

Hatshepsut: The Pharaoh Queen Of Egypt

A Romantic, Historical Fiction novel which covers the lives of two of Ancient Egypt's most fascinating personalities. Rumours persist in some Egyptian archaeological circles, that Hatshepsut, and Senmut were lovers. This story suggests more. It entails a scenario where not only are they secret lovers, but they become the parents of two children. It covers how Hatshepsut and Senmut meet, fall in love and deceive the people of Egypt for close to forty years. Hatshepsut's life is scrutinised as it progresses through stages of Pharaoh's daughter to Pharaoh's wife. She then becomes Regent to her step-son Thutmose the Third, before scheming to attain Pharaonic status for herself. Hatshepsut achieves all this in a male-dominated world. Included is an account of her daughter Neferure's life, love and supposed death. For good measure. the novel gives the Female Pharaoh a further daughter - the fiery Merytre- Hatshepsut. Love, subterfuge and murder, as well as vivid dreams and omens involving the Sphinx occurring throughout Hatshepsut's life. All through these turbulent years, her great life's love Senmut, is by her side. He is her inspiration, secret partner and the builder of a stupendous Mortuary Temple for her. It is a relationship that lasts from

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their first, to their last kiss.

Hatshepsut was a young woman who became the first female pharaoh of Egypt and ruled for about 20 years! Readers will learn about Hatshepsut's amazing life as she made her way from regent to queen of Egypt in this captivating biography. The stunning images, intriguing facts, supportive text, glossary and index combine to create an enlightening and entertaining reading experience as children learn about kings, queens, pharaohs, and other aspects of Egyptian history.

Ankhesenamun has never been safe in all her short life - not even with her beloved husband and half brother Tutankhamun. Daughter of the Pharaoh Akhenaten and the fabled Nefertiti, and married at one time to her father, Ankhesenamun is made to marry Tutankhamun by the powerful General Horemheb at a time of bitter political and religious division - she is the delicate link between scheming factions. But on the death of her husband, Ankhesenamun is forced into one last extraordinary and desperate bid for life and happiness...

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in only an hour each. When Pharaoh Thutmose II died, he left an heir far too young to rule Egypt. His widow Hatshepsut stepped up to take his place. For at least the next 20 years, Hatshepsut ruled as Pharaoh King of Egypt in an era of prosperous growth and peace. When she died, her nephew Thutmose III attempted to smear her good name and wipe her memory from history. However, despite his efforts, his aunt Hatshepsut holds the title of most famous native Egyptian woman to ever rule as pharaoh; she also retains a legacy as one of the most successful female leaders in early history.

Drawn from the Nile

Hatshepsut Queen to King

Tutankhamun and the Daughter of Ra

Hatshepsut, His Majesty, Herself

Hatshepsut of Egypt

First Female Pharaoh

This compelling book tells of Winlock's excavations over the course of twenty years at Deir el-Bahri, the site with which the woman Pharaoh Hatshepsut is most closely identified. Winlock conjures up a procession of vanished figures from Hatshepsut's court; he also details the conditions and emotions surrounding archaeological fieldwork - the surges of optimism and despair, the exhilaration of an unexpected find.

The female pharaoh Hatshepsut reigned for nearly twenty years during Egypt's early New Kingdom in the fifteenth century B.C. First acting as regent for her young nephew/stepson Thutmose III, she in time assumed the title

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of king and exercised the full powers of the throne as senior co-ruler. In accordance with Egyptian tradition, Hatshepsut was often depicted as a male king. After her death, however, monuments bearing her image were ruthlessly defaced, and her name was erased from historical accounts. Hatshepsut's rise to power and the nature of her kingship have long been debated by scholars. This fascinating period, one of immense artistic creativity, is illuminated by this volume's rich presentation of monumental royal sculpture and reliefs, ceremonial objects, exquisite personal items for everyday use, and dazzling jewelry. Essays focus on influences from the neighboring Near East, Nubia, and the Aegean; the innovative architecture built by Hatshepsut; powerful figures in the royal court during her reign; archaeological finds from this period; and mysteries surrounding the destruction of Hatshepsut's statues and the obliteration of her name. The first in-depth treatment of the subject, Daughter of Re is an important investigation into the impact of Hatshepsut's reign on the history, culture, and artistic output of Egypt. ...

Publisher description.

