

Part IV Historical Periods: New Kingdom Egypt to the death of Thutmose IV

End of 17th dynasty, Egyptians were confined to Upper Egypt, surrounded by Nubia and Hyksos → by the end of the 18th dynasty they had extended deep along the Mediterranean coast, gaining significant economic, political and military strength

<i>Length of reign</i>	<i>Pharaoh</i>	<i>Major achievements</i>
1550–1525 BC	Ahmose	Liberation of Egypt from Hyksos and reunification of Egypt.
1525–1504	Amenhotep I	Began the process of reconquering Nubia and consolidating Egypt's control of it. Took first steps in developing the west bank at Thebes into a vast necropolis. Founded the special workforce for building royal tombs.
1504–1493	Thutmose I	Incorporated Nubia into the nascent Egyptian empire. Set the pattern for later pharaohs by campaigning and developing a sphere of influence in western Asia, and in ordering the construction of his tomb in the Valley of the Kings. Built extensively in honour of Amun-Re at Karnak.
1493–1479	Thutmose II	Crushed a serious rebellion in Nubia and an uprising in Palestine.
1479–1458	Thutmose III and Hatshepsut in a co-regency; Hatshepsut as dominant pharaoh	Hatshepsut ruled as a regent and female pharaoh for over 20 years. Carried out an extensive building program, particularly her mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahri and obelisks at Karnak. Sent a trading expedition to Punt for incense and other tropical products. Promoted Amun-Re at every opportunity and, under her, Amun's priesthood achieved great prestige and influence.
1458–1425	Sole reign of Thutmose III	Carried out 17 military campaigns in western Asia: conquest and maintenance of an 'empire'. Attributed all his victories and major share of booty and tribute to Amun-Re whose cult reached its peak under his reign. Built extensively and energetically from the delta to Gebel Barkal in Nubia.
1427–1401	Amenhotep II shared a two-year co-regency with his father Thutmose III	Consolidated his father's conquests, brought peace to the 'empire' and began diplomatic relations with the previous enemy of Egypt, the king of Mitanni in north-west Asia.
1401–1391	Thutmose IV	His reign was a turning point in terms of the 'empire'. Formed an alliance with the Mitanni and set a pattern for future kings by marrying the daughter of the Mitannian king.

1. Internal Developments

● Impact of the Hyksos

Context

- Egypt had developed an isolated culture, exposing it to attack
- Group originating from Syria or Palestine the 'Hyksos' took over
- Ruled Egypt for 100 years → est capital in Avaris
- Claimed a brutal invasion (**Manetho**) but more likely a gradual occupation

- Evidence says Hyksos treated Egyptians kindly, assuming their gods/customs
 - Statues of combined gods and cultures suggest assimilation
- STILL, pharaohs resented not having power
 - Portrayed Hyksos as foot stools/tiptoe as unworthy of Egyptian soil
 - Also realised were in danger of being completely overrun
 - Kings had established a tribute state but had Nubians from South and Hyksos from North = circled

IMMEDIATE & LASTING IMPACT OF HYKSOS		
Political	Economic	Technological
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration itself was not oppressive - Egyptians were included in the administration - Modelled religion on Egyptians - Limited disturbance to culture/religion/daily life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some production was increased due to new technologies - Zebu cattle suited climate better - Traded with Syria, Crete, Nubia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Composite bow - Horse drawn chariot - Bronze weapons - Bronze armour - Fortification - Olive/pomegranate trees - Use of bronze instead of copper = more effective - Music eg lute - Methods of weaving/spinning - Copied/preserved important Egyptian texts eg Edwin Smith Medical papyrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sparked Egyptian empire to avoid being conquered again - Unified Egypt to recover power - Provided reason for royal women to develop more prominent roles - Generated interest in Amun as god behind the new age = gave power to king 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mindset of expansion led to the securing of mass wealth - Booty, tribute and trade improved the economy - Massive building/restoration works = increased labour - Created interest in exploiting Nubia and other trading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New processes were adopted and developed by Egyptians

- Restructuring of bureaucracy		
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- **Establishment of the 18th dynasty...**

- **Wars against the Hyksos/reunification of Upper & Lower Egypt**

- Several pharaohs attempted & Ahmose succeeds
- Expanded
 - To protect what they had
 - Economic/resources/trade
 - Regain past lands
 - Control trade links from Nubia to Africa

