

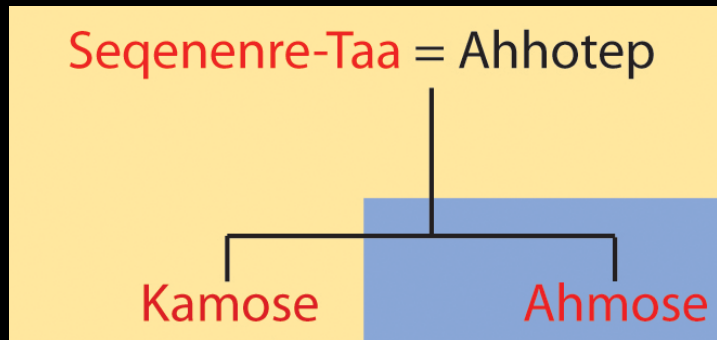
The Mid-18th Dynasty: kings at home and abroad

19 March 2012



Genealogy of the early 18th Dynasty

17th Dynasty (Second Intermediate Period)



18th Dynasty (New Kingdom)

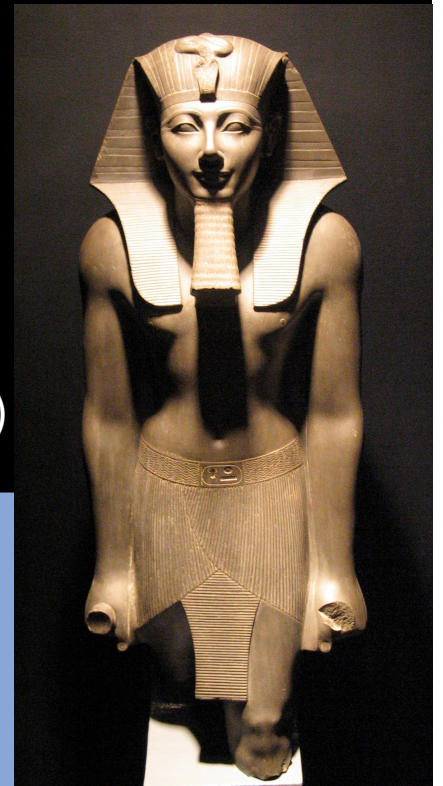
Amenhotep I

Ahmose = Ahmose Nefertari

Ahmose = Thutmose I = Mutnofret

Hatshepsut = Thutmose II = Isis

Neferura = Thutmose III



Red indicates people who ruled as kings

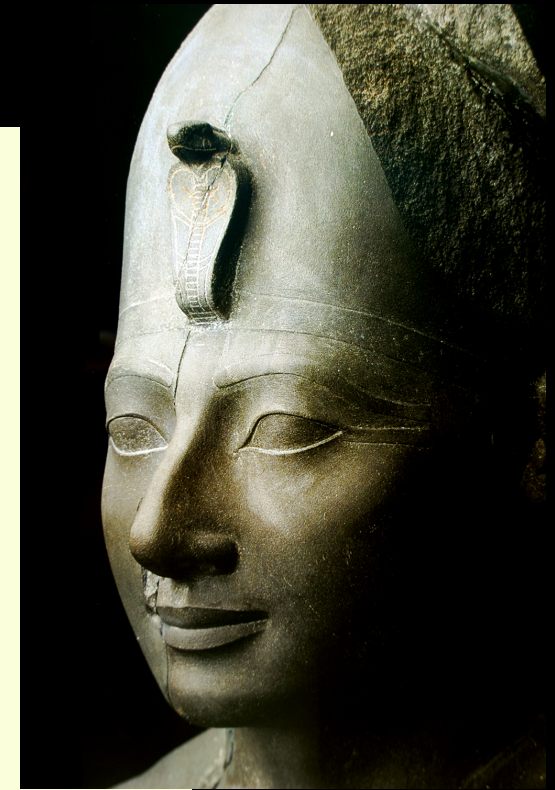


Thutmose III and the conquest of the Levant

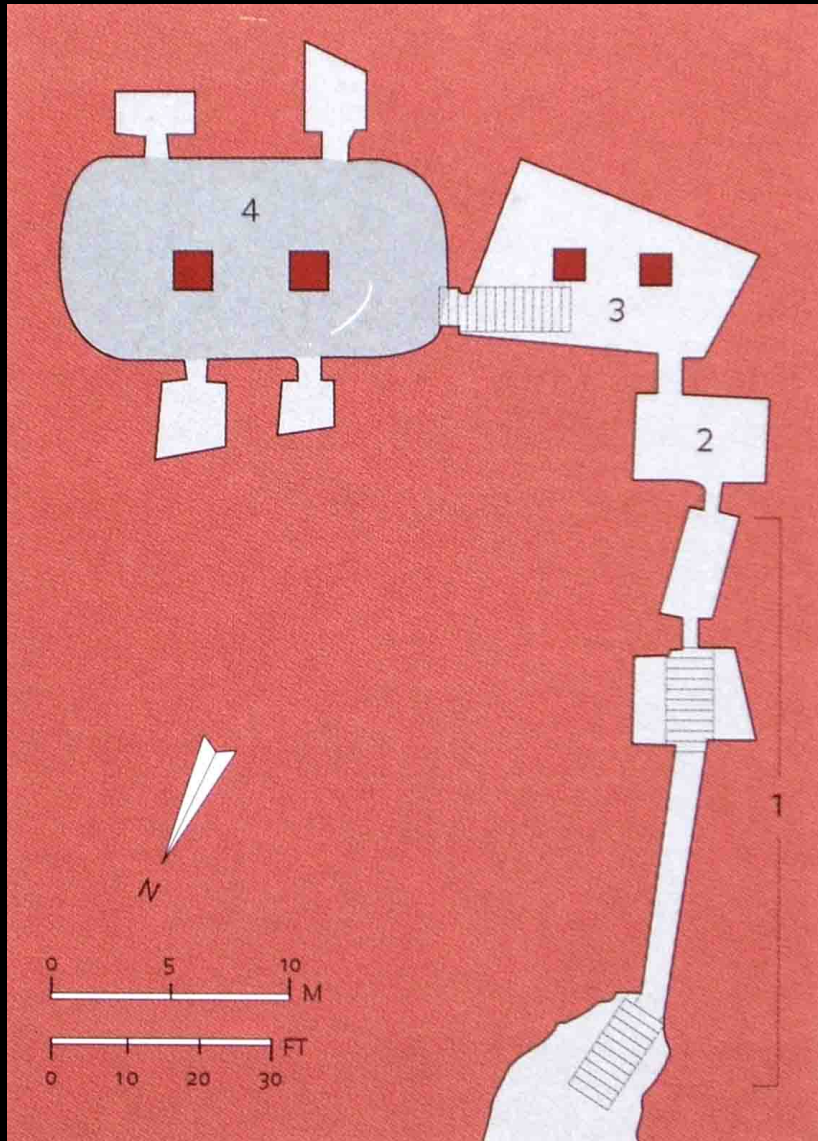


The Battle of Megiddo

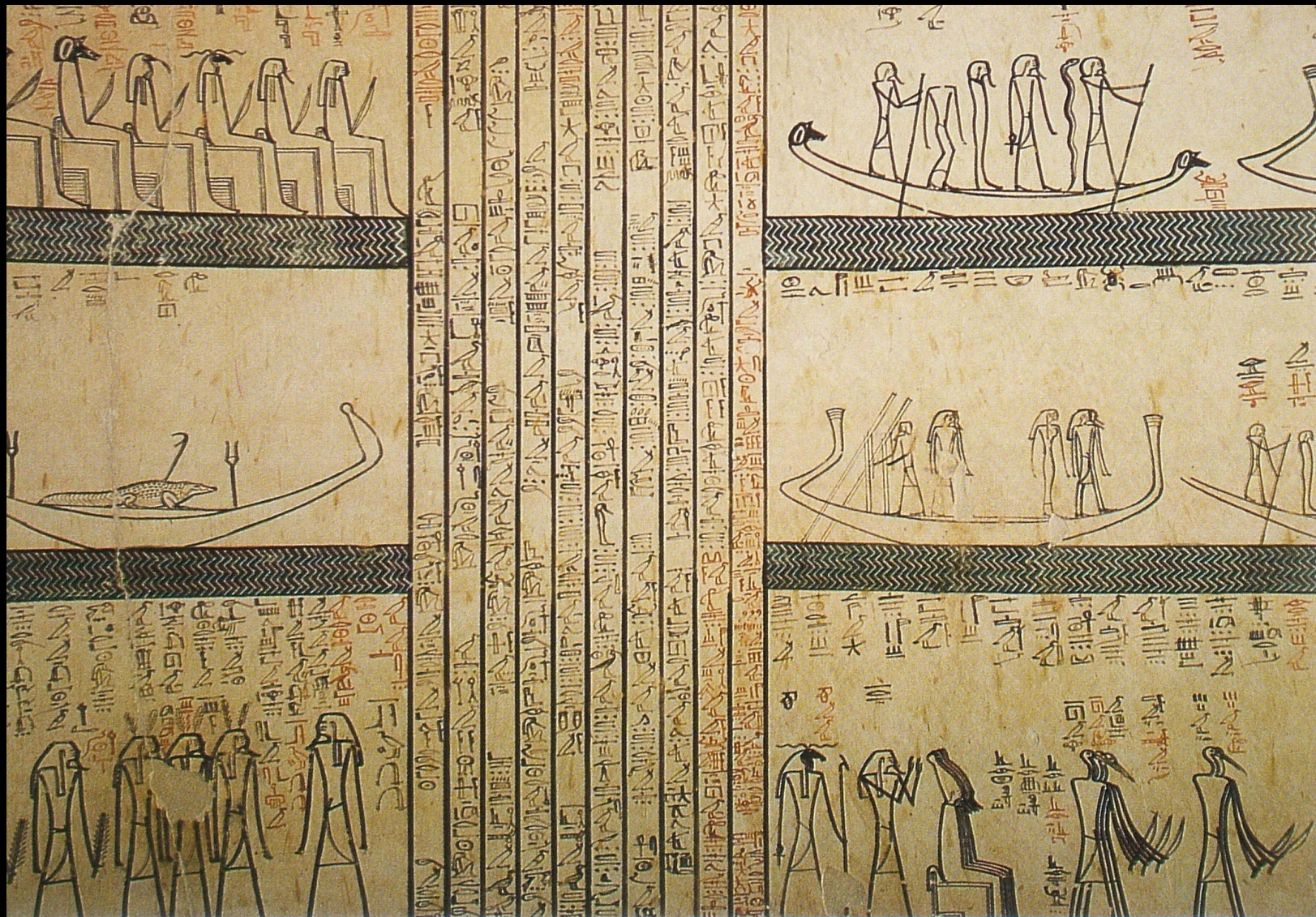
Thutmose III's conquest of the Levant



Thutmose III as builder



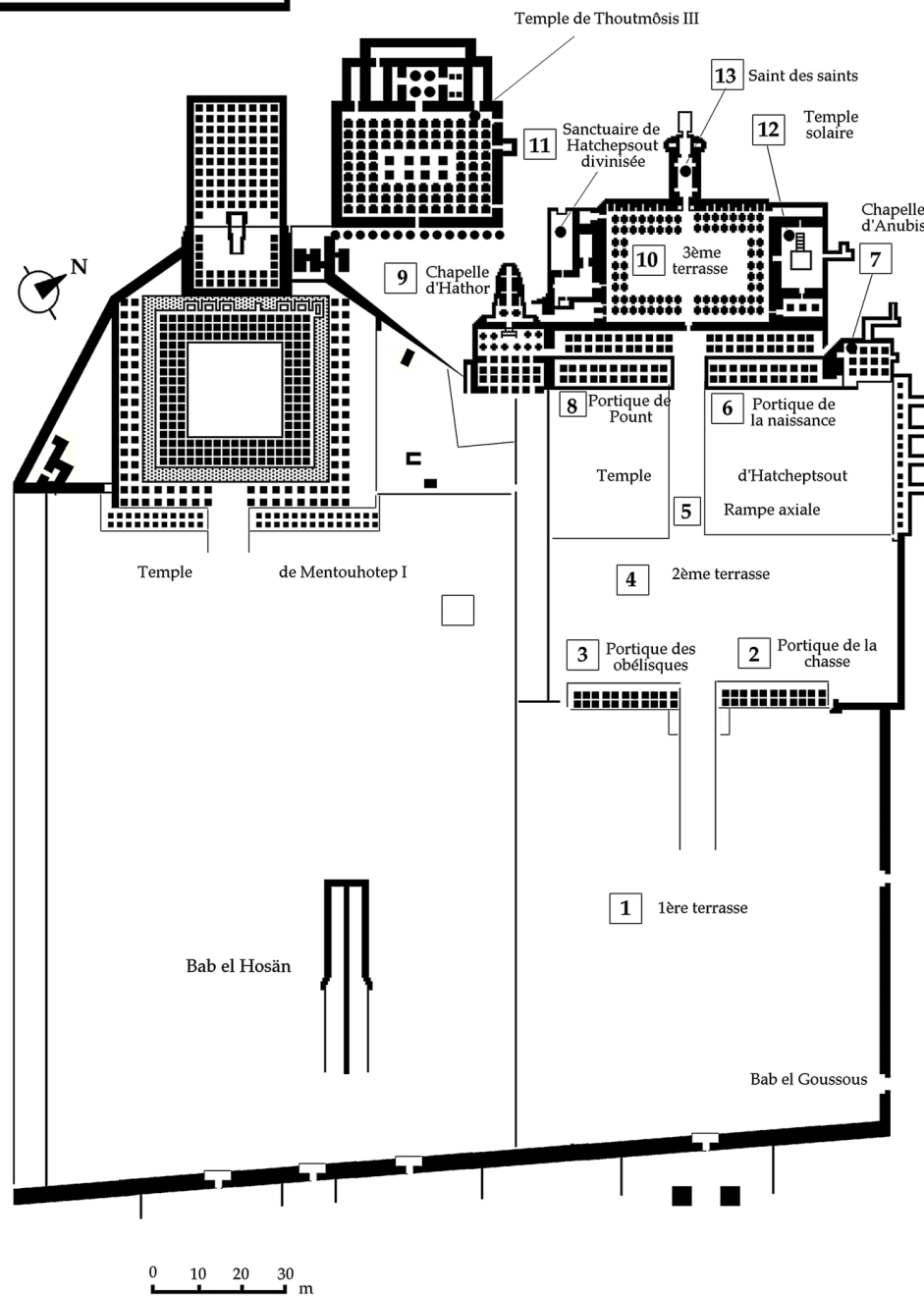
Tomb of Thutmose III in the Valley of the Kings (and the head of it's original occupant, found in one of the mummy caches)



