



The Queen in King's Clothing: Hatshepsut of Egypt

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THE QUEEN IN KING'S CLOTHING:

HATSHEPSUT OF EGYPT

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Introduction

In 2007, scientists used DNA to identify a mummy in Egypt, a mummy discovered more than a hundred years earlier. The mummy was estimated to be 3,500 years old and apparently that of a powerful pharaoh, an ancient Egyptian ruler. The excited scientists agreed they finally had found the famous Egyptian king they had been searching for ... except that this king was a female.

Even after she died, the drama continued. Her stepson destroyed what she had built and attempted to make Egyptians forget about her and the 21 years that she was in power.

Now, thousands of years later, Egyptologists have proclaimed this queen in king's clothing as "the first great woman in history of whom we are informed."

The name of this woman was Hatshepsut (hat-SHEP-soot), and her life was full of drama and conflict. Not only did she steal the throne and make herself king of

the most powerful nation on Earth, she even dressed like a king because, of course, almost all pharaohs

were male.



Early Life



Thutmose I

fatshepsut was born into the 18th dynasty, or a family of Egyptian rulers. Her exact date of birth is not known, but by the time Hatshepsut was born around 1508 BC, this dynasty had ruled Egypt for about 50 years.

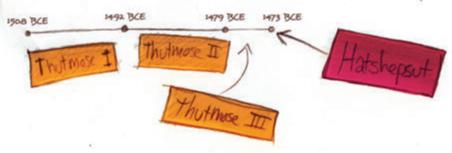
Her father, Thutmose I (thoot-MO-suh), was the king. Hatshepsut married her half-brother, Thutmose II, the two sharing the same father. After Thutmose I died around 1492 BC, Thutmose II became pharaoh. Hatshepsut had no son who could be next in line for the throne, only a daughter, so Thutmose II married another woman, and she gave him a son named



Quartz statue of Hatshepsut.

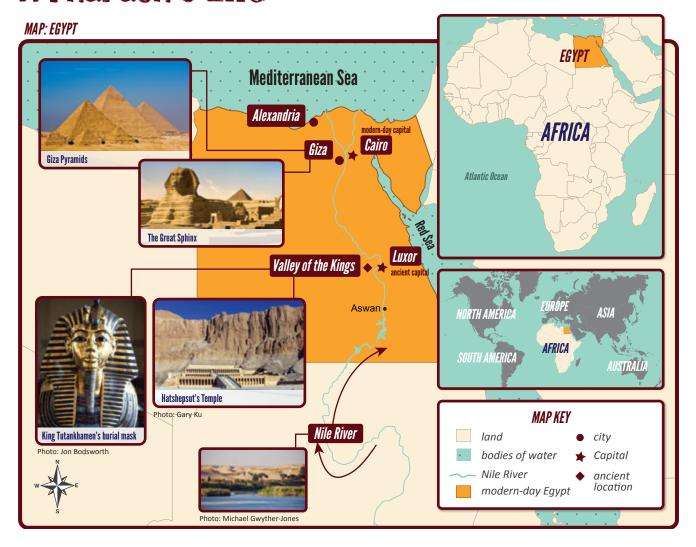
Thutmose III. Once Thutmose II died around 1479 BC, Thutmose III was the heir apparent, the next in line to become king.

However, Thutmose III was still a child. As his stepmother, Hatshepsut had to rule Egypt as regent until he was old enough to take over. Therefore, for six years, she governed Egypt while Thutmose III waited to become the official king. Then, she decided to solidify her position by taking the title of king away from her stepson. Hatshepsut made herself not only the king of Egypt, but also the pharaoh.



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A Pharaoh's Life



- The pharaoh was considered both a king and a god in ancient Egypt. The word pharaoh means "great house" and originally referred to the palace where the king lived. During the dynasty of Hatshepsut's family, Egyptians began to use the word when referring to the king himself.
- 9 The pharaoh was a very powerful ruler. He not only made and upheld the laws of the kingdom, but he also led the Egyptian army.
- The pharaoh was considered a god in the form of a human. Often, artwork showed the pharaoh with the head of a falcon.

