

The New Kingdom





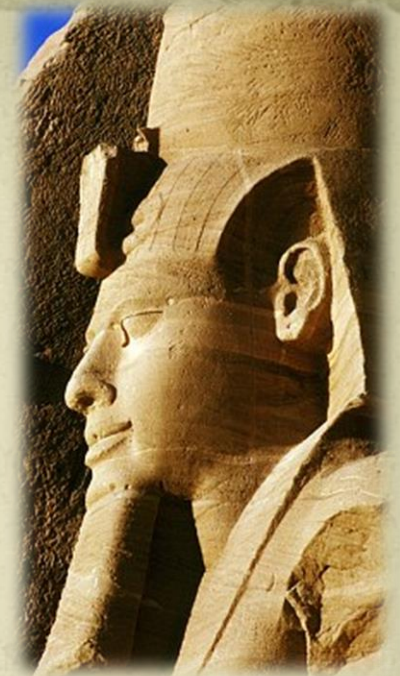
Essential Question:

Who were some of the famous Pharaohs during the New Kingdom?

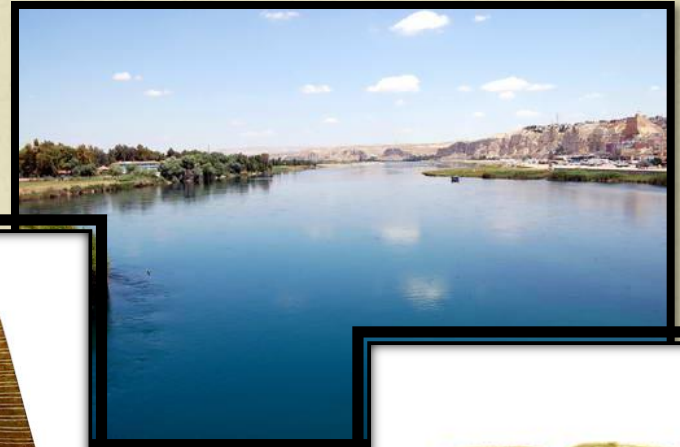
How did the pharaohs of the New Kingdom change Egypt?

Dynasty 18 (1-2)

- The **New Kingdom** started in 1552 B.C.
- During this time, the kings started to call themselves by the name **Pharaoh**, which means “Great House”.
- The power of the pharaohs was based on how much gold they had, the Egyptians even believed the flesh of their gods was made of **gold**.



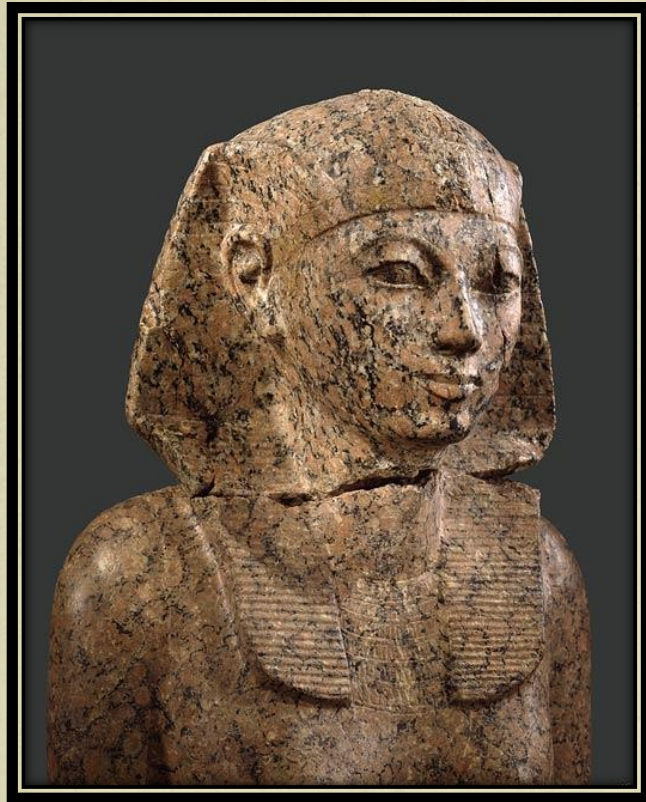
- During this time, Egypt developed its first **full-time army**.
- They conquered **Nubia** and **Kush**, to the south, they also conquered lands as far north as the Euphrates River.
- Nubia had lots of gold.



