

Block 7

A13

The aftermath of Amarna:

Amarna Age following the death of Akhenaten

– Aye and Horemhab

HPAH5003/6003: Amarna – Materiality of a religious revolution

AHAR7005: Akhenaten and Amarna:
Religion, culture and people

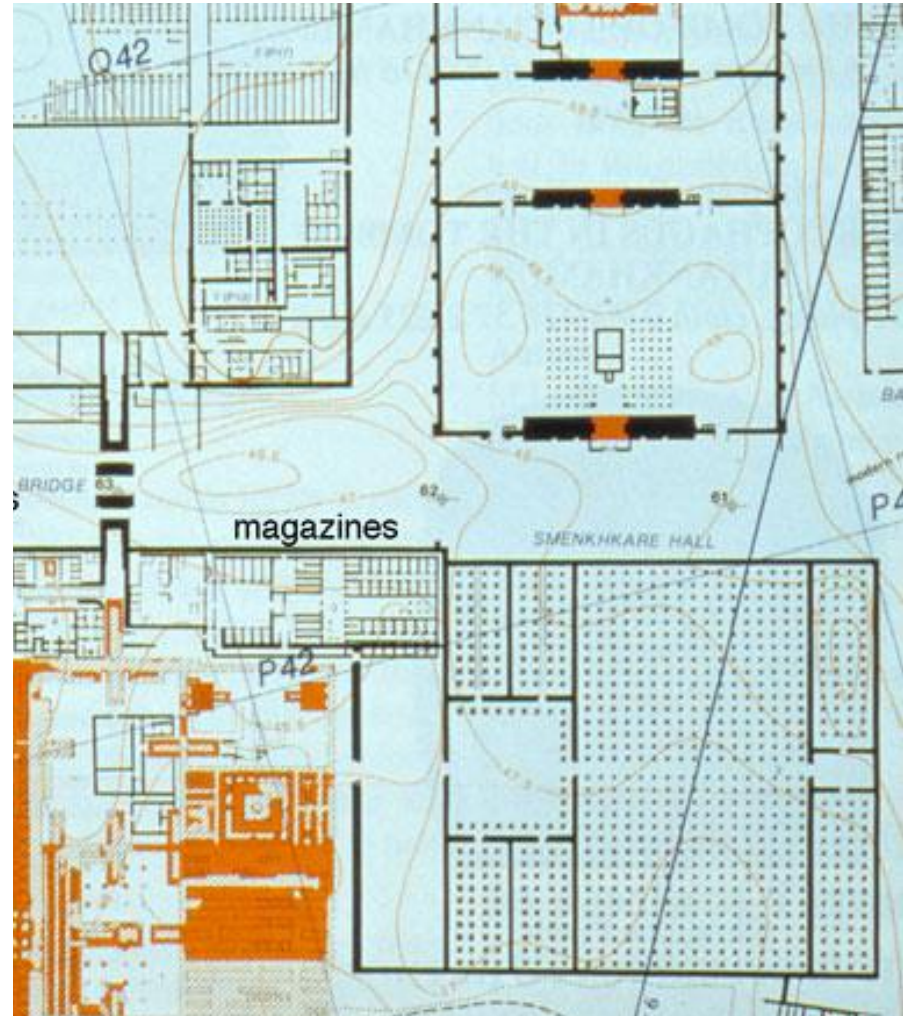
Dr Katharina Zinn

Geoffrey T. Martin: Lost tombs of Memphis



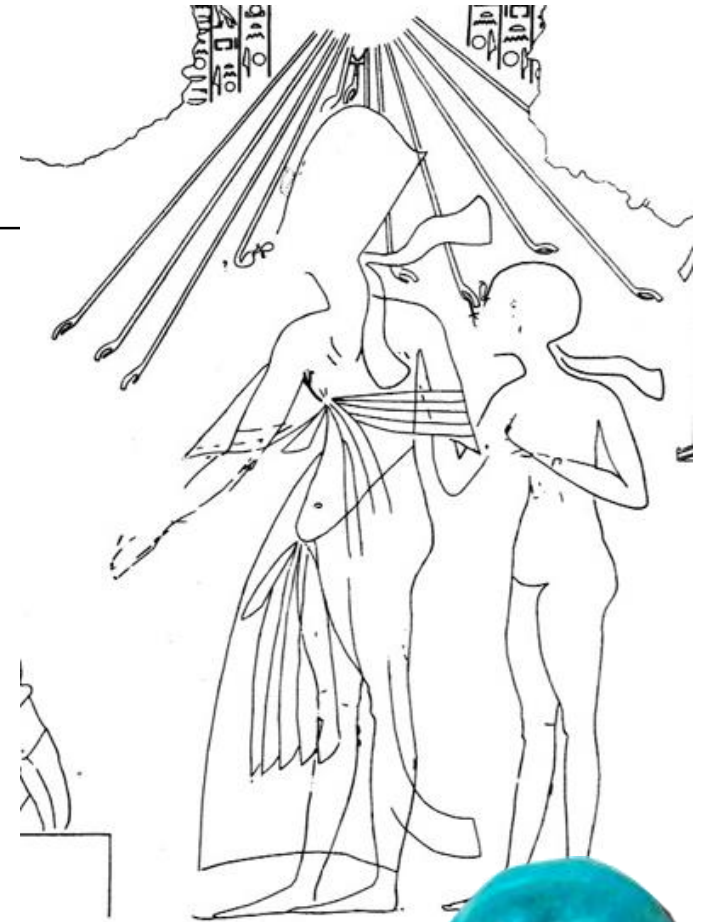
The city of Amarna after Akhenaten

- ❑ Akhet-Aten (Amarna) not initially abandoned
- ❑ “Coronation room” south of Great Palace
- ❑ 544 piers in main part
- ❑ Stamped bricks for Smenkhkare
- ❑ Quick construction technique
- ❑ More for show



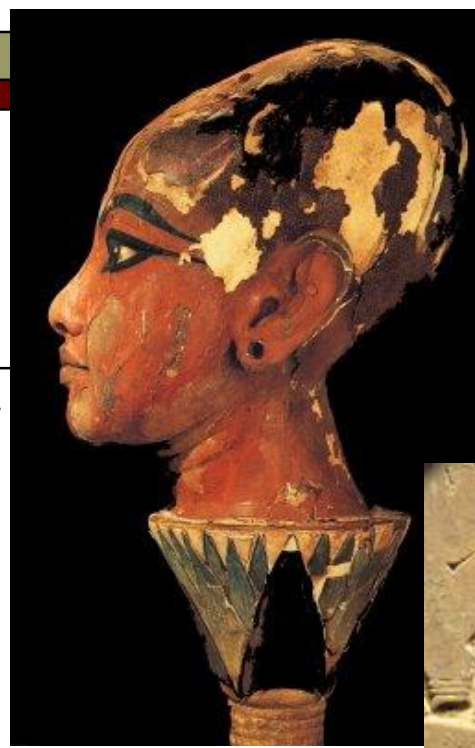
The city of Amarna after Akhenaten

- ❑ Smenkhkare and Meritaten seen in the tomb of Meryre II
- ❑ Frit (“faience”) rings with Smenkhare’s cartouches found all over Amarna
- ❑ Contemplating a move to Thebes, given his (?) tomb (KV55) was located there



