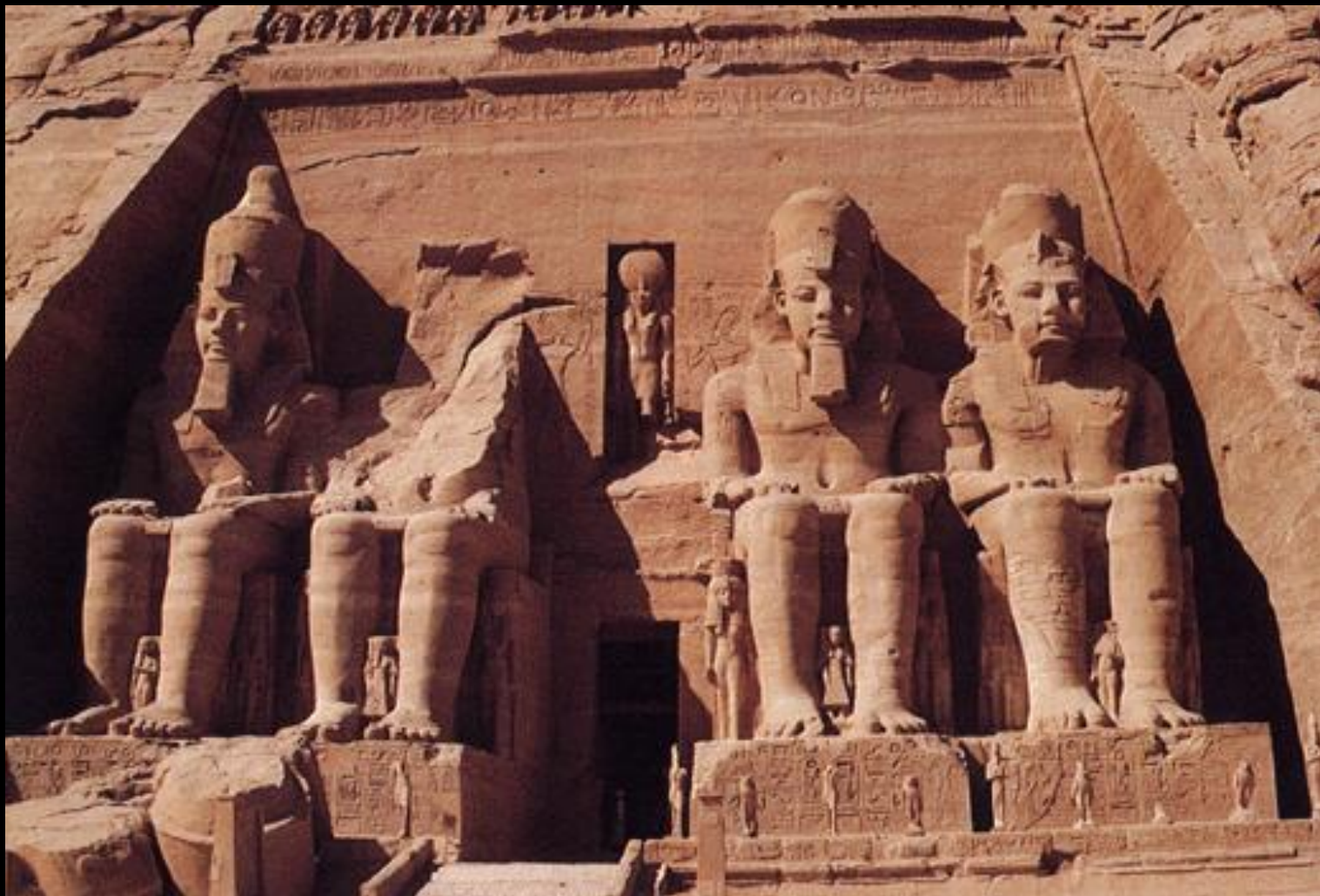


Nefertari ---

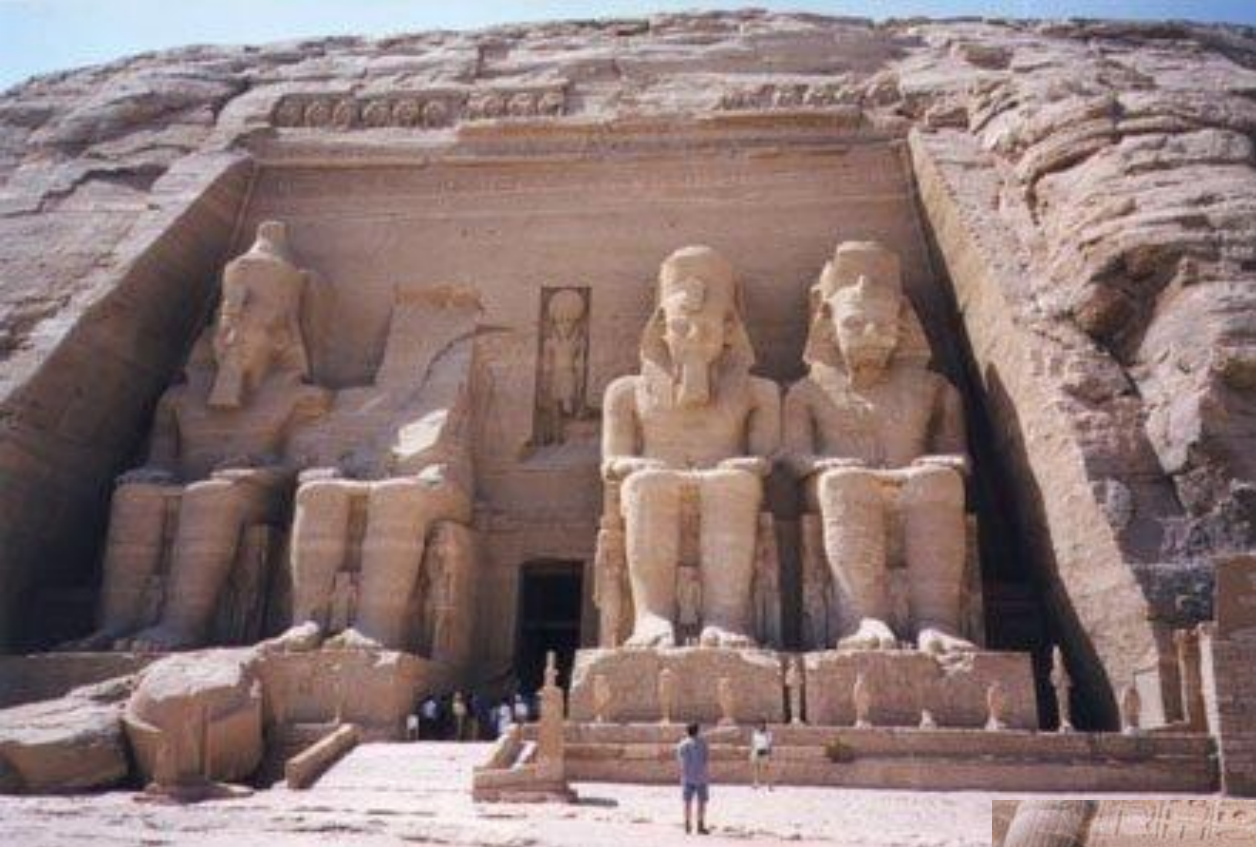


Ramses II vs Nefertari