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Queen Hatshepsut

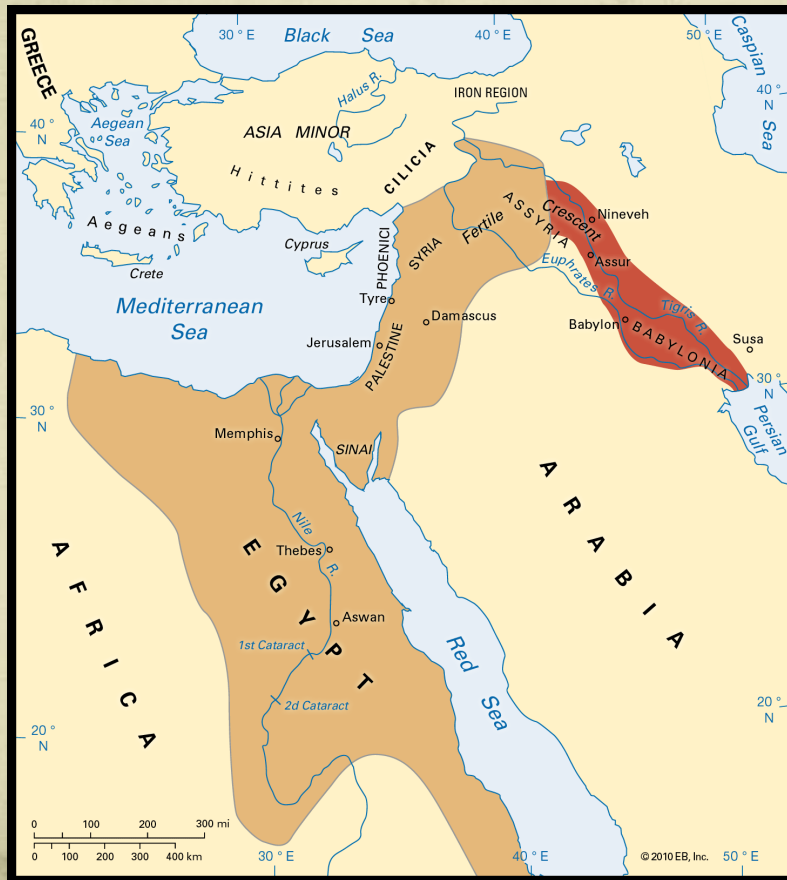
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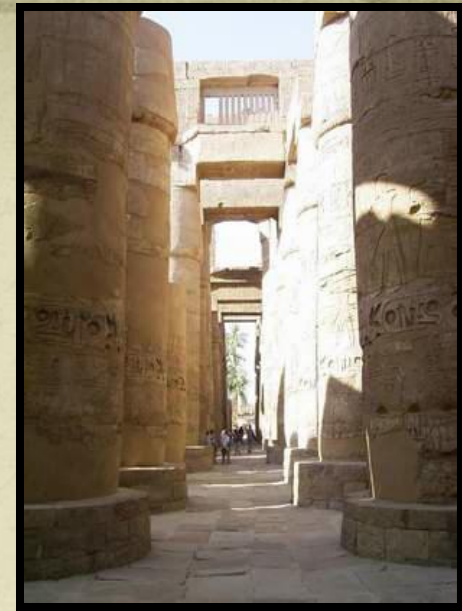
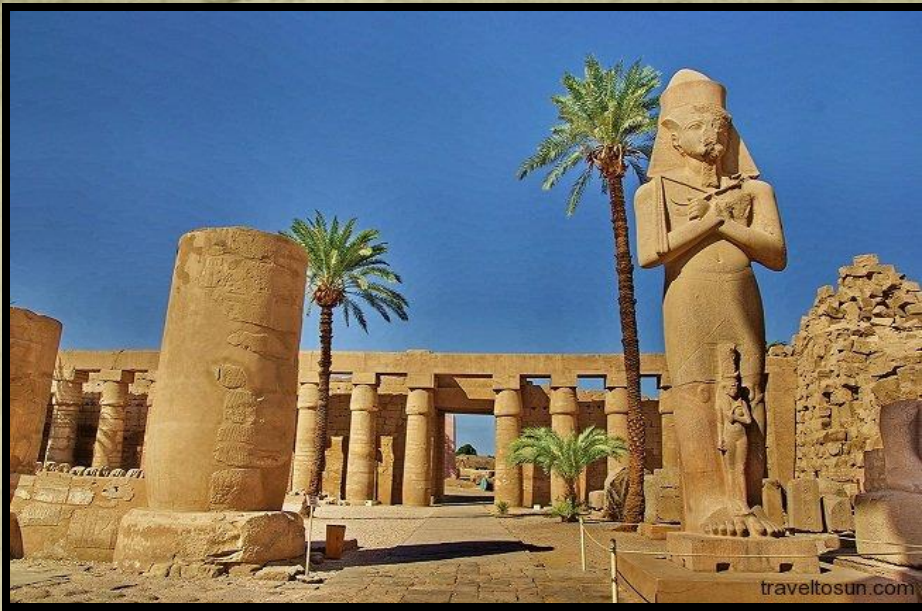