Tutankhaten / Tutankhamun

Origins of Tutankhaten



- ❑ Tutankhaten (“living image of the Aten”)
- ❑ 2 theories: son of
 - Akhenaten and Kiya
 - Smenkhkare and Meritaten
- ❑ Father was about 13 or 14 when Tutankhaten born
- ❑ Wet-nurse Maya at Saqqara (tomb discovered 1997) → Alain Zivie: a relief showing a woman with breast and nipple exposed pay tribute to Maya, "who fed the body of a god"



Tutankhaten at Amarna

- ❑ Came to the throne at about age 9
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- ❑ Frit rings attested at Amarna
- ❑ Changed name to Tutankhamun by Regnal Year 4

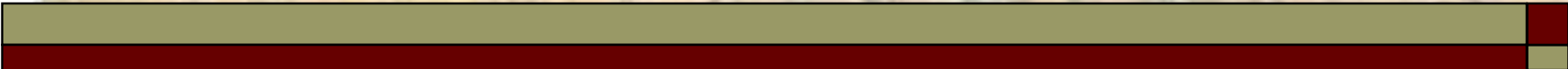


The Restoration



Restoration of the Traditional Cults

- ❑ In Regnal Year 3 ordered the inscription of the “Restoration Stela”
- ❑ Found in the Great Temple of Amun at Karnak
- ❑ Depicts the king and Ankhesen**amun** (now renamed) giving offerings to the Theban deities Amun and Mut
- ❑ Later usurped by Horemheb and the queen removed
- ❑ States how the king restored the orthodox cults to primacy
- ❑ Rebuilding of the temples and other attempts to compensate for the damage under Akhenaten



Restoration Stela of Tutankhamun

Now when His Majesty appeared as king, the temples of the gods and goddesses, starting from Elephantine [as far as] the Delta marshes . . . were fallen into decay, their shrines had fallen into ruin, having become mounds overgrown with [...] -plants. Their sanctuaries were as if they had never been, their halls were a trodden path.

The land was in confusion, the gods forsook this land. If an army was sent to Asia to widen the boundaries of Egypt, it met with no success at all. If one prayed to a god to ask things of him, he did not come at all.

Restoration Stela of Tutankhamun

- And His Majesty has made monuments for the gods, [fashioning] their statues out of real fine-gold, the best of foreign lands; building anew their sanctuaries as monuments of eternal age, they being endowed with property forever; establishing for them divine offerings, consisting of regular daily sacrifices, and providing them with food-offerings upon earth.
- He gave more than what had existed in former times, he has surpassed that done since the time of the ancestors. He installed lay priests and higher clergy from among the children of the officials of their cities.

Restoration of the Traditional Cults

- ❑ Furthered this action in Regnal Year 8
- ❑ Overseer of the Treasury, Maya, ordered to tax the entire land
- ❑ Instituted offerings from Elephantine to the Delta



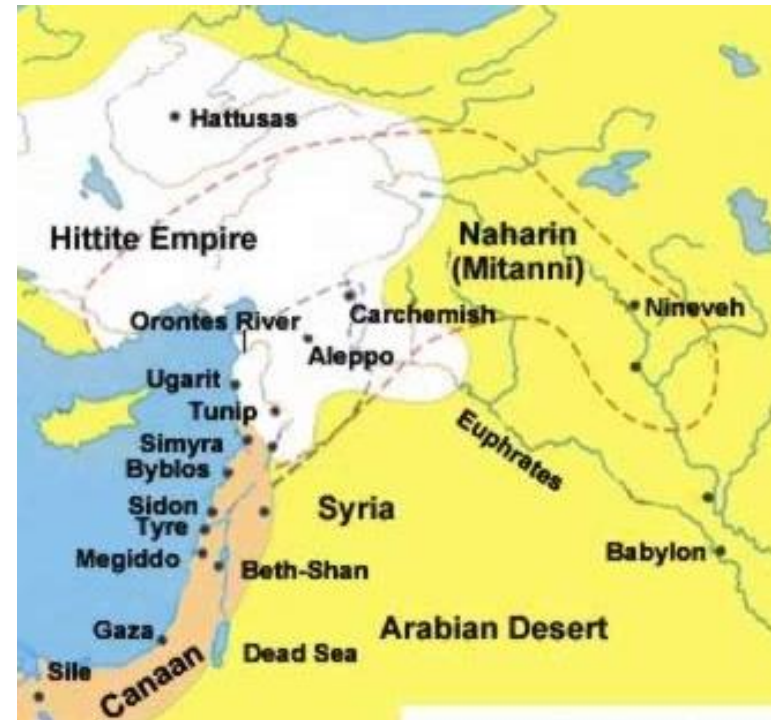
Tutankhamun's Foreign Policy

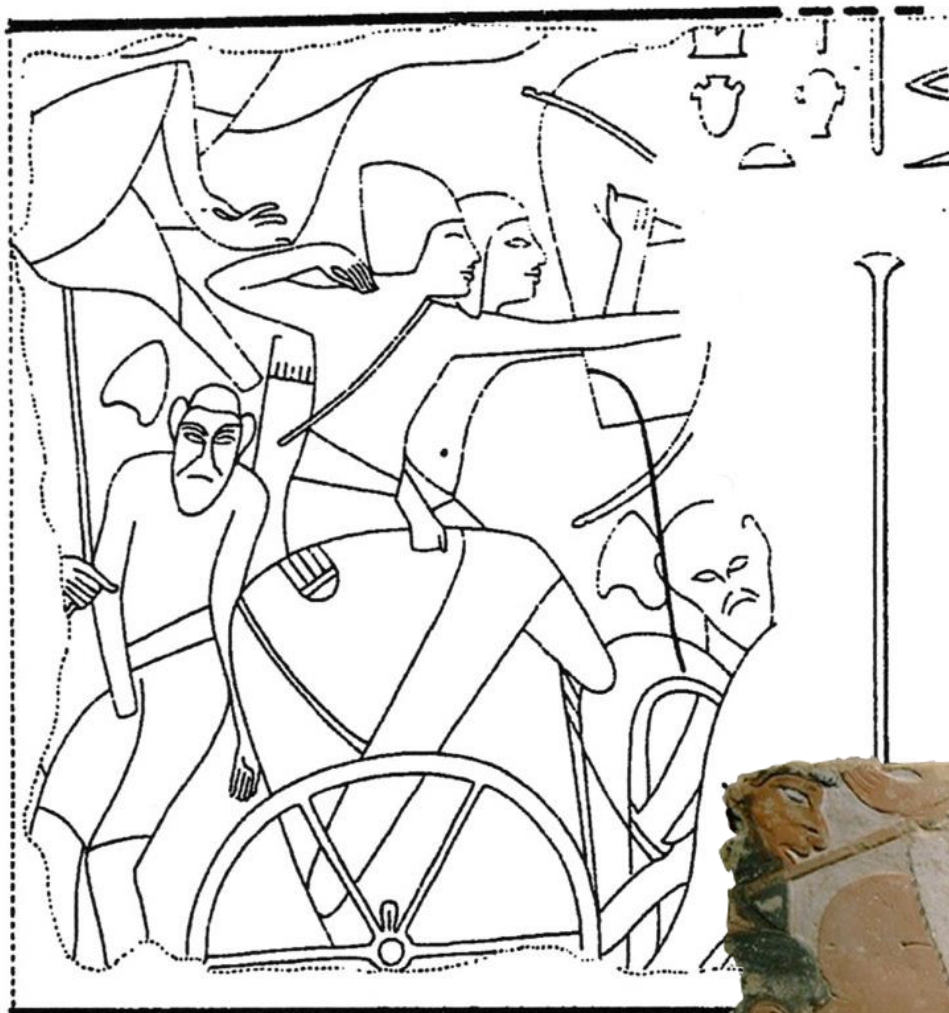
- ❑ Conflict with Hittites begun late in the reign of Akhenaten was not been entirely resolved
- ❑ Difficult to determine Tutankhamun's policies as the capital had moved to Memphis (and thus any diplomatic archive)



