

Akhenaten King Of Egypt

A portrait of Akhenaten, monotheistic worshiper of the sun and best-known Egyptian king next to Tutankhamen. Various writers have depicted this strange ruler of the fourteenth century B.C. as a disguised woman or a eunuch, a mentor of Moses, or a forerunner of Christ. Drawing on information from his own excavations, the Director of the Akhenaten Temple Project describes the kingly heretic against the background of imperial Egypt.--From publisher description.

Pharaoh Akhenaten, who reigned for seventeen years in the fourteenth century B.C.E, is one of the most intriguing rulers of ancient Egypt. His odd appearance and his preoccupation with worshipping the sun disc Aten have stimulated academic discussion and controversy for more than a century. Despite the numerous books and articles about this enigmatic figure, many questions about Akhenaten and the Atenism religion remain unanswered. In Akhenaten and the Origins of Monotheism, James K. Hoffmeier argues that Akhenaten was not, as is often said, a radical advocating a new religion, but rather a primitivist: that is, one who reaches back to a golden age and emulates it. Akhenaten's inspiration was the Old Kingdom (2650-2400 B.C.E.), when the sun-god Re/Atum ruled as the unrivaled head of the Egyptian pantheon.

Hoffmeier finds that Akhenaten was a genuine convert to the worship of Aten, the sole creator God, based on the Pharaoh's own testimony of a theophany, a divine encounter that launched his monotheistic religious odyssey. The book also explores the Atenist religion's possible relationship to Israel's religion, offering a close comparison of the hymn to the Aten to Psalm 104, which has been identified by scholars as influenced by the Egyptian hymn. Through a careful reading of key texts, artworks, and archaeological studies, Hoffmeier provides compelling new insights into a religion that predated Moses and Hebrew monotheism, the impact of Atenism on Egyptian religion and politics, and the aftermath of Akhenaten's reign. Akhenaten: Egypt's False Prophet
Thames & Hudson

Egypt's Heretic King

Ancient Egypt's Age of Revolution

Egyptian Gold

Pharaohs of the Sun

Pharaoh of Egypt : the Mystery of Akhenaten Resolved

Moses the Egyptian

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online.

Pages: 68. Chapters: Ahmose I, Akhenaten, Amenhotep I, Amenhotep II, Amenhotep III, Ay, Hatshepsut, Horemheb, Neferneferuaten, Smenkhkare, Thutmose I, Thutmose II, Thutmose III, Thutmose IV, Tutankhamun. Excerpt: Akhenaten

File Type PDF Akhenaten King Of Egypt

(; also spelled Echnaton, Akhenaton, Ikhnaton, and Khuenaten; meaning "living spirit of Aten") known before the fifth year of his reign as Amenhotep IV (sometimes given its Greek form, Amenophis IV, and meaning Amun is Satisfied), was a Pharaoh of the Eighteenth dynasty of Egypt who ruled for 17 years and died perhaps in 1336 BC or 1334 BC. He is especially noted for abandoning traditional Egyptian polytheism and introducing worship centered on the Aten, which is sometimes described as monotheistic or henotheistic. An early inscription likens the Aten to the sun as compared to stars, and later official language avoids calling the Aten a god, giving the solar deity a status above mere gods. Akhenaten tried to bring about a departure from traditional religion, yet in the end it would not be accepted. After his death, traditional religious practice was gradually restored, and when some dozen years later rulers without clear rights of succession from the Eighteenth Dynasty founded a new dynasty, they discredited Akhenaten and his immediate successors, referring to Akhenaten himself as "the enemy" in archival records. He was all but lost from history until the discovery, in the 19th century, of Amarna, the site of Akhetaten, the city he built for the Aten. Early excavations at Amarna by Flinders Petrie sparked interest in the enigmatic pharaoh, whose tomb was unearthed in 1907 in a dig led by Edward R. Ayrton. Interest in Akhenaten increased with the discovery in the Valley of the Kings, at Luxor, of the tomb of King Tutankhamun, who has been proved to be Akhenaten's son according to DNA testing in 2010. A mummy found...