- Queen **Hatshepsut** was one of the only women to rule as pharaoh.
- Under her rule, she demanded the conquered lands pay **tribute** to Egypt.
- She sent an expedition across the Red Sea, they returned with myrrh, animal skins, ebony, trees, and gold.

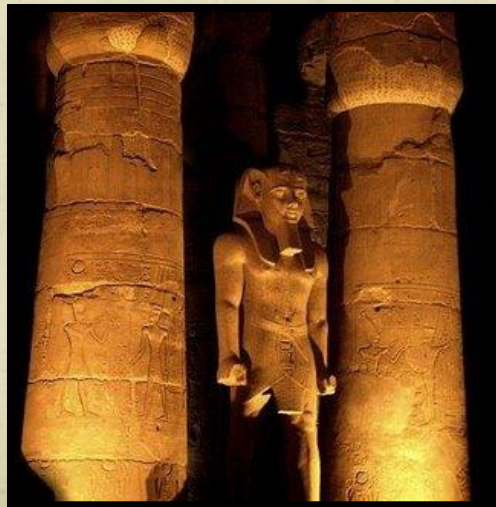


- Queen Hatshepsut's stepson, **Thutmose III**, reigned after her. Under his reign, the Egyptian kingdom reached its height of **power**.
- By 1450 B.C. Egypt ruled from Northern Nubia to the Euphrates River in southwestern Asia





- The Egyptians built huge temples during this time, one of the biggest was the Temple of **Amon-Ra** at Karnak

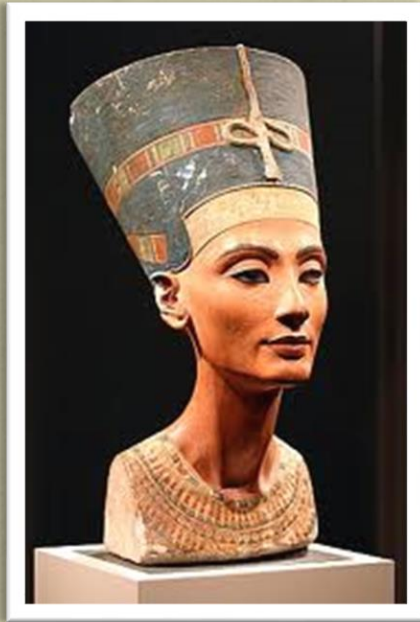


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How did the pharaohs of
the New Kingdom
change Egypt?