Karnak



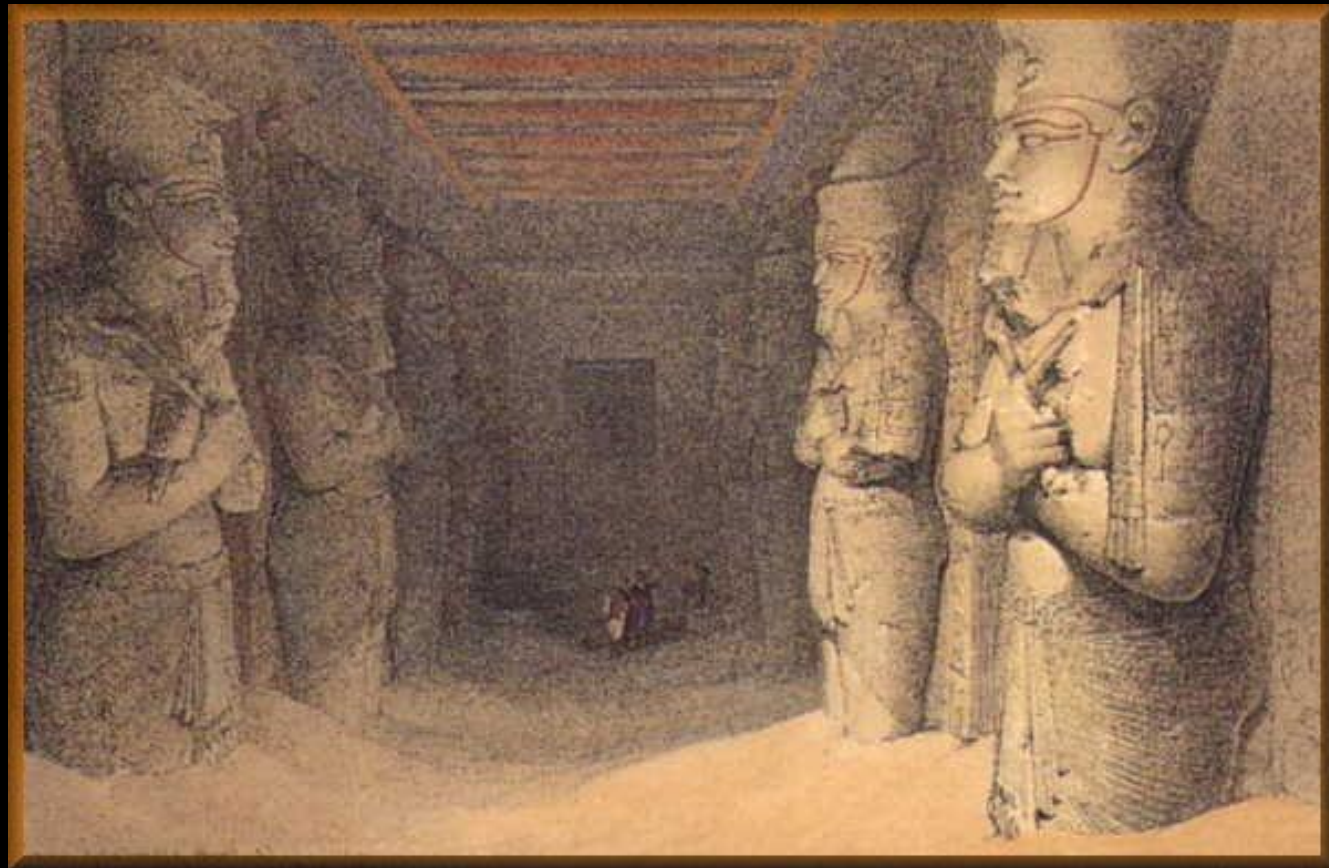


Abu Simbel 1279 bce
Rock cut TEMPLE