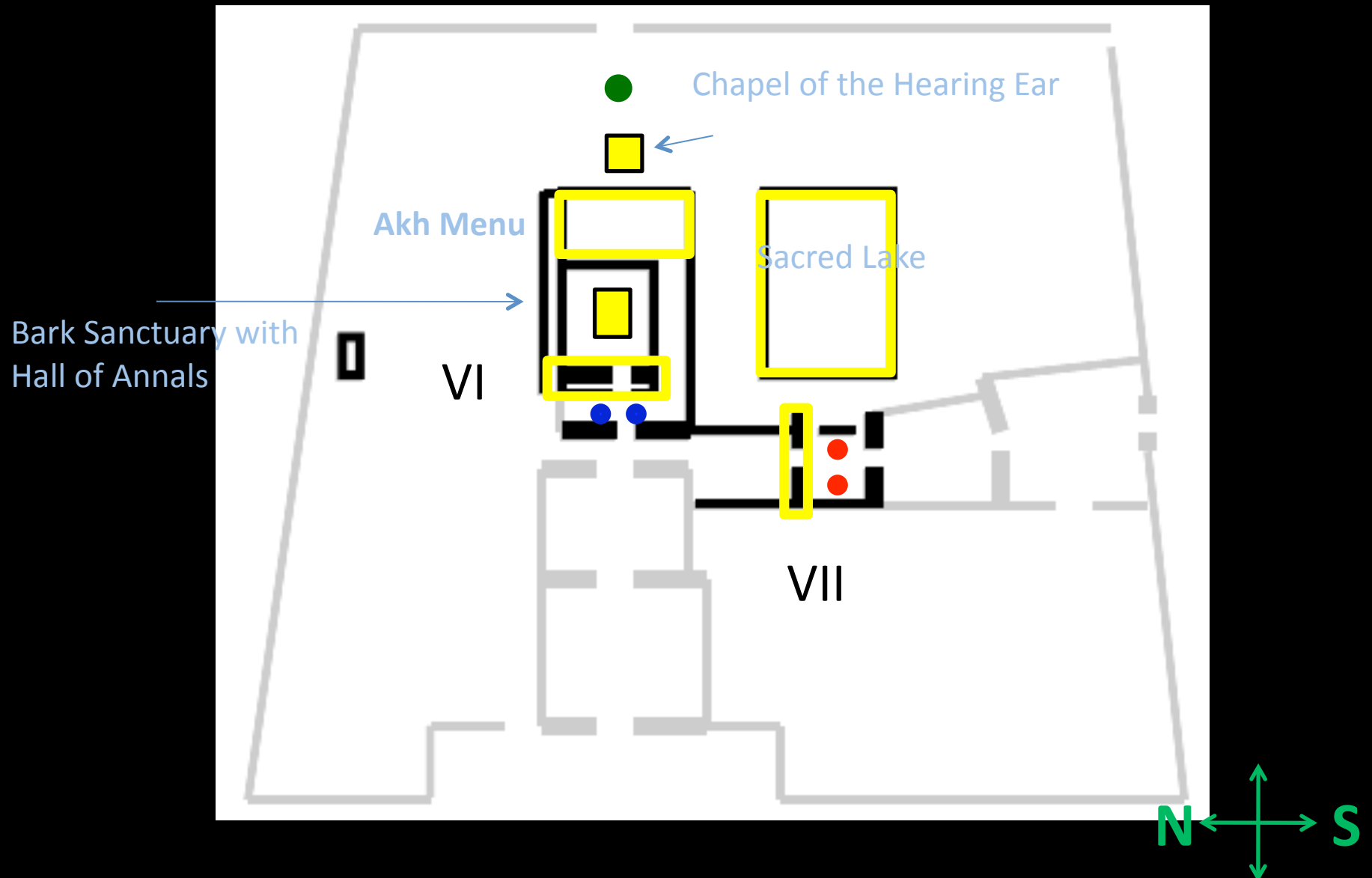
The Amduat (above) and The Litany of Ra in the tomb of Thutmose III

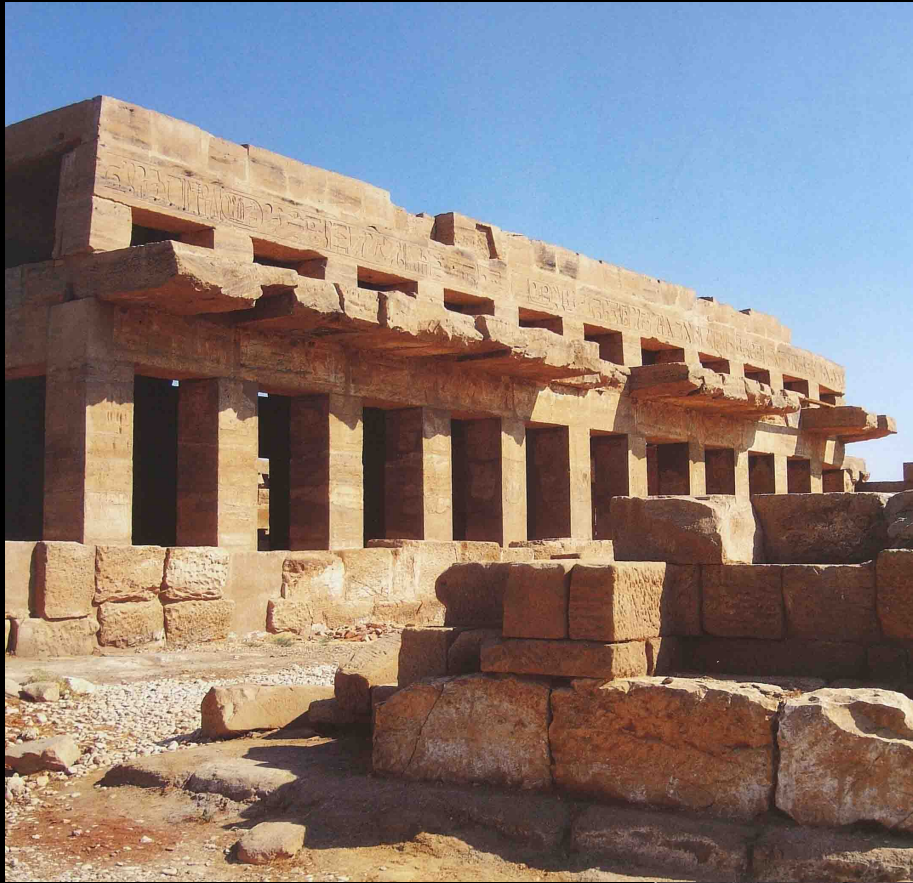


Deir El-Bahari



Thutmose III's additions to Karnak



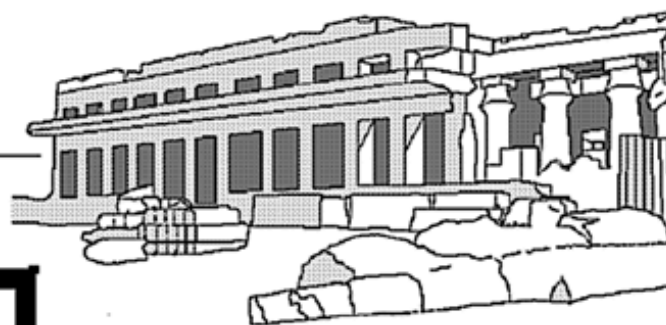
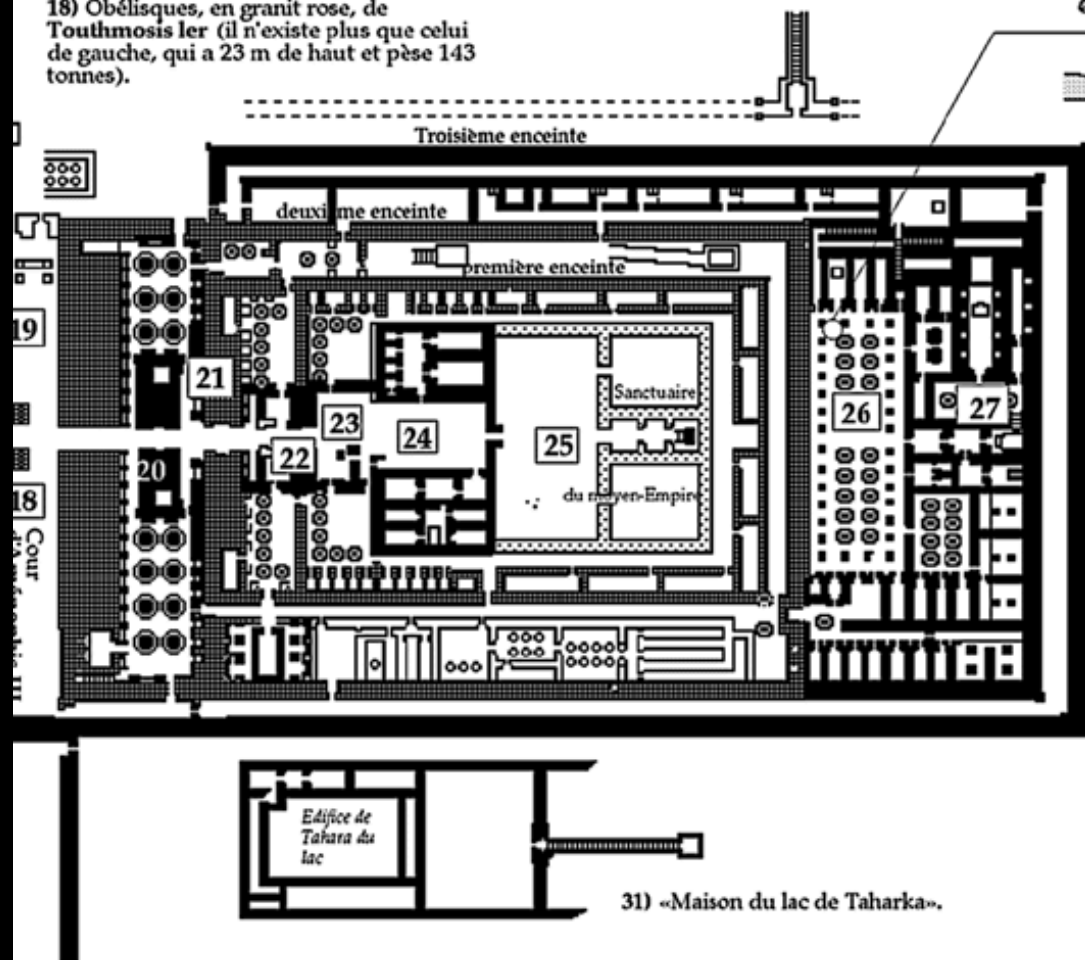


The Akh Menu and "botanical garden"
of Thutmose III at Karnak



14) Troisième pylône avec vestibule d'Aménophis III, terminé par la suite par Imhotep. Ce pylône lui aussi fut rempli avec les pierres de 13 monuments divers.

18) Obélisques, en granit rose, de Touthmosis Ier (il n'existe plus que celui de gauche, qui a 23 m de haut et pèse 143 tonnes).



26) «Salle des fêtes» de Touthmosis III.

27) Salles consacrées à Sokaris, et «Salle du Jardin botanique».

29) Petit temple d'Ankemenou avec six piliers osiriens et, à une époque, deux obélisques d'Hatchepsout.



21) Cinquième pylône de Touthmosis Ier.

20) Vestibule du temple avec les obélisques d'Hatchepsout en granit rose. Il reste celui de gauche (l'extrémité de celui de droite est derrière la maison de Taharka). Il a 30 mètres de haut et pèse environ 200 tonnes.

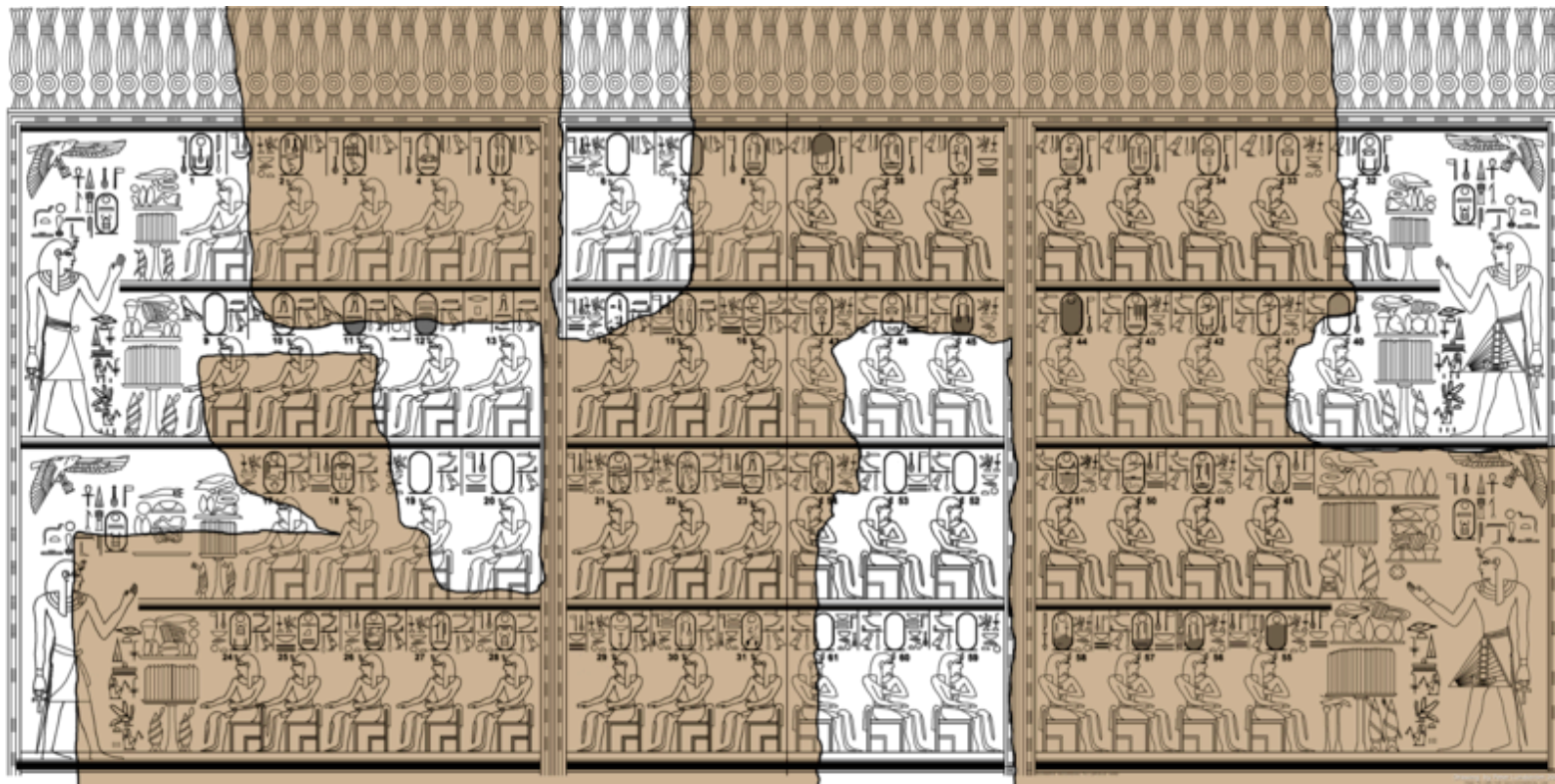
19) Quatrième pylône de Touthmosis Ier : entrée du noyau central du temple d'Amon.

22) Sixième pylône de Touthmosis III.

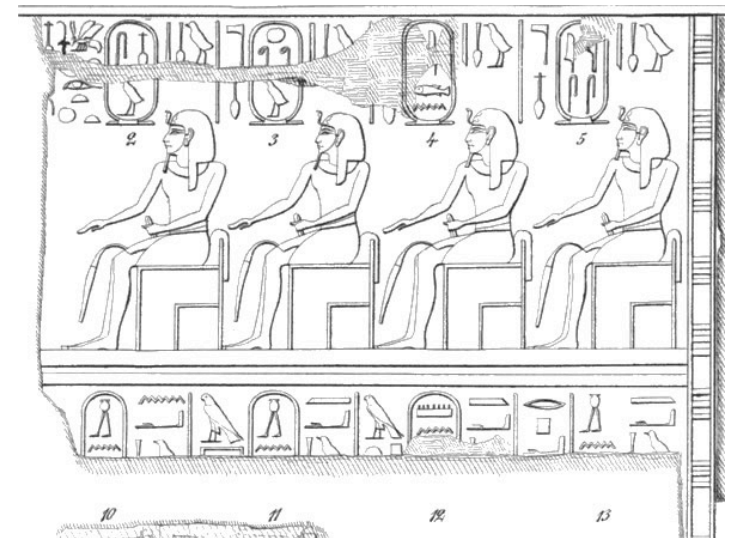
23) Vestibule du Sanctuaire et deux stèles-piliers avec les emblèmes du papyrus (Basse-Egypte) et du lotus (Haute-Egypte).

24) Sanctuaire des barques sacrées construit en granit rose, par Philippe Arrhidée, demi-frère d'Alexandre le Grand.

25) Sanctuaire du Moyen-Empire.