How did Akhenaton and Nefertiti change the Egyptian religion?



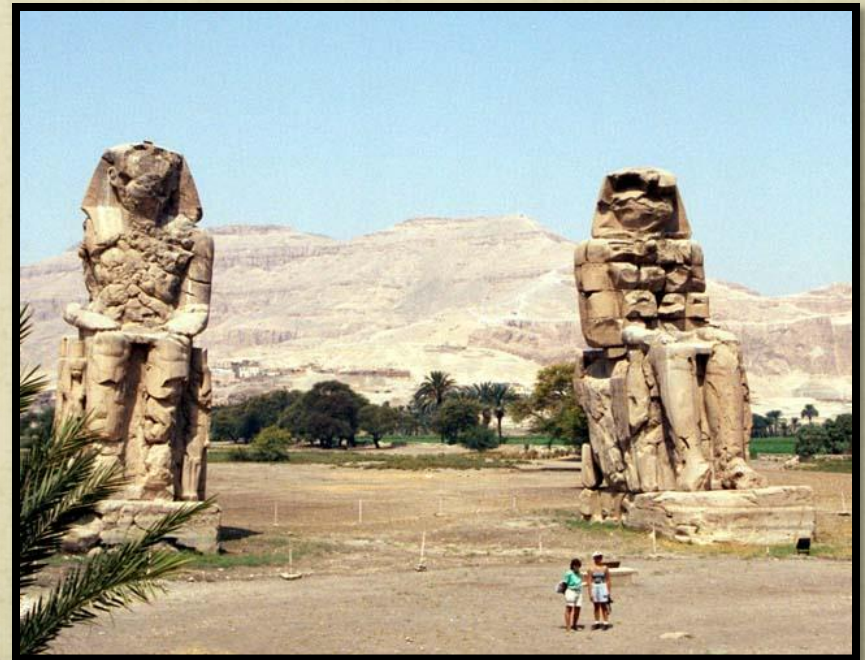
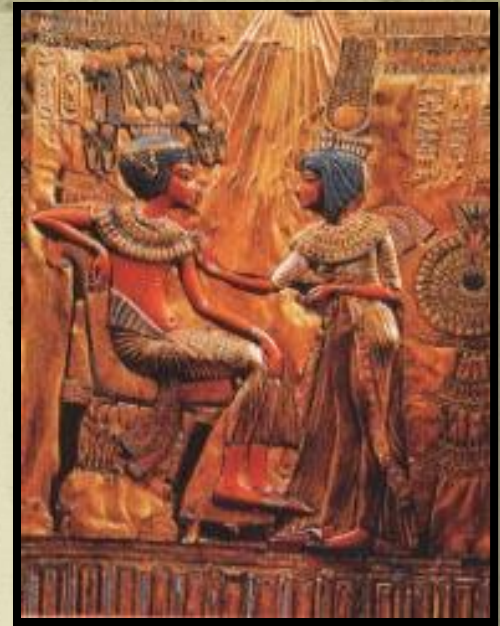
Amenhotep (Amun is satisfied) IV became pharaoh in 1364 B.C.

His wife was **Nefertiti** (The beautiful one has arrived)