- 1. King Seqenenre I**

- Epithet “the brave”
- Believed initiated battle against Hyksos
- Mummy has severe battle wounds suggesting involved in heavy combat
- Potential sparks of war include insulting letter from Hyksos to Thebes

- 2. King Khamos**

- Eldest son of Seqenenre
- Launched a war of revenge against the Hyksos for diving Egypt
 - [“I wish is to save Egypt” - Khamos Stela](#)
- Council advised against it: they had a peaceful existence with no reason to expel them; Hyksos were stronger
- Khamos ignored them and attacked under the advice of Amun
- Army (hired Nubians = Medjay) raided deep into Hyksos territory
- Nile inundation forced the army to pause
- Khamos died

- 3. King Ahmose**

- Brother of Khamos & first king of the New Kingdom
- Ascended power as a child, his mother Ahhotep putting down rebellions
- Later liberated Egypt from the Hyksos
- Military successes are recorded on the tomb of Ahmose, son of Ebana
 - Suggests a series of raids occurred & siege against Hyksos lasted years
 - Campaigned in Palestine as drove out Hyksos, as a warning to the princes in Palestine/Syria
 - Campaigned in northern Nubia, defeating the prince
- Faced Egyptian rebellions but put down successfully

- **Role of queens + Hatshepsut**

- Egyptian women treated better than most cultures
- Prominent political and military role during expulsion and unification

- Domestically focused but had power ie appoint nobles/distribute land & wealth/administer property (**Stelae of Yuf**)
- Many married their brothers to ensure blood lines
- Tradition of female influence and power, often gained through religion

Titles	Role
Queen regent	Ruled as king Could assume kingly role and rule as pharaoh
Great Royal Wife	Chief consort of the king Often depicted on monuments next to king Gods wife of Amun
King's Mother	Held position of importance in royal household Depicted on monuments alongside king Acted as regent for young rulers Most important hierarchy after son became king
Kings wives	Other women married to the king May have been foreigner smarted for diplomatic reasons

- o **Tetisheri**

- Mother of Seqenenre
- Beloved grandmother of King Ahmose
- Significant role in the founding of the 18th dynasty
- Possible acted as regent for grandson after his father's death
- **Donation Stela** erected by Ahmose at Abydos describes his desire to build a chapel for her - highlights deep affection
 - ["He so greatly loved her, beyond everything."](#) (J.H. Breasted)
- **Painted limestone statue wearing headpiece of nekhbet**

- o **Ahhotep**

- Daughter of Tetisheri and wife of Seqenenre
- Possible active political/military role in the consolidation of the dynasty
- Likely shared coregency with her son
- Appears to have role in holding together the kingdom during rebellion/war
- **Karnak Stela** Ahmose honoured his mother, outlined what she did
 - ["In control of affairs, who unites Egypt... she has pacified Upper Egypt, she has put down its rebels."](#) (Sethe)
- Possible she foiled an attempt to take Ahmose throne while he campaigned
- Son awarded her with the **golden flies of valour**, jewelry, ornamental weapons
- Items including ceremonial cedar wood battle axe found in a tomb (not hers)

- o **Ahmose Nefertari**

- Daughter of Ahhotep, wife/sister of Ahmose
- Most able, respected and beloved woman of her time

- Enormous religious status; closely linked to the rise of Amun
- **Donation Stela at Karnak** first granted title **God's Wife of Amun** came with enormous religious and economic status, vast estates (equipped with labourers & stewards), harem = guaranteed for descendants
- Increased her status in the cult by purchasing the office of second priesthood
- Number of objects dedicated is evidence of her ritual importance
- Founded the royal tomb workers village at Deir el Medina
- Deified Mistress of the West necropolis
- **Development and importance of the cult of Amun**
- Most significant religious development of the period:
 - Elevation of local Theban cult of Amun to state cult
 - Links between Amun and royal family
 - Wealth and power of the Amun priesthood

AMUN:

- Theban god of the New Kingdom (post Hyksos)
- Belief pharaoh owes power to Amun, responsible for Egypt's revitalisation
- Statues hidden in temple from public until special occasions i.e. Opet festival
- Characteristics of Amun statue
 - Ithyphallic (always erect)
 - Headdress with ostrich feather & sun disk
 - Human body with dark blue skin
 - Pharaonic beard with curved tip
 - Short kilt
 - Carries ankh and sceptre (sometimes speared with animal head)
 - Gold or obsidian
- Statute contained his soul & was in direct communication with the gods

Development...