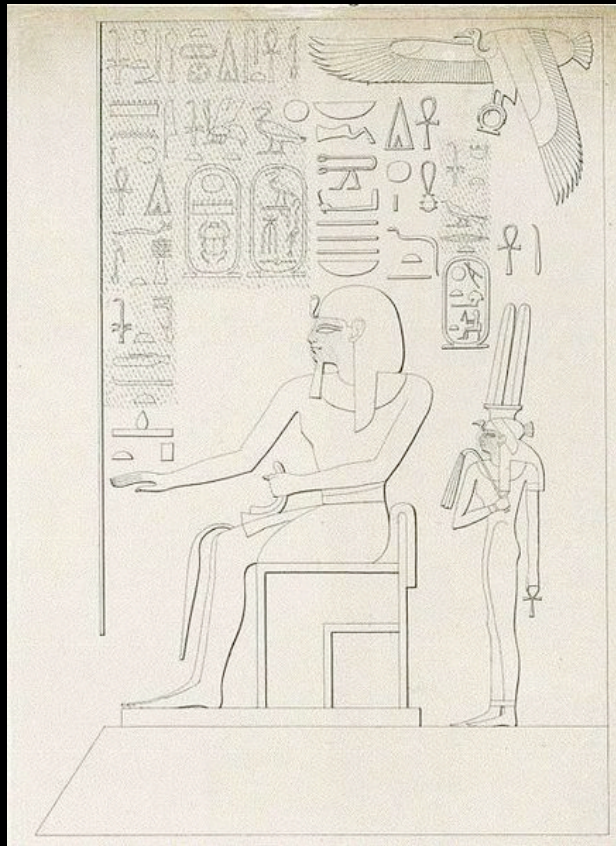


Akh Menu and offering to ancestors
(The so-called Karnak King List)





Royal women in the reign of Thutmose III



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



"Foreign princesses"

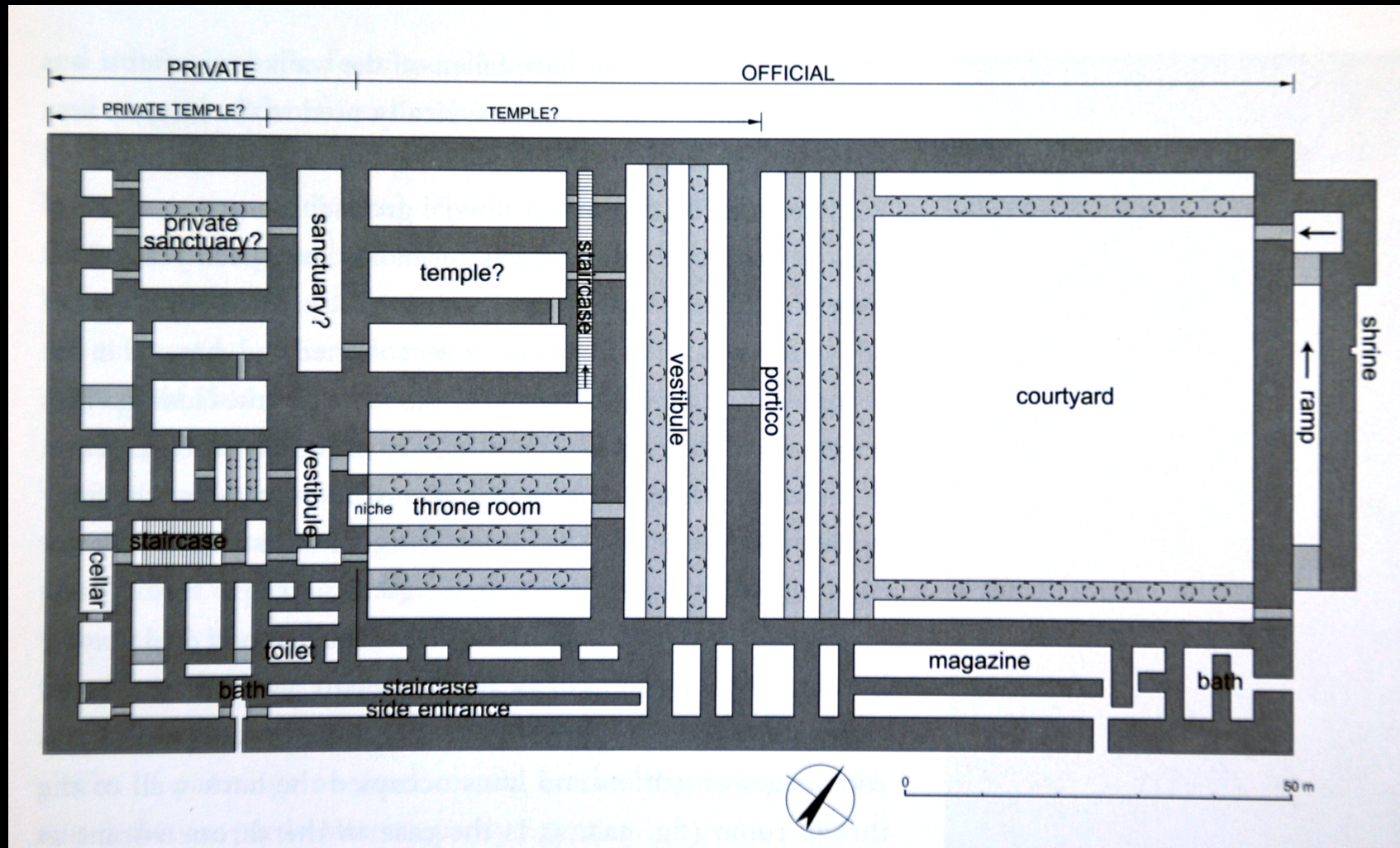


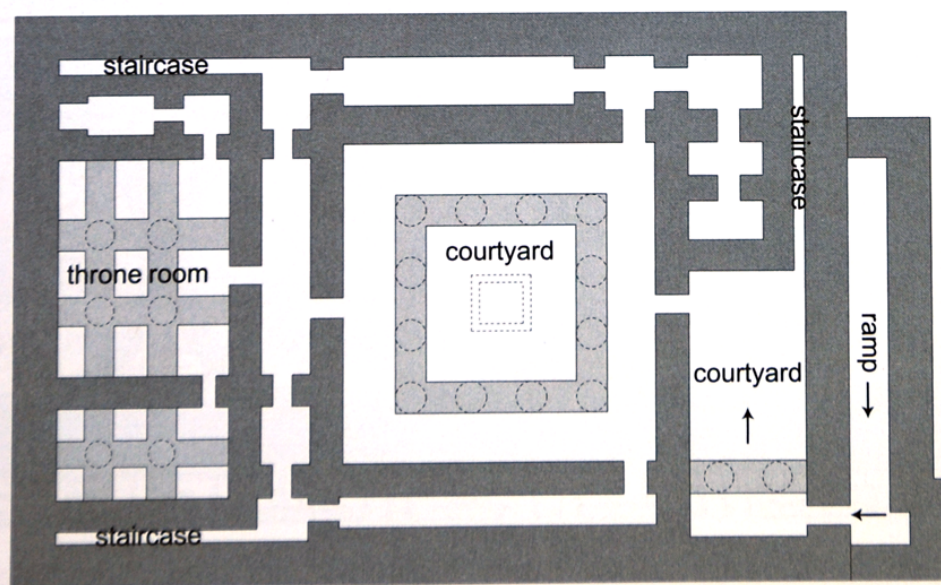
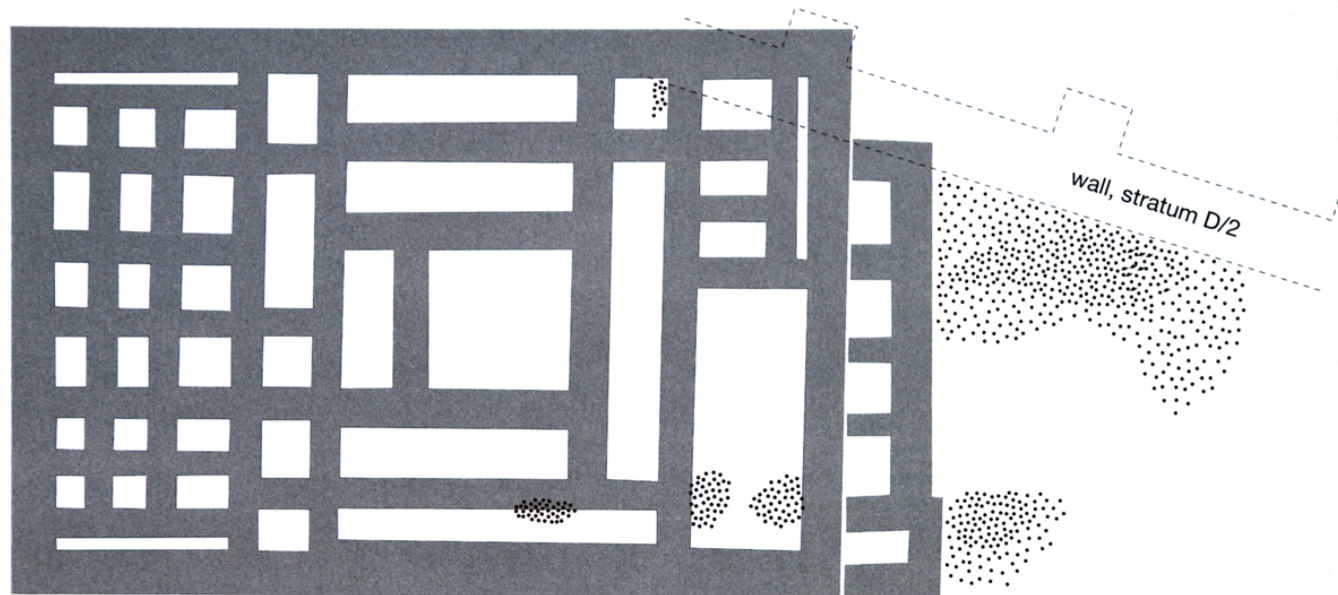
The proscription of Hatshepsut by Thutmose III

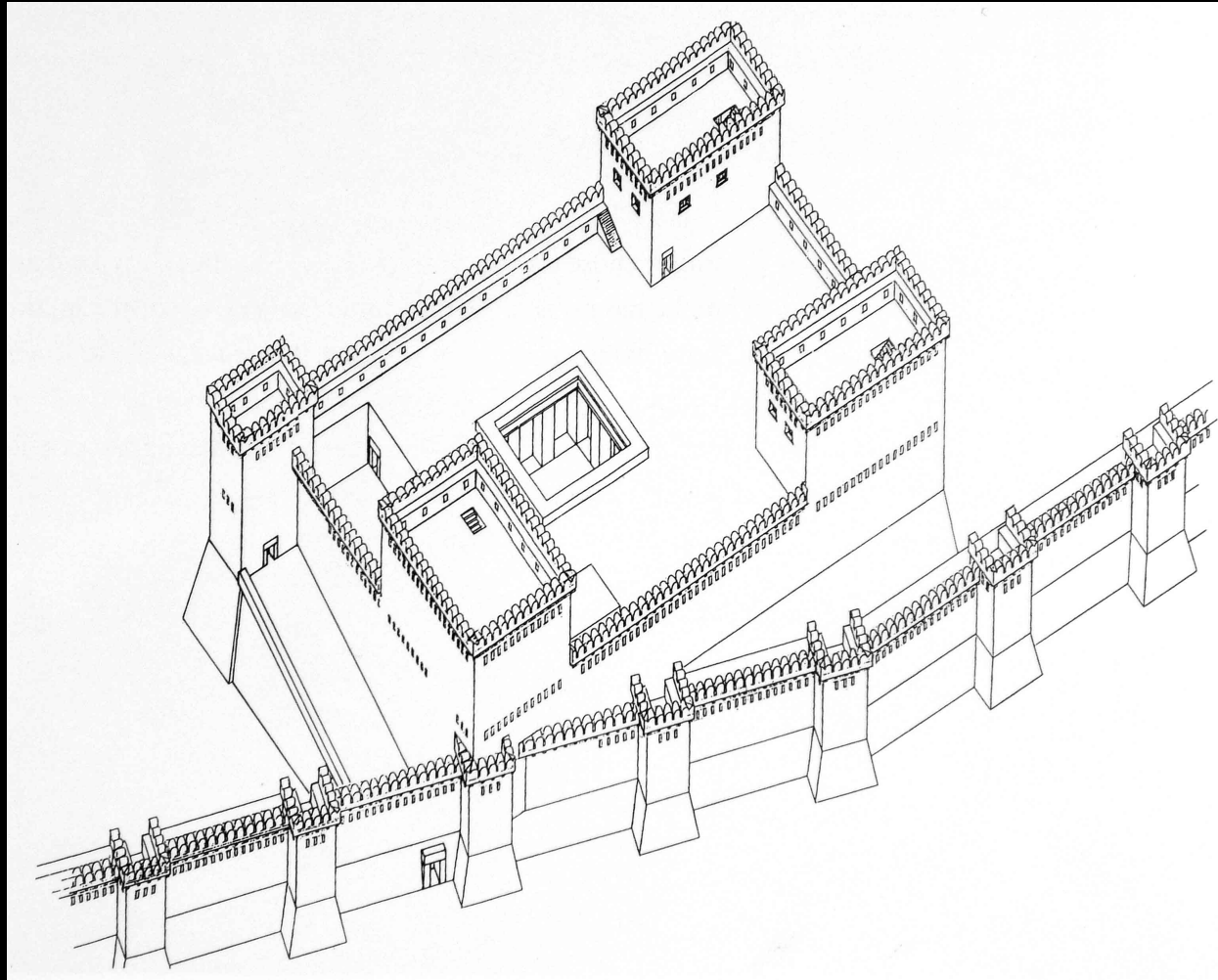




Early 18th Dynasty palaces at Avaris







Reconstruction of the early 18th Dynasty fortified palace at Avaris
(smack on top of the Hyksos one)

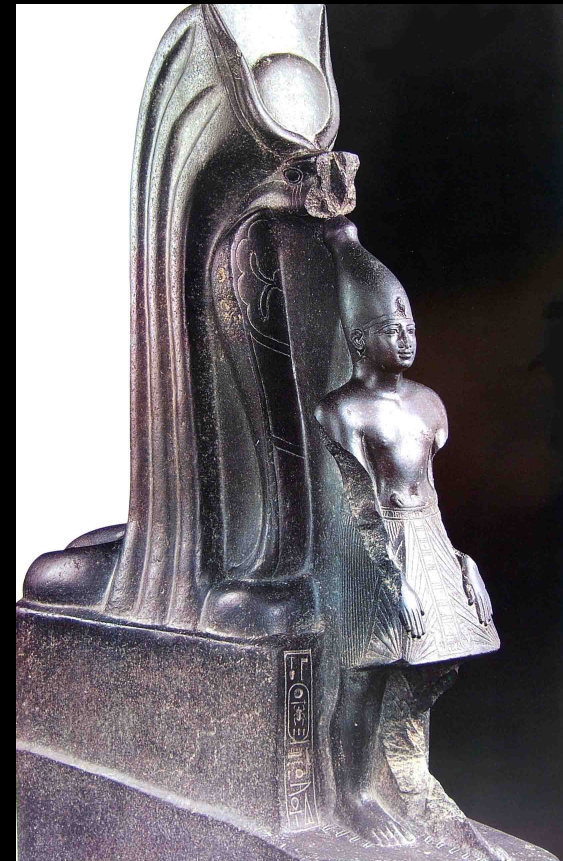
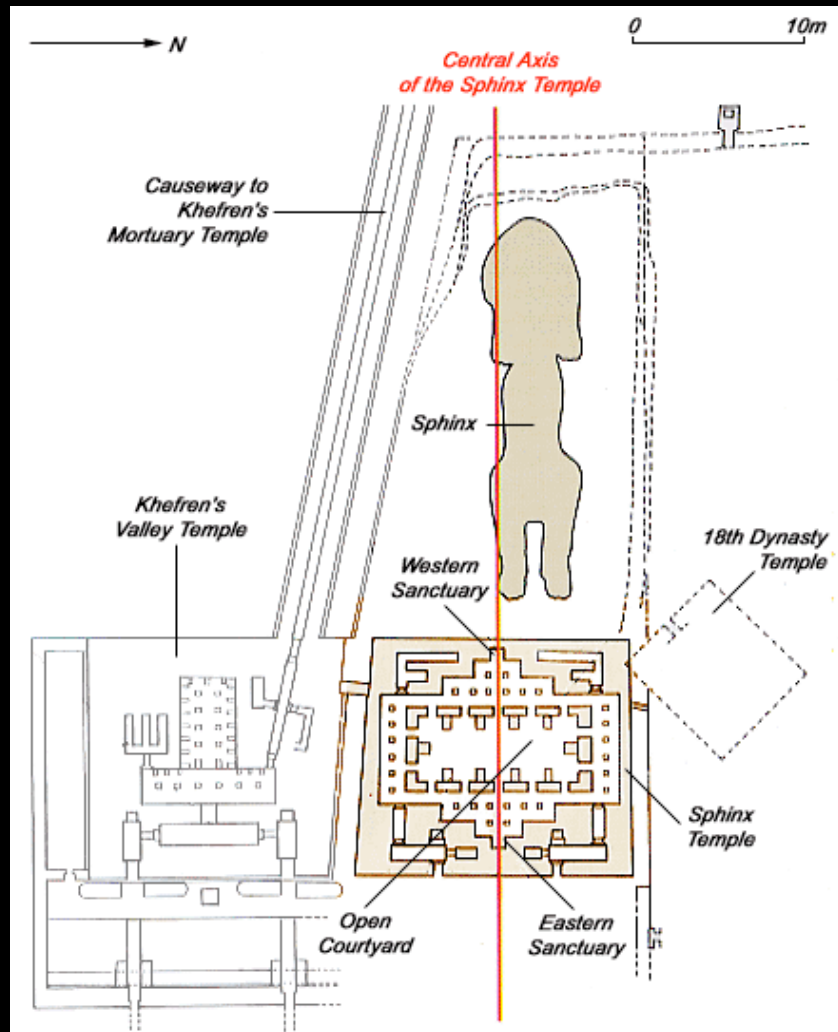


