

A6a

Let's discuss:

**Royal and other women in
Amarna**

HPAH7022 - Religious Change and
Resilience: The case study of Amarna

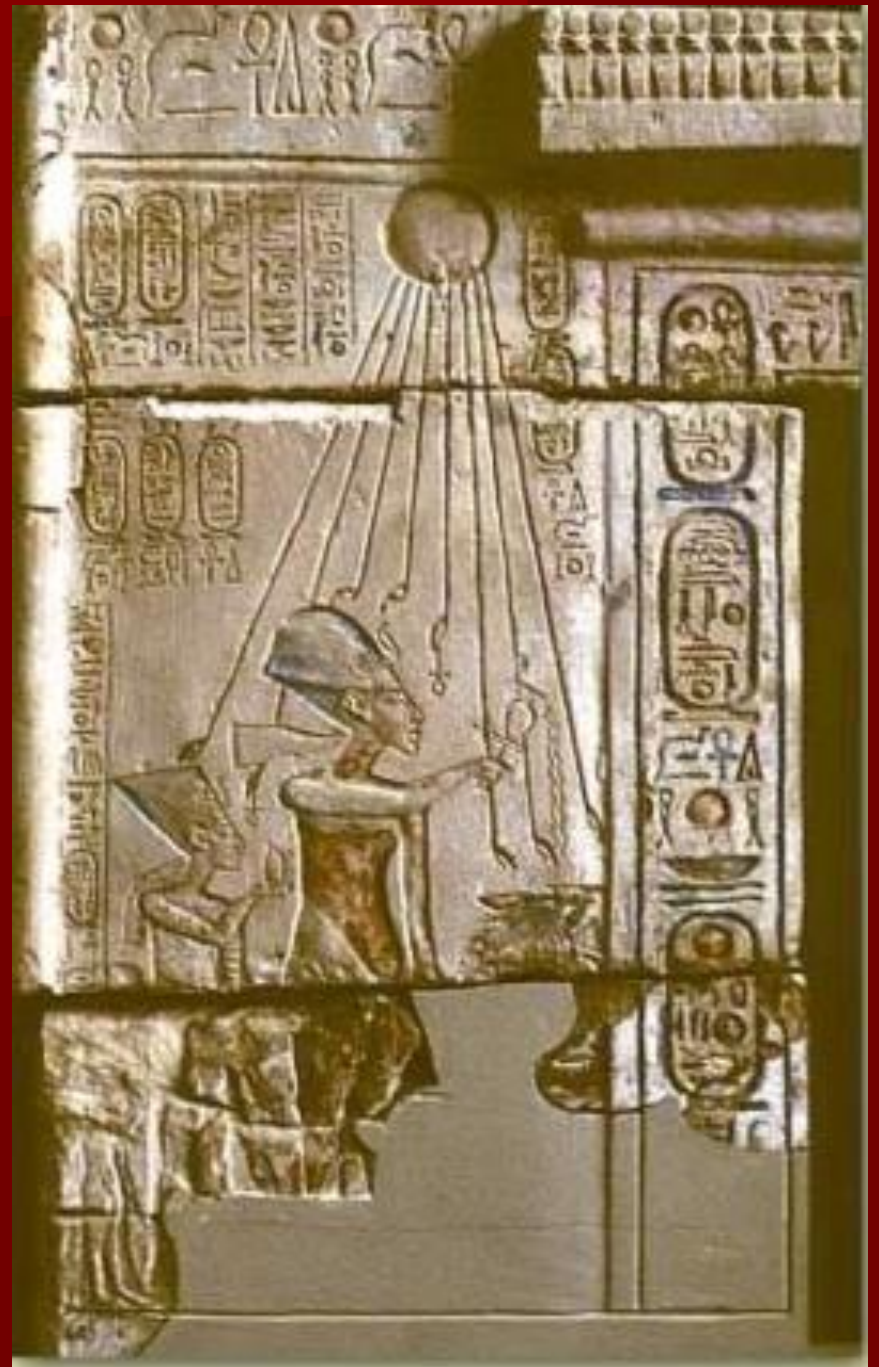