- Theban rulers worshipped Amun already (replaced Montu, war god)
- "The hidden one"
- Depicted in human form with headdress of tall ostrich feathers
- Symbol of creation → shown as a ram with downward curving horns
- Increased in status due to being the god of the kings who expelled hyksos
- Became state cult for the new kingdom
- Combined with Ra, the longstanding egyptian god of the sun
- Justification of pharaoh's right to rule via divine birth/oracles became significant
- Ideology centred around Amun supporting military campaigns
- God's Wife of Amun titled entitled the holders son to claim direct descent of the god → Thut III claimed the statue of Amun Ra led him to the King's throne
- Oracles/divine birth became important particularly under Hatshepsut
- Believed Amun was responsible for the Hyksos expulsion

- **Hymn to Amun poem** = constant debt of king to Amun

THE PRIESTHOOD:

- King established title of High Priest which he appointed
 - Interdependence between king and Amun priesthood
 - Priests sometimes had important posts in the bureaucracy
 - Received the majority of booty/tribute
 - Motivated to say Amun agreed with military expansion
 - Contributed to warrior pharaoh image
 - Owned many estates and contributed to production
 - Greatest single employer of labour
- **Political & religious significance of building programs**
- Propaganda tool to demonstrate power
 - “Ideology needs architecture for its fullest expression” (Kemp)
 - Eliminate legacy of Hyksos and past pharaohs by dismantling their works
 - Glorified rulers and their ancestry
 - Commemorated the deeds of pharaohs
 - Fortified and protected borders
 - Preparation for afterlife
 - Reestablish/restore past cults
 - Glorify Amun
 - Legitimise pharaoh's power by linking to Amun
 - Show the power of the king to build such great works

Building Contributions	
Ahmose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Built a palace in Avaris, eliminating Hyksos legacy - Redeveloped Memphis - Donation Stela added to Karnak temple - Built a temple at Abydos for Tetisheri
Amenhotep I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White limestone monuments - Barque sanctuary and pylon with Heb Sed decorations were added to karnak
Thutmose I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erected red granite obelisks to celebrate Heb Sed - First tomb in the valley of the kings - Built a shrine to Amun with a copper door
Thutmose II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embellished Karnak
Hatshepsut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speos Artemidos inscription outlines her many building prophets and claims she restored maat by restoring what the Hyksos had destroyed eg a temple to Hathor at Cusae - Deir el bahri reveals use of Amun to legitimise power - Red Granite Chapel for the barque of Amun

	- Featured scenes from Opet and Heb Sed
Thutmose III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Festival hall at Karnak devoted to Heb Sed - Recorded his Annals in Karnak, accounting 17 military campaigns - Erected 5 obelisks at Karnak
Amenhotep II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jubilee Hall to the Karnak temple where depicted himself as superhuman - Built temples in Nubia
Thutmose IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peristyle Court in Karnak - Erected the Dream Stela

- **Role & contributions of...**

- **Amenhotep I**

- Son of Ahmose and Nefertiri
- First deliberate policy of expansion
- Introduced fortification to protect gains
- Established bureaucracies in attained lands, each given title of “kings son”
- Effectively utilised navy to transport soldiers along Red Sea
- 1st to properly introduce concept of empire (Nubia in the West, Libya in North/East)
- Rebuilt forts to protect Nubian border
- **Ahmose, son of Ebana says was with him during the raid to “extend the borders of Egypt”**

- **Thutmose I**

- Hatshepsut's father
- Highly regarded, intelligent, ruthless, pious, very capable
- Genuinely impressive military man > warrior pharaoh
- Successful expansion of empire into 3rd cataract
- **“his sword touches both ends of the earth” - Ebana**
- First to be buried in Valley of the Dead
- Incorporates Nubia into empire, and defeats Syria in battle
- Redevelops Karnak, great source of evidence