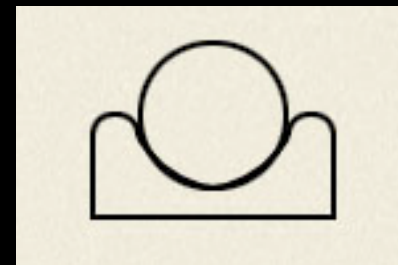
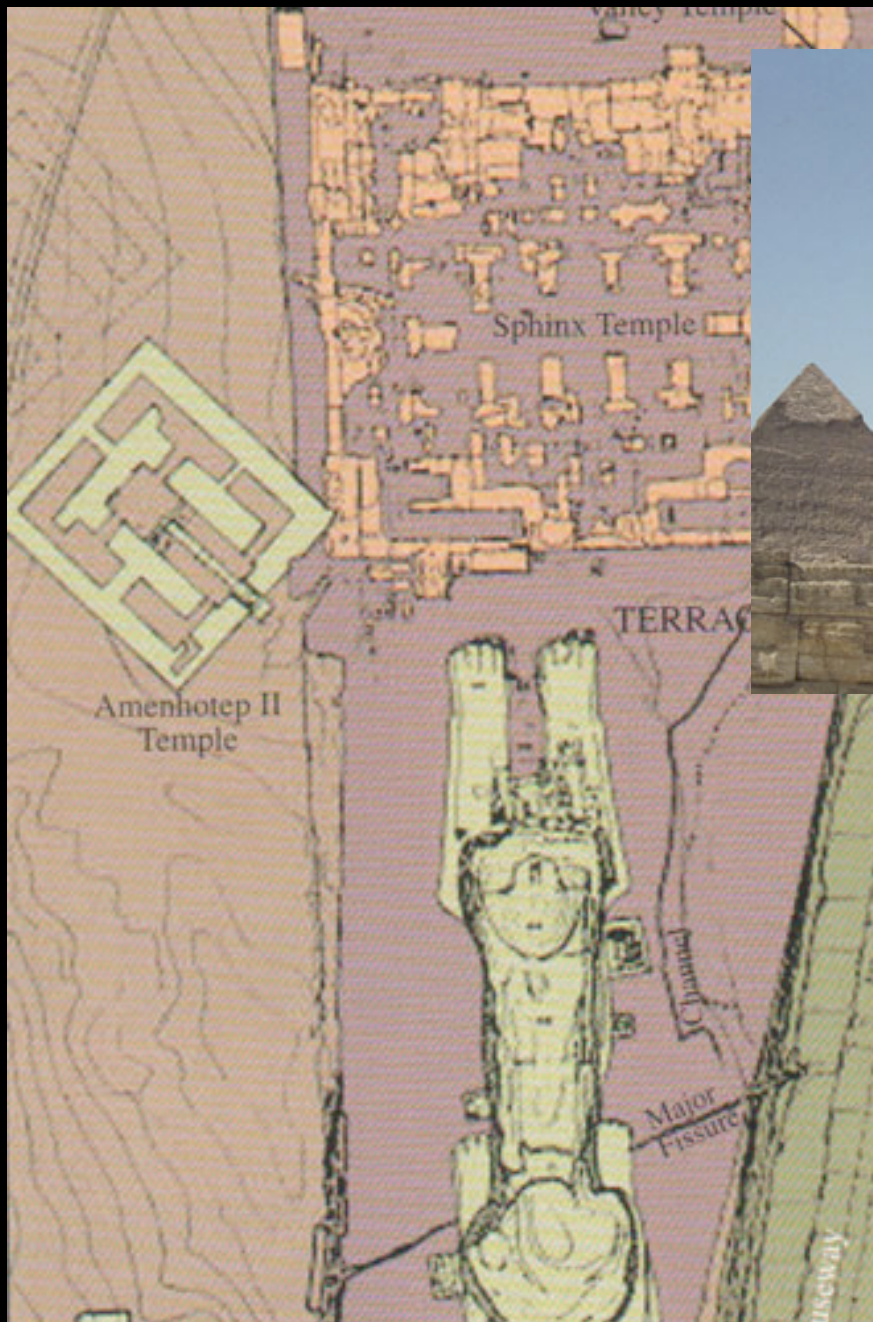
Minoan-style paintings from the early 18th Dynasty palace at Avaris



Amenhotep II

Amenhotep II's building program





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



Thutmose IV



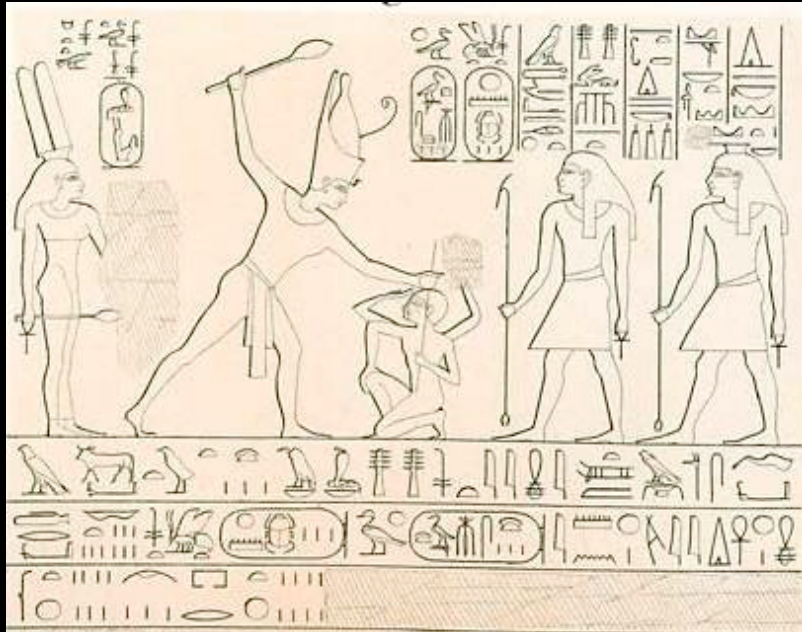


Tomb of Thutmose IV



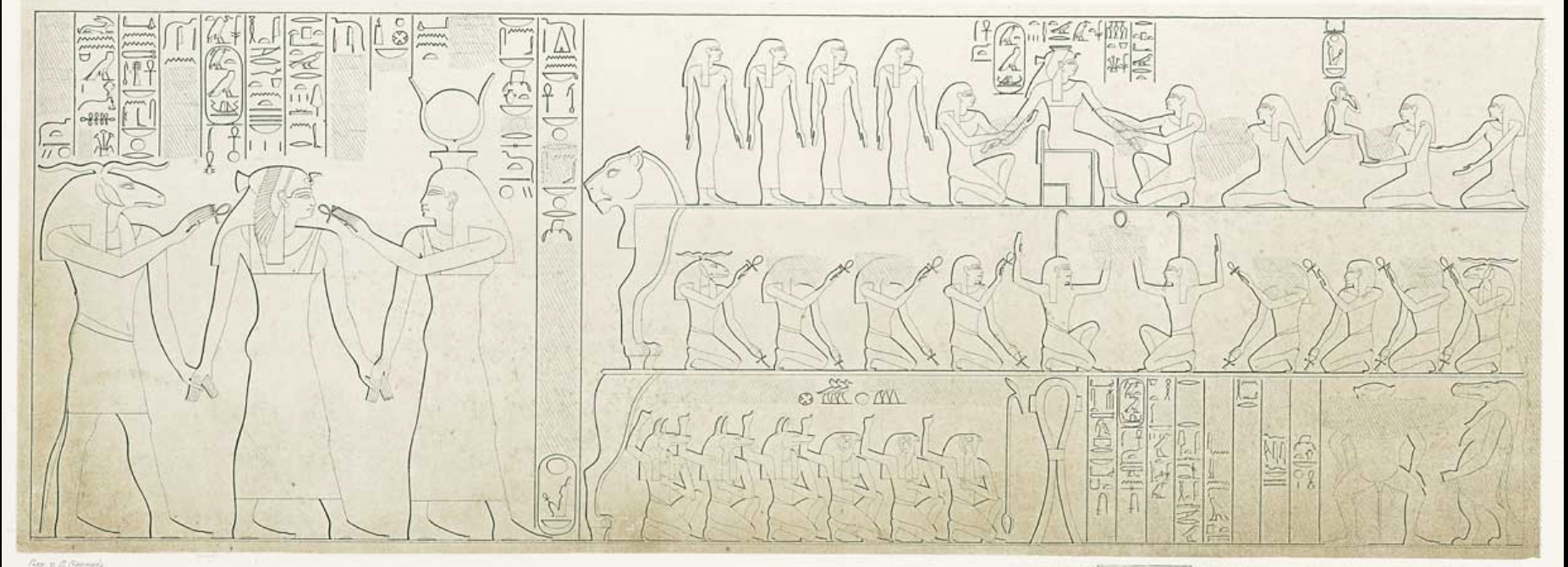
Objects from the tomb of Thutmose IV

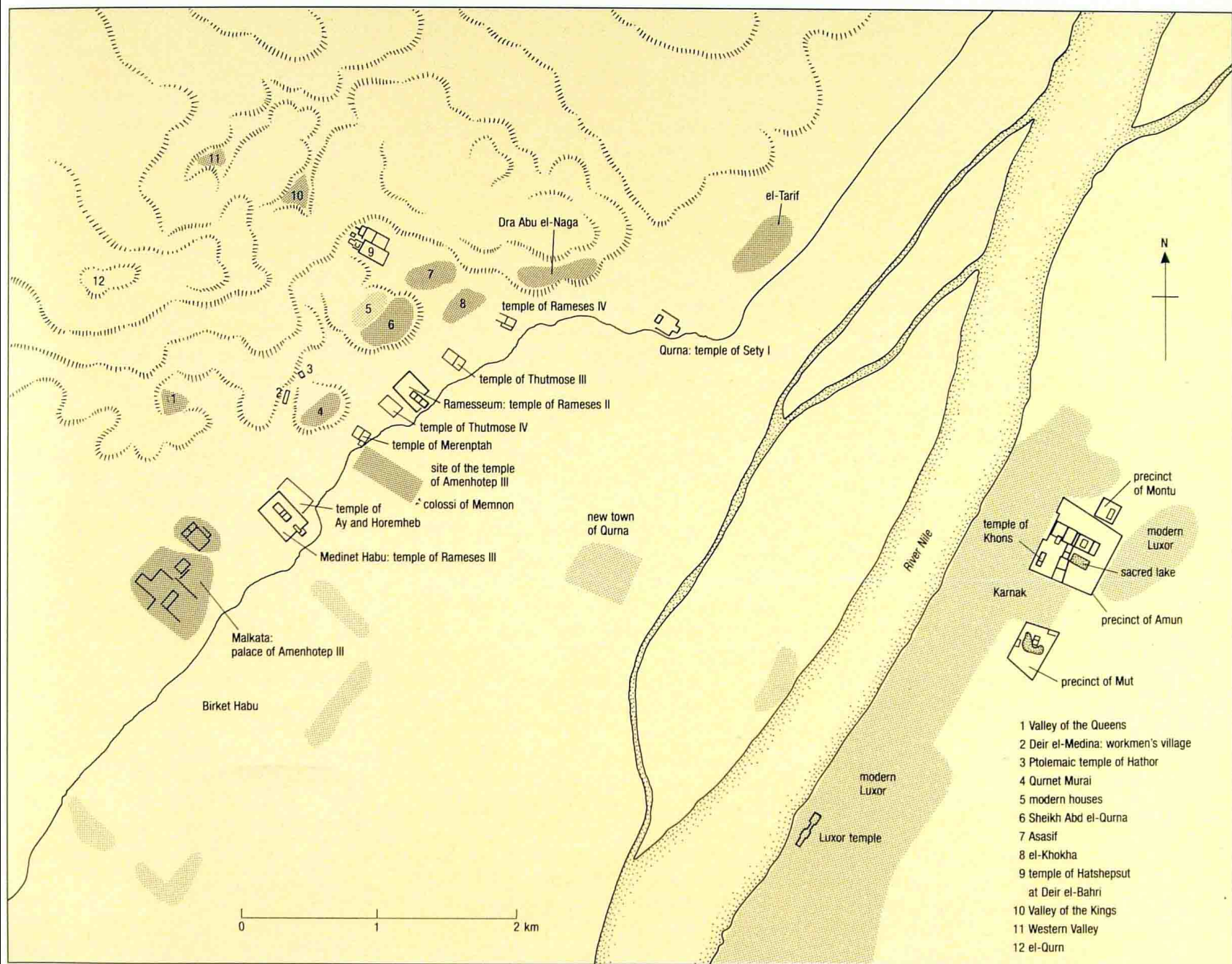




Royal women of Thutmose IV: not emphasized during his reign
 Left: Iaret (great royal wife) from a Nubian temple
 Below: Mutemwiya, mother of Amenhotep III, from the birth scene the later had carved at Luxor Temple