Tutankhamun's Foreign Policy

- ❑ No Egyptian or Hittite historical texts record any battles before final year of Tutankhamun
- ❑ About time of Tutankhamun's death, new conflict began
- ❑ May have coincided with Mitannian counteroffensive against the Hittites
- ❑ Hittite conflict with remnants of Mitanni lasted 6 years (2nd Syrian War)
- ❑ Egypt may have taken advantage of situation, or acted as allies of Mitanni, by attacking Qadeš
- ❑ Egyptian battle reliefs from Thebes

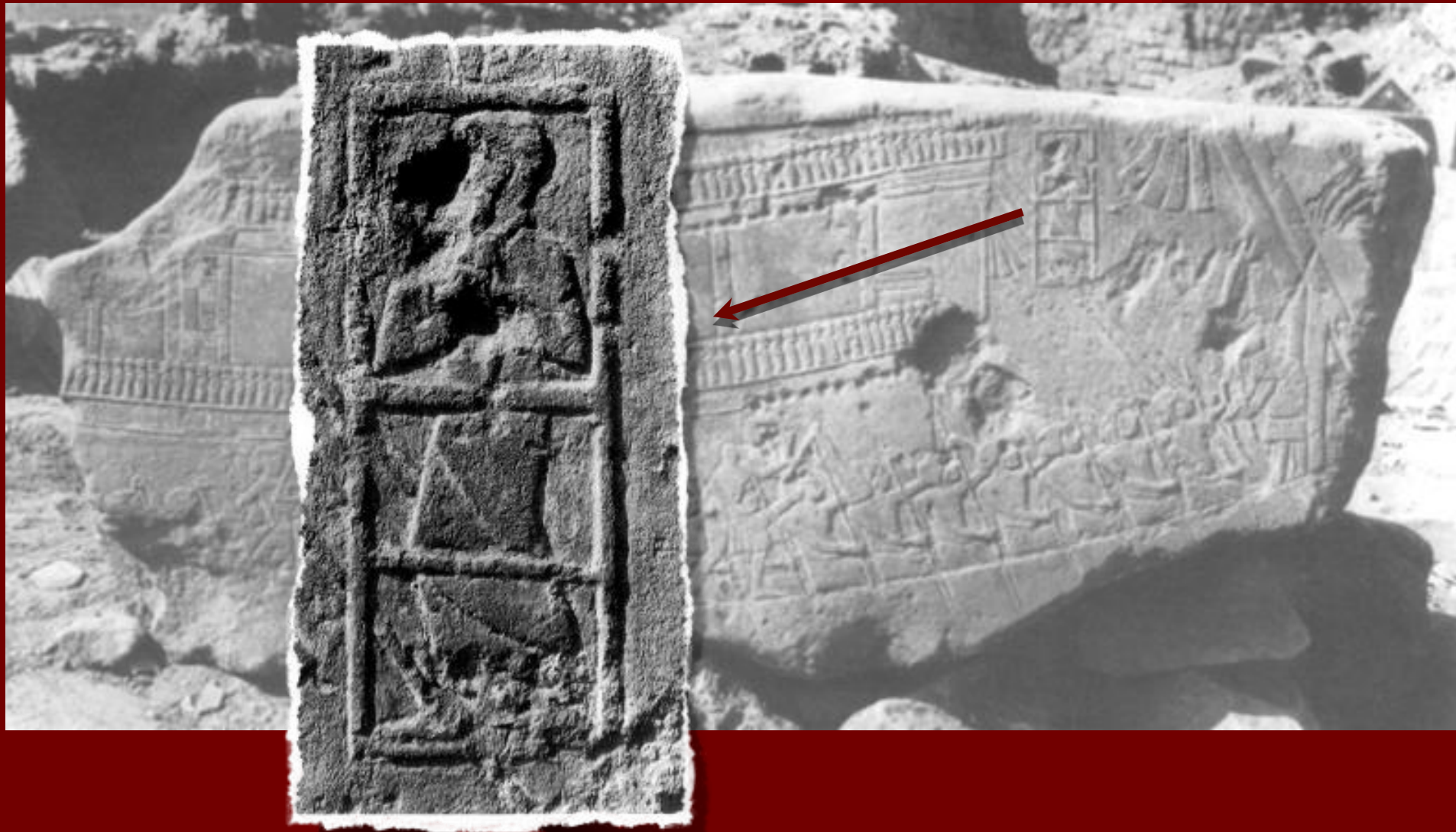




Tutankhamun's Foreign Policy



Tutankhamun's Foreign Policy



Tutankhamun's Foreign Policy

- ❑ Egyptian army under control of Horemheb
- ❑ Political results of the battle are unknown; presumably a stalemate
- ❑ “One in attendance on his lord upon the battlefield on this day of smiting the Asians”
- ❑ Prisoners of war, including children