- **Hatshepsut**

- Most powerful female figure of the period
- Took over after her husband Thutmose II (unremarkable)
- 21 year reign of peace, prosperity and growth
- Co-regent for Thutmose III (her step son)
- Mother is Ahmose Nefertiti
- Trading missions to Punt increased Egyptians greatness

- **Thutmose III**
- 54 year rule
- Son of Thut II, step son and coregent of Hatshepsut
- “Unquestionably the greatest military leader of ancient Egypt” (J.h Breasted)
- Carried out 17 campaigns in Western Asia
 - To regain Palestine and Syria
 - To punish rebellious princes
 - Desire to expand Egypt’s borders
 - Ambition to copy the exploits of his famous grandmother, Thutmose I
- Peaceful, prosperous and stable reign
- Details of campaigns are sketchy, focus on booty/tribute
- Successes are evident from lack of military operations after big battle
- Exhibited great personal courage, filled men with admiration
- Strategies for dealing with Mitanni reveal his abilities
 - Utilising the sea for transporting army
 - Providing coastal cities with food
 - Campaigning during the harvest when enemy were vulnerable
- Campaigns recorded:
 - Annals records Megiddo victory; copied from field journal of army scribe into the Karnak red granite chamber; historians believe it is quite factual
 - “Most complete account of military achievements of an Egyptian king” (*Ibid*)
 - Gebel Barkal stela in Nubia details of Megiddo victory, and other conquests
 - Tomb biographies of general Amenemhab

23	<p>Megiddo in Palestine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Led to implementation of hostage policy which ensured continued submission - Created a buffer zone between Egypt & the north - Battlefield for supremacy- expansion clashed with Mitanni expansion - 330 Syrian tribal princes unite to retake land from Egypt & prevent expansion - Against suggestions, Thut chooses most dangerous path to Megiddo - Successful, earns military respect - Instead of attacking again, soldiers began looting, allowing princes to escape to fortress; Takes 9 months to starve them out
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	<p>- Administered an oath of loyalty to opponents</p> <p>“By his restraint, pharaoh laid the cornerstone of empire for a century.” (<i>J. Wilson</i>)</p> <p>“In the conquest of Megiddo the pharaoh won at a single stroke all of northern Palestine ... princes of Syria made haste to announce their allegiance by dispatching gifts to the conqueror.” (<i>K. Seele</i>)</p>
24-41	<p>Campaigns of inspections, collected wheat harvests & tribute</p> <p>Small campaigns preparing for major assaults</p> <p>“I desolated his towns and his tribes and set fire to them. My majesty turned them into ruin mounds and they will never be resettled.” (<i>Ibid</i>)</p>
42	<p>Final defeat of long time enemy Kadesh - No further troubles from Syria</p>

○ **Amenhotep II**

- Possible coregency prior to accession
- Trained as a priest in his youth (Gardiner) and became the High Priest
- Learnt the skills of a scribe and archer
- Supervised the training of horses = very gifted
- Great Sphinx Stela expert in “all the arts of Montu” the God of War
- Horus name = ‘Mighty bull appearing in Thebes, great of strength.’
- Tall and well built, with many references to his sportsmanship
- ‘Strength is so much greater than any king who ever existed’ (JA Wilson)
- Extensive empire with great amounts of tribute allowed for extensive buildings
- Common for enemies to attack during changes in power

○ **Thutmose IV**

- “Peacemaker” = creates 65 years of peace with Mittani, their greatest enemy
- Used treaties and marriage to form alliances
- Consolidates and strengthens the psychological gains of his father
- Put down some small rebellions
- New threat from Hittites, a developing power
- Mitanni & Egypt, past enemies, unite against common Hittite threat

- Sealed by marriage of princess
- Dream Stelae recounts Amun visiting Thut
- **Role & contribution of prominent officials within Egypt and the empire**
 - Carried out pharaohs policies
 - Ensured prosperity
 - Administration provided stability during changes of power
 - Jobs monopolised by elite group indicating internal stability as many ruled across kings and positions
 - Vizier, Viceroy of Kush, First Prophet of Amun, Commander of Army and Chancellor = REPORT DIRECTLY TO PHARAOH

Vizier... pharaoh's chief minister and 2nd in command; one for north and one for south; total control of bureaucracy and chief judge of courts; daily reports to king on public building works; supervised tribute and inspected taxes

External Vizier... administration in Nubia was led by the Viceroy of Kush who was in charge of protecting his province, constructing works, administering justice and delivering payments to the king. Other parts of the empire were ruled by local princes and watched by Egyptian soldiers.