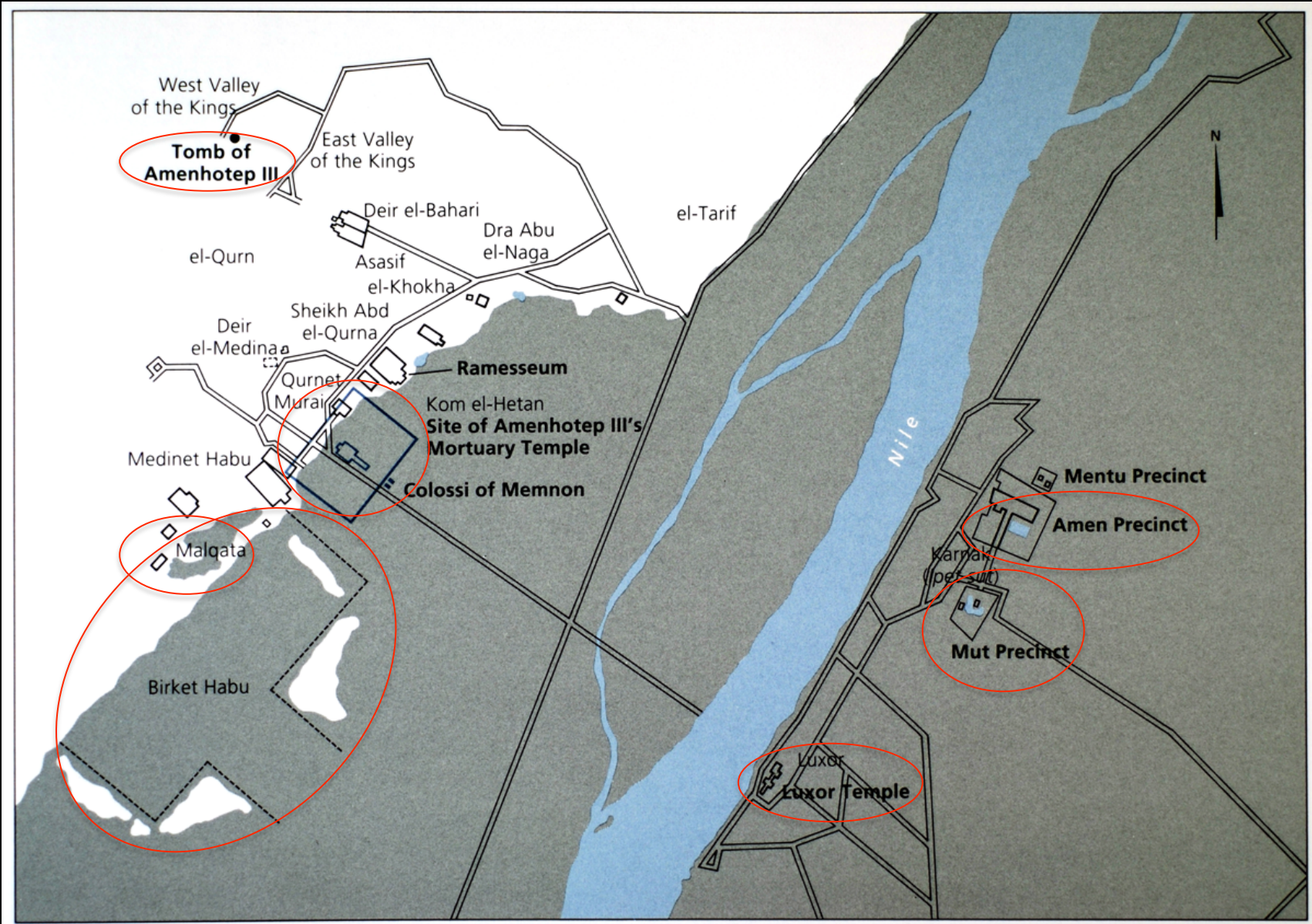
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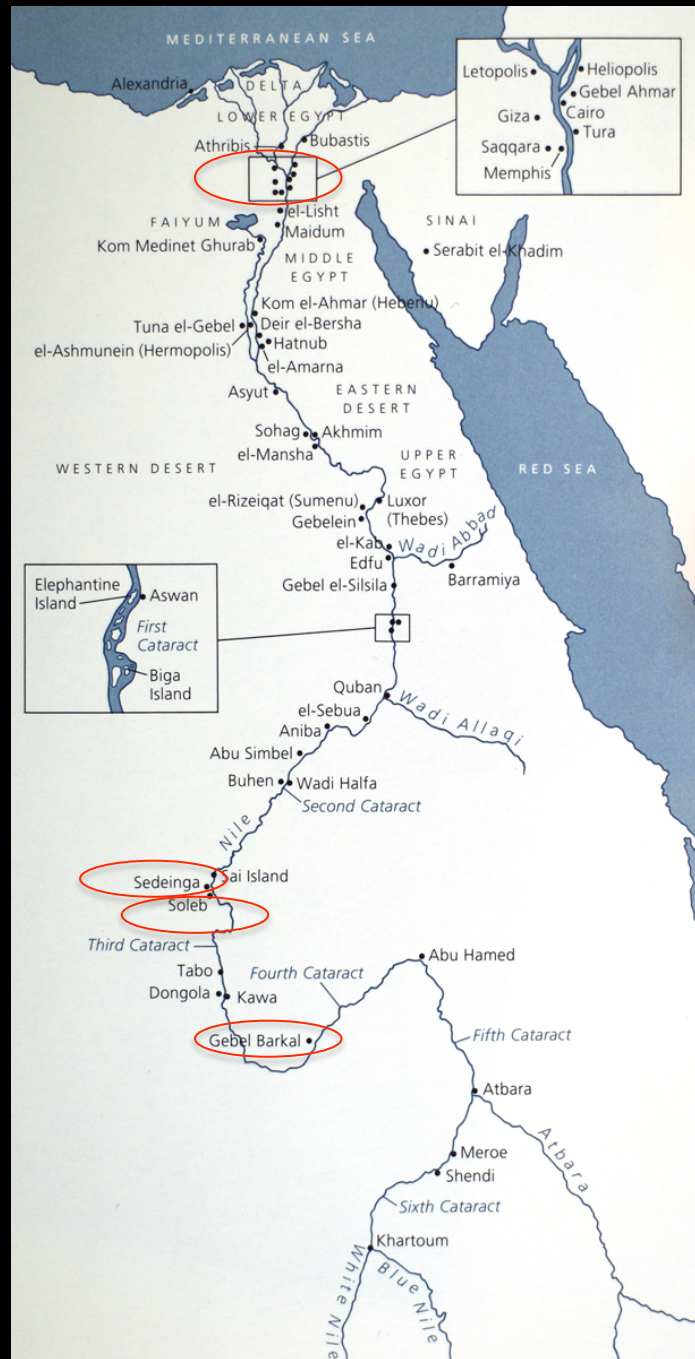




Amenhotep III
and the
Campaign of
Splendor

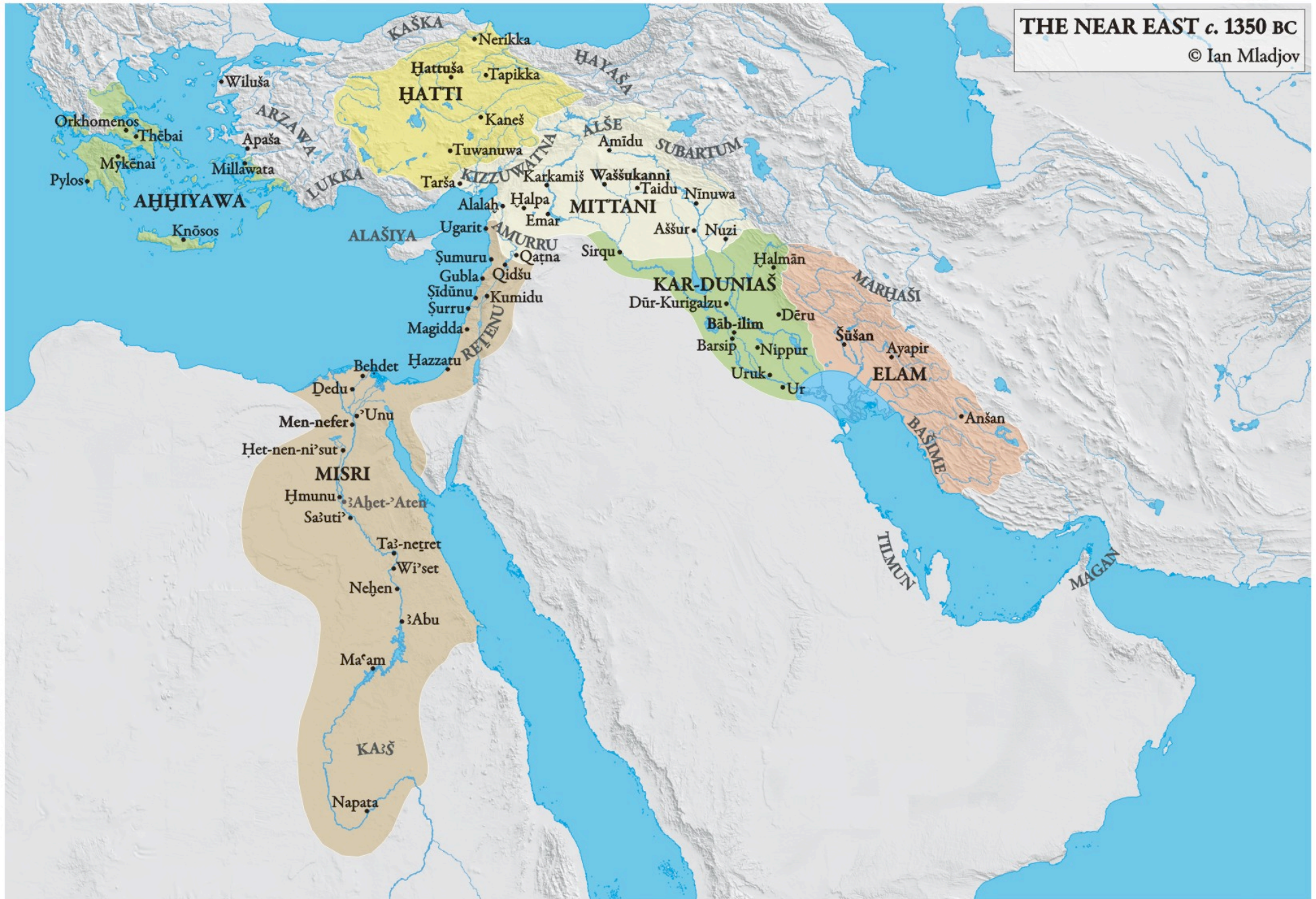


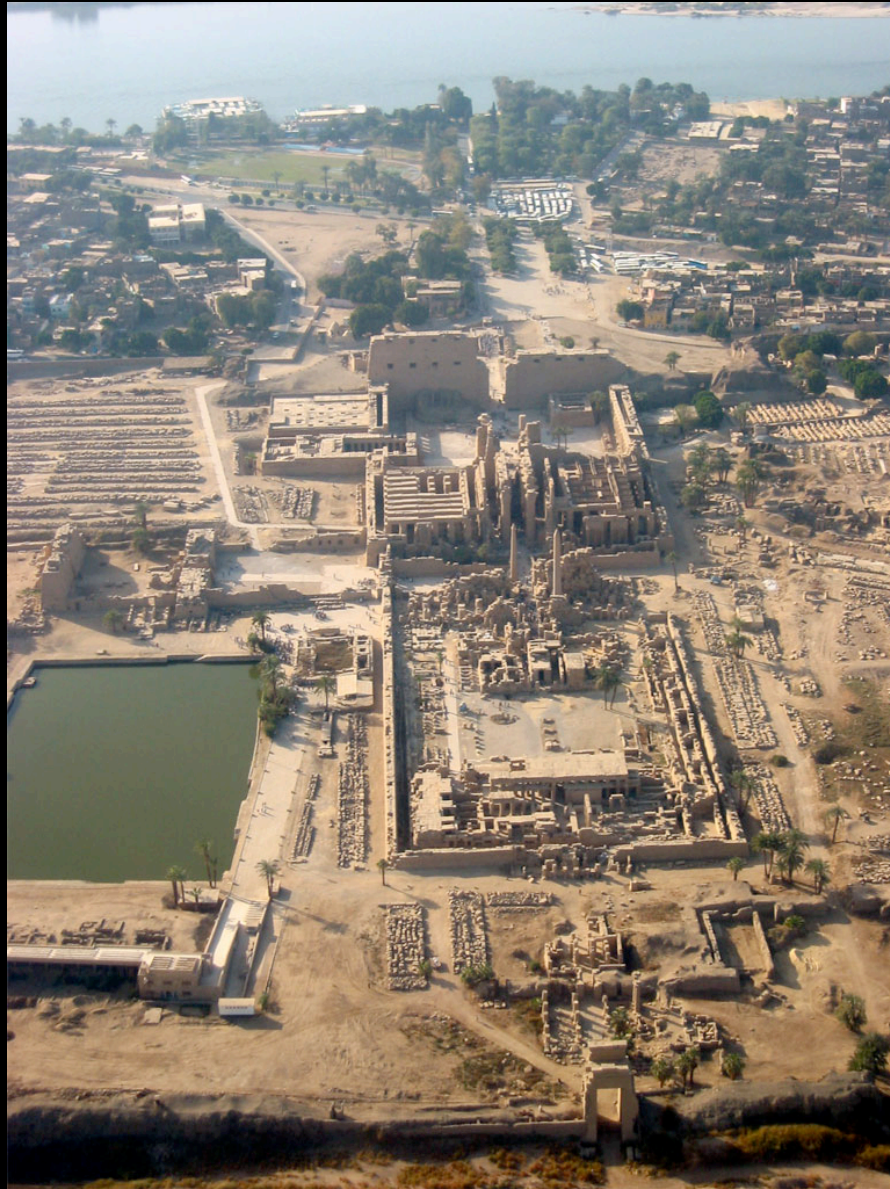
Amunhotep III as a builder: Thebes and beyond