Tutankhamun's Foreign Policy



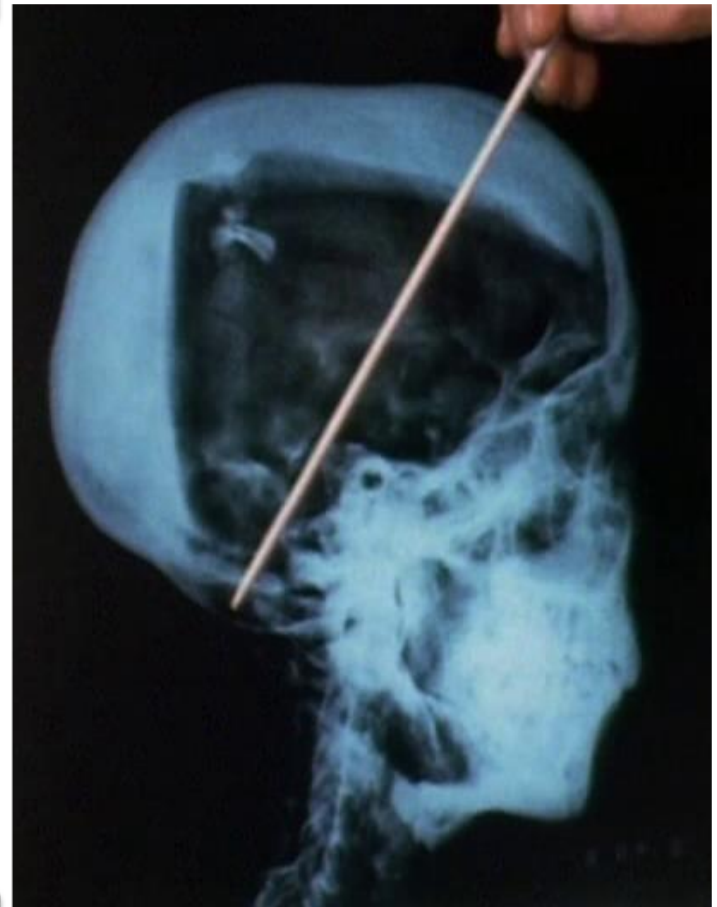
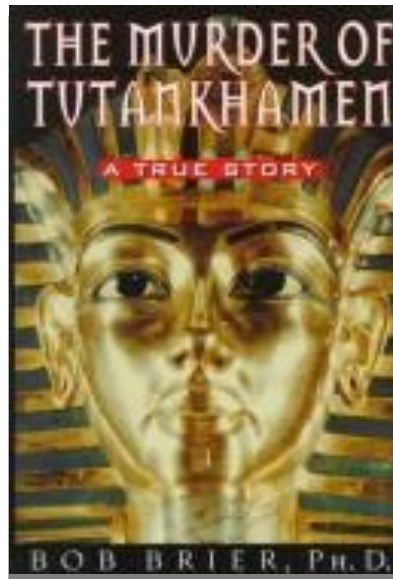
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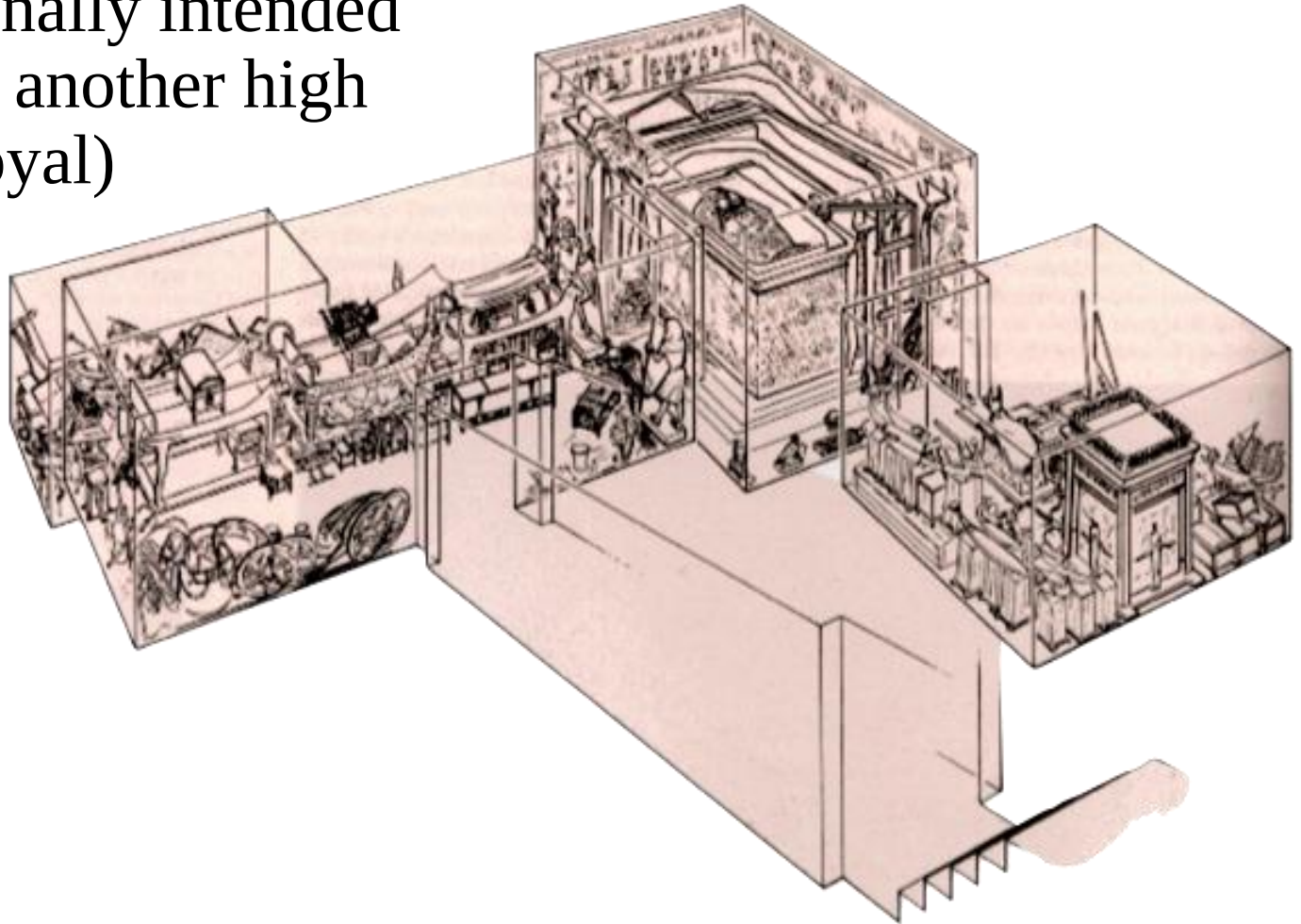
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- ❑ Murder?
- ❑ Misrepresentation of the physical evidence
- ❑ Chariot accident?
- ❑ Gangrene at broken leg