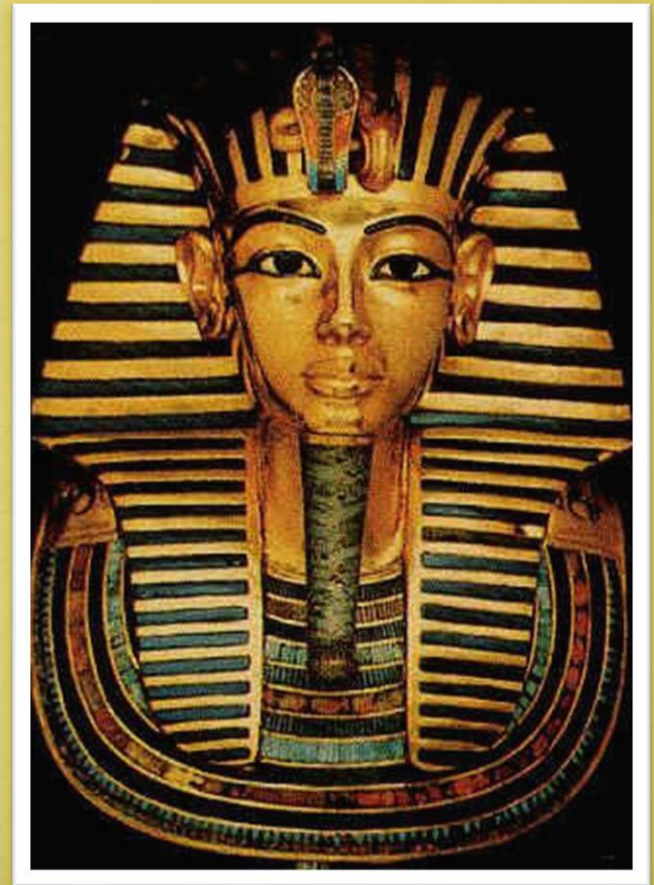
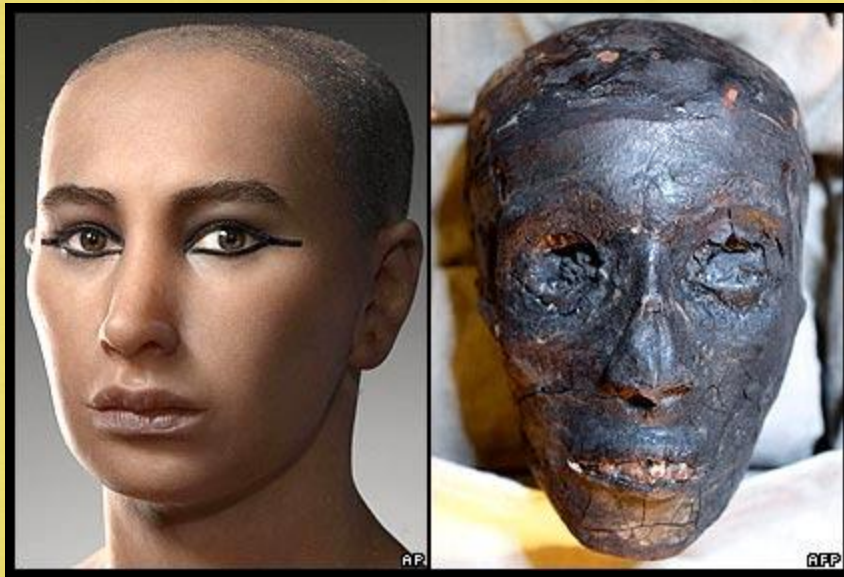


- The rulers abandoned the belief in many gods and preferred the worship of a single god, **Aton**, the god of the sun.
- Amenhotep even changed his name to Akhenaton, meaning “The Servant of the Aton”

- Together they had the names of other **gods** removed from the temples.
- He moved the religious capitol to the new city of Aketaten, and built large temples there.



- When Akhenaton died, his nine year old son became king, his name was Tutankhaton.
- From pressure by his advisors, he restored the many gods to Egypt, and changed his name to **Tutankhamen**, meaning the “Living image of Amon”.
- He died at the age of **18**.





- In 1289 B.C. Ramses II, or Ramses the **Great**, came to power.
- He ruled for **65** years and Egypt flourished
- He built many temples throughout Egypt.
- By 1215, Egyptian land was being lost to invaders from Asia Minor and the Mediterranean Sea.
- Egypt stayed united until the end of the 20th dynasty, in about 1075 B.C.



How did Akhenaton
and Nefertiti change
the Egyptian religion?