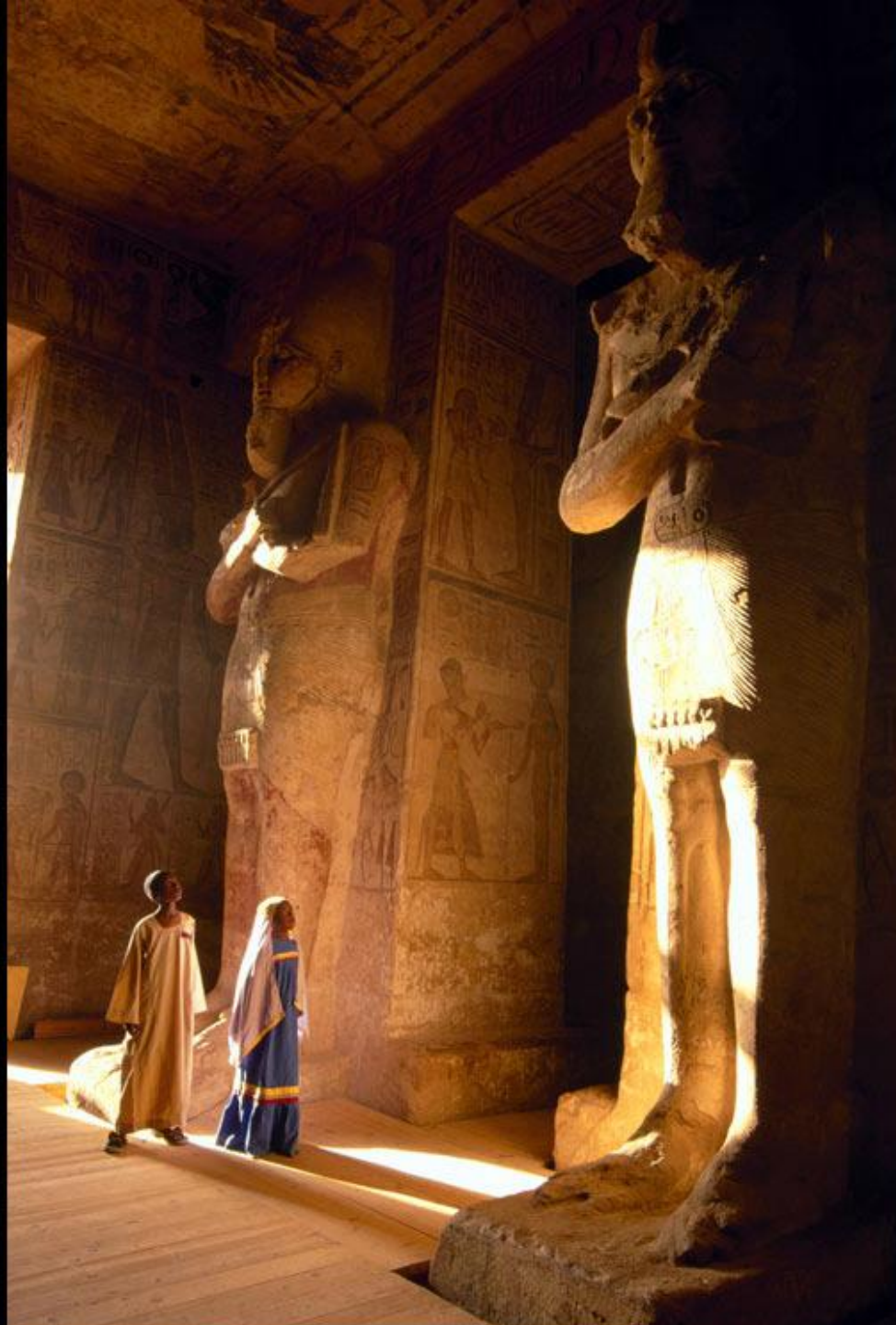
Concave relief





Abu Simbel 1279 bce

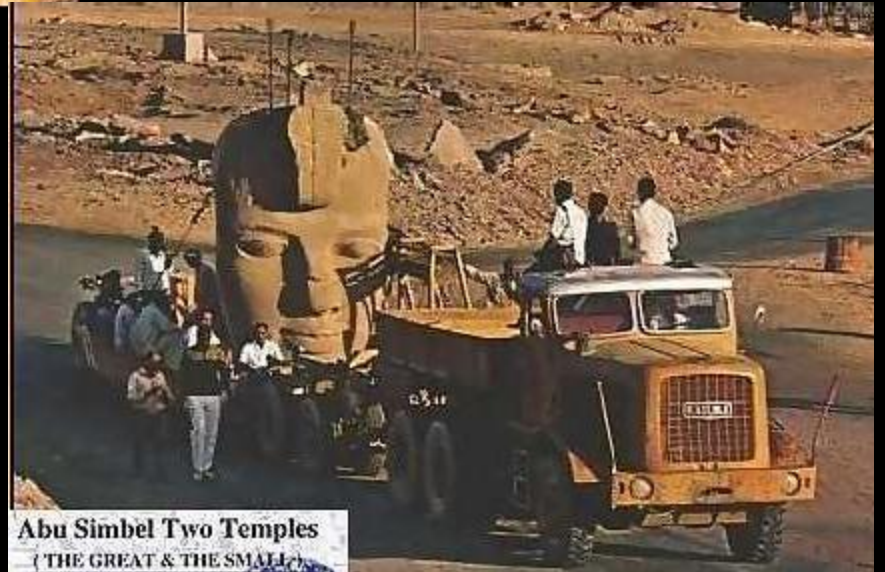
Abu Simbel
c. 1279







Abu Simbel 1279 bce
2nd rock cut temple



Abu Simbel Two Temples
(THE GREAT & THE SMALL)