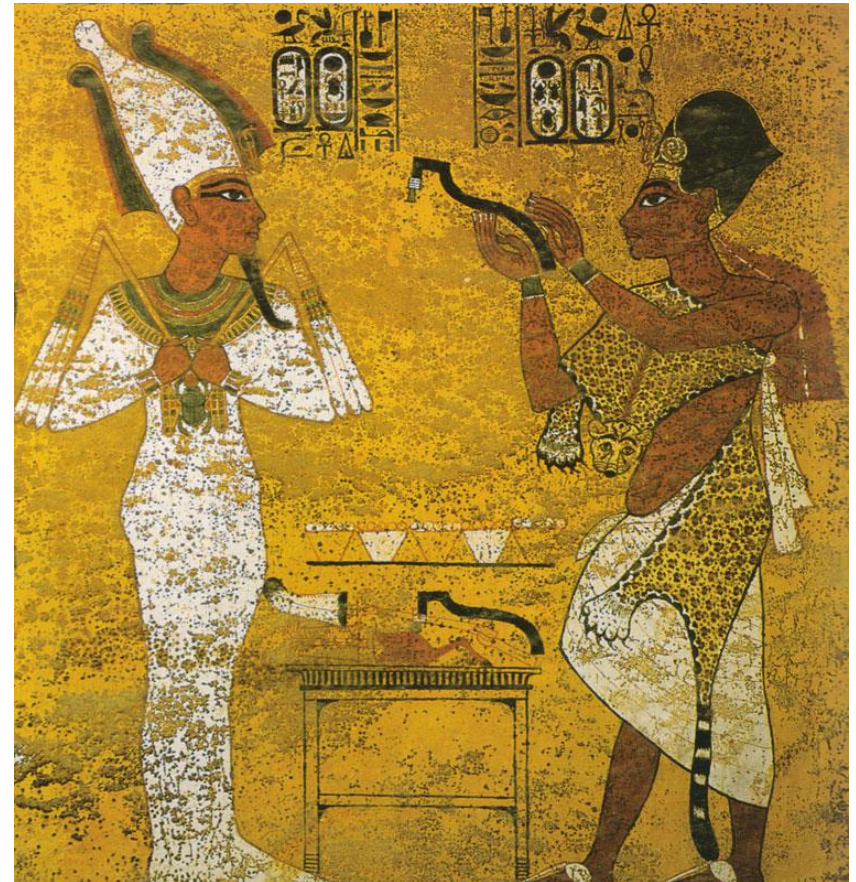
Burial of Tutankhamun

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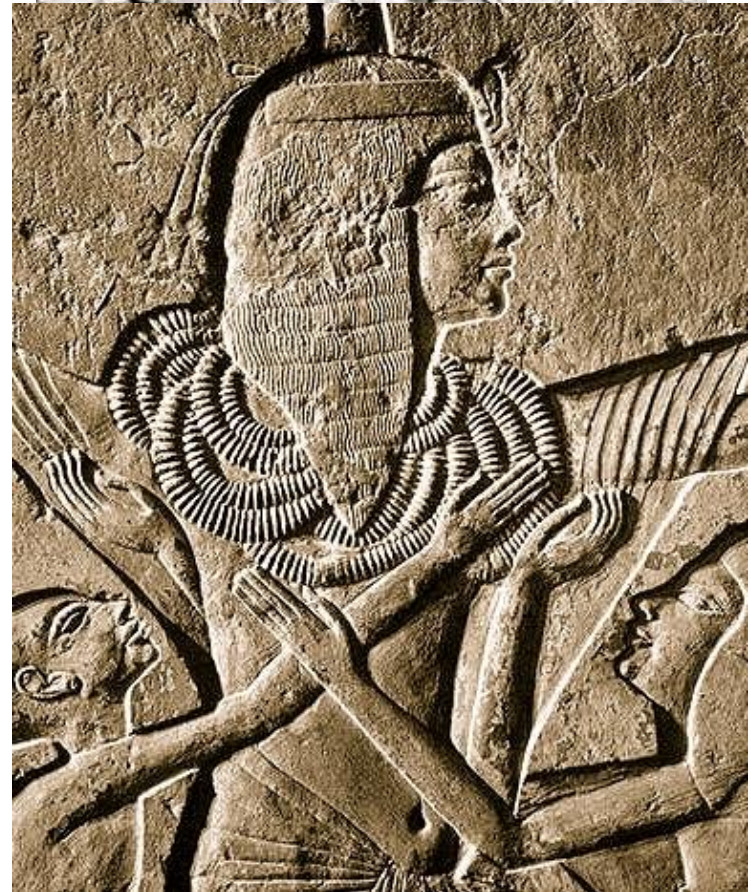
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- ❑ BUT: Horemheb was apparently the officially designated heir. . .



The “Dahamunzu”/Zannanza Affair

“Dahamuzu”

- While Horemheb was apparently campaigning in Syria, Šuppiluliumaš was besieging the Mitannian city of Karchemish
- Hittite king received letter from “Dahamunzu,” an Egyptian queen
- *Dahamunzu* = Egyptian *ta hemet nesu* [“the wife of the king”]



“Dahamuzu”

- “Dahamunzu” = the now widowed Ankhesenamun (?!)
- Letter requested that Šuppiluliumaš send one of his sons to Egypt to marry the Egyptian queen!
- Events recorded by Muršiliš II and copies of correspondence found at Hattuša



Wrangling

- ❑ Šuppiluliumaš naturally was highly suspicious
- ❑ Given the virtual state of war between the Hittites and Egypt, he was concerned his son would be either a hostage in Egypt or murdered
- ❑ Sent a messenger, Hattuša-zitiš, to Egypt to verify the story, and returned with Hani, the Egyptian envoy
- ❑ Hani verified the story, making clear that both the queen and Egypt were shamed by asking

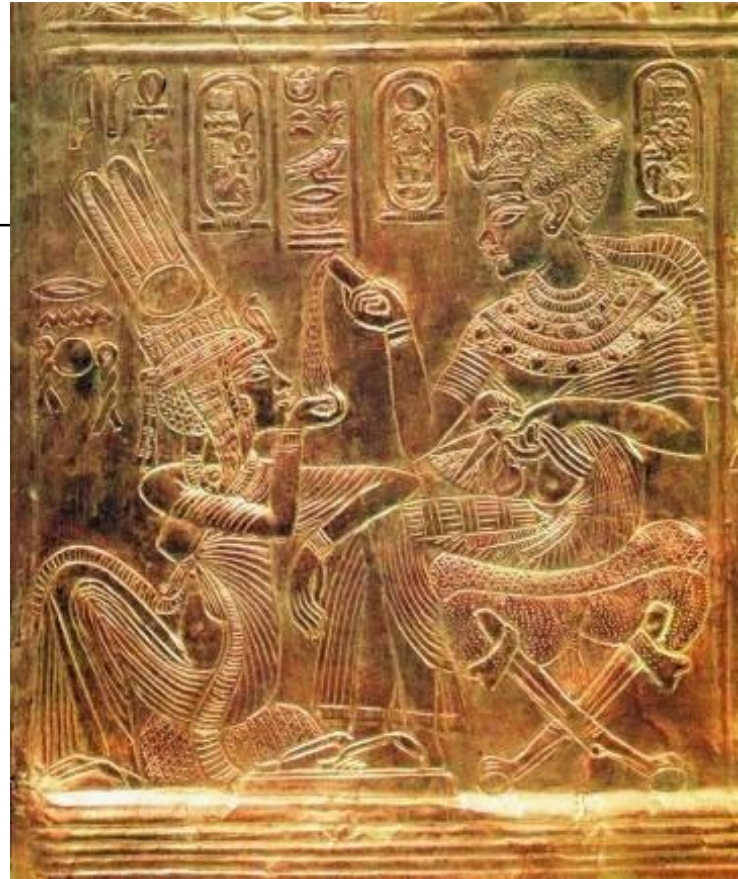
Wrangling & Murder

- ❑ Šuppiluliumaš relented, sending his third son, Zannanza, to the Egyptians
- ❑ Zannanza murdered en-route
- ❑ Horemheb apparently still in Syria at the time, attacking Hittite vassals

[“The people of Egypt(?)] killed [Zannanza] and brought word: ‘Zannanza [died (?)]!’” And when] my father he[ard] of the slaying of Zannanza, he began to lament for [Zanna]nza, [and] to the god[s . . .] he spoke: “Oh gods! I did [no ev]il, [yet] tn.he people of Egypt did [this to me], and they (also)[attacked] the frontier of my country!”