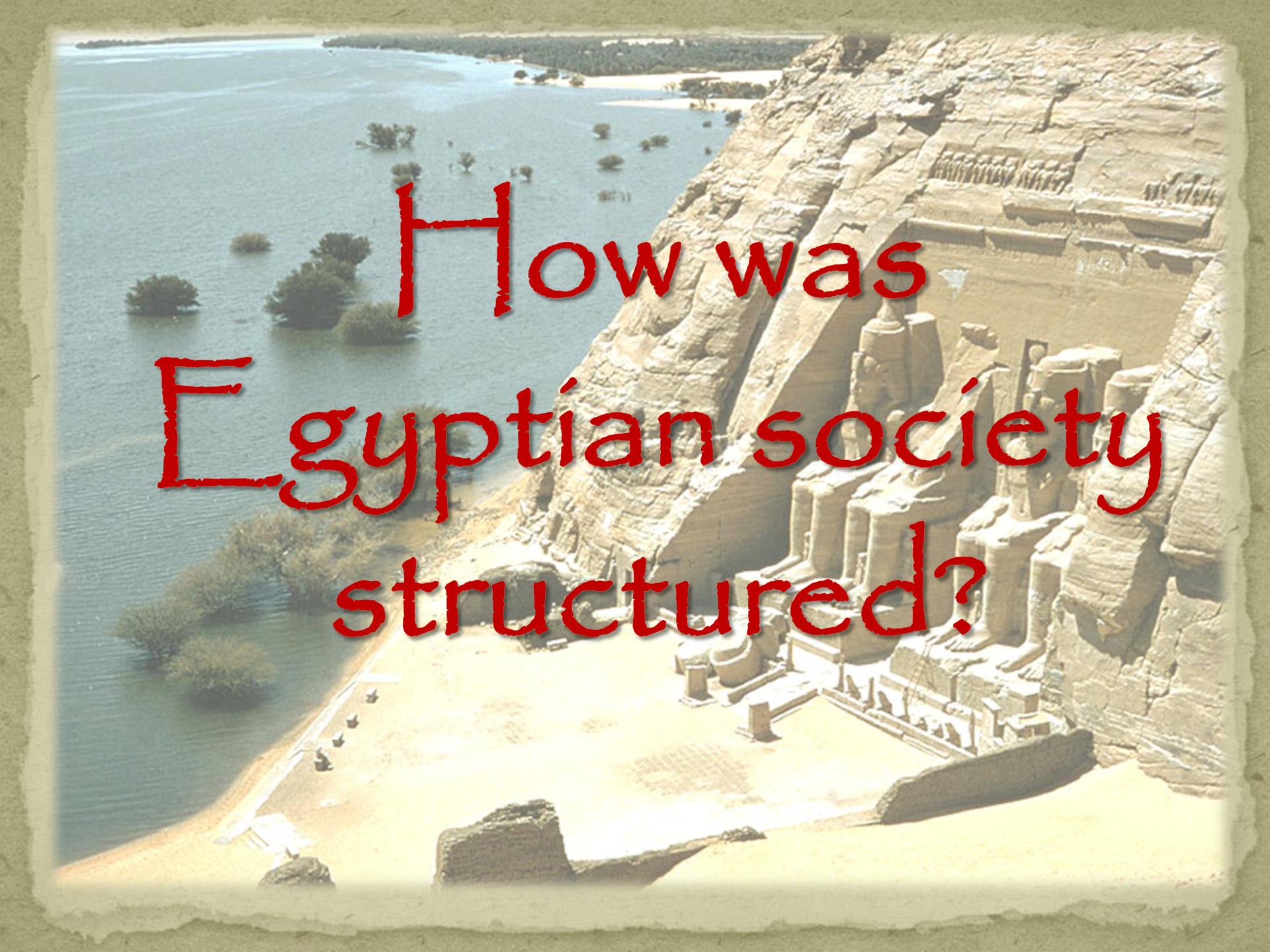
How was Egyptian Society structured?