Queen Nefertari's Tomb, c. 1279 bce





Getty Conservation project
1990's



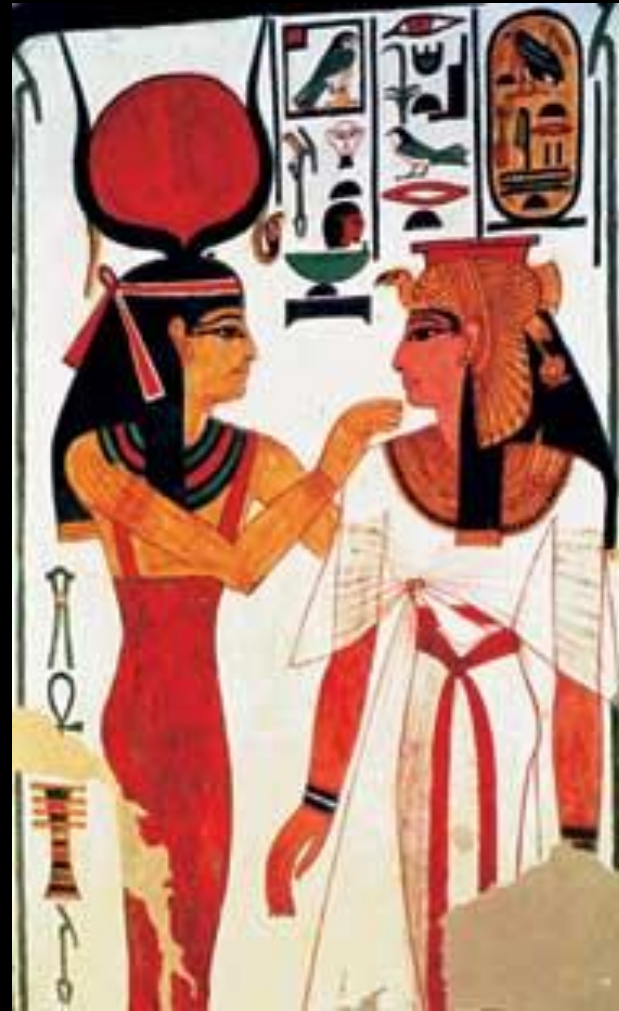
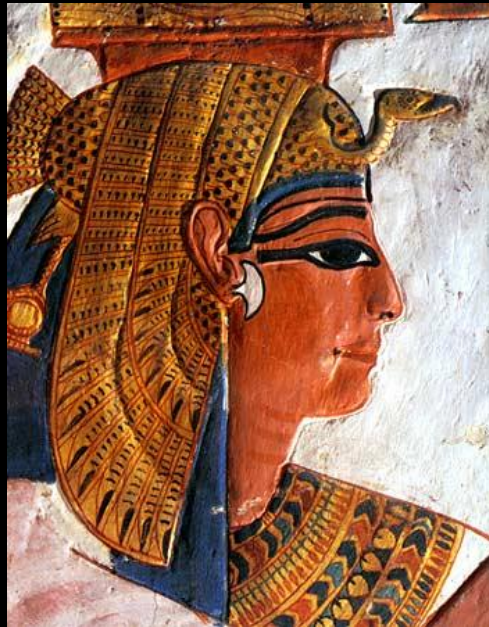
Nefertari before Isis