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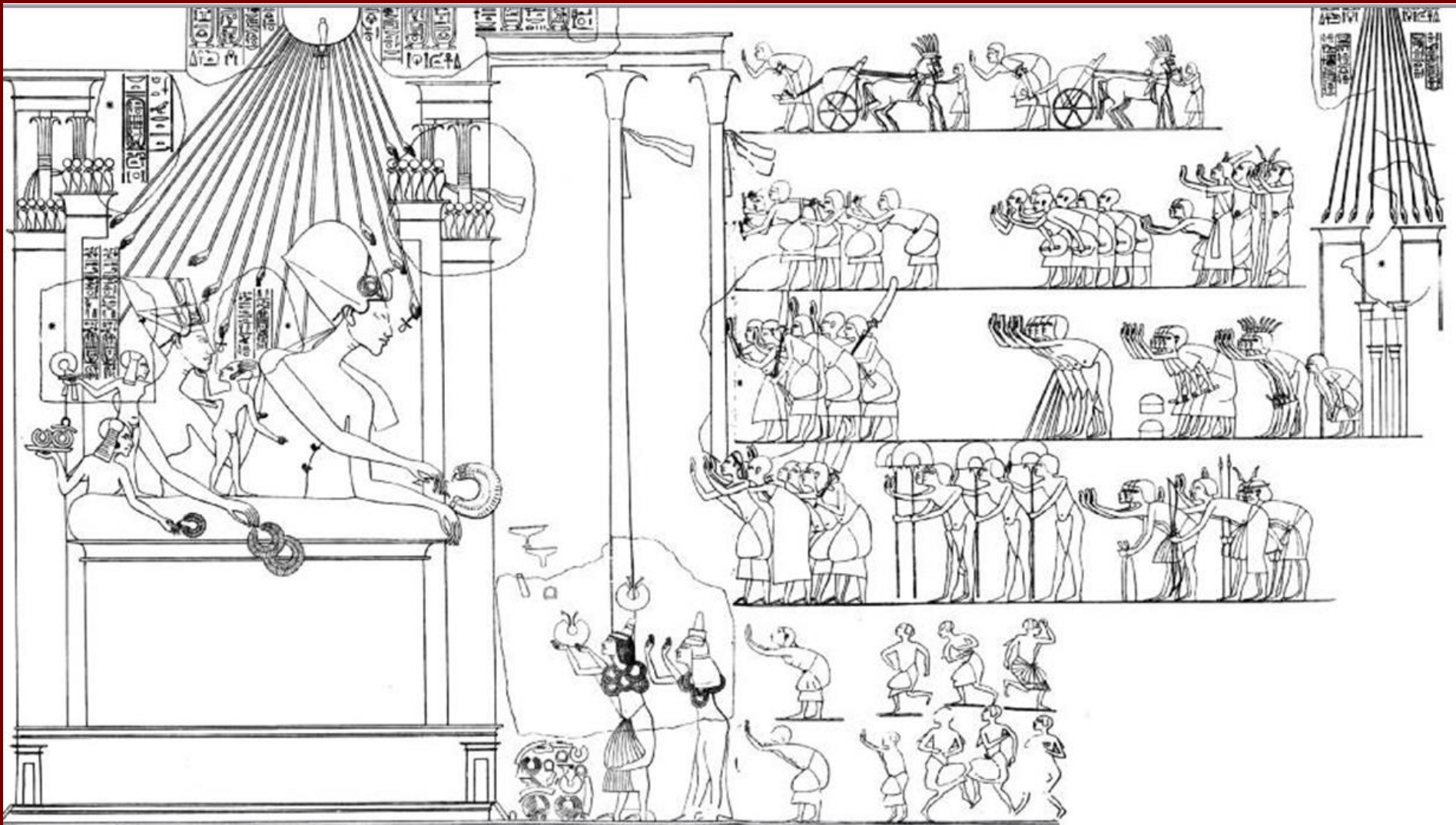
House altar Amarna (Berlin 14145)