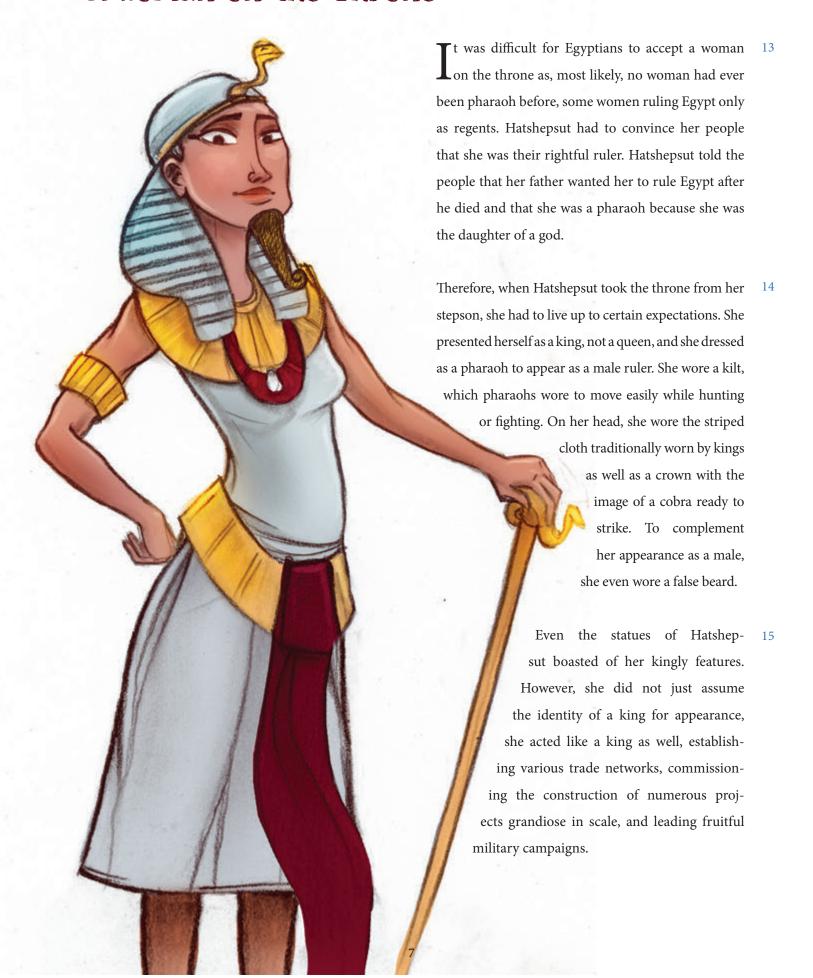
When the pharaoh died, an announcement was made that the falcon had flown to heaven. The pharaoh's body was preserved as a mummy, and the mummies of many pharaohs were placed in a locale called the Valley of the Kings.

During Hatshepsut's time, the kingdom of Egypt was centered on the world's longest river, the Nile, and most Egyptians lived within a few miles of the Nile. This was the site of the pharaoh's mighty kingdom.

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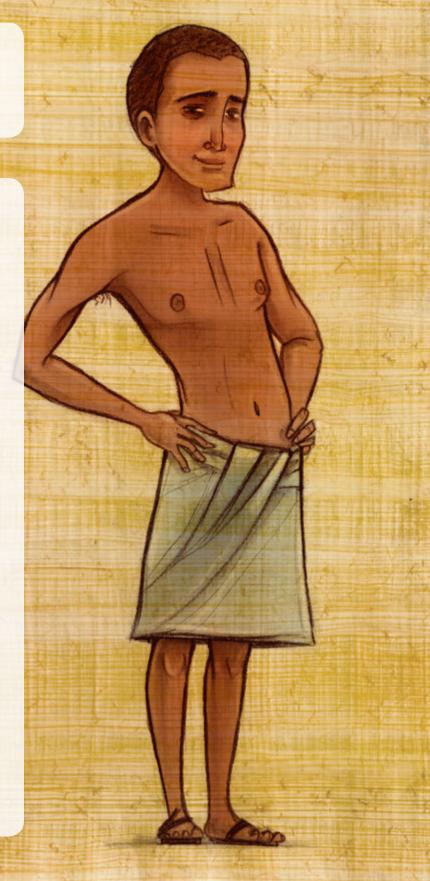
A Woman on the Throne