The Murderer?

- ❑ The only one to benefit from Zannanza's murder was Aye
- ❑ Evidence suggests Aye usurped the throne while Horemheb was abroad
- ❑ Frit ring with name of Aye and Ankhesenamun
- ❑ Later denied involvement



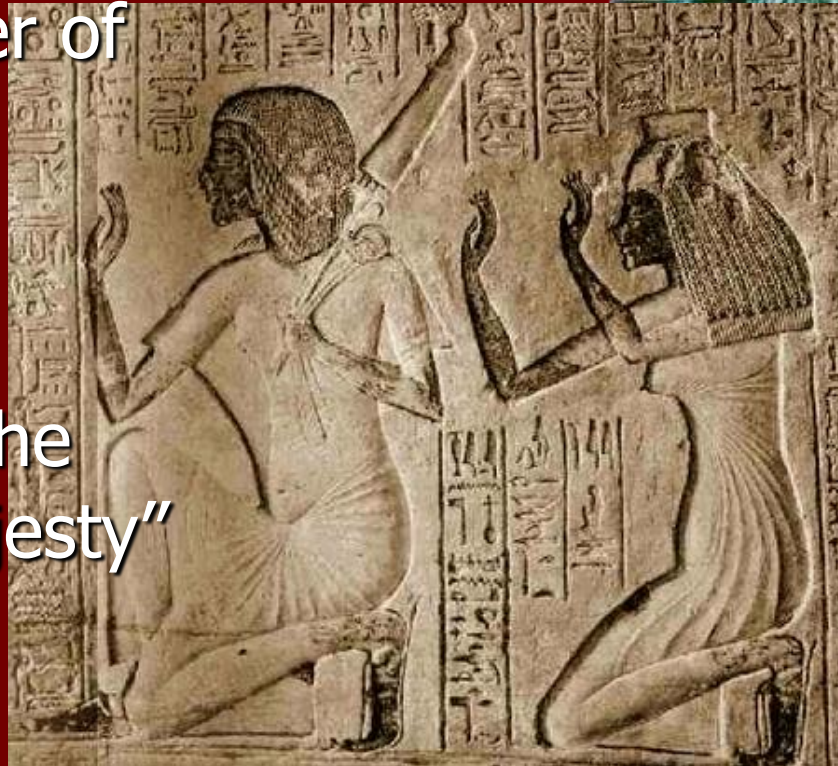
Aye

- Probable son of Yuya and Tjuya



Aye

- Probable son of Yuya and Tjuya
- Brother of Tiye
- Married to Ty
- Possibly the father of Nefertiti
- Influential under Akhenaten
- “Overseer of All the Horses of His Majesty”

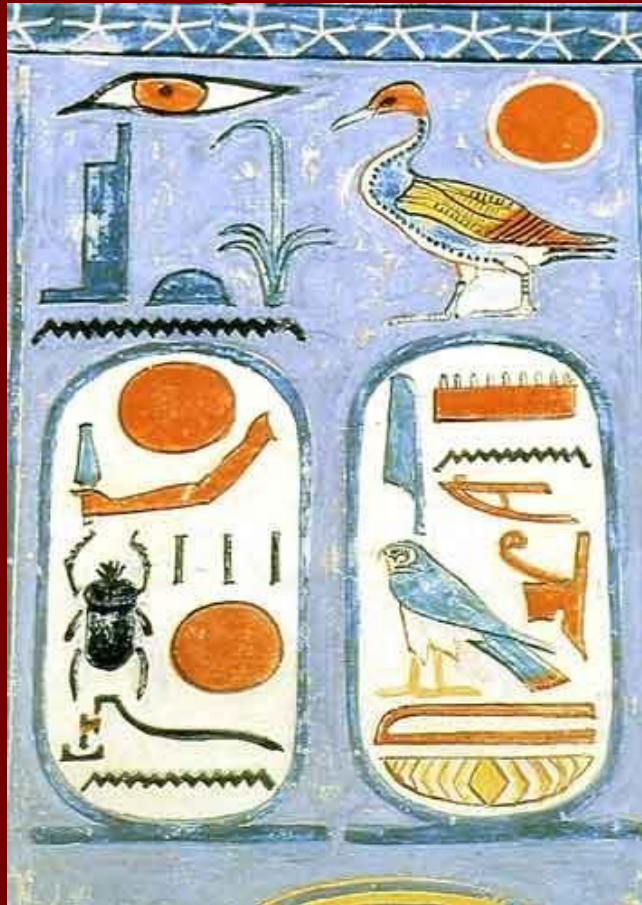


Aye

- ❑ Under Tutankhamun he served as First Minister (“vizier”)
- ❑ Ruled about 4 years
- ❑ Tomb in KV 23 (west valley), but names, sarcophagus, and images absolutely obliterated after death
- ❑ Nakhtmim as “king’s son,” intended to be heir



Horemheb = "Horus is in festival"



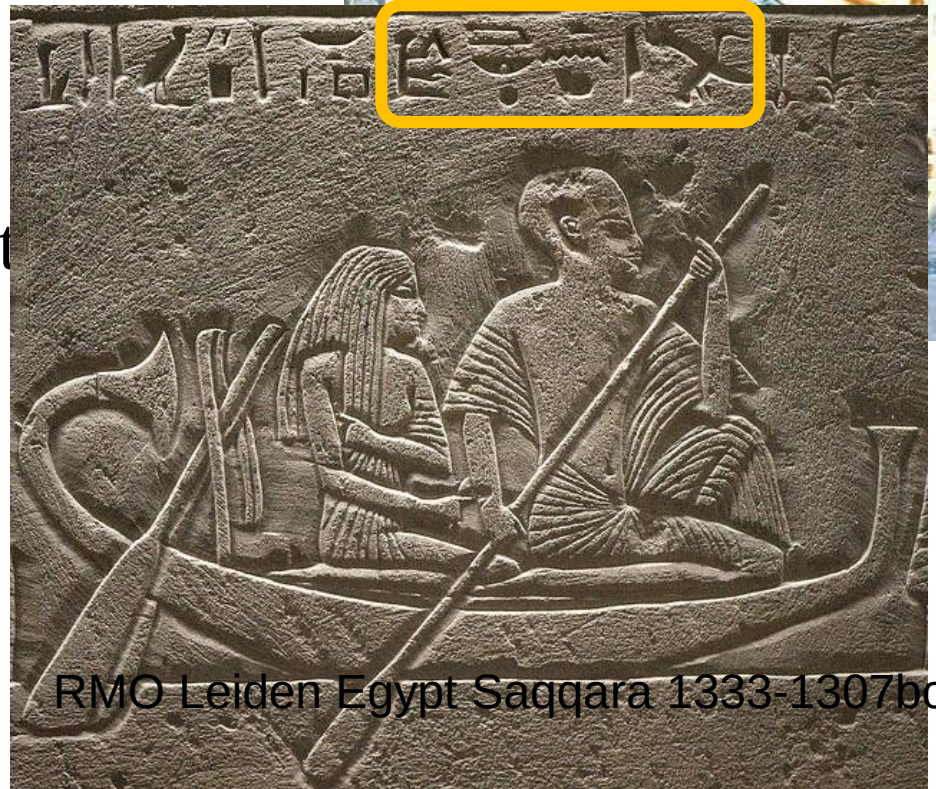
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Horemheb = “Horus is in festival”