The Pharaoh Akhenaten was one of the most enigmatic people in ancient Egyptian history. Perhaps even in all of history. Often referred to as the heretic King; Akhenaten changed everything about Egypt. From the way religion was practiced to the art. Perhaps the most striking change was the art. He was often

depicted with odd physical characteristics. These characteristics were not just relegated to his statuary, but to Akhenaten and his family as well. Until this day, historians are trying to figure it out. Some say these physical deformities were a result of inbreeding. This would not be surprising since this was quite common in Ancient Egypt. Akhenaten's inbreeding in his own family was well known, so perhaps, the historians are correct. We may never know, but one thing is for sure, the mystery of the Pharaoh Akhenaten and his family will endure for eternity. In this book, we will cover, ever so briefly, the life of Akhenaten, the Son of the Sun. About The Interviews with History Series The goal of the Interviews with History series is to provide concise biographical information for people who want to read biographies, but do not have the time to read hundreds of pages or purchase expensive study courses. What you read in an Interviews with History Titles are the pertinent facts; no filler. Written in an easy to understand and conversational fashion.

Considered to be the most controversial pharaoh in ancient Egypt, Akhenaten, in just seventeen years, became the first pharaoh to break tradition with the aid of his god-the sun-disc-the Aten. He has been called a heretic, false prophet, visionary, revolutionary, and poet, yet his life is shrouded in mystery. In Akhenaten: Egypt's Mysterious Pharaoh, you'll discover not only the extraordinary life of Akhenaten, why he looks otherworldly, and how he and the Aten transformed Egypt, but how ancient Egyptians went to great lengths to erase Akhenaten from history. King of Egypt

Akhenaten: Egypt's False Prophet

The Pharaoh Akhenaten

Akhenaten, the Nephilim God King

Moses

Exploring the Temples, Divinity and Monuments of the 18th Dynasty

The Pharaoh Akhenaten, who ruled almost half of the civilization for a brief period during the fourteenth century BC, provoked a greater flow of ink from the pens of historians, archaeologists, moralists, novelists, and Nephilim Researchers than any ruler of Ancient Egypt except Cleopatra. He was the greatest Nephilim of all, which explains all this lively interest. In search of the conscious and unconscious records of Ancient Egypt, historians are often at a loss to protect the ruler's personality beneath all his trappings of power, the man beneath the divinity. Folktales featuring sardonic ribaldry rarely portray the Nephilim Pharaoh as human. In official utterances, he is more important than life, a mere personification of kingship: only the office is truly unique, and each temporary holder fits into that mold exactly. However, in the case of Akhenaten, there is a departure from the norm. As a Nephilim Pharaoh, he broke with sacrosanct traditions of millennia and a half and demonstrated himself as a human being in the close circle of his family, dandling his Nephilim offspring, kissing his wife or taking her to his knees, or leading his mother by the hand. Unlike the aloof divine King who greeted one of

the many deities as an equal, here is a ruler who does not appear to be an all-conquering hero who slaughters Egypt's foes. He introduced a new and vital art style to express his novel ideas by writing hymns to his Nephilim God, which had nothing in common with the Psalms of David. A courageous innovator abandoned the worship of the many gods of Ancient Egypt in their human and animal forms and substituted for them an austere monotheism represented by an abstract symbol.

In ancient Egypt during the magnificent eighteenth dynasty the Pharaoh Akhenaten and his queen, the strong and beautiful Nefertiti, are engaged in a dramatic battle against the wealthy, corrupt and dangerously powerful priests of Amun. Haunting and full of surprises, "Akhenaten: Son of the Sun" gives a fascinating glimpse into an ancient civilisation. It is a story about hate and love, despair and hope, but more than that it is the story of extraordinary spiritual and psychic powers being tested to their limits. "I tell you this three millennia after these events took place. Mark them well. They did not end with my death, and they will not end with yours.", "Further information and sample chapters are available at www.mushroom-ebooks.com

A beautiful, poetic, and philosophical account of Akhenaten -- perhaps the greatest pharaoh of ancient Egypt. Akhenaten was "the world's first individual" and, in the author's words, "the most perfect man in history." No other account of him offers as much insight and beauty as this one. Akhenaten was truly the first philosopher of light; his message is more urgently needed now than ever.

