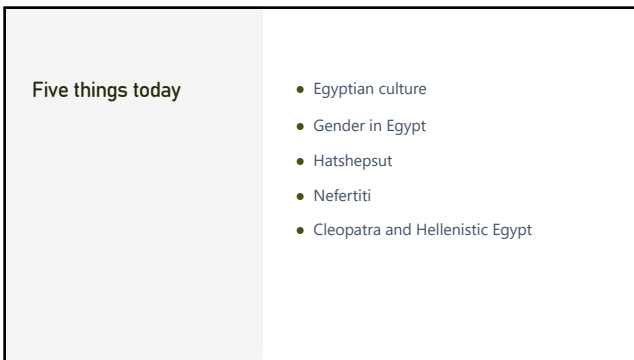




1



2



3



4

Quiz #7 | Female Pharaohs of Egypt

1. All of the following are true of Hatshepsut [Click](#) becoming queen [Click](#)

- a. The only records we have of her childhood and time as a princess are those she left herself
- b. She denied all rumors she was descended from the god Amun-Re, claiming to be utterly human
- c. When her brother became king, she gained the titles of King's Wife and God's Wife of Amun
- d. Though she was married to her brother, Thutmose II, his son Thutmose III was not hers

2. By the seventh regnal year of herself and Thutmose III, Hatshepsut was

- a. representing herself as a male pharaoh on monuments
- b. hosting wild parties in the temple of Karnak
- c. dead, killed by a crocodile
- d. building pyramids like the old days

3. All of the following are true of Hatshepsut and her young co-ruler Thutmose III [Click](#)

- a. They sponsored an expedition to Punt to obtain exotic materials
- b. They ruled jointly together for about 15 years
- c. On some monuments they are depicted as twin male rulers
- d. They were half-siblings, with the same mother

4. All of the following are true of Thutmose III's destruction of Hatshepsut's memory after her death [Click](#)

- a. Her name was removed from monuments and her statues thrown in a pit
- b. Scholars now say the erasure occurred 20 years or more after her death, casting doubt on the theory that Thutmose was motivated by wrath and revenge
- c. Some of her images were defaced by carving false mustaches on them, ironically
- d. Her representations as Thutmose II's queen were left untouched, only her kingship after his death was erased

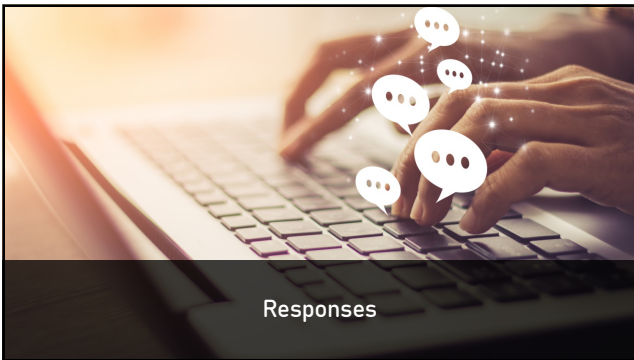
5. According to her epitaph, Khmectankh, daughter of Shepemin

- a. was trusted by each person who saw her, both male and female
- b. was loved by her brother, who did not let her separate from him in the beer house
- c. asked a libation of water from the visitor, because she was one who "loved to drink"
- d. all of the above

Extra Credit

EC: Why do you think Hatshepsut was accepted as a "female king" and was able to rule for so long?