The Tutor, Architect, and Advisor

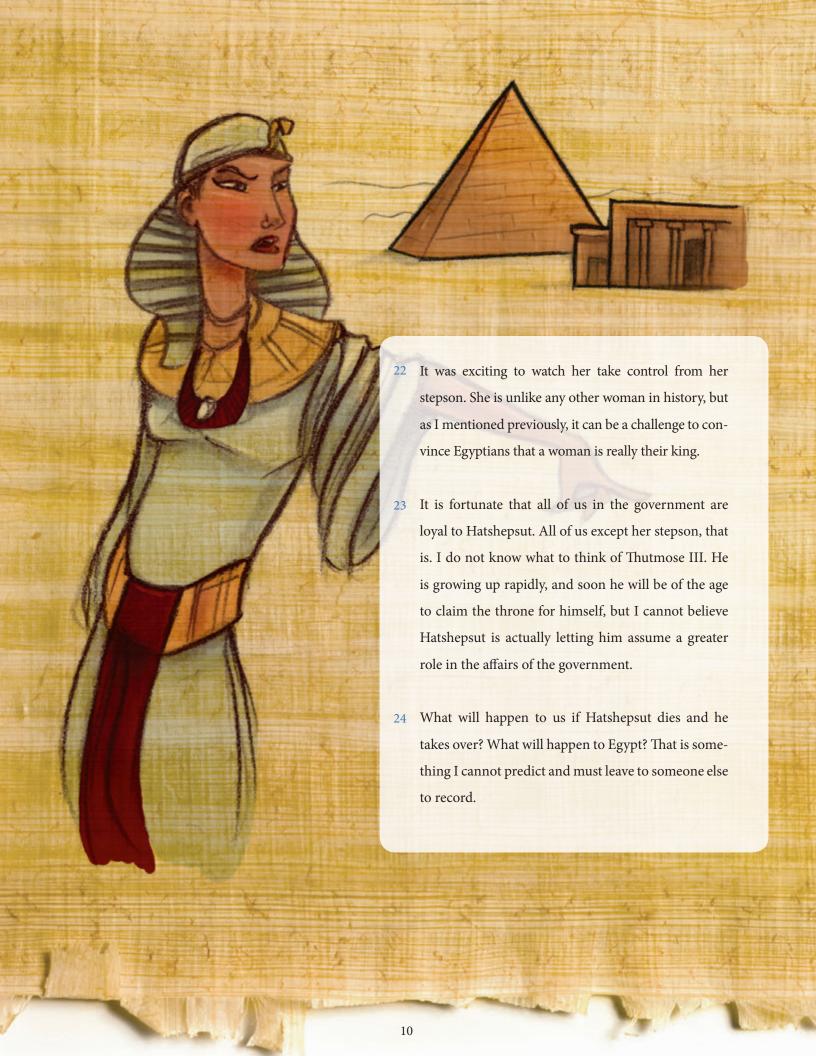
This is a fictionalized memoir, or collection of memories taken from firsthand accounts of a memorable event. Based on fact, this is taken from the journal of Senemut found in the burial chamber of Hatshepsut.

- 16 Y name is Senenmut (seh-nen-MOOT), and I am the chief architect for Hatshepsut, king of Upper and Lower Egypt.
- People in the palace also consider me the king's steward because I am probably Hatshepsut's closest adviser and decidedly loyal to the pharaoh. Besides my regular duties, I also tutor her daughter, and there are actually statues of me and my student together. Although I am simply a commoner, I clearly wield huge influence within this royal family and I am as busy as a bee most days.
- 18 As the chief architect, I have overseen hundreds of building projects. We Egyptians love to erect elaborate buildings and statues that glorify our country and our gods. On one of her many trade expeditions, Hatshepsut traveled to a land called Punt, a region overflowing with gold and spices, and she returned with huge amounts of these items. Visitors to her kingdom can only imagine how many fabulous statues we have created using gold from Punt.

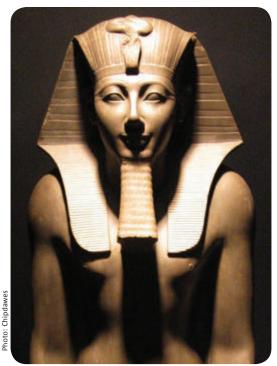




- 19 My proudest moment was designing a burial site in the Valley of the Kings that glorifies the gods. Hat-shepsut wants to be entombed there near her father when she dies, so that even in death, Hatshepsut will be treated like a king.
- 20 This is an incredible time to be living in Egypt. We are a powerful country, and it is relatively peaceful here with Hatshepsut as our queen. Excuse me, I meant king. I am sorry about that. Even for me, it is somewhat difficult to get used to the idea of a woman holding the greatest power in the land.
- 21 Of course, we have statues that depict Hatshepsut as a king. Certainly, she is a woman, but she also is a king and pharaoh. It is critically important for Egyptians to get the impression that she is powerful, and making her appear kingly is crucial to that message.