**Facade of a
private temple
at Amarna,
now in the
Egyptian
Museum Kairo**



Window of appearance reward scene – Tomb of Ay, Amarna

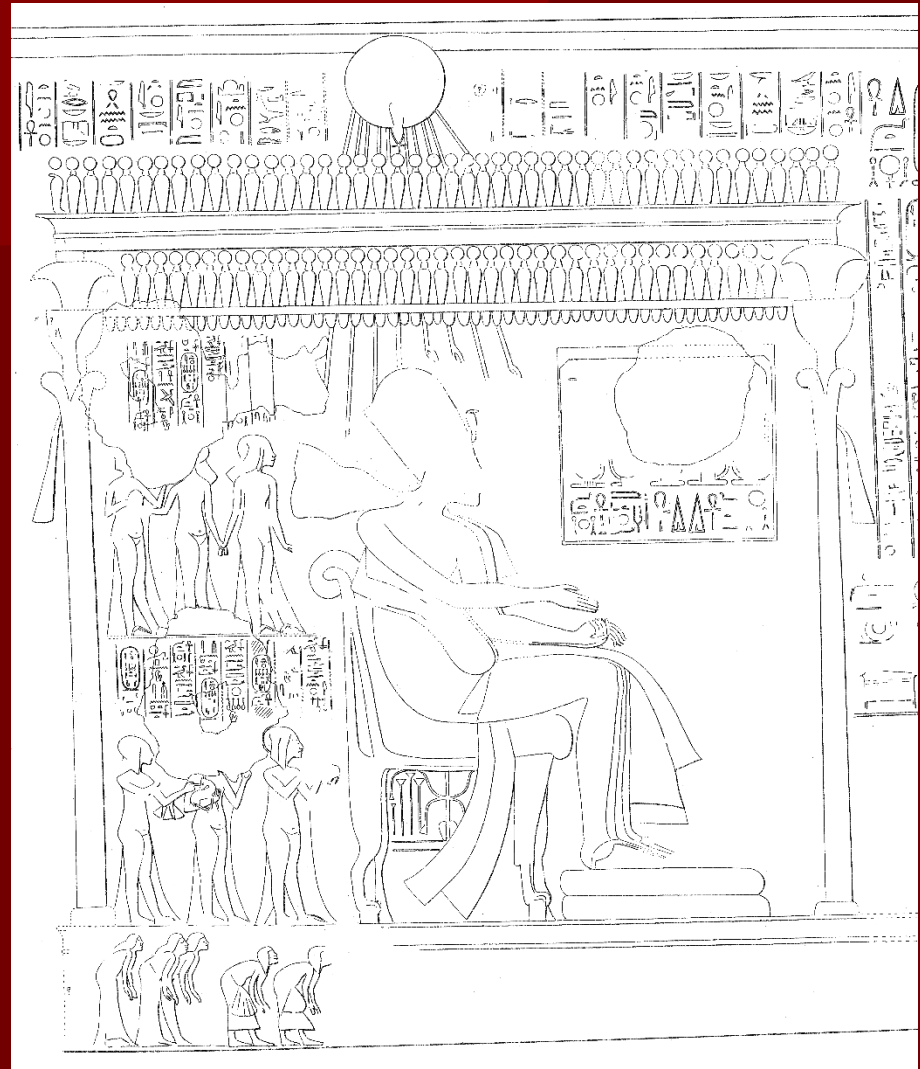


Nefertiti and Meretaten offering to Aten (Ashmolean Oxford)



Discuss the statements (Arnold, 7)

- ❑ The King's Chief Wife, King's Daughters, and other royal women of Amarna have aroused much interest and controversy. Paradoxically, the controversies concerning these royal women arise in large part because far more information about them has survived than exists for almost all the other queens and princesses of Egypt combined.
- ❑ Amenhotep III seems to have lived surrounded by powerful women.
- ❑ (concerning daughters as royal wives:) Modern taboos may make scholars reluctant to accept a sexual relationship between parent and child.



Royal Women (MMA 26.7.1396 and 11.150.26)



Royal Woman (MMA 26.7.1396)



- **Queen due to quality and material (yellow jasper)**
- **statue composed of different materials**
- **Back piece shows remains of the mortise that fitted onto a tenon extending from the statue's body (made of Egyptian alabaster to represent a white garment)**

Royal Woman (MMA 26.7.1396)



- **Two headdresses might have fit:**
 - khat-headress or
 - Nubian wig
- **Identification not certain**
 - Queen Tiye – less likely
 - Queens Nefertiti and Kiya, however, are both possible subjects

Royal Women (MMA 11.150.26)



- quartzite head → composite statue made of several different materials
- colour of the stone (red conventional for men) → owner originally identified as Akhenaten
- standard tripartite wig? → Queen Tiye
- // gypsum plaster casts workshop Thutmose → group statue depicting Akhenaten with his parents, Tiye, and Amenhotep III?