- Egyptian's slaves were usually people that had been captured during wars
- They were able to earn their freedom.



[Social structure video 3 min](#)

An aerial photograph of the Temple of Isis at Philae, Egypt. The temple is a large, ancient stone structure built into a cliffside, featuring several massive seated statues of the goddess Isis. The Nile River is visible in the background, with some small islands and trees in the water. The text "How was Egyptian society structured?" is overlaid in a red, stylized font across the center of the image.

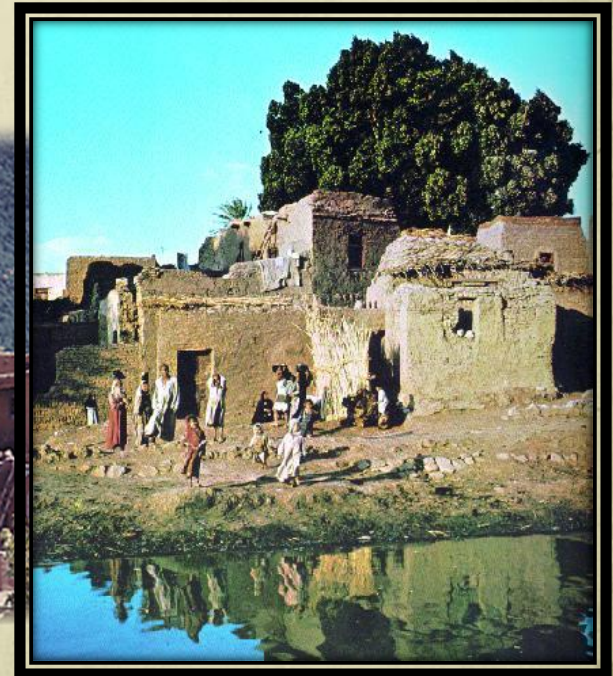
How was
Egyptian society
structured?

What was the art and architecture like during the New Kingdom?

- Most of the large buildings, including pyramids, temples, and tombs, were built of **stone**.
- Most of the other buildings were made of **brick**, bricks were made of mud, placed in molds, and left in the sun to dry.

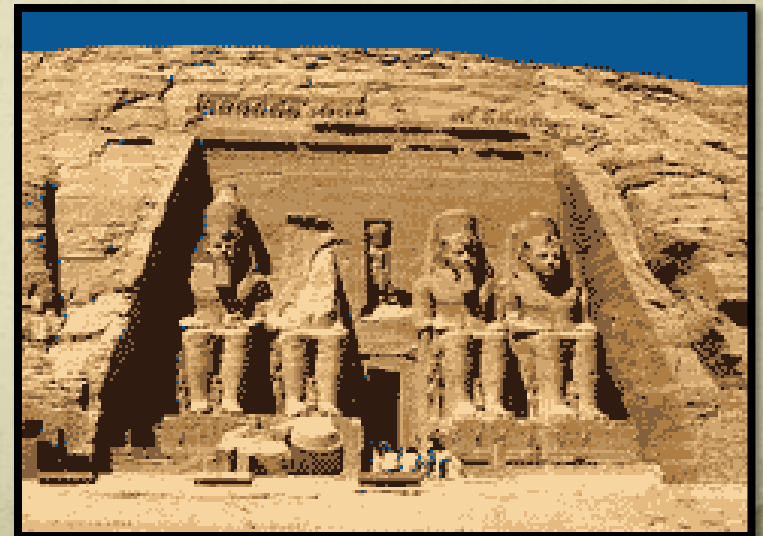


- Houses in Ancient Egypt were two to three stories high, the people lived in the **upper** stories and had **shops** on the ground level.
- Most Egyptian houses also had a place of worship for the family's favored god or goddess.
- In the hot summers, the people would sometimes sleep on their **roofs** to keep cool.



