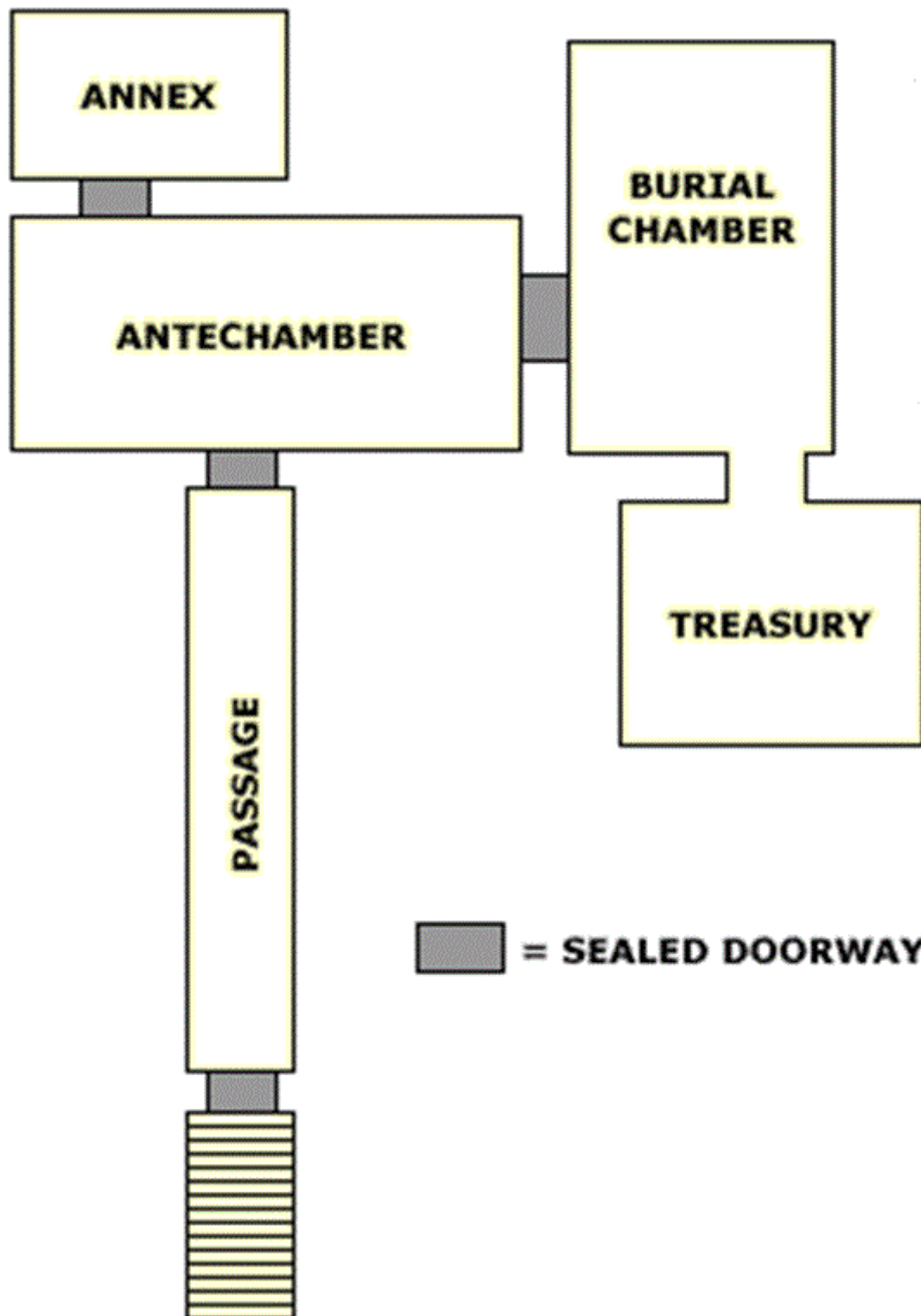


Plan of Tutankhamun's Tomb



Some Great Pharaohs

(all dates are approximate)

Akhenaten (formerly Amenhotep IV) 1353 –1335 BCE (BC)

Akhenaten created a new capital city – Akhetaten, now called Tell el-Amarna.