HATSHEPSUT, QUEEN TO KING, is a historical novel, geared to adult readers, telling the story of a remarkable woman who ruled Egypt about 1500 years before the more well known Cleopatra, and was, by most accounts, considered to be the greatest female ruler in history. Hatshepsut's "peaceful" reign was in Egypt's 18th Dynasty. She opened trade routes with other countries, re-opened the Sinai mines for gold, and vigorously promoted Egypt's agriculture and the arts, particularly architecture. To better relate to her people, who were not used to a female ruler, she frequently appeared in male pharaoh robes and a fake beard.

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But despite her "peacetime" reign, Hatshepsut's personal life was anything but. Being a female ruler, she had many political enemies. Her husband, Thutmose II, and later her nephew, Thutmose III, were war hungry men. Her chief architect, Senmut, was rumored to be more than just the chief architect. After her death, her enemies tried to erase her name from history, by destroying all the monuments she had built that has her image and/or name inscribed on. Her mummy was stolen and has never been definitively found. Fortunately, her enemies failed to erase her from history, and Hatshepsut lives here, in Evelyn Sova's exciting interpretation.

A fascinating look at the artistically productive reign of Hatshepsut, a female pharaoh in ancient Egypt

The Lost Pharaoh of Egypt

Hatshepsut's Rise to Power in Ancient Egypt

Hatshepsut, Queen of Sheba

The Female Pharaoh

Black Stars

Pharaoh's Daughter, Hatshepsut, Saves Moses

Journey all the way to Egypt with a girl, her grandma, and a talking cat to meet the second known woman pharaoh, Queen Hatshepsut.

A picture book biography of Hatshepsut, a queen in ancient Egypt who declared herself king and ruled for more than 20 years. Full-color illustrations.

Egypt: Queen Hatshepsut is another action packed historical fiction novel that takes place in ancient Egypt in 1479 BC. When Pharaoh Thutmose II dies, his beautiful wife Queen

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Hatshepsut becomes the regent for six-year-old Thutmose III. Now the most powerful leader in the world, she finds herself in mortal danger from an unknown enemy who wants her and her family eliminated. As she battles this mad nobleman and his brothers, she finds herself in a desperate situation. Against almost hopeless odds, she finds new friends that come to her rescue. This historical thriller has twists and turns that will not let you put the book down until you reach the explosive conclusion. Hatshepsut lived about 1,000 years before Cleopatra and was the first woman to become Pharaoh of Egypt. Great care was taken to keep the details of the book historically accurate.

A fictionalized account of the life of Hatshepsut, a queen in ancient Egypt who declared herself king and ruled as such for more than twenty years.

The Woman Who Would Be King

The Pharaoh Queen

150 Page Lined Notebook/Diary

Tausret

When Women Ruled the World

Daughter of the Gods

A life worth living is worth recording, and what better place than this journal? These lined pages crave your scribbled notes, thoughts, ideas, experiences, and notions. Fill the lines, remember your life, don't lose your ideas, and keep reaching higher to live the best life you can. It all starts here, folks, but you'll need your own pen or pencil.

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Write on!

Ancient Egypt, with its spectacular temples and tombs, its history, gods, and legends, has enticed the human imagination for centuries. This fascination—and the irresistible drive to unearth the buried secrets of a lost civilization—have been the life work of archaeologist Donald P. Ryan. Beneath the Sands of Egypt is the gripping first-person account of a real-life “Indiana Jones” as he recalls a career spent delving into the remains of Egypt’s past—including his headline-making rediscovery of a lost tomb in the Valley of the Kings containing the mummy of the famous female pharaoh Hatshepsut. Infused with the irrepressible curiosity and the incomparable wonder of discovery that have fueled Ryan’s lifelong journey, Beneath the Sands of Egypt is the extraordinary story of a man who has always embraced adventure whenever—and wherever—he finds it.

Makare Hatshepsut reclined on her couch, smiling. "The king is dead!" she cried, "And I am alive. Now I will reign supreme!" "Impossible, beloved," old Senmen warned. "You must marry the boy." At this Hatshepsut laughed aloud and proceeded to get her own way. Queen by right of birth, the favourite daughter of Thutmose I, she was married to Thutmose II to safeguard the throne. Now, thirteen years later, she is expected to marry Thutmose III, a mere child. She refused and herself took the throne. Her reign was characterized by great expansion of trade and a

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time of peace in the land. One dignitary of the queen's entourage stood entirely alone. The chief of chiefs of work, the royal chancellor, the grand steward, Senenmut. Hatshepsut came to live only for him and it was to him she cried as she took the poisoned cup. Hatshepsut left behind an imperishable monument, the 'Sublime of Sublimes', the temple at Der el-Bahri.