5



6

Questions about whatever



7

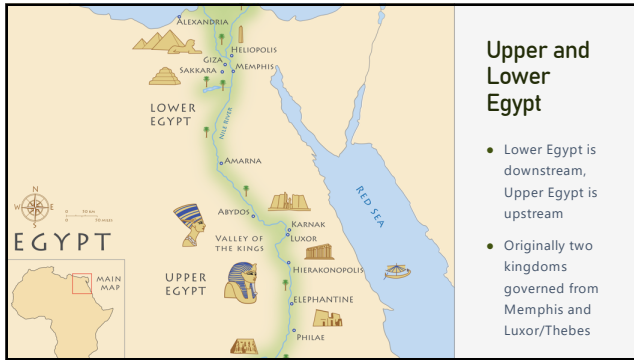
Egypt

8

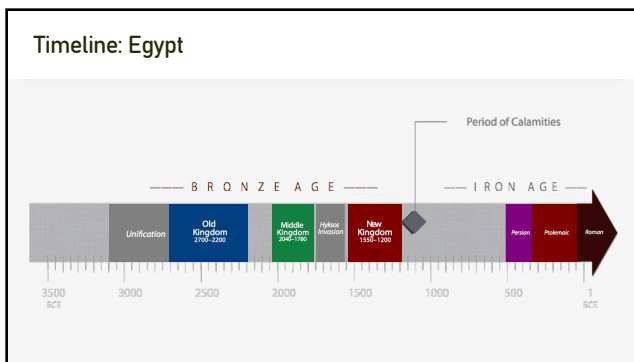
Ancient Egypt

- Today Egypt is a block of land defined by lines drawn on a map (nation-state)
- Identities in the ancient world originated from settlements and urban centers
- Ancient Egypt was the inhabited lands on either side of the Nile

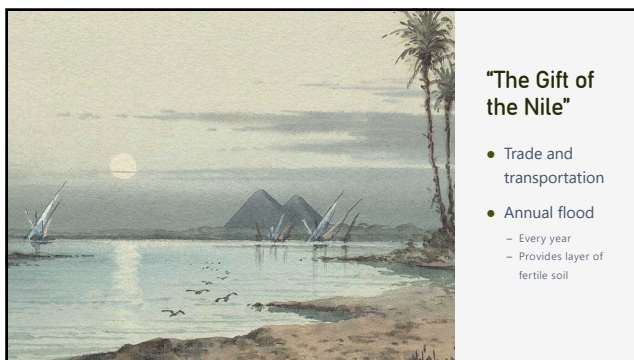
9



10



11



12



The pharaoh

- Unifying presence
- Manifestation of the gods
- All-powerful


13



The pharaoh's death

- Elaborate tombs
 - Pyramids in the earlier dynasties (Old Kingdom)
 - Valley of the Kings in New Kingdom
- Records of accomplishments
- Mummification
- Seen as a cycle mimicking Horis and Osiris

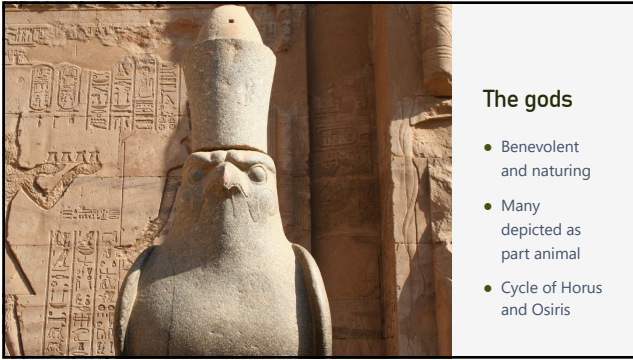
14



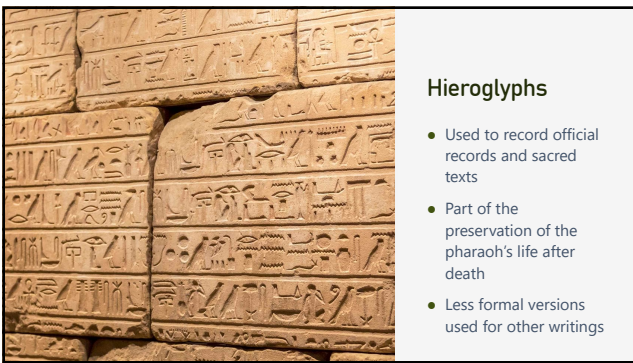
Ma'at

- Harmony, balance, justice
- Gods are benevolent; pharaohs must be benevolent and provide ma'at

15



16



17



18

Secondary Source Reading

Barbara S. Lesko
"Women's Monumental Mark on Ancient Egypt"

- Accustomed to seeing monuments in terms of ruling family
- In Egypt, there are many appearances of ordinary women and men
 - Monuments featuring pharaohs will show ordinary people as smaller in the conduct of their daily lives (tribute, needs of state)
 - Male and female forms being idealized
- Preservation of the material form being elemental to the continuation of the spirit in eternity
 - Even if you don't have a mummy (only the elite), can still have an image as a physical manifestation
 - Connects departed spirit to this life and ensure its continuation