Akhenaten and Tutankhamun

His Life and Afterlife

Pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt

The Lives and Deaths of Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and Tutankhamun

Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamun

Akhenaten and Nefertiti

Born circa 1341 B.C.E., King Tut was the 12th king of the 18th Egyptian dynasty, in power from approximately 1332 to 1323 B.C.E. During his reign, powerful advisers restored the traditional Egyptian religion, which had been set aside by his father, Akhenaten, who had led the "Amarna Revolution." After his death at age 19, he disappeared from history, until the discovery of his tomb in 1922. Since then, studies of his tomb and remains have revealed much information about his life and times. Probably one of the best known pharaohs of ancient Egypt, Tutankhamun was a minor figure in ancient Egyptian history. The boy king of the 18th Egyptian dynasty was the

son of the powerful Akhenaten (also known as Amenhotep IV) and most likely one of Akhenaten's sisters. His short reign of eight to nine years accomplished little, but the discovery of his nearly intact tomb in 1922 has led many to attempt to unravel the mysteries of his life and death. Scroll to the top of the page and click Add To Cart to read more about this extraordinary forgotten chapter of history

The book consists of three essays and is an extension of Freud's work on psychoanalytic theory as a means of generating hypotheses about historical events. Freud hypothesizes that Moses was not Hebrew, but actually born into Ancient Egyptian nobility and was probably a follower of Akhenaten, an ancient Egyptian monotheist. Freud contradicts the biblical story of Moses with his own retelling of events, claiming that Moses only led his close followers into freedom during an unstable period in Egyptian history after Akhenaten (ca. 1350 BCE) and that they subsequently killed Moses in rebellion and later combined with another monotheistic tribe in Midian based on a volcanic God, Jahweh. Freud explains that years after the murder of Moses, the rebels regretted their action, thus forming the concept of the Messiah as a hope for the return of Moses as the Saviour of the Israelites. Freud said that the guilt from the murder of Moses is inherited through the generations; this guilt then drives the Jews to religion to make them

feel better.

An innovative account of the life of Tutankhamun, the rediscovery of his existence, and the enduring impact of the finding of his tomb, by leading Egyptologist Aidan Dodson The spectacular discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922 has given him an afterlife that has all but eclipsed the young king's real career. This authoritative yet accessible book tells the story of Tutankhamun, from his own lifetime in the fourteenth century BC, down to modern times. It explores the various theories as to his parentage, his role in the 'counter-reformation' that followed the religious revolution of Akhenaten, and his premature death. It also looks at the monuments built during the king's reign, his key officials, and the arrangements made for his funeral. Moving forward in time, Tutankhamun, King of Egypt considers the way in which Tutankhamun was written out of official history. The story is then picked up again in the early nineteenth century AD when, with the first decipherment of hieroglyphs, Tutankhamun's name could once again be read, and the problem of his place in history considered by Egyptologists. Aidan Dodson traces possible solutions through the decades as more and more data came to light, culminating in the discovery of the king's tomb. Yet, dazzling as that discovery was, many matters regarding Tutankhamun remain obscure today, even with the aid of genetic data. Dodson also looks at

how the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb brought about the first of many outbreaks of "Tut-mania," and explores some of its manifestations. Richly illustrated in full color throughout, this fascinating book by a leading Egyptologist will be essential reading for anyone interested in the life and enduring legacy of ancient Egypt's most famous king.

History, Fantasy and Ancient Egypt

An Evil Spirit Out of the West

Amarna and Its People

Revolution and Restoration

Akhenaten

The Reign of King Tut

“ In the process of reconstituting a long-vanished city, the meticulously assembled book also brings to life the exotic, almost alien society once housed there. ” —Publishers Weekly

Known as the Veiled One, the ugly and deformed Akenhaten is a shadowy figure. Mahu, ambitious and ruthless, watches the young prince carve his own path to power. He becomes Akenhaten's alter ego, his protector and confidant, standing by as Akenhaten proclaims that there is only one God, the Aten, and that he, Akenhaten, is that God's only son.