Hapuseneb

- High priest of Amun
- **“Chief of the prophets of South & North”**
- Very close with Hatshepsut
- First prophet of Amun = controlled all cults
- Carries out her building schemes eg mortuary temple
- Vizier (not sure) and treasurer

Senenmut

- Very peaceful/influential
- **Chief Steward of Amun**
- Hatshepsut's daughter's tutor
- Responsible for her two obelisks and Punt expedition
- Little depictions of him hiding in her tomb made people think they had affair

Rekhmire

- South Vizier
- Time of Thut 2 and Amenhotep 2
- Holds together Egypt
- Daily reports to Pharaohs
- Supervises all public buildings especially tombs
- Receives petitions from people
- Tomb is the most significant single source of information on the government of Egypt > contains king's instructions for administration as vizier

Ineni

- Architect
- Begins valley of the kings tombs
- Thut 1 - Hatshepsut
- Records found in tomb inscriptions
- **“Foreman of the Foremen”**
- Overseer of the treasuries

2. Expansion of Egypt's boundaries

● Development & role of the army

- Need to drive out Hyksos signalled beginning of Egyptian military tradition
- Began with province militia who were conscripted
- Then a professional national army developed

Changes in structure...

- Innovation of mobile warfare based on chariots and superior weapons
- New patriotic fervour
- Need for garrisons to control conquered land
- Use of Nubian medjay mercenaries who were skilled archers
- Continuous training program
- Pharaoh was the head
- Two branches
 - Fighting force of field officers
 - Military organisation in charge of recruits/supplies/records/etc
- Core of the army was infantry including archers and clubmen
- TACTICS: archers and then foot soldiers
- Chariotry were elite soldiers of high birth and education
 - Viceroy of Kush chosen from them

Plans during campaigns

- War Council of senior officers consulted the pharaoh
- King had ultimate say
- Scribes recorded which equipment was given to which men
- Soldiers provided with rations throughout the campaign and shared in booty
- Battles followed by procession of high ranking prisoners marched in bonds before treasures

Plans during peacetime

- Troops left to guard conquered lands and ensure no rebellion
- Returned soldiers were housed in cities and farms or employed as labourers

Egyptian navy

- Main role was to transport goods along the Nile

Promotions & awards

- Opportunities were plentiful for men of initiative
- Gold of valour award presented for bravery
- Land and slaves were also given to outstanding soldiers
- Retired officers often held important bureaucratic positions

IMPORTANT PERSON: Ahmose, son of Ebana

- Extensive recordings about most of the pharaohs
- Military career was extensive and lead troops against the Mitanni for Thut I
- Large source of information
- Recorded military actions from Ahmose, Amenhotep I and Thutmose I
- Biography found in tomb inscription: began as young sailor in navy, promoted & given command of a ship, then head of army
- Endowed with land, sold and slaves

IMPORTANT PERSON: Ahmose Pen Nekhbet

- Tomb inscriptions record their role
- Long military career spanning many reigns
- Received golden flies of valour, axes, jewellery and daggers
- Herald and chief announcer

IMPORTANT PERSON: Userset

- Served under Amenhotep II > close personal relationship
- Became Viceroy of Kush
- Letter from the King recalls their youth and celebrates his achievements
(inscribed into Nubian stela)

● Foreign relations

○ Nubia

- Egypt always traded with Nubia, which was divided into 2
 - Lower = *Wawat* & Upper = *Kush*
- Greater relationships developed in New Kingdom out of need for its valuable resources/gateway to Africa ie gold, copper, ebony, ostrich feathers
- Nubia offered potential for taxes and would ensure continued trade control
- Also desire to secure Egyptian borders and prevent another invasion
- Met with fierce resistance
- *Viceroy of Kush/Nubia*
 - Very powerful
 - Almost like a second pharaoh
 - “Kings son of Kush”

○ Syria Palestine

- Trading policy was preexistent for cedar wood, lapis lazuli and resins
- Consisted of over 300 tribes with no centralisation
- Instead of establishing a viceroy, the tribes became tributaries
- Regular rebellions were successfully put down