The Successor





Thutmose III

Stele of Thutmose III (left) and Hatshepsut (right).

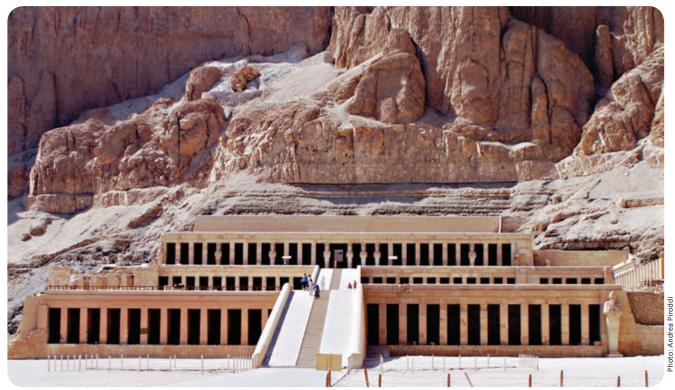
- Thutmose III became the next king of Egypt following Hatshepsut. After 21 years of sharing power with his stepmother, he became the only ruler of Egypt and he would continue to reign for the next 32 years by himself.
- After he took power, he tried to expand the wealth and influence that Egypt had under Hatshepsut, leading his army into battle to the south and east of Egypt.
- 27 Later in his reign, Thutmose III endeavored to erase Hatshepsut's name from history. Thutmose III had a new temple built next to Hatshepsut's tomb in the Valley of the Kings but ordered many of Hatshepsut's statues torn down. Since most carvings showed Hatshepsut in male clothing, sometimes her name was simply removed and replaced with Thutmose I or Thutmose II.

After Thutmose III died, his son began to take credit for many of Hatshepsut's achievements. Soon, nearly all records of her reign were gone, and her time on the throne was forgotten. It was as if Hatshepsut had never been the king of Egypt.



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From Ancient Egypt to Modern Times



Hatshepsut's Temple, near the Valley of the Kings.

- 29 The dynasty of Hatshepsut's family brought Egypt to its peak of power. The map on this page shows Egypt's borders after the death of Thutmose III.
- It was only about 200 years ago that modern scien-30 tists rediscovered Hatshepsut. Finally, they could decipher the writing at the site where Hatshepsut and her fellow pharaohs were entombed. At first, scientists did not understand what they had found because the writing described a woman named Hatshepsut, but some of the objects were images of a king with a beard and male clothing.

About 100 years ago, the mummy of a woman was found in the Valley of the Kings and the people who discovered the body did not consider that the body might belong to a king. However, many years later, the DNA evidence showed that it really was the mummy of a king ... except that it was really a queen named Hatshepsut.



MAP: THE NILE RIVER VALLEY MAP KEY land bodies of water area ruled by Thutmose III

Conclusion





A stone statue of Hatshepsut.

- Hatshepsut was unique in world history, the only woman to rule the most powerful nation on Earth as a king. Her successors did their best to erase her from history, but they could not erase her accomplishments. Hatshepsut's success in expanding Egypt's wealth and influence paved the way for the success of her stepson, Thutmose III.
- The fact that she held the throne at all said a great deal about her skills as a leader. She was not simply a queen who took care of the throne until a boy king was old enough to take it, but a powerful ruler in her own right. Hatshepsut showed that women could rule Egypt as well as the men before her.

In some ways, Hatshepsut changed to align to what other people expected, appearing as, and ruling as, a king. Yet, in other ways, she used her building projects and trips to other lands to remake Egypt the way that she desired.

Clearly, Hatshepsut was ahead of her time and a remarkable woman. She was the first, and most famous, queen in king's clothing.