THE NEAR EAST c. 1350 BC

© Ian Mladjov

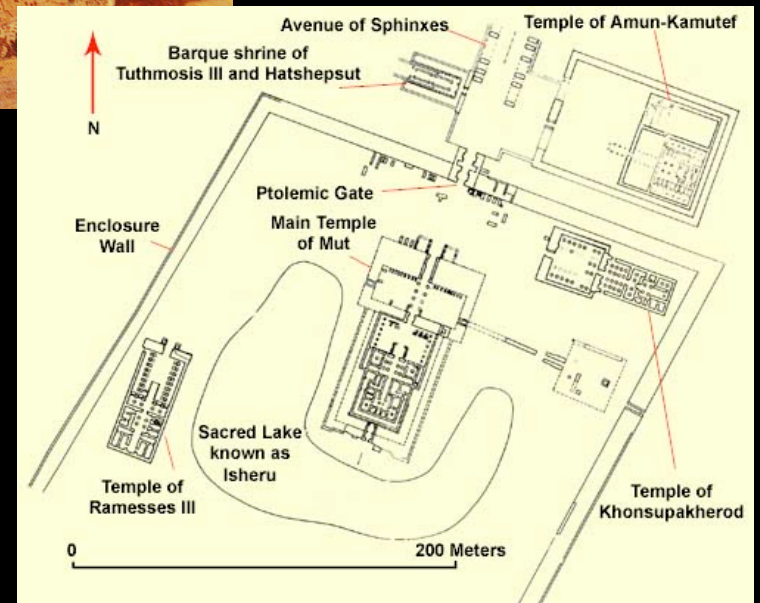


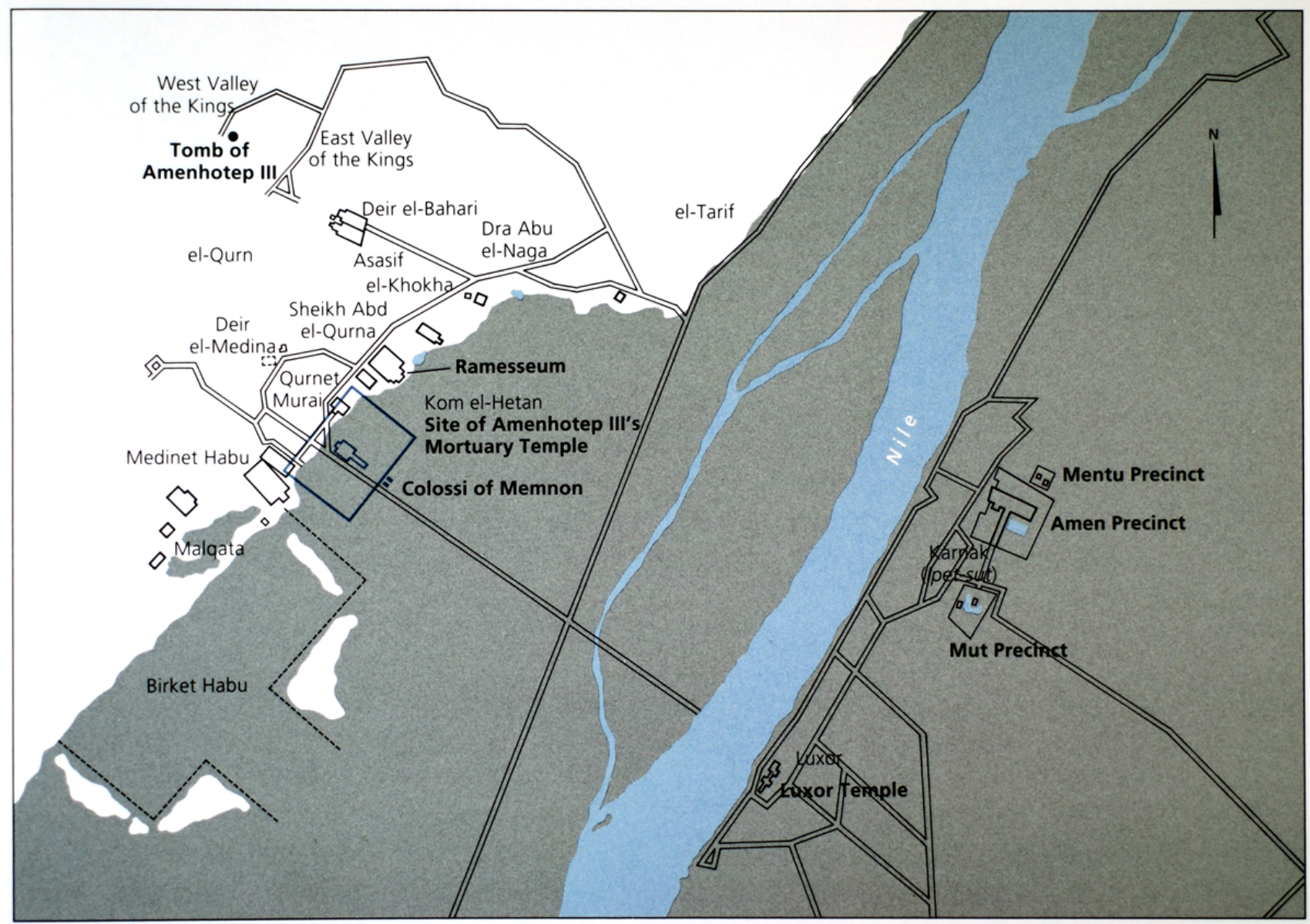


Karnak Temple, looking West



The Temple of Mut, consort of Amun







Luxor Temple, looking North toward Karnak



Luxor Temple looking west towards Kom el-Hisn and Malqata

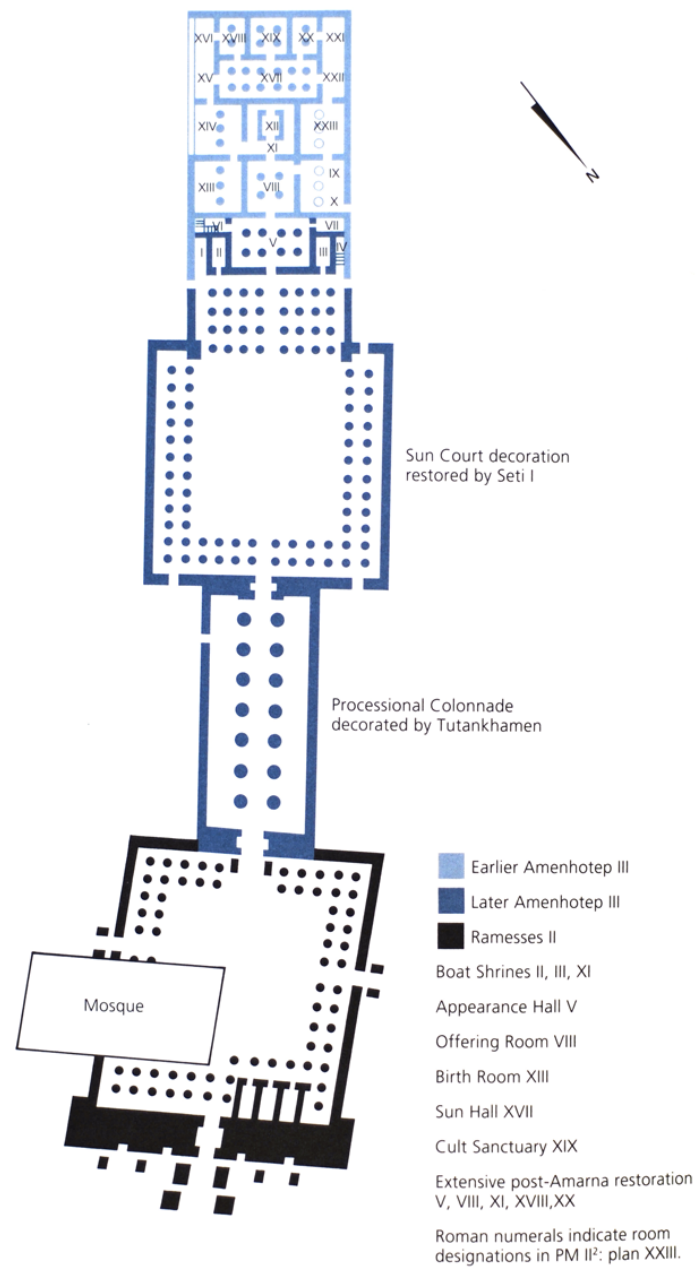


Luxor Temple, 19th Century engraving



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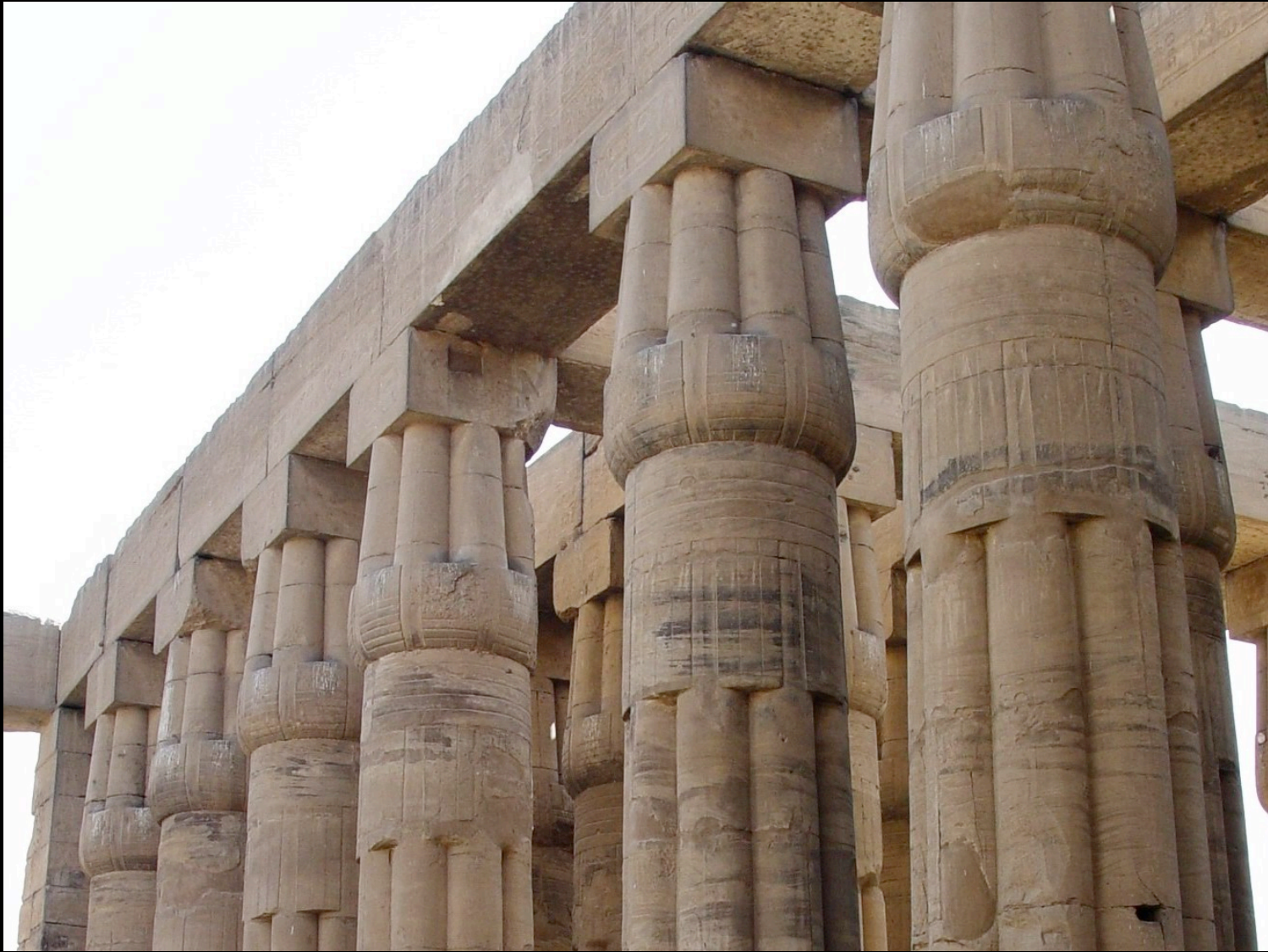




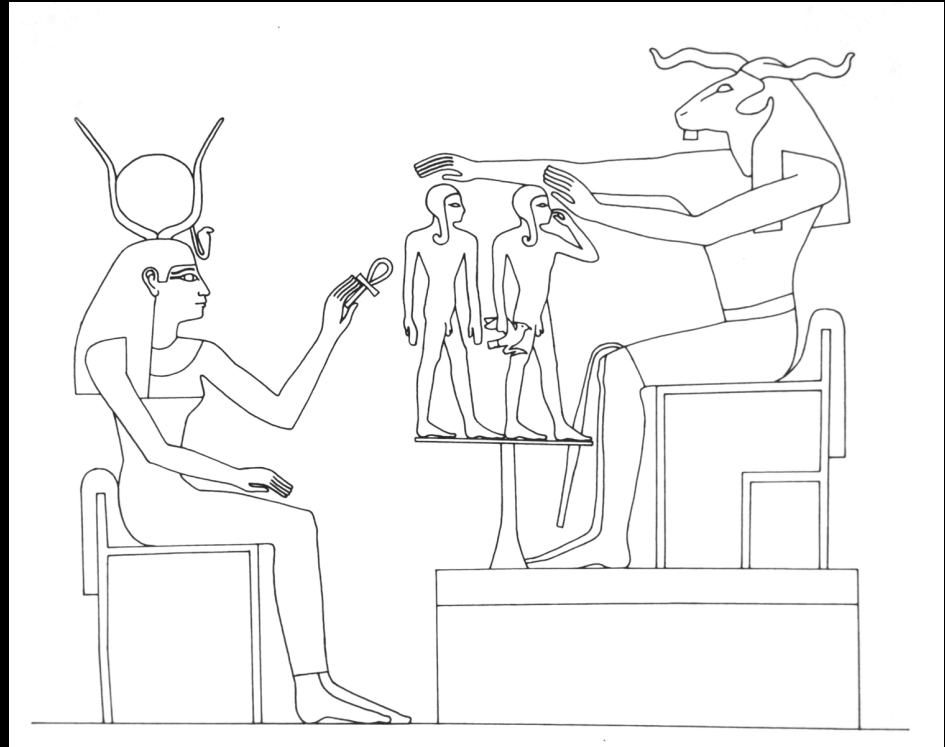
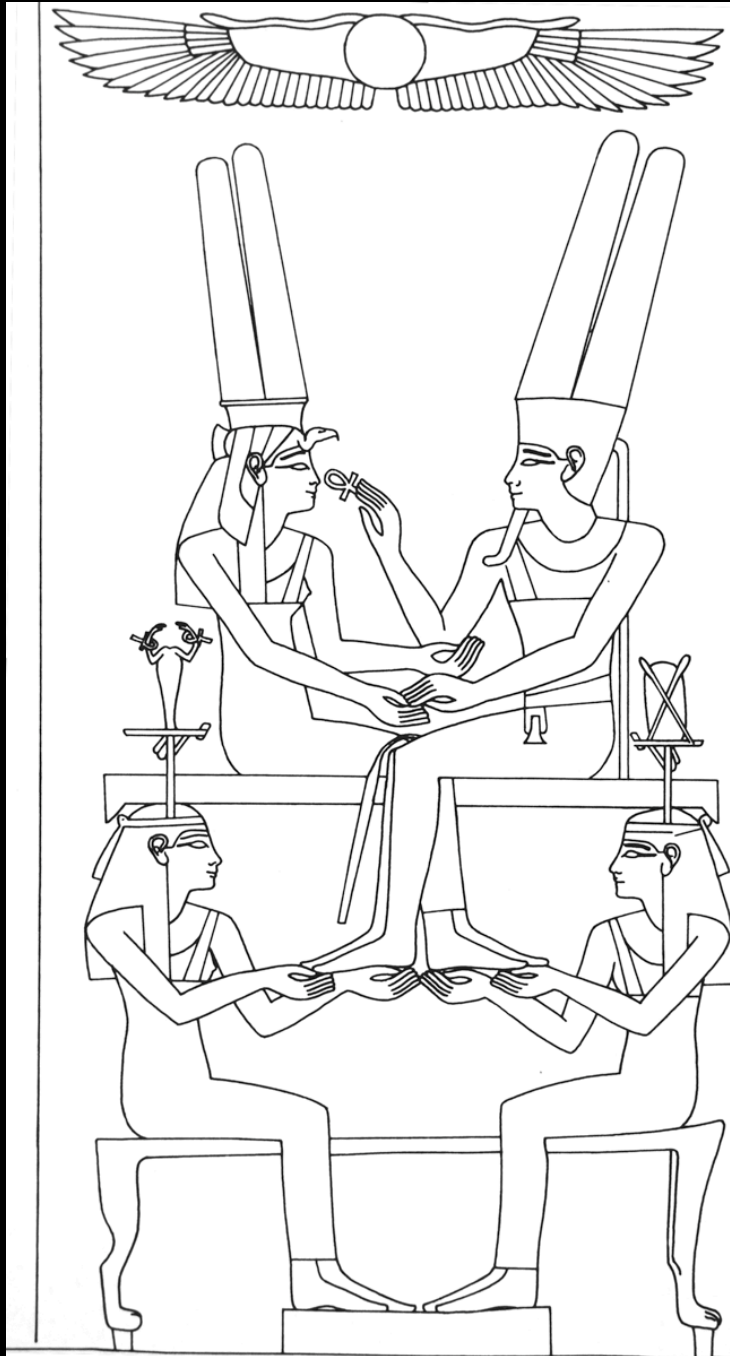
The barques of Mut and Khonsu on procession during the Opet Festival, Luxor Temple



Luxor Temple



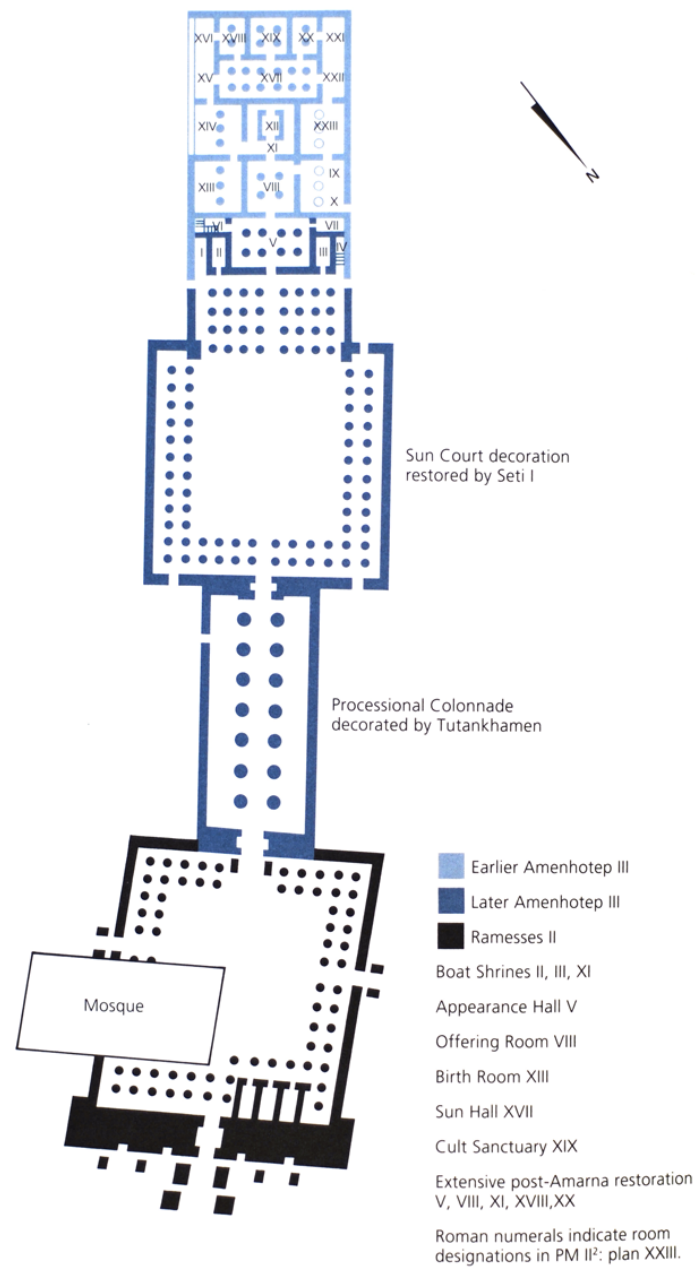
Papyriform columns in the sun court of Luxor Temple