- Uncertain what his “original” name at Amarna was
- Pa-Aten-em-heb (“the Aten is in festival”) was the Overseer of Troops at Amarna
- Or perhaps the same?
- No secure identification



RMO Leiden Egypt Saqqara 1333-1307bc)

Horemheb

- Initially married to Ameniya



Horemheb



- ❑ Initially married to Ameniya
- ❑ Later married to Mutnedjmet, presumably sister of Nefertiti (as such maybe daughter of Aye)
- ❑ Body of Mutnedjmet and foetal child discovered in Horemheb's tomb at Saqqarah
- ❑ Indicates Mutnedjmet died in childbirth, likely shortly after Regnal Year 13

Horemheb

- Under Tutankhamun he was designated as the Great Overseer of the Army and Deputy
- Also appointed as the “Crown Prince” *jrj-p't*
- Clearly was busy campaigning in Nubia and Syria on behalf of Tutankhamun



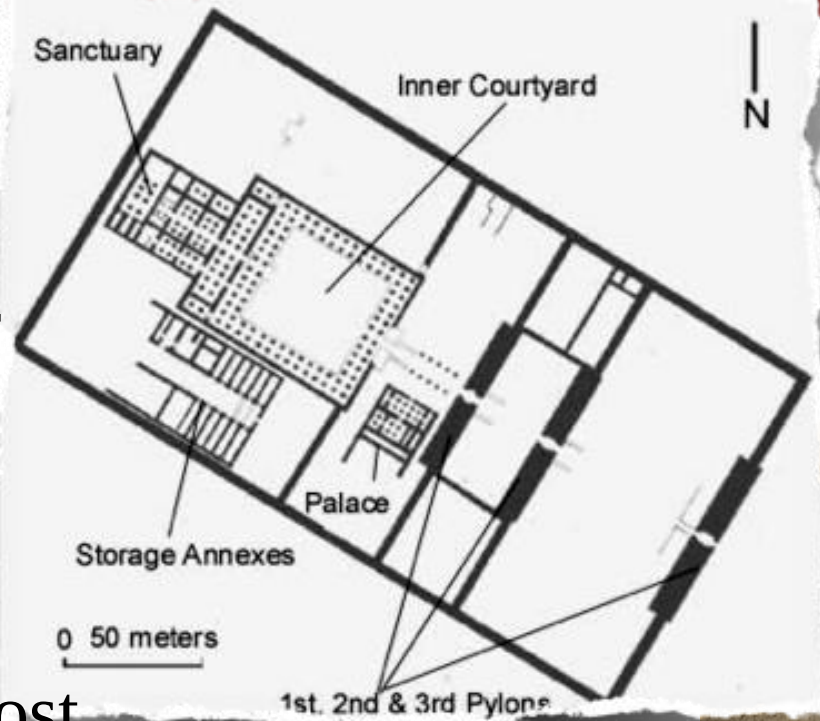
Horemheb

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Horemheb

- ❑ After the rule of Aye, Horemheb destroyed Aye's tomb
- ❑ Appropriated most of Aye's and Tutankhamun's monuments, including their mortuary temple



Horemheb

- ❑ Constructed the 2nd, 9th, and 10th pylons at Karnak using *talatat* from East Karnak as fill
- ❑ Initiated a series of reforms to decentralize the state, granting power to local officials