Ancient Egypt 3500 years ago - a land ruled by the all-powerful female king, Hatshepsut. Ambitious, ruthless and worldly: a woman who established Amun as the chief god of Egypt, bestowing his Priesthood with unprecedented riches and power. This is a story of vision and obsession, of mighty projects and heartbreaking failures - the story of a woman possessed by the desire for power and the need to love.

Sister Queen, Sister Pharaoh

Head of Queen Hatshepsut Female Pharaoh in

Egypt Journal

The Life and Loves of Hatshepsut

Six Queens of Egypt

The Life of Queen Hatshepsut of Egypt

Hatshepsut, King of Egypt

Over the centuries the figure of the Queen of Sheba has loomed large in poetry and romance. The mysterious Queen, who is said to have visited Solomon in Jerusalem, has cast her spell over poets, painters and storytellers of many lands. The people of Ethiopia have always claimed her as her own, and to this day boast that her son Menelik ? fruit of the union between the

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Queen and Solomona? stole the Ark of the Covenant from the Temple in Jerusalem after Solomon's death. For all that, historians have been more sanguine, and increasingly over the past century the academic community has veered towards consigning both royal characters to the fairyland of myth and romance. In 1952, however, Immanuel Velikovsky made an astonishing claim: He announced that not only did the Queen of Sheba exist, but that she left numerous portraits of herself as well as an account of her famous journey to Israel. The Queen of Sheba, Velikovsky announced, was none other than Hatshepsut, the female ?pharaoh? of Egypt, who built a beautiful temple outside Thebes on the walls of which she immortalized the most important event of her life: an expedition to the Land of Punt. Punt, said Velikovsky, was one and the same as Israel. In this volume historian Emmet Scott brings forward dramatic new evidence in support of Velikovsky. He finds, among other things, that: - Ancient Israel, just like Punt, was a renowned source of frankincense.a - Egyptian documents, generally ignored in academic circles, unequivocally place Punt in the region of Syria/Palestine.a - The goddess Hathor was known as the "Lady of Punt, " but she was also known as the "Lady of Byblos". - The Egyptians claimed to be of Puntite origin, but Jewish and Phoenician legends claimed that the Egyptians came from their part of the world, and the Phoenicians named Misor - almost certainly the same as Osiris - as the Phoenician hero who founded the Nile Kingdom. This, and a wealth of additional evidence, has, Scott argues, shifted the

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burden of proof onto Velikovsky's critics; and the identification of Hatshepsut with the Queen of Sheba will eventually compel the rewriting of all the history books. Joyce Tyldesley's "Hatchepsut" deals with the same character, but from an entirely conventional viewpoint. She never even raises the possibility that the accepted chronology of Hatshepsut's life may be wrong. In his "Ages in Chaos, " however, Immanuel Velikovsky did raise this possibility, and was the first to suggest that Hatshepsut be identified with the Queen of Sheba. Velikovsky's work remains extremely popular, and the present book aims to take his ideas forward, exploring new evidence that has come to light since his death. This new evidence, Scott argues, puts the equation of Hatshepsut with the Queen of Sheba virtually beyond doubt."

Queen - or, as she would prefer to be remembered King - Hatchepsut was an astonishing woman. Brilliantly defying tradition she became the female embodiment of a male role, dressing in men's clothes and even wearing a false beard. Forgotten until Egptologists deciphered hieroglyphics in the 1820's, she has since been subject to intense speculation about her actions and motivations. Combining archaeological and historical evidence from a wide range of sources, Joyce Tyldesley's dazzling piece of detection strips away the myths and misconceptions and finally restores the female pharaoh to her rightful place.

Hatshepsut was just a girl - but when it came to the job of Pharaoh, she was the best man for the job. The Pharaohs who followed her tried to erase her name from

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history. But the mystery of the spoilt princess who became the ruler of all Egypt could not stay buried. What was she like? Three and a half thousand years after she died, here is the revealing story of HATSHEPSUT: THE LOST PHARAOH OF EGYPT.