Revolution and chaos follow in this dramatic reign filled with fraud, abduction, assassination, betrayal and treachery. But when Mahu becomes suspicious of Akenhaten's majestic and glorious wife Nefertiti, and the political skill of her brother, Ay, it seems that a hidden and malign influence may also be at work. And then Akenhaten disappears...

The Amarna Period, named after the site of an innovative capital city that was the center of the new religion, included the reigns Akhenaten and his presumed son, Tutankhamun.

The Age of Egypt's Sun King
Pharaoh of Egypt
Akhenaten's Egypt
Akhenaten, King of Egypt
The City of Akhenaten and Nefertiti

This catalogue brings to life the extraordinary world of ancient Egypt through more than 250 beautiful works of art, while essays by leading Egyptologists describe the Amarna period, a time of unprecedented changes - in art and architecture, technology, the role of women in religion and government - and the dramatic break with polytheism. Sculpture, architectural elements, ceramics, jewelry, clothing, tools and furniture illustrate the culture of this period. More than 400 illustrations of these objects from renowned collections - such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Ägyptisches Museum in Berlin, the British Museum and the Louvre are reproduced in this handsome volume.

Features a biographical sketch of Egyptian King Akhenaton, or Akhenaten, (14th century B.C.), written by Tore Kjeilen and provided online as part of the "Encyclopedia of the Orient" resource. Notes that Akhenaton enacted religious reforms that proposed replacing the polytheism of Egypt with monotheism, centered around Aten, the god of the solar disc. Akhenaten, also known as Amenhotep IV, was king of Egypt during the Eighteenth Dynasty and reigned from 1375 to 1358 B.C. E. Called the "religious revolutionary," he is the earliest known creator of a new religion. The cult he founded broke with Egypt's

traditional polytheism and focused its worship on a single deity, the sun god Aten. Erik Hornung, one of the world's preeminent Egyptologists, here offers a concise and accessible account of Akhenaten and his religion of light. Hornung begins with a discussion of the nineteenth-century scholars who laid the foundation for our knowledge of Akhenaten's period and extends to the most recent archaeological finds. He emphasizes that Akhenaten's monotheistic theology represented the first attempt in history to explain the entire natural and human world on the basis of a single principle.

"Akhenaten made light the absolute reference point," Hornung writes, "and it is astonishing how clearly and consistently he pursued this concept." Hornung also addresses such topics as the origins of the new religion; profound changes in beliefs regarding the afterlife; and the new Egyptian capital at Akhetaten which was devoted to the service of Aten, his prophet Akhenaten, and the latter's family.

Amarna

Ancient Egypt

Akhenaten and Amarna

Moses and Akhenaten

King of the Two Lands

Akhenaten and the Religion of Light

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts *Includes a bibliography for further reading Africa may have given rise to the first human beings, and Egypt probably gave rise to the first great civilizations, which continue to fascinate modern societies across the globe nearly 5,000 years later. From the Library and Lighthouse of Alexandria to the Great Pyramid at Giza, the

File Type PDF Akhenaten King Of Egypt

Ancient Egyptians produced several wonders of the world, revolutionized architecture and construction, created some of the world's first systems of mathematics and medicine, and established language and art that spread across the known world. With world-famous leaders like King Tut and Cleopatra, it's no wonder that today's world has so many Egyptologists. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of ancient Egyptian civilization was its inception from the ground up, as the ancient Egyptians had no prior civilization which they could use as a template. In fact, ancient Egypt itself became a template for the civilizations that followed. The Greeks and the Romans were so impressed with Egyptian culture that they often attributed many attributes of their own culture—usually erroneously—to the Egyptians. With that said, some minor elements of ancient Egyptian culture were, indeed, passed on to later civilizations. Egyptian statuary appears to have had an initial influence on the Greek version, and the ancient Egyptian language continued long after the pharaonic period in the form of the Coptic language. Although the Egyptians may not have passed their civilization directly on to later peoples, the key elements that comprised Egyptian civilization, including their religion, early ideas of state, and art and architecture, can be seen in other pre-modern civilizations. Indeed, since Egyptian civilization represented some fundamental human concepts, a study of the culture can be useful when trying to understand many other pre-modern cultures. Part of the reason Egyptian history is so intriguing is because it is so enigmatic - even today, despite the wealth of written materials and countless monuments, Egyptologists constantly uncover more mysteries about ancient Egypt, even if many of those mysteries are somewhat mundane and appeal more to academics. For example, historians still debate precise chronologies of dynasties, theological nuances, and architectural details. One such mystery that shows no sign of going away is the history of the archeological site known as

