

Name: _____

Egyptian Pharaohs & Their Achievements

Ahmose (1550 BCE - 1525 BCE)

Ahmose became pharaoh at the age of 10 after his brother died fighting the Hyksos. ONce he became pharaoh he marched his men to Avaris and defeated the Hyksos and freed the people of Egypt. Ahmose also conquered the Nubians to the south of Egypt to gain a wealth of gold. Ahmose expanded his empire to the north and south by defeated the Hyksos and the Nubians. He reunified Egypt and ruled for 25 years until his death.

Hatshepsut (1479 BCE - 1458 BCE)

Hatshepsut became a co-regent when her father Tuthmosis II died. She then claimed herself as pharaoh. Hatshepsut was one of the only female pharaohs. In order to get the support of her citizens she dressed up as man. She was able trade with Punt and bring back exotic goods. After her death her step son, Tuthmosis III tried to erase her from history by removing her name from temples, tombs, and shrines.



Tuthmosis III (1458 BCE - 1425 BCE)

Tuthmosis III became pharaoh after his mother Hatshepsut died. He was so upset that she declared herself pharaoh that he tried to remove her from history by erasing her name from temples, tombs, and shrines. Tuthmosis III conquered more land than any other pharaoh. He was able to conquer the rich city of Megiddo after some very long battles and made Thebes one of the richest cities in the ancient world.

Amenhotep III (1390 BCE - 1352 BCE)

Instead of conquering lands like previous pharaohs Amenhotep III decided to make treaties with foreign countries. These were called the Amarna Letters. He also built two very large temples in Nubia the kingdom to the south of Egypt where most of the gold was mined. Instead of marrying one of his family members, Amenhotep III married a commoner named, Tiq. Near the end of his reign, Amenhotep III was getting upset of the wealth that the priests were bringing in and stopped worshipping Ra (Amen) and began worshipping Aten.

Akhenaten (1352 BCE - 1336 BCE)

Akhenaten became the pharaoh after his father, Amenhotep III, died. Akhenaten was originally named Amenhotep IV. He changed his name, because he began worshipping the sun god, Aten. His name means "Living in the spirit of Aten". He was the first pharaoh to practice monotheism, or belief in one god. Akhenaten removed everything that talked about Ra (Amen) from temples, cities, and tombs. He moved his capital city from Thebes to Amarna and told all the people he had to move as well. Akhenaten almost caused Egypt to fall into bankruptcy.

Tutankhamun (1336 BCE - 1327 BCE)

Tutankhamun took the throne after his father Akhenaten died. He was only 9 years old at the time so priests and military leaders used Tutankhamun as a puppet to do what they wanted. Tutankhamun was originally named Tutankhaten. Tutankhamen eventually moved the capital city back to Thebes. When Tutankhamen turned 19 he died suddenly and many think he was murdered. He is also called King Tut. His tomb was discovered in 1922 to Howard Carter with all of the treasure and gold still in the tomb.



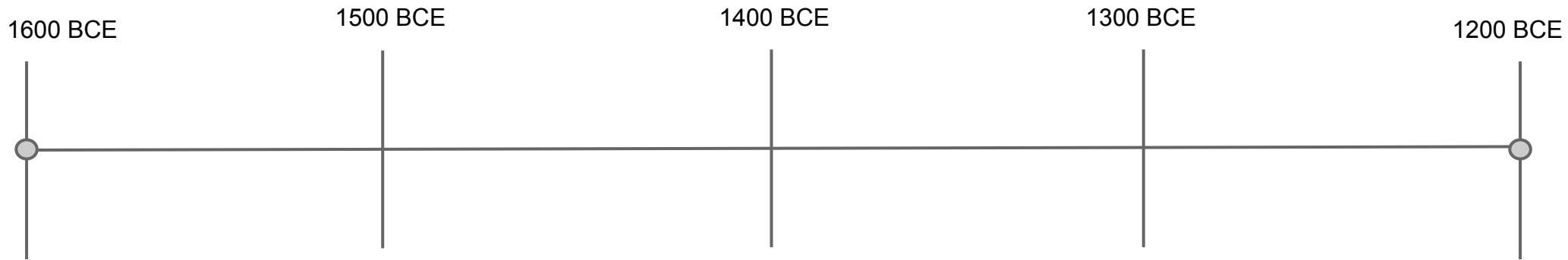
Ramses II (1279 BCE - 1212 BCE)

Ramses II was born as a commoner and was able to become pharaoh, because of his family's great military strength. He fought many battles with the Hittites, and he eventually realized he could not win and signed a peace treaty to keep Egypt from collapsing. He built the Ramesseum which was a temple to talk about his greatness. Inside there was a library with over 10,000 papyrus scrolls glorifying Ramses II. He also built a village called Deir el Medineh where craftsmen built two magnificent tombs into the mountains. These tombs were for Ramses II and his wife Nefertari. Ramses II had 80 sons and 60 daughters. The reason he had so many children was to make sure that his family stayed in power after his death. Ramses II lived to be 93 and outlived many of his children. He is the only pharaoh to have the name "Great" following his name as he is commonly called Ramses the Great.



Name: _____ Period: _____ **Egyptian Pharaohs & Their Achievements Timeline**

Directions: Plot the beginning and end of each pharaoh's reign. Make sure to fill in the key at the bottom so readers know what they are looking at.



1. Which pharaoh ruled for the longest time period?
2. Which pharaoh ruled for the shortest time period?
3. Which pharaoh(s) stopped worshipping Ra (Amen) and began worshipping Aten?
4. Using the information on the other side, which pharaoh accomplished the most when they were in power? (Cite 2 pieces of evidence & explain)

Key

- Ahmose
- Hatshepsut
- Tuthmosis III
- Amenhotep III
- Akhenaten / Amenhotep IV
- Tutankahmun / Tutankhaten
- Ramses II