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Images

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Fragmentary statue of Hatshepsut (1498-1483 BC) [Quartz diorite statue]. Photo credit: Keith Schenhili-Roberts, CC BY-SA 2.5 http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HatshepsutStatuette_MuseumOfFineArtsBoston.png

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Amazing Great Pyramds of Giza, Egypt ©istockphoto.com/travelshooter http://www.istockphoto.com/stock-photo-15224988-amazing-great-pyramids-of-giza-egypt.php

[Golden funeral mask of King Tutankham]. by Jon Bodsworth http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tutmask.jpg

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Queen Hatshepsut's Temple by Gary Ku, CC BY-SA 2.0

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Views along the River Nile [Photograph]. Photo credit: Michael Gwyther-Jones (2008), CC BY 2.0

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Thutmose III and Hatshepsut from the Red Chapel in Karnak [Wall engraving]. Photo credit: Markh, Public Domain http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thutmose_III_and_Hatshepsut.jpg

Tuthmosis III basalt statue in Luxor Museum [Statue]. Photo credit: Chipdawes, Public Domain http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TuthmosisIII-2.JPG

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Il tempio di Hatshepsut a Luxor [Photograph]. Photo credit: Andrea Piroddi, CC BY-SA 3.0 http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:II_tempio_di_Hatshepsut.JPG

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Picture of Queen Hatshepsut Maat-ka-Re Hatshepsut (National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden, Netherlands). Photo credit: Rob Koopman, CC BY-SA 2.0 http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WLANL__koopmanrob__Maat-ka-Re_Hatsjepsoet_(RMO_Leiden).jpg



Quick Writes

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Quick Writes

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Research Integrate and Synthesize

DIRECTIONS

Integrate or synthesize information from two sources on the same topic. Use this book as one of the sources. Enter the titles or websites of the two sources in the space provided. Enter 4-5 facts from each source. Using the facts from both sources, write a short research paper of one or two paragraphs.

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Vocabulary

DIRECTIONS

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List unknown vocabulary words on the chart provided. Give a brief definition from a print or digital source. Create your own link (image, symbol, word association). Briefly explain the impact of the word choice on the tone or meaning of the text.

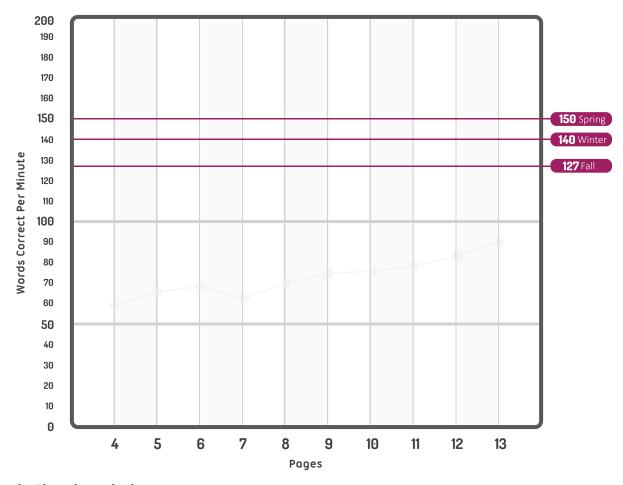
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Oral Reading Fluency Chart



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TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS	No Attempt	Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
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Understanding		Student demonstrates little or no understanding of the task.	Student demonstrates a limited understanding of the text.	Student demonstrates an understanding of the text.	Student demonstrates a deep understanding of the text.
Evidence			Student provides limited or no evidence to support their answer.	Student supports the answer with evidence from the text.	Student completely supports the answer with solid evidence from the text.

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5	Explain how the authors organized the book. Identify the primary text structure of each writing form: expository and memoir. Explain how each writing form contributes to the overall understanding of the theme.	TS	/4
6	Identify the primary purpose and point of view of each writing form: expository and memoir. Explain how each point of view contributes to the overall understanding of the theme.	PoV ront of view	/4
7	Select at least two photographs, maps, charts, diagrams, or tables and explain how each contributes to the overall understanding of the theme.	VI VISSAL NYSHACION	/4
8	Identify the claim the authors make in paragraph 33. Quote statements from the text that provide evidence or reasons to support that claim.	RE INCASONS & EVIDENCE	/4
9	Compare and contrast the topic presentation of the writing forms. Identify the topic addressed by the texts. What is common to both texts? Explain how they differ in information presentation.	CC COMPARE CONTRAST	/4



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