- **Mitanni**
 - Greatest threat to Egypt was the powerful cities of western Asia
 - Mitanni promoted rivalry between tribes in Syria through changing alliances to keep Egypt occupied
- **Establishment of empire**
 - **Military campaigns in Nubia**

Amenhotep I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Began conquering Nubia and Libya - Ahmose son of Ebana says Amenhotep “sailed” there for a deliberate expansion - Captives were transported to Egypt - Built forts to protect Egyptians in Nubia & ensure trade - Established a Commander as Overseer of the South - Little information exists about his campaigns
Thutmose I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nubians rebelled during change of leadership - Personally led troops further south into Kush - Cleared a canal so Nubia was more integrated with Egypt - Established Viceroy of Kush - “There is not a single survivor” - Tombos Stela
Thutmose II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serious rebellion from Kush tribes = Aswan inscription
Hatshepsut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War in Nubia recounted by Tiy that she led the army - Consolidatory policy - Captured Gaza in Palestine
Thutmose III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nubia was substantially subdued - Recorded asiatic campaigns in Gebel Barkal stela to impress/scare Nubians - Extended border into Kush - Captured Megiddo and created provinces in Syria - “The napoleon or alexander of ancient egypt” Breasted - Annals list his 17 campaigns - Hymn of Victory - Obelisks at Karnak - Inscriptions of Rekhmire

- **Military campaigns in Syria Palestine & Mitanni**

Thutmose I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaigned in western Asia - Marched through Syria, accepting tribute from princes - Didn't attempt to centralise administration - Moved into Mitanni territory and took prisoners from the army (Tombos stela commemorates)
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Amenhotep 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Great sportsman who promoted self as warrior- Three major campaigns against Syria and Mittani- Amada and Elephantine Stelae<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Not as great a need as his father to expand
Thutmose III	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 17 campaigns over 20 years- Motivated by needs to punish rebellious princes, expand borders, emulate his grandfather- Palestine became battlefield for clashes with Mittani- Recorded in the Annals, Gebel Barkal stela, official Amenemhab tomb inscriptions

23	<p>Megiddo in Palestine – considered by Thutmose III to be his finest military achievement. After his victory, Thutmose introduced the policy of taking hostages to ensure the continued submission of the Palestinian and Syrian princes and made annual tours of inspection. By this campaign he controlled Palestine and created a buffer zone between Egypt and the north. However, it ensured the enmity of Kadesh and the Kingdom of Mitanni, both of which Thutmose knew would have to be dealt with in the future (see pp. 302–5 for details):</p> <p>In the conquest of Megiddo the pharaoh had won at a single stroke all of northern Palestine and the remaining princes of Syria made haste to announce their allegiance by dispatching gifts to the conqueror.¹⁸</p>
24–28	<p>Three campaigns in this period. They were probably more in the nature of tours of inspection, during which Thutmose seized the wheat harvests and collected tribute.</p>
29	<p>This fifth campaign was against the prince of Tunip and his allies from Kadesh and Naharin (Mitanni). Thutmose secured the coast around Ullaza, and captured Arvad in preparation for his assault on Kadesh.</p> <p>Behold his majesty overthrew the city of Arvad with its grain, cutting down all its pleasant trees. Behold there were found the products of all Zahi [coastline of Phoenicia]. Their gardens were filled with their fruit, their wines were found remaining in their presses . . . the army of his majesty were drunk and anointed every day as a feast.¹⁹</p>
30	<p>Sixth campaign against the Syrian stronghold of Kadesh as the prince of Kadesh had organised the rebellion against Egypt at Megiddo in year 23. The city was plundered and hostages taken:</p> <p>He arrived in the city of Kadesh, overthrew it, cut down its groves, harvested its grain.²⁰</p>
31	<p>Another campaign in Syria against Ullaza, which had rejoined the anti-Egyptian coalition. This campaign resulted in the subjugation of the Phoenician ports, giving Thutmose a secure coastline and supply bases for his future attack on the Mitanni.</p> <p>Now every harbour at which his majesty arrived was supplied with loaves, oil, incense, wine, honey, fruit – abundant were they beyond everything, beyond the knowledge of his majesty's army.²¹ I had many ships of cedar built on the mountains of God's Land near the city of the lady of Byblos.²²</p>
33	<p>Campaign against the powerful Mitanni in Naharin beyond the Euphrates River.</p> <p>I desolated his towns and his tribes and set fire to them. My majesty turned them into ruin-mounds and they will never be re-settled.²³</p> <p>Like his grandfather before him Thutmose III took time out for an elephant hunt at Niy and set up a commemorative stela on the eastern side of the Euphrates. The victorious Thutmose returned to Egypt with the plunder and tribute of Mitanni.</p>
34–41	<p>Thutmose had not put an end to Mitannian influence in northern Syria and in 35 he dealt with a new Mitannian coalition near Aleppo.</p>
42	<p>The final defeat of his long-time enemy, the prince of Kadesh. That this was a complete victory is shown by the fact that there were no further troubles in the north or expeditions to Syria during Thutmose's reign.</p> <p>His majesty sent forth every valiant man in his army in order to breach the new wall which Kadesh had made.²⁴</p>