The conception of the king and the fashioning of the royal Kas, Amenhotep III at Luxor Temple

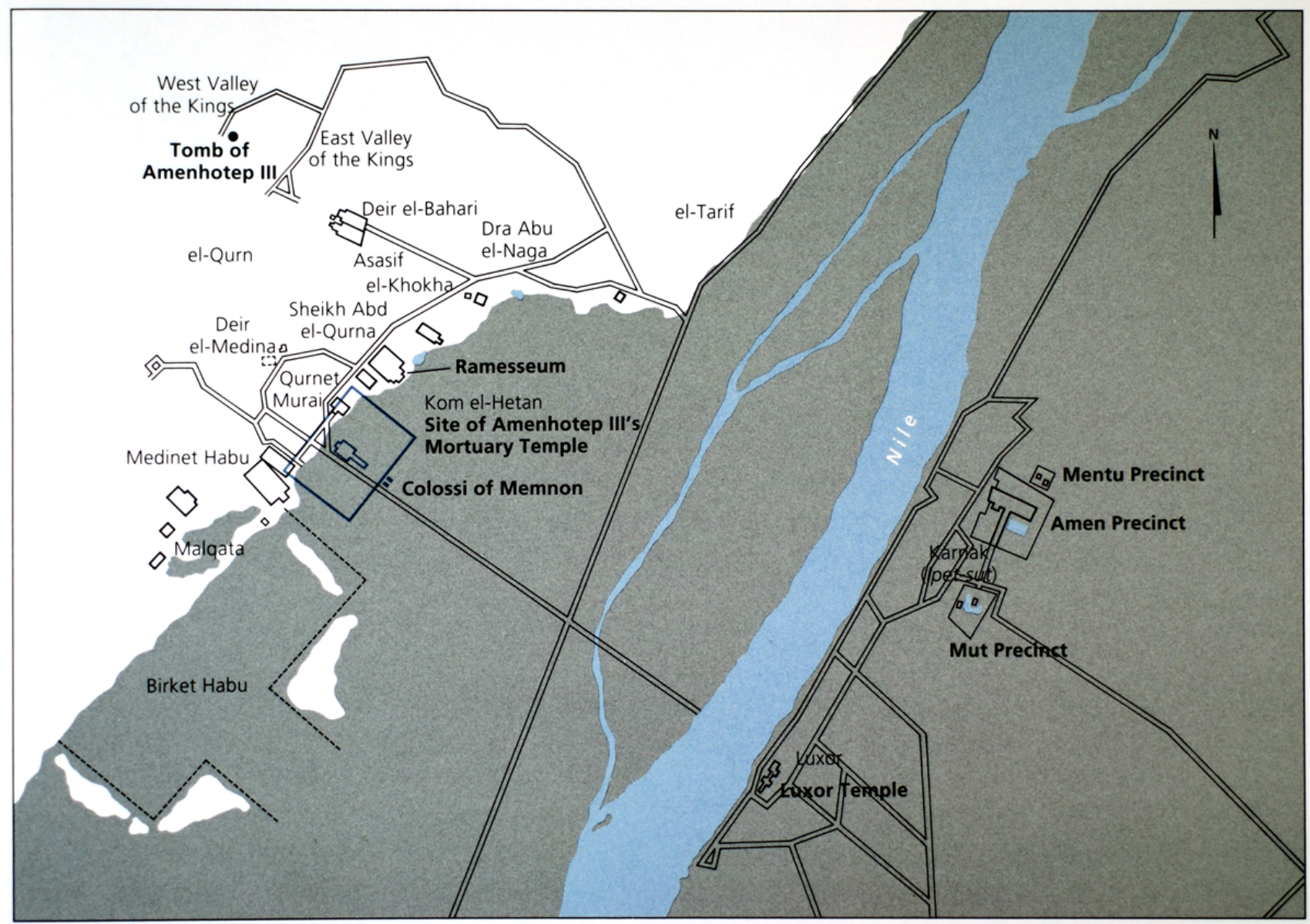


Amun crowns Amenhotep III, Luxor Temple



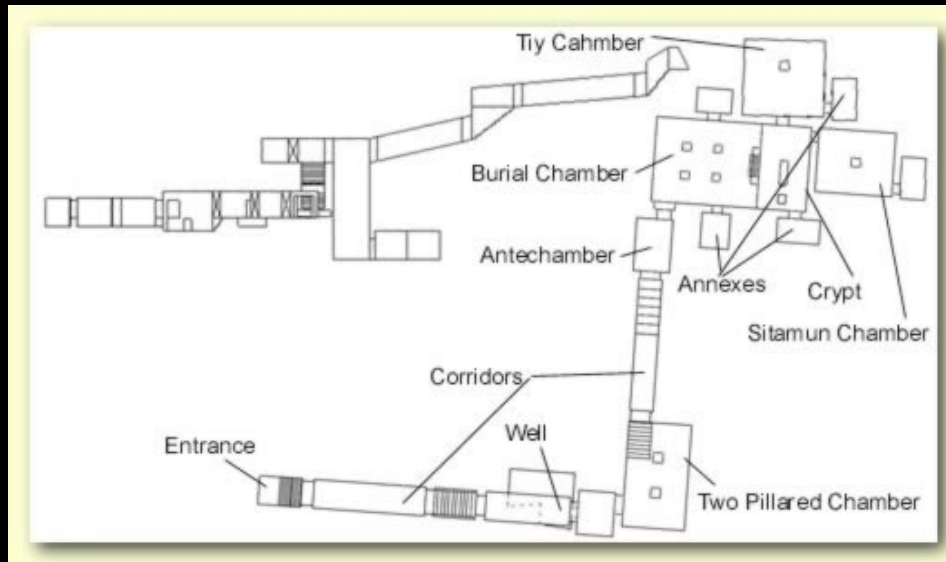


Valley of the Kings (Amenhotep III buried in the Western Valley)



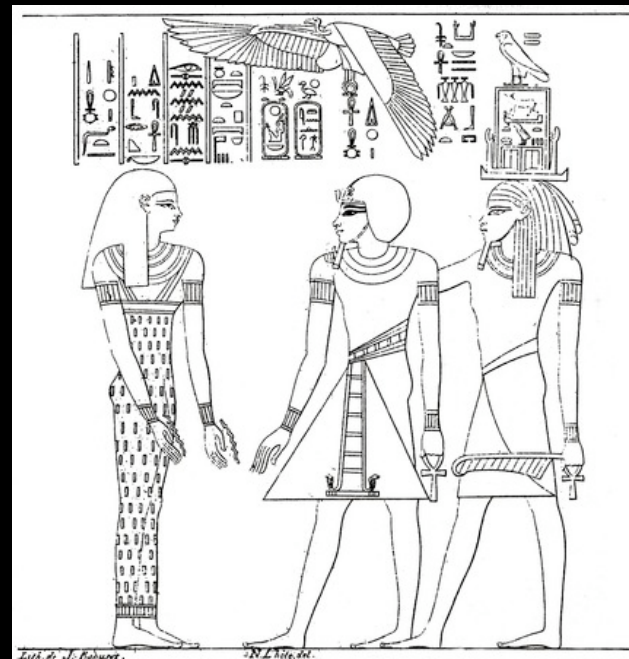
Painted decoration from the tomb of Amenhotep III in the western Valley of the Kings, showing the king with various gods.





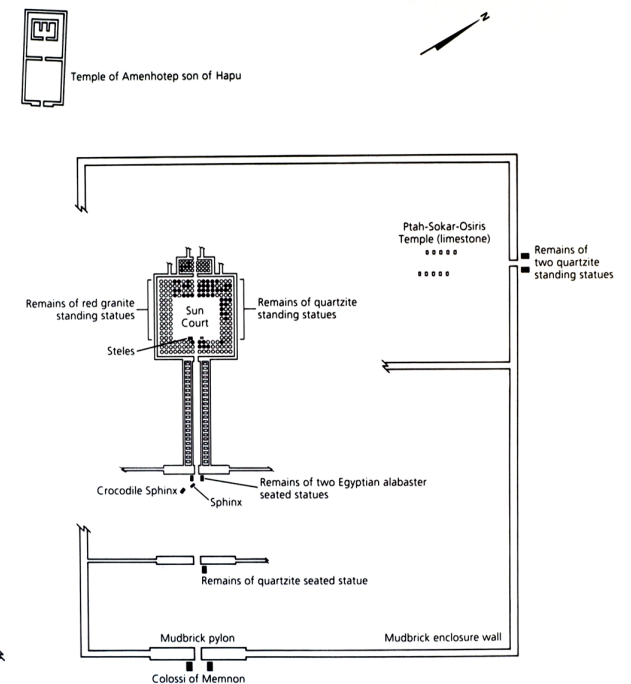
Amenhotep III tomb
Plan and section

Goddess Nut facing
Amenhotep III and
the ka of his father,
Thutmose IV,
decoration from
Amenhotep III's tomb





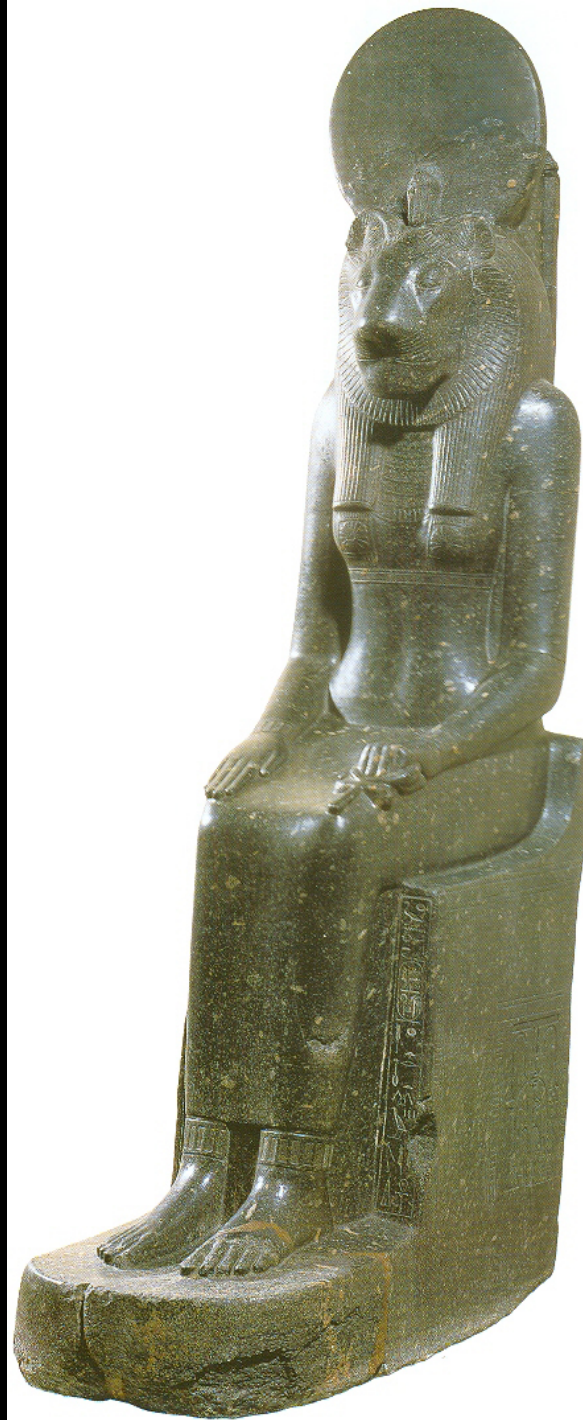
Kom el-Hetan
Mortuary temple of Amenhotep III,
West Bank, Thebes

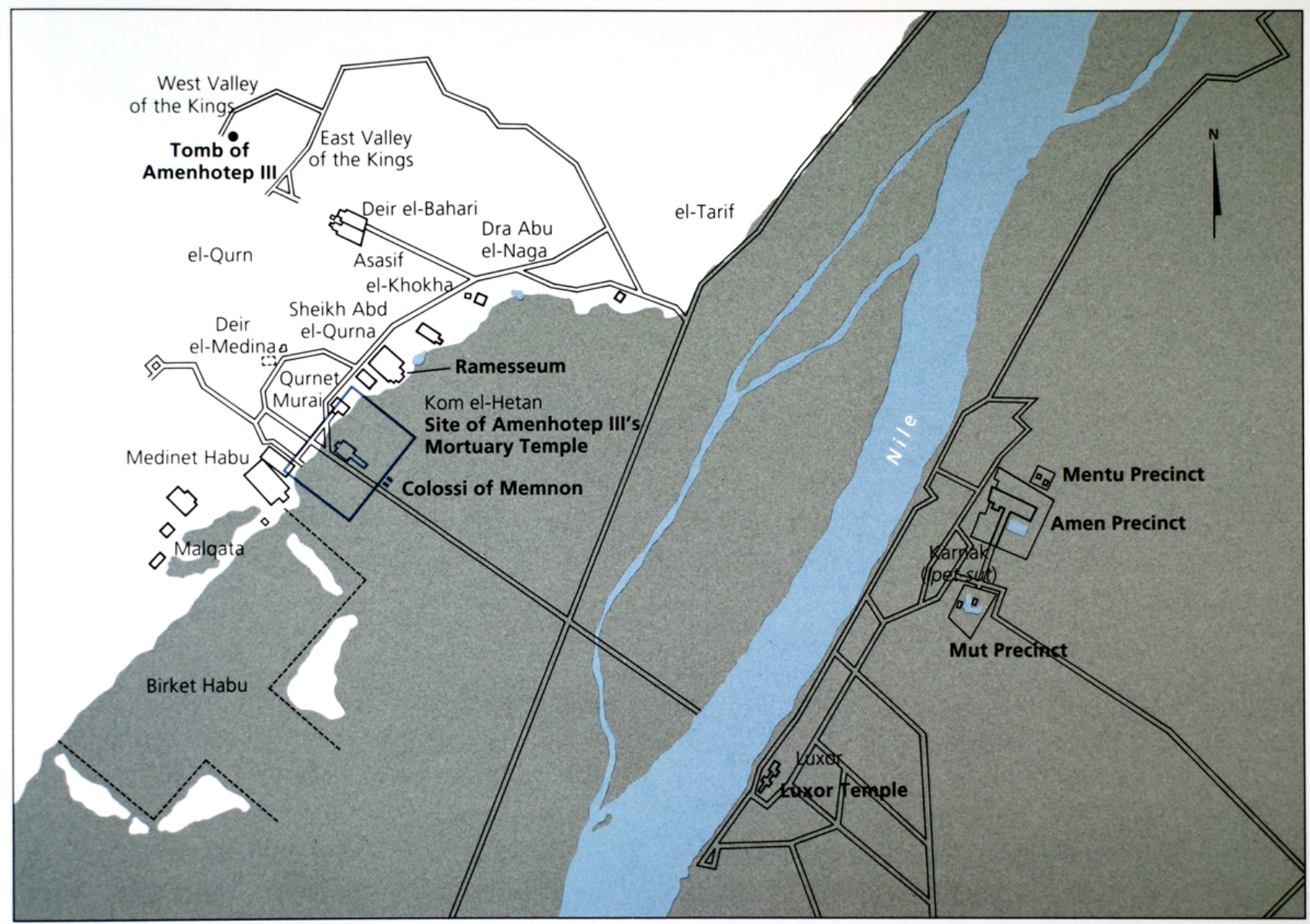




Amenhotep III from outside his mortuary temple, Thebes
("Colossi of Memnon")