Hatshepsut From Queen to Pharaoh Metropolitan Museum of Art

Forgotten Queen and Pharaoh of Egypt

Hatshepsut

Excavations at Deir El-Bahri, 1911-1931

Daughter of Amun: A Novel of Queen Hatshepsut, Pharaoh of Egypt

Hatshepsut, Queen of Denial

Hatshepsut was a young woman who became the first female pharaoh of Egypt. When her father, Thutmose I, died, Hatshepsut was the only heir. Since she was female, leaders were afraid to make her pharaoh. She finally declared herself the pharaoh in 1501 B.C. and ruled Egypt for about 20 years.

The fascinating life and reign of one of the most powerful women in the world, Hatshepsut the Warrior Queen, who proclaimed herself Pharaoh.

Hatshepsut, as a historical novel, covers the life and struggles of a Princess of the Eighteenth Dynasty in Egypt. She uses her cunning and intelligence to move in a world of men only. Her understanding of power and her schemes to get it aided her in becoming the greatest female Queen/Pharaoh in Egypt's history. This author believes her to be the princess who drew the Prophet Moses from the River. The newest discoveries in Egypt of a tomb of the

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Pharaoh may soon have more to say about this fascinating Queen.

Egypt, 1400s BC. The pharaoh's pampered second daughter, lively, intelligent Hatshepsut, delights in racing her chariot through the marketplace and testing her archery skills in the Nile's marshlands. But the death of her elder sister, Neferubity, in a gruesome accident arising from Hatshepsut's games forces her to confront her guilt...and her on a profoundly changed course. Hatshepsut enters a loveless marriage with her half brother, Thut, to secure his claim to the Isis Throne and produce a male heir. But it is another of Thut's wives, the commoner Aset, who bears him a son, while Hatshepsut develops a searing attraction for her brilliant adviser Senenmut. And when Thut suddenly dies, Hatshepsut becomes de facto ruler, as regent to her two-year-old nephew. Once, Hatshepsut anticipated being free to live and love as she chose. Now she must put Egypt first. Ever so daring, she will lead a vast army and build great temples, but always she will be torn between the demands of leadership and the desires of her heart. And even as she makes her boldest move of all, her enemies will plot her downfall.... Once again, Stephanie Thornton brings to life a remarkable woman from the distant past whose willingness to defy tradition changed the course of history.

Curiously Cara Meets Pharaoh Hatshepsut

Her Majesty the King

A Historical Novel on the Life of Hat Shep Fut Queen of Egypt

Queen Hatshepsut

First Queen

From Queen to Pharaoh

Hatshepsut lived a very interesting life. She led ancient Egypt as the second confirmed pharaoh in history. How she ascended to the throne was even more interesting as she married her own half-brother. Ancient history can sometimes be as shocking as it is educational. What interesting fact from this book remains in your memory?

Tausret reveals the relatively unknown story of one of the only women to ever rule ancient Egypt as a king. This book brings together distinguished scholars whose research and excavations have recovered the history of this nearly forgotten female pharaoh.

Over the centuries the figure of the Queen of Sheba has loomed large in poetry and romance. The mysterious Queen, who is said to have visited Solomon in Jerusalem, has cast her spell over poets, painters and storytellers of many lands. The people of Ethiopia have always claimed her as her own, and to this day boast that her son Menelik - fruit of the union between the Queen and Solomon - stole the Ark of the Covenant from the Temple in Jerusalem after Solomon's death. For all that, historians

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An innovative and adventurous book, this collection of poems is in the form of a conversation with Queen Hatshepsut, the only woman pharaoh in ancient Egypt.

Hatshepsut, Speak to Me

From Queen to Pharaoh : [press Kit].

A Novel of Ancient Egypt

A Musical Play for Kids

The Lost Queen of Egypt

The Princess who Became King

The female pharaoh Hatshepsut reigned for nearly twenty years during Egypt's early New Kingdom in the fifteenth century B.C. First acting as regent for her young nephew/stepson Thutmose III, she in time assumed the title of king and exercised the full powers of the throne as senior co-ruler. In accordance with Egyptian tradition, Hatshepsut was often depicted as a male king. After her death, however, monuments bearing her image were ruthlessly defaced, and her name was erased from historical accounts. Hatshepsut's rise to power and the nature of her kingship have long been debated by scholars. This fascinating period, one of immense artistic creativity, is illuminated by this volume's rich presentation of monumental royal sculpture and reliefs, ceremonial objects, exquisite personal items for everyday use, and dazzling jewelry. Essays focus on influences from

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Chronicles the ancient Egyptian female pharaoh's life, and describes the civilization's social customs and culture during the fifteenth century B.C.