Osiris



Nefertari & Isis





KV 5 Sons of Rameses II



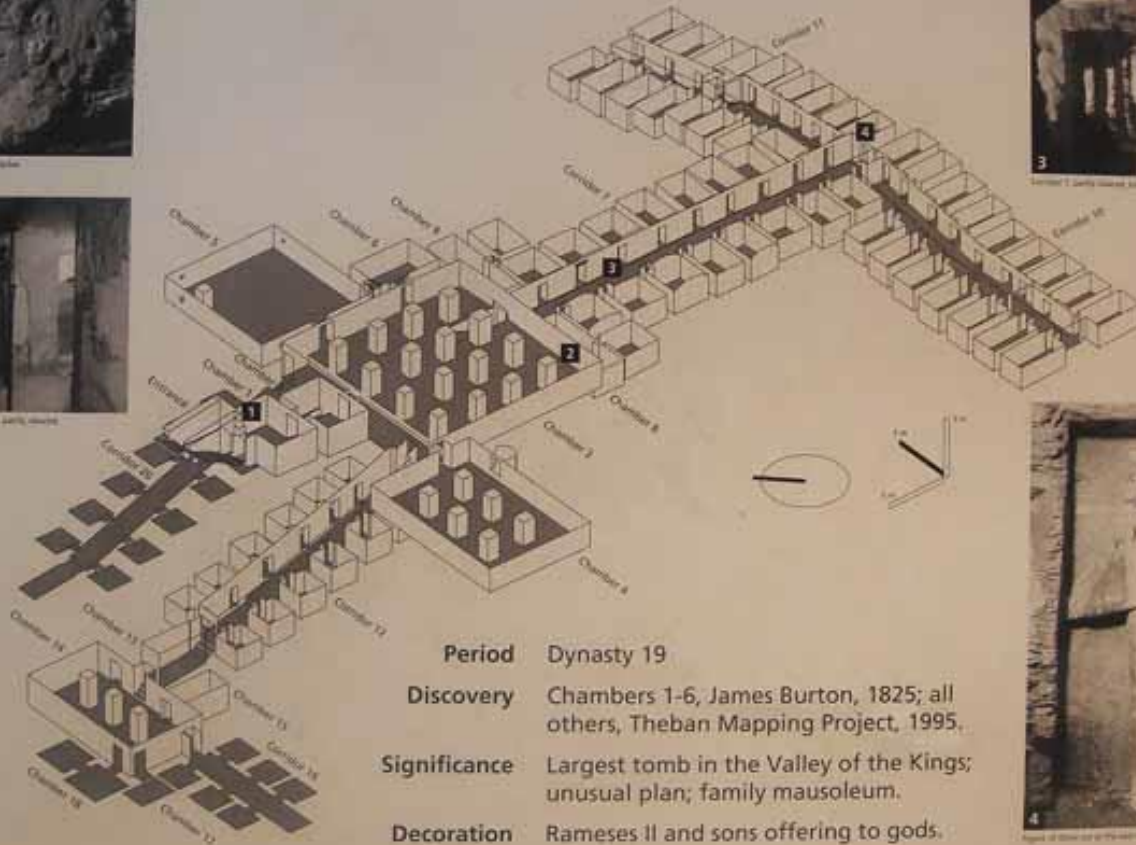
1 Head of Rameses II, carved in place



2 Column 200, with standing seat, viewed from above



3 Relief of family offering table



4 Relief of Rameses II and sons offering to gods

Period Dynasty 19

Discovery Chambers 1-6, James Burton, 1825; all others, Theban Mapping Project, 1995.

Significance Largest tomb in the Valley of the Kings; unusual plan; family mausoleum.

Decoration Rameses II and sons offering to gods.



Kent Weeks
Egyptologist

1995-present
Duke Univ.

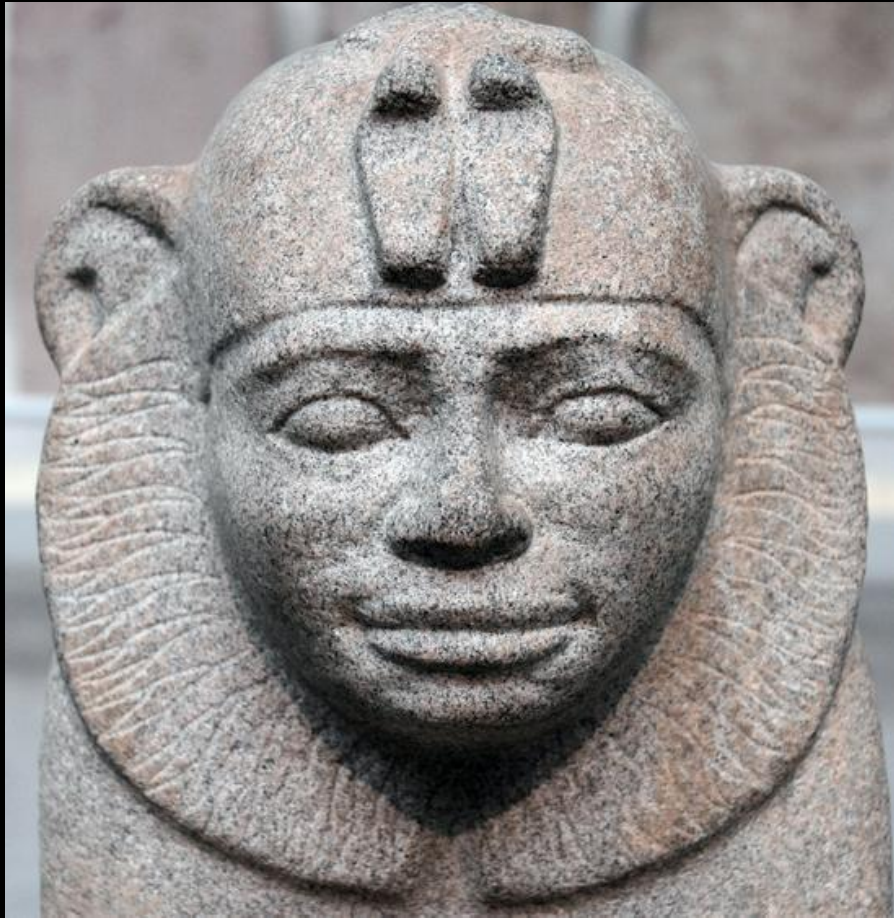
After the New Kingdom Egypt invaded by:

- Kushites (Nubia) modern Sudan 8-7th
- Assyrians 7th
- Persia (Darius & Xerxes) 5th
- Greece (Alexander) 4th
- Kushite (Nubia at Meroe) 3rd S. Egypt
- Rome (Julius Caesar) 1st BCE

Kushites at Thebes NK (aka Nubians to later
Romans) Kushites bringing tribute to Tutankamen, NK



Kushite Dynasty (Nubia) 8th-7th bce



Pharaoh **Taharqo**, Nubia 7th century bce

Pharaoh Taharqo venerating the falcon-god
Hemen 7th bce (Louvre)
Nubian Pharaoh tomb painting 7th bce right



www.mfa.org



King
Tanutamani
canopic jar



Kushite

Crystal jar with gold head of Hathor 7th c bce

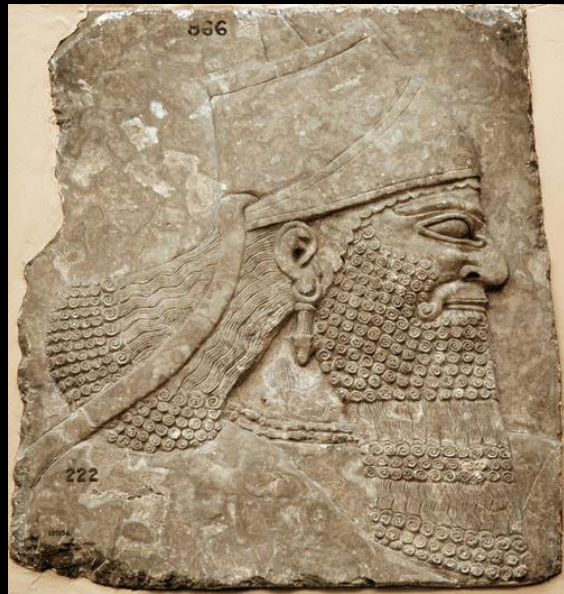
Isis pectoral 6-5th bce

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Assyrians 7th bce
Invade Egypt 7th century
bce
Meroe (Kush) revival 3rd bce



Meroe (revival of Kush / Nubian) 3rd
Pyramids of Meroe (Nubia, modern Sudan)