- Eventually, the rulers in Egypt stopped making **pyramids**, mostly because they took too long and cost too much. Pharaohs started having their tombs built into **rock walls**.
- Most temples had the same design; a long **walkway** lined with statues and sphinxes, ending with the entrance to a **courtyard**. The courtyard led to a hall filled with columns, an alter was at the center of the temple.

(15-16)



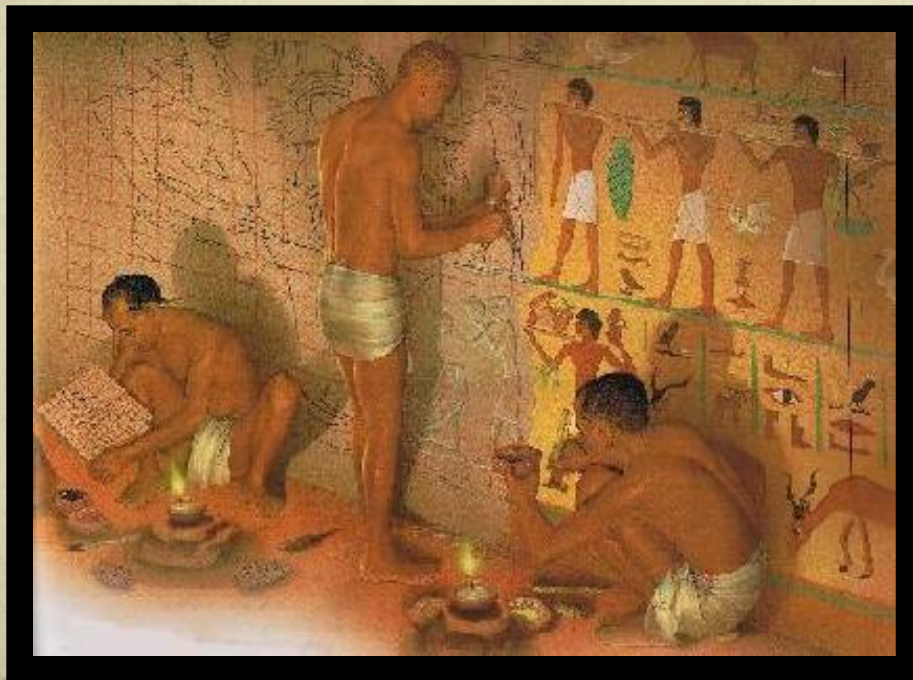
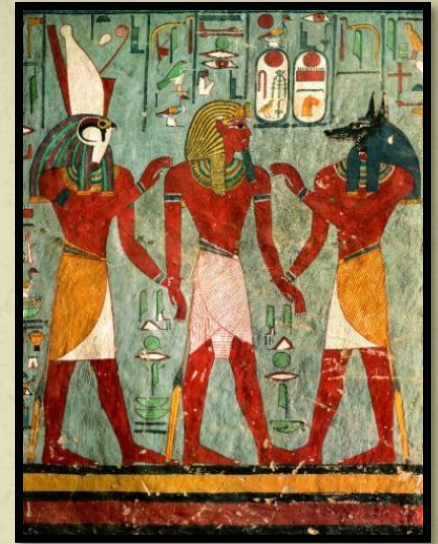


- Some temples even had a sacred **lake** inside to represent the “swamp of creation”.

(16)



- Most Egyptian art was very **formal**, they often depicted pharaohs and priests performing religious ceremonies next to the gods.
- Artists often drew a grid first, then drew or carved the images on one section at a time.



- Egyptians also loved **music**, many drawing show people singing, dancing, or playing instruments such as the harp or lute.
- Along with music and art, ancient stories have been found on papyrus scrolls. **Literature** was very important to the Ancient Egyptians.





Describe the art and
architecture of the
New Kingdom

HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT



Overview of the New Kingdom video 10 min



Essential Question:

Who were some of the famous Pharaohs during the New Kingdom?

The End

- Power Point created by James Reese, 2011