This is a fictional story about the biblical Moses and Pharaoh's Daughter who saved the infant Moses from death in the Nile, called the "River" by the Egyptians. This story assumes that Hatshepsut is the Pharaoh's Daughter that saved Moses, adopted him and then educated him as an Egyptian. Egypt had been isolated by the vastness of the desert and allowed to prosper for thousands of years. In time foreign invaders, called "Hyksos", would cross the desert and conquer the Delta area in Lower Egypt. For 150 years of "chaos" the nation was divided. Fierce "Warrior Kings" who were Hatshepsut's ancestors in Upper Egypt defeated the vile Hyksos and reunited Lower and Upper Egypt. This time period of a united Upper and Lower Egypt is called the 18th Dynasty. Hatshepsut's father was the 3rd such warrior king in this dynasty. In this era, Egypt's reached its zenith in history. Egypt expanded its borders and produced great monuments. The

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pyramids are 1000 years old and Hatshepsut wants to continue Egypt's great growth.

Reared by her Pharaoh father to assume his throne upon his death, Hatshepsut - a real historical figure - has to contend with her weak half-brother before she can realize her dream.

Daughter of Re

Child of the Morning

The Pharaoh-Queen of Egypt

His Majesty, Queen Hatshepsut

Beneath the Sands of Egypt

Hatshepsut

Hatshepsut, the gifted and beautiful daughter of the Pharaoh, vows to accept whatever destiny the gods have decreed for her. When just fourteen, she kills a marauder, is betrothed to her loathsome brother and becomes the most powerful priestess in Egypt. She falls in love with Senenmut, the brilliant commoner who is torn between his yearning for Hatshepsut and his duty to protect her. When her father dies, Hatshepsut must make the ultimate sacrifice for the sake of Egypt. Her Majesty the King is the story of Hatshepsut's turbulent path to the throne. She battles bigotry, heartbreak and betrayal in the glittering but treacherous world of New Kingdom Egypt.

Hatshepsut and Senenmut's forbidden passion is one of history's greatest untold love stories.

Hatshepsut - the daughter of a general who usurped Egypt's throne - was born into a privileged position in the royal household, and she was expected to bear the sons

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who would legitimize the reign of her father's family. Her failure to produce a male heir was ultimately the twist of fate that paved the way for her improbable rule as a cross-dressing king. At just over twenty, Hatshepsut ascended to the rank of pharaoh in an elaborate coronation ceremony that set the tone for her spectacular reign as co-regent with Thutmose III, the infant king whose mother she outmaneuvered for a seat on the throne. A master strategist, Hatshepsut successfully negotiated a path from the royal nursery to the very pinnacle of authority, and her reign saw one of Ancient Egypt's most prolific building periods. This riveting narrative explores the lives of six remarkable female pharaohs, from Hatshepsut to Cleopatra--women who ruled with real power--and shines a piercing light on our own perceptions of women in power today. Female rulers are a rare phenomenon--but thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt, women reigned supreme. Regularly, repeatedly, and with impunity, queens like Hatshepsut, Nefertiti, and Cleopatra controlled the totalitarian state as power-brokers and rulers. But throughout human history, women in positions of power were more often used as political pawns in a male-dominated society. What was so special about ancient Egypt that provided women this kind of access to the highest political office? What was it about these women that allowed them to transcend patriarchal obstacles? What did Egypt gain from its liberal reliance on female leadership, and could today's world learn from its example? Celebrated Egyptologist Kara Cooney delivers a fascinating tale of female power,

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exploring the reasons why it has seldom been allowed through the ages, and why we should care.

The story of Queen Hatshepsut, Pharaoh of Egypt during the Eighteenth dynasty.

Hatshepsut: First Female Pharaoh

Egypt

Hatshepsut: The Most Powerful Woman Pharaoh -

Ancient History 4th Grade | Children's Ancient History

In Search of the Woman Pharaoh, Hatshepsut

Adventures of an Unconventional Archaeologist

Hatshepsut: Daughter of Amun