19



20

Secondary Source Reading

Annette Depla
"Women in Ancient Egyptian Wisdom Literature"

- Unlike other ancient societies, choice of husband is in hands of the mother, in collaboration with daughter
- Discussion of adultery - men and women have an equal responsibility to marriage and an equal temptation
- Gender stigma associated with adultery not present in ancient Egypt as far as we can tell
- Some aspects of Egyptian life in which men have priority, and other aspects in which men and women have some parity
 - Different social time and across class
 - Any culture's understanding of gender is conditioned by their philosophy and their understanding of how the world works



21

New Kingdom Egypt

22



Egypt during the New Kingdom

- No longer isolated
- Must become a bronze power to compete
- Pharaoh is no longer all-powerful

23

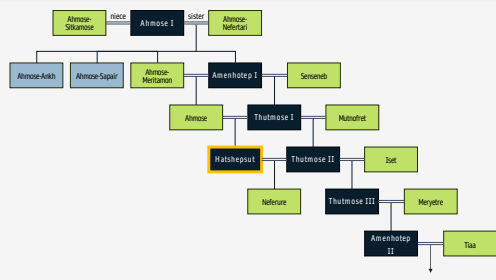


Hatshepsut

- Pharaohs had always been male
- Hatshepsut had a better claim to the throne
- Long, successful reign

24

The Eighteenth Dynasty



25

Primary Source Reading

Unknown
Birth of
Hatshepsut



26



Hatshepsut's success


- What stands in the way of a woman being pharaoh?
- How is Hatshepsut a better choice than Thutmose III?
- What actions does Hatshepsut take to help ensure she is seen as a successful pharaoh?

27


Secondary Source Reading

Gay Robins
"The God's Wife of Amun in the 18th Dynasty in Egypt"

- Article is historiographic—the way historians have talked about this subject
- Most Egyptian priests are men, but there are exceptions to this, including God's wife of Amun
- Always knew this person existed, but there's been debate over what it means that this person exists
 - Previously: indicative of the power of the pharaoh passing on (via women)
 - Representative of pharaoh delegating power through women
- What we can say about the role of aristocratic women in the religious life of women
 - Institutional
 - Private



28



Damnatio memoriae

- Thutmose III's removal of Hatshepsut's inscriptions and statues
- Different theories for his actions

29



Akhenaten

- Took the throne as Amenhotep IV
- Changed his throne name to Akhenaten
- Religious reforms in favor of one dominant god, Aten


30



Nefertiti

- Queen alongside Akhenaten
- Worked side by side with Akhenaten to build the new religion
 - Kept going after his passing until her own death
- Active role of women in New Kingdom Egypt

31



Nubia


- Exploited by Egypt for resources
- Heavily influenced culturally
- Maintained a distinctive identity in defiance of Egypt

32



Iron Age Egypt

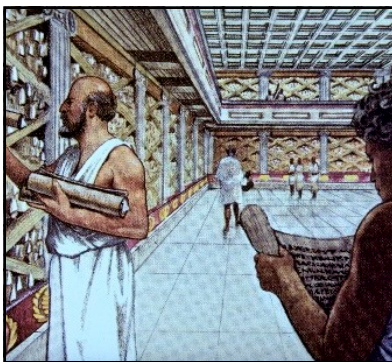
33



Iron Age Egypt

- Bronze Age glory and power
- Divided or subjugated during the Iron Age
 - Neo-Assyrian Empire
 - Persian Empire
 - Alexander the Great

34




Ptolemaic Egypt

- Alexander conquers Egypt and found Alexandria
- Alexandria becomes a world cultural center
- After Alexander's death, his general Ptolemy makes himself pharaoh
 - Ptolemies rule for 300 years
 - Ptolemies honor both Egyptian and Greek cultural heritage

35

Primary Source Reading

Unknown
Epitaph of
Kheredankh,
Daughter of
Shepmin




36



Cleopatra VII

- Installed on the throne as a teenager
- Forced to marry / outmaneuver brothers
 - Ptolemy XIII Theos Philopator
 - Ptolemy XIV

37



Cleopatra's image

- Now seen mostly through Roman eyes
- Complex image
 - Beauty
 - Cunning
 - Wisdom
 - Strength
 - Love of country

38



39



40



41