- **Image of the warrior pharaoh**

- Upholding ma'at (defend from physical and spiritual forces) was role of king
- Kings were associated with superhuman characteristics, known by titles derived from Horus like *Powerful Bull*, wore a khepresh, carried a scimitar, etc
- Also carried element of being a huntsman or sportsman

- Thut I and Thut III went elephant hunting in Niy
- Pharaohs = directing and participating in their military campaigns
- Builds temples which are miniature acts of creation
- Skilled in archery, chariot driving, managing horses
- Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society “he attacks every land with his sword...his arrows do not miss...his equal does not exist”
- Pharaoh war regalia and addition of scimitar (curved sword)
- Increasing association with warriors gods Montu and Seth
- **Kamose commemorative stela “I brought down his walls”**
 - Initiated development of warrior pharaoh
- Changed with Thutmose 4
 - Focused on diplomacy over warfare

- **Administration of empire**

- **Nubia**

- Unified state made it easier to control
- Strengthened forts and established colonies
- Administration created under viceroy of Kush
- Viceroy administered justice and public works and paid tax to the king
- Hostages were taken so as to keep rebellions in check and provide Egyptianised officials for the future

- **Syria Palestine**

- Complicated series of tribes/princes made hard to impose rule
- Created a buffer zone between the lands by demolishing fortifications and relocating populations
- Permitted local princes to retain power in exchange for tribute and oath of allegiance
- Left garrisons in strategic cities like Gaza
- Frequent parades to demonstrate power

- **Nature of Egyptian imperialism**

- Hard to define Egyptian imperialism as differed between regions
- Nubian imperialism was like modern day
 - Egyptianisation of the population
 - Exploitation of resources for Egypt
 - Administration by Egyptian Viceroy
 - Permanent military occupation
- Syrian/Asian imperialism was limited
 - Relied greater on oaths of loyalty and periodic raids to ensure control
- References to empire states indicate Egyptians believed themselves superior BUT not true > many Nubians had official posts in Egyptian bureaucracy or lived alongside Egyptians
- **Kemp** notes Egyptian propaganda is unreliable ie Hatshepsut “campaign” to Punt was a trade deal & that focused on showing the king maintaining maat rather than historical accuracy

- NEED: maintain security, gain resources, warrior pharaoh image, ensure elites power/wealth, sustain influence of the army
- **Maintenance of the empire**
 - **Amenhotep II**
 - Led a number of campaigns into Asia to consolidate his father's conquests
 - Ruthless exploits ensured others were too scared to oppose
 - Memphis Stela records Syrians sent prayers/messages of peace
 - Mittanis also started negotiations for alliance
 - **Thutmose IV**
 - Suppressed a few minor revolts
 - Renegotiated the alliance with Mitani by marrying a Mitanni princess
 - Ended years of hostilities and ensured peace and power for Egypt

Glossary:

Tribute States: States whom pay taxes (soldiers/money/food) to a greater power

Citadel: Fort on hill

Vizier: Second to King in Egypt, aka PM

Relief: Carving in a wall

Stela: Stone block with inscription

Cartouche: Oval box which always encircled the pharaoh's written name

Sphinx: Symbol of king with human face and body of a lion

Imperialism: Policy of extending rule over foreign lands, creating an empire

Obelisk: Big column with pointy top