Akhenaten's 'principal wife' or queen was Nefertiti and they had six daughters. There were also other wives, including Kiya who was thought to be the mother of Tutankhamen.

Akhenaten tried to convert the Ancient Egyptians to monotheism – worship of one god: Aten (which is why he changed his name).

Akhenaten was known for his very artistic style and although he began with temple construction and decoration projects reflecting that of his ancestors, within a year or two he was building temples in a very different style.



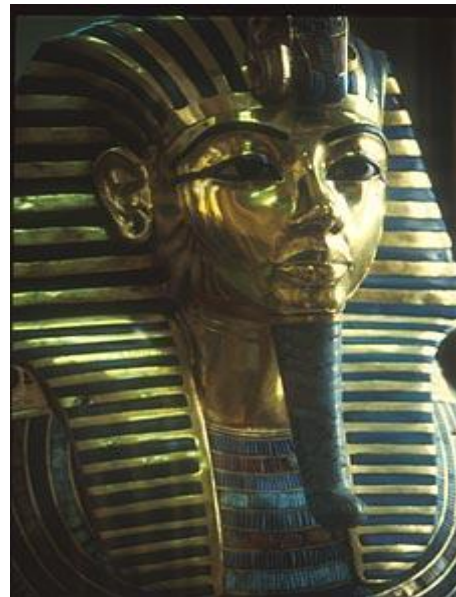
Tutankhamun (formerly Tutankhaten) 1332 –1322 BCE (BC)

Probably the most famous of all the Pharaohs. His tomb was discovered by the British archaeologist Howard Carter in 1922, and is the largest recovery of Egyptian treasure to date.

He married his half-sister Ankhesenpaaten (later Ankhesenamun).

Tutankhamun returned the religious capital to its traditional centre at Thebes after his father's death.

There is a lot of mystery surrounding the young Pharaoh's parents and also his death. Was it illness or was he murdered...?



Ramesses II 1279 – 1213 BCE (BC)

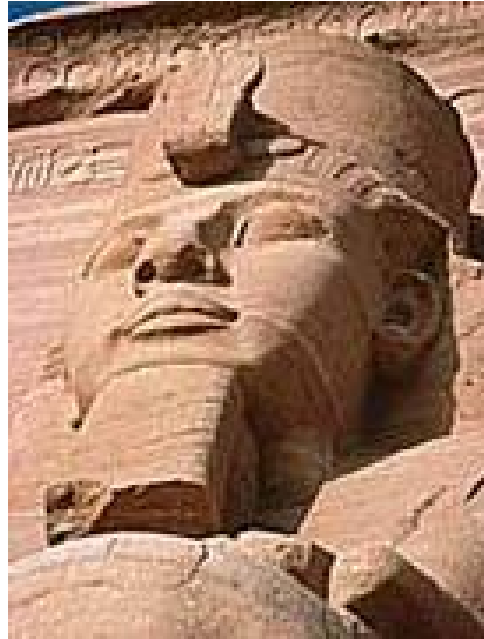
Ramesses II or 'Ramesses the Great' as he is also known, followed in the footsteps of his father Seti/Sethos I around 1279 BCE.

He was the third Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty and he established Piramesse in the Nile Delta as his capital city. He had many great temples built including the one at Abu Simbel.

He ruled for 67 years and waged a series of wars against the Nubians, Hittites, Libyans and sea-pirates (Shardana) that made Egypt safe for years to come.

With 200 wives and concubines (lesser wives) Ramesses had well over 100 children, and outlived 13 heirs.

In 1818 Percy Bysshe Shelley wrote the famous poem Ozymandias (Greek name for Ramesses II) about a statue of Ramesses II that had recently been discovered.