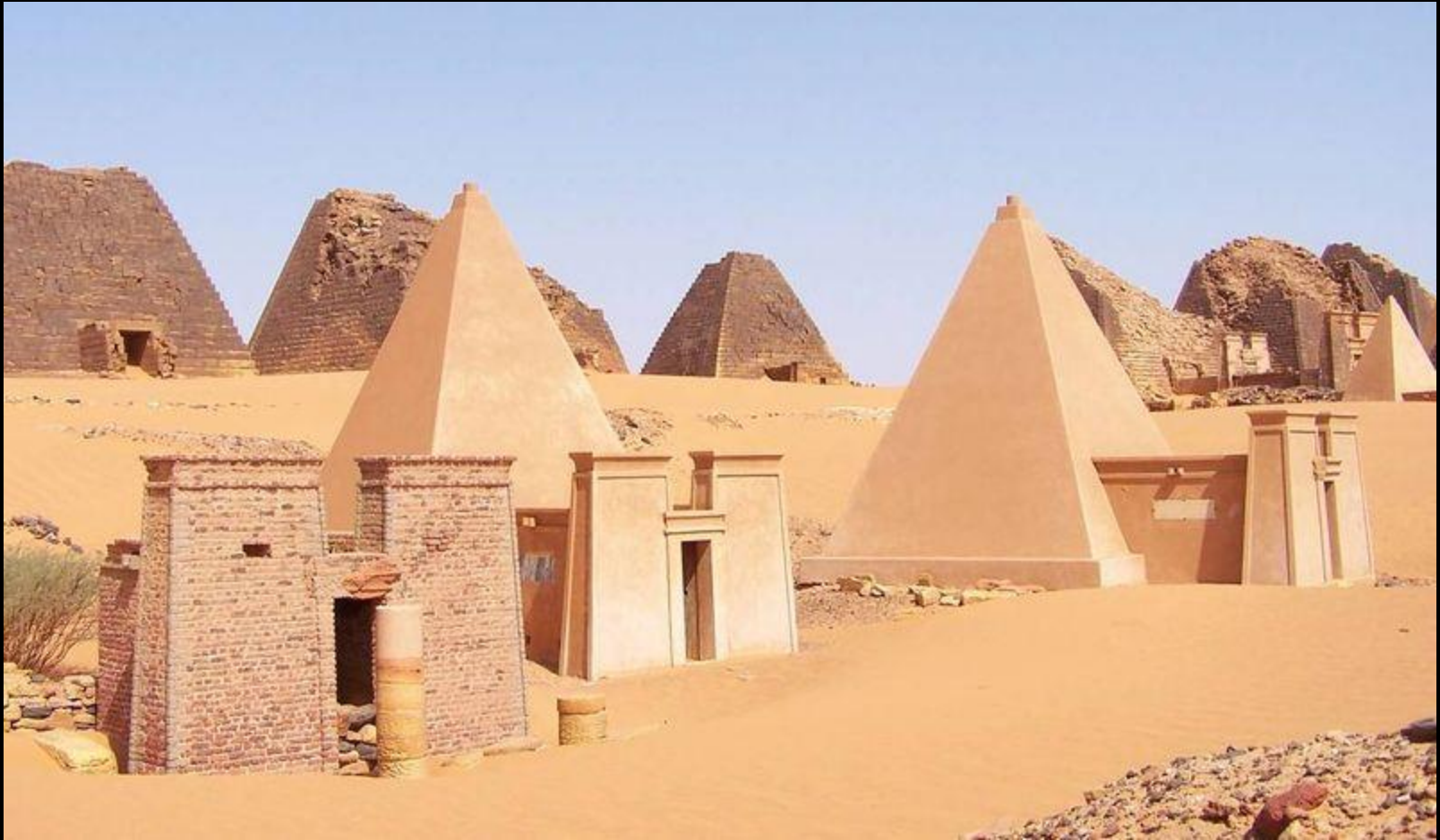


c. 200 bce





Pyramids of Meroe , with some reconstruction 3rd-1st bce



What is the name of this kind of gate?

Relief of a ruler, a Candace of Meroë named
Kandake Amanitore 3rd-1st bce



Kushite *Queen Amanishakheto* 1st century bce
Pyramid with pylon gate



Kushite **Queen Amanishaketo**
late 1st century bce



Kushite Queen
Amanishakheto 1st century
bce



Kushite *Queen Amanishakheto* 1st century bce

Pyramid Tomb treasures (Sudan)

- *Shield rings w/ lion & ram head (two of grings)*
- *vase*



GREEKS

Alexander the Great, Ptolemy & Ptolemaic Egypt
c. 330 bce - 30 bce



ROMANS

Cleopatra VII, Last Pharaoh of Egypt, c. 30 bce

Conquered by Rome

But it took 3 Romans Emperors/Generals to do it!



Greek, African, Egyptian, Hollywood sex goddess?



Julius Caesar, Cleopatra, their son Caesarian, (Cleopatra)



Cleopatra & Marc Antony R

VS

Octavius below

(Augustus I)



Roman Art in Egypt

Roman Mummies, Hawara & Faiyum, Egypt, c. 100 ce



Relief hatshepsut tomb



5th century female warrior greek
Found in tomb of meroe