Horemheb

- Amarna was finally abandoned



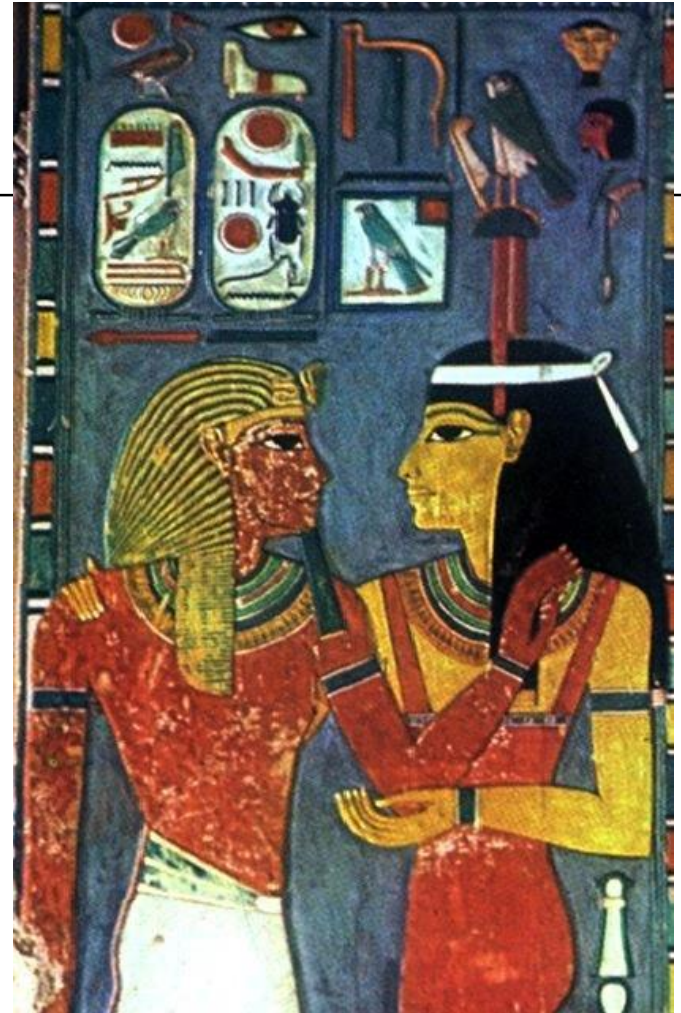
Horemheb

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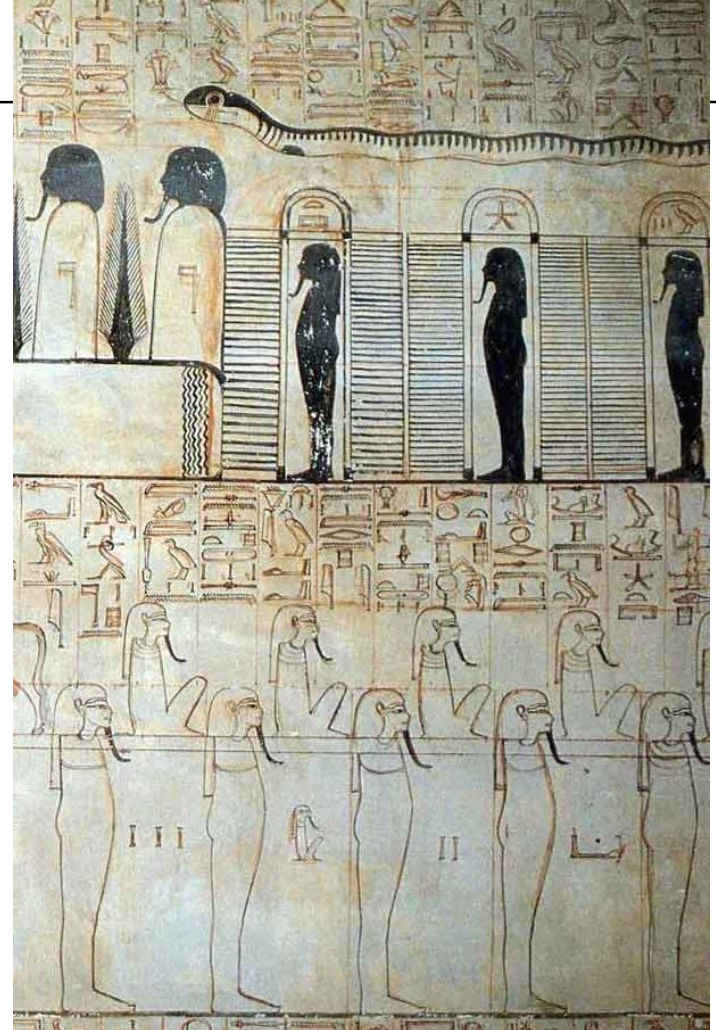
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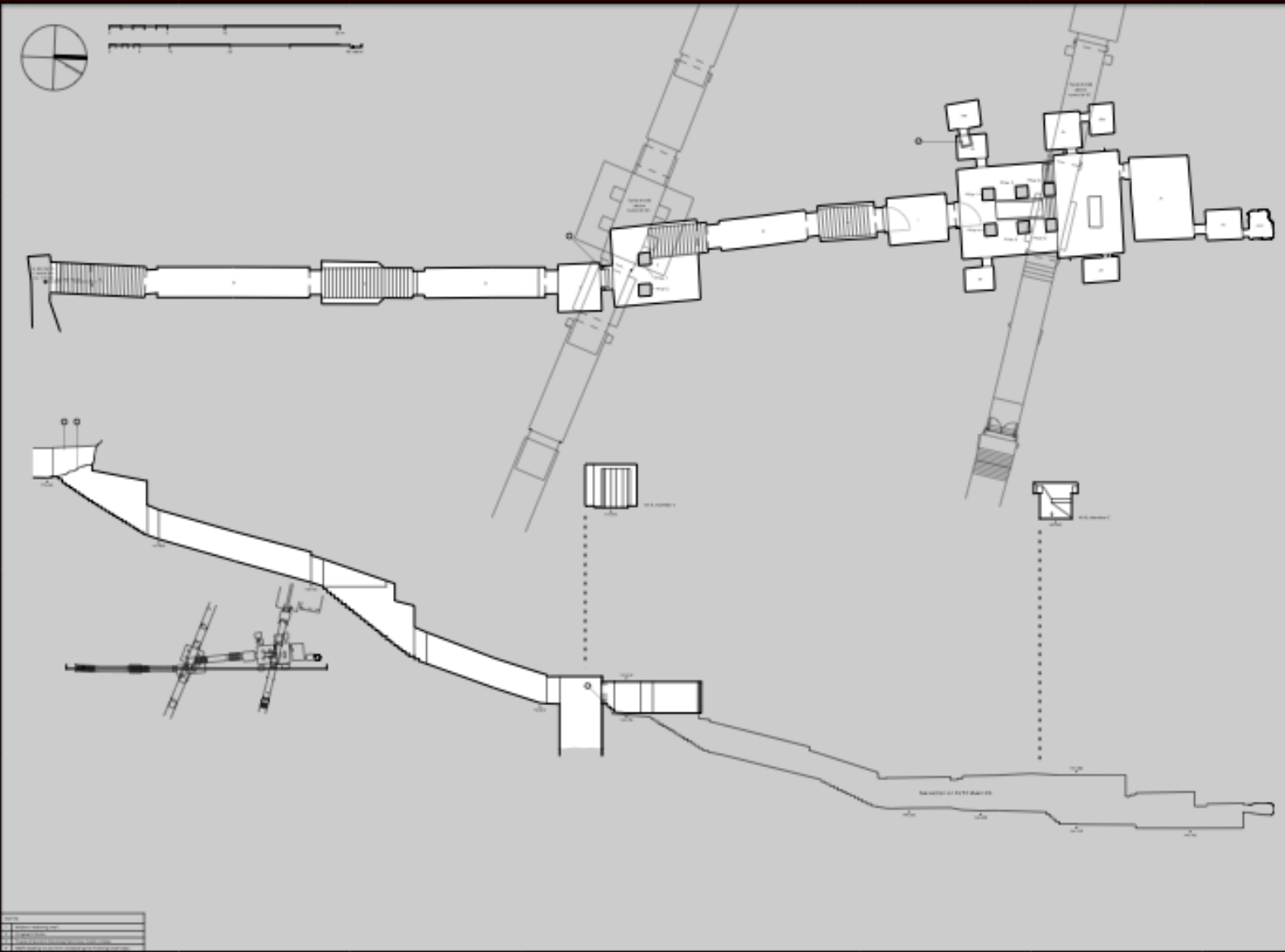
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- ❑ Buried in KV 57
- ❑ KV 57 set standard for the Ramesside Period
- ❑ Long, straight passageway, *Book of Gates*



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1.	...
2.	...
3.	...
4.	...
5.	...
6.	...
7.	...
8.	...
9.	...
10.	...

Horemheb – Ramses I

- ❑ Horemheb likely ruled about 15 years, or perhaps as long as 28
- ❑ Died without a living heir
- ❑ Successor was his First Minister (“vizier”) and commander of the army, Paramesses as Ramesses I, founder of Dynasty 19



The Aftermath

- During Dynasty 19, Amarna Age was expunged from memory
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- ❑ Amarna kings (save Horemheb) removed from king-lists and other records
- ❑ Amarna temples destroyed for building material
- ❑ Amun restored in art and texts