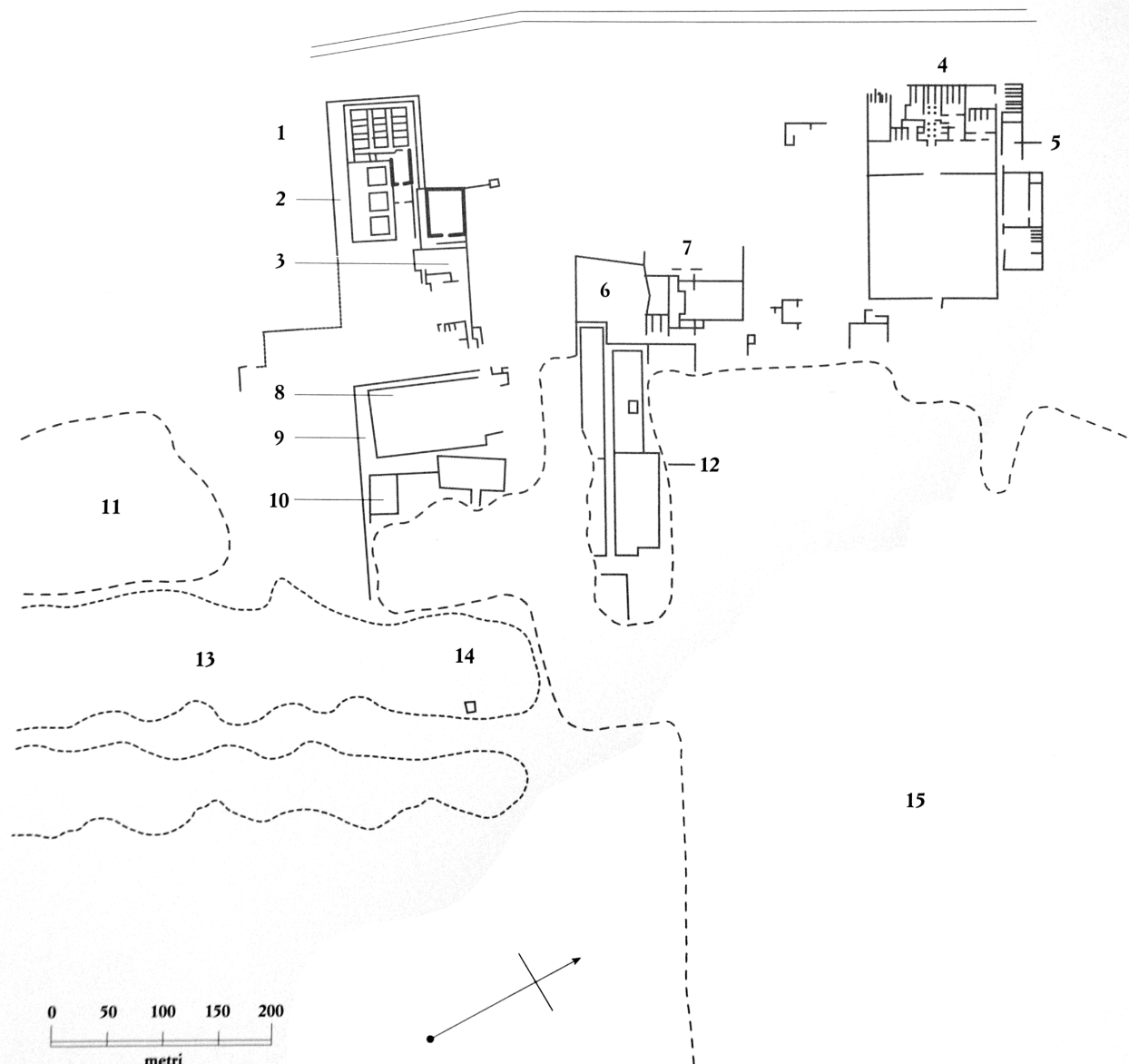






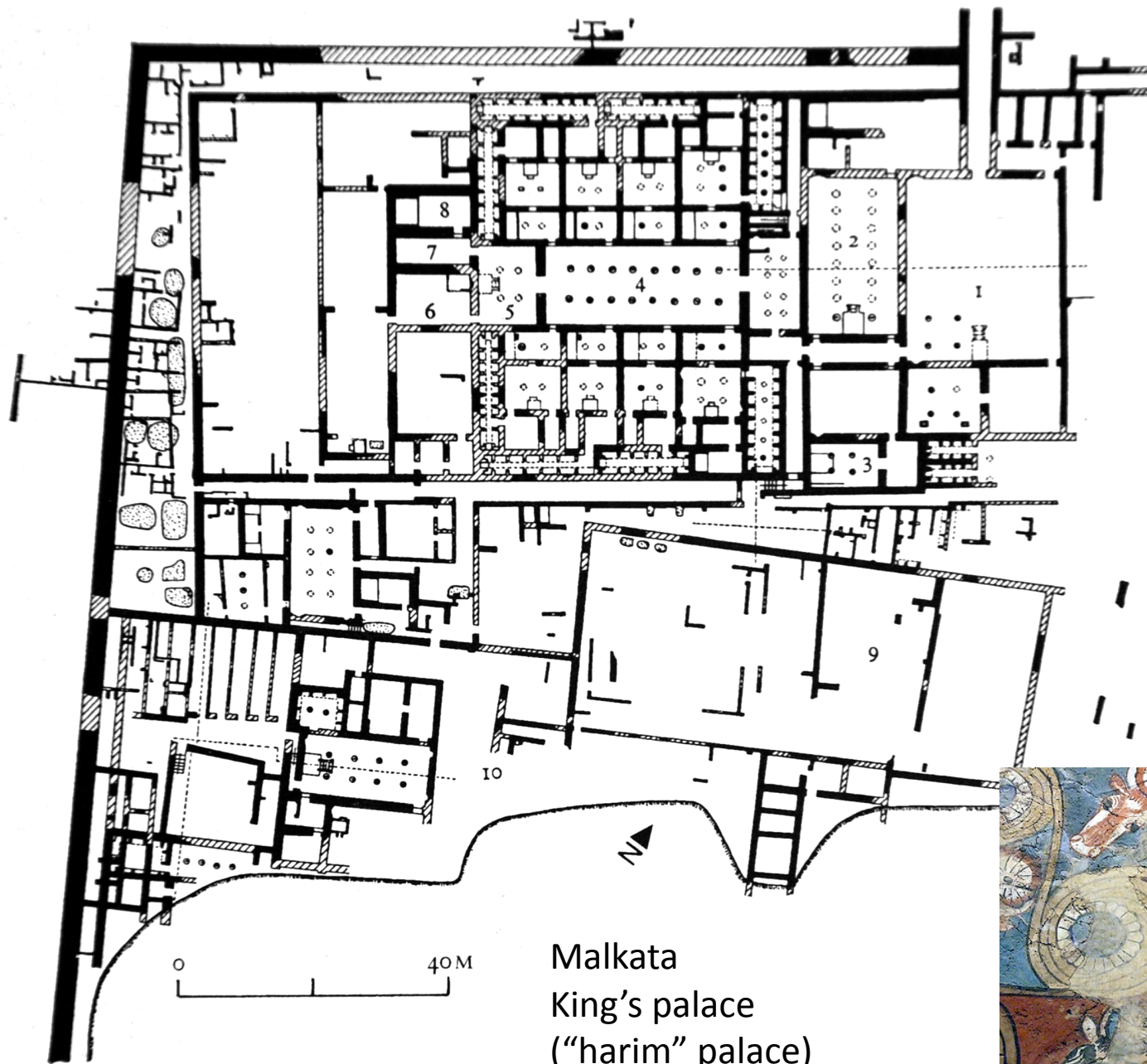
Malkata today





Malkata, the central part of Amenhotep III's palace complex

- 1 Central residential area on west
- 2 Western villas
- 3 Central palace
- 4 Temple of Amun
- 5 Storerooms
- 6 Workmen's village
- 7 Audience pavilion
- 8 King's palace (harim)
- 9 Storerooms
- 10 Southern palace
- 11 Southern village
- 12 Northern palace
- 13 Birket Habu hills
- 14 B building
- 15 Unexcavated area



Malkata
King's palace
("harim" palace)





Painted plaster decoration at Malkata



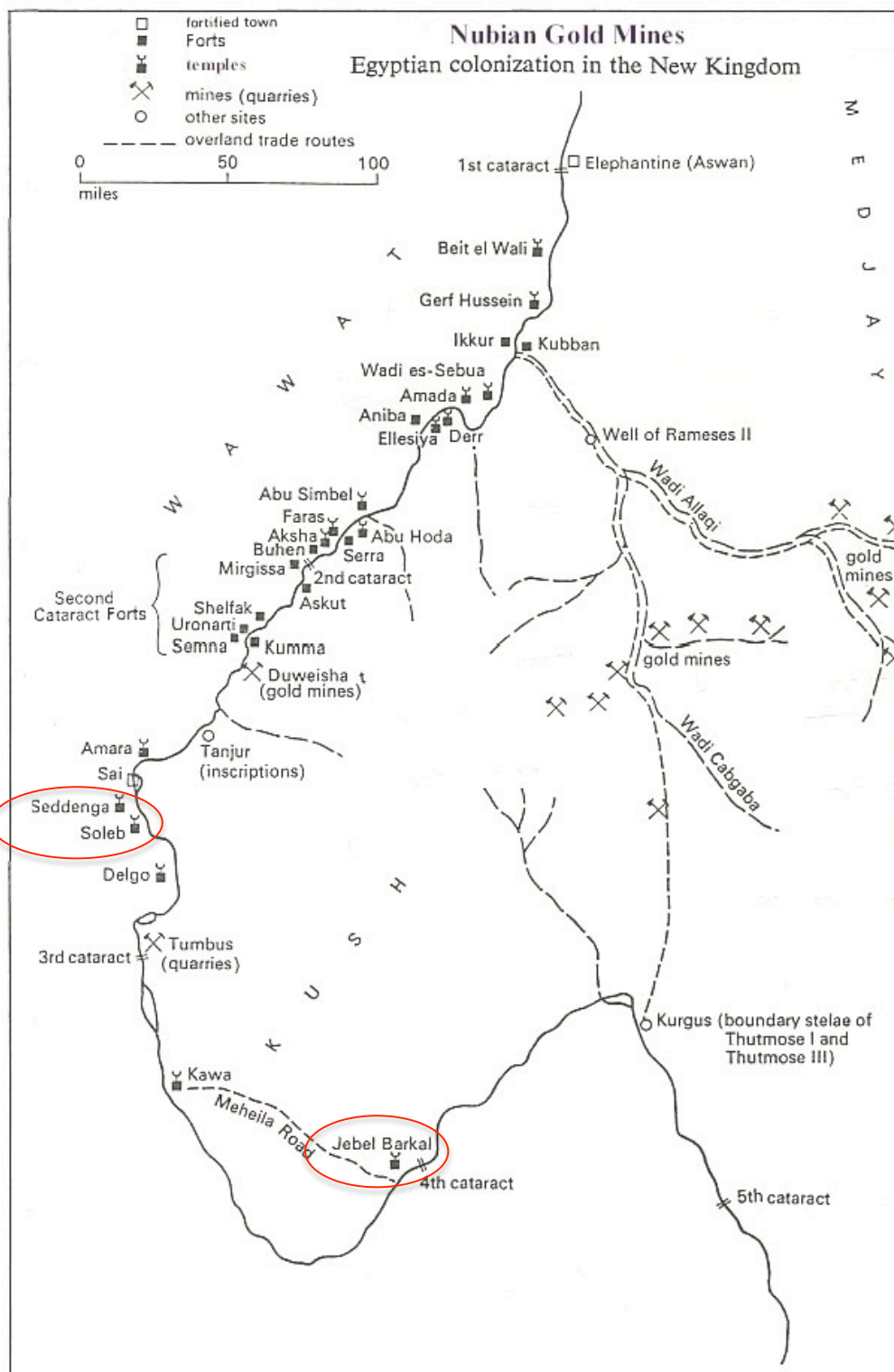


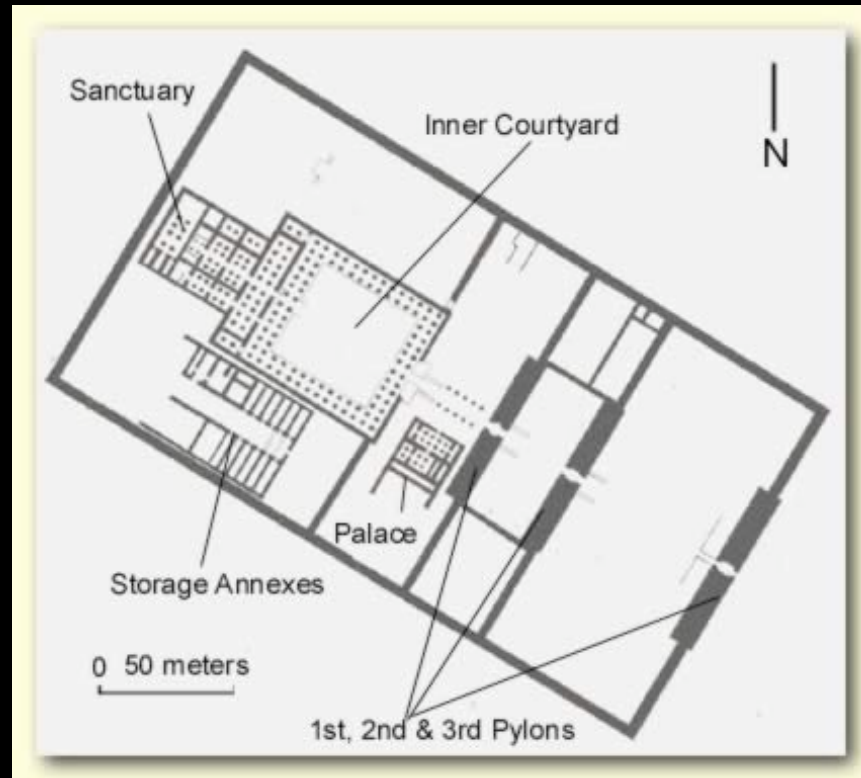
Ceramic, faience, and glass vessels from Malkata





Birket Habu (artificial harbor at Malkata)





Soleb Temple
Dedicated to cults of both Amun-Ra and
Nebmaatra, Lord of Nubia



Soleb temple



Amunhotep III as worshipper
and god from Soleb





Gebel Barkal temple of Amun



Lion statue in granite from Gebel Barkal, reign of Amenhotep III

Recognizing the sculpture of Amenhotep III





Colossal quartzite head of Amenhotep III wearing the khepresh crown









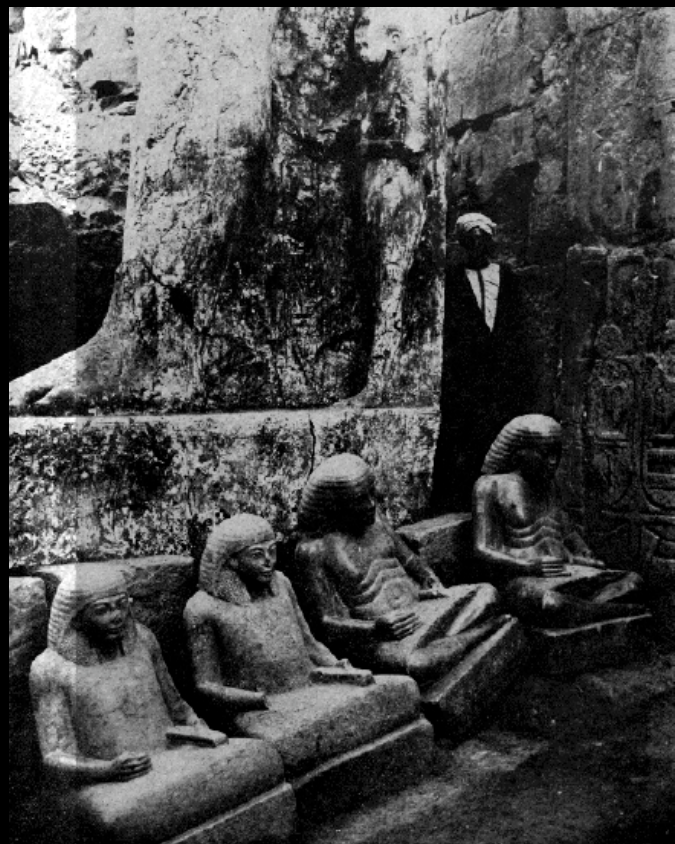


Amenhotep III and Tiye



Sculptures of Tiye





Amenhotep Son of Hapu
Scribal statue from Karnak Temple