Hatshepsut 1479 – 1457 BCE (BC)

When Thutmose II died in 1479 BCE, his wife Hatshepsut took over as ruler (5th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty) because her step-son (Thutmose III) was only a baby. This was not the first time a queen had governed on behalf of a child. However, Hatshepsut took the step of calling herself Pharaoh and Lord of two Lands. She took the double crown and the crook and the flail – the symbols of a pharaoh.

She was written about as 'he' and shown in pictures and statues wearing a false beard.

Throughout her reign she developed trade to other lands, and the skills of craftsmen and artists flourished.



Zoser/Djoser (also called Netjerikhet) 2686 – 2613 BCE (BC)

King Zoser lived in the Third Dynasty which lasted from 2686 BCE to 2613 BCE. This was the beginning of the Old Kingdom. He was born in 2667 BCE and died in 2648 BCE.

Zoser's Step Pyramid at Saqqara is thought to be the first pyramid ever built in Egypt and the oldest stone building still standing in Egypt. Before this most tombs – mastabas, were made of sun-dried mud bricks.

The architect of the pyramid was Imhotep, Zoser's vizir.



Cleopatra VII 51 – 30 BCE (BC)

Cleopatra was the last of the Ptolemaic Pharaohs, before Egypt became a Roman province.

She fell in love with two Roman invaders: Julius Caesar and Mark Antony after Caesar's assassination. In 31 BCE Octavius's (a son of Julius Caesar) army defeated Mark Anthony at the battle of Actium. Cleopatra and Mark Anthony fled. Antony then committed suicide.

According to legend Cleopatra died of a bite by an asp (snake) to avoid being captured by Octavius.



Khufu 2589-2566 BCE (BC)

Khufu was the second Pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty. He is also known as Cheops.

He organised several expeditions to find suitable places for turquoise and copper mines.

His tomb is now known as The Great Pyramid at Giza.

He possibly ordered the building of The Sphinx, though many Egyptologists think it was Khafra, one of his sons.



UKS2 Topic: Earliest Civilisations: Ancient Egyptians Block C: Pharaohs & Pyramids Session 2

Khafra 2558 – 2532 BCE (BC)

Khafra built his own tomb at Giza - close to that of his father, Khufu's.

The pyramid complex is the most complete example of such a complex to have survived. From the pharaoh's huge temple at the base of his pyramid, a long causeway runs down to his valley temple. The granite-lined temple was once adorned with 23 superb statues of the pharaoh and Horus the falcon god.

He may have ordered the carving of the Sphinx.



Amenhotep I 1525 – 1504 BCE (BC)

His two older brothers died before their father, so, he inherited the kingdom formed by the military battles of his father, Ahmose I.

He continued to rebuild temples in Upper Egypt.



Thutmose III 1479 – 1425 BCE (BC)

Thutmose III was a great military general. He was the sixth Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty.

He conducted 17 successful campaigns which served him a position as the most successful Pharaoh ever — in military terms. He extended Egyptian territory and power considerably. The new lands were put under control of kings and chiefs, who paid high taxes to Egypt.

He was the step-son of Hatshepsut.



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Ramesses III 1186 – 1155 BCE (BC)

Ramesses III was the second Pharaoh of the Twentieth Dynasty.

He defended Egypt against invasions by Libyans and The Sea Peoples.

The first recorded strike by workers occurred during his reign, when food rations for royal tomb-makers were restricted.

He is thought of as the last of the Great Pharaohs, it was all downhill for Egypt after him!



Pepi II 2278 - 2184 BCE (BC)

Pepi II was younger than Tutankhamun when he began his reign!

Tradition says that he reigned for 94 years and therefore was 100 when he died, but other sources state that his reign was much shorter.

(Statue of Pepi II on his mother's knee.)



Amenemhat III 1860-1814 BCE (BC)

Amenemhat was revered as a generous king. His reign is regarded as the golden age of The Middle Kingdom.

His first tomb, the so-called Black Pyramid at Dahshur, was abandoned because there were construction problems. He then had a second pyramid built at Hawara near Faiyum. It contained some complex security features.

He (perhaps following on from his father) had a canal built between The Fayum depression and the Nile.



Cities of Ancient Egypt