Amarna, which is actually the name of the modern village that is closest to the ancient Egyptian city of Akhet-Aten. Akhet-Aten was built during the reign of one of Egypt's most enigmatic pharaohs, Akhenaten (ruled ca. 1364-1347 BCE), and modern archaeological studies have shown it was hastily built and almost as quickly abandoned. Although the city had a brief lifespan, it was vitally important at the time, so much so that the late Eighteenth Dynasty has been named the Amarna Period by modern scholars. The importance is reflected in the changes that Akhenaten attempted to make to Egyptian religion, art, architecture, and society, all of which can be found among the ruins of Amarna, from texts that described the Aten as the one true god to the depictions of the royal family that were like nothing seen before or after in ancient Egyptian art. An examination of Akhenaten's rule and the life of the city of Akhet-Aten has helped modern scholars unravel some of the mysteries of the Amarna Period, but many still remain. Akhenaten and Amarna: The History of Ancient Egypt's Most Mysterious Pharaoh and His Capital City chronicles what's known and unknown about the Egyptian city and the pharaoh who was responsible for it. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Amarna like never before.

For many the word "Amarna" conjures up visions of the city in which Nefertiti, one of the most beautiful women of the ancient world, lived in connubial bliss with her husband, the eighteenth-dynasty Pharaoh King Akhenaten. Amarna was also the city in which Tutankhamun, today the most famous pharaoh of ancient Egypt, spend the first part of his childhood. Although Amarna has become a byword for religious and artistic innovation, it is often difficult to disentangle myth from fact, speculation from reality. In this well-illustrated study, Barbara Watterson, one of the most accomplished of modern Egyptologists, discusses and brings up to date the many theories

that abound about the period.

From the winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and author of the Cairo Trilogy, comes Akhenaten, a fascinating work of fiction about the most infamous pharaoh of ancient Egypt. In this beguiling novel, originally published in Arabic in 1985, Mahfouz tells with extraordinary insight the story of the "heretic pharaoh," or "sun king,"--the first known monotheistic ruler--whose iconoclastic and controversial reign during the 18th Dynasty (1540-1307 B.C.) has uncanny resonance with modern sensibilities. Narrating the novel is a young man with a passion for the truth, who questions the pharaoh's contemporaries after his horrible death--including Akhenaten's closest friends, his most bitter enemies, and finally his enigmatic wife, Nefertiti--in an effort to discover what really happened in those strange, dark days at Akhenaten's court. As our narrator and each of the subjects he interviews contribute their version of Akhenaten, "the truth" becomes increasingly evanescent. Akhenaten encompasses all of the contradictions his subjects see in him: at once cruel and empathic, feminine and barbaric, mad and divinely inspired, his character, as Mahfouz imagines him, is eerily modern, and fascinatingly ethereal. An ambitious and exceptionally lucid and accessible book, Akhenaten is a work only Mahfouz could render so elegantly, so irresistibly.

The Life and Philosophy of Akhenaten, King of Egypt
Moses and Monotheism

The Secret History of Egypt at the Time of the Exodus
Son of the Sun

Tutankhamun, King of Egypt

Akhenaten and the Origins of Monotheism

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient
accounts *Includes online resources and
a bibliography for further reading

Africa may have given rise to the first human beings, and Egypt probably gave rise to the first great civilizations, which continue to fascinate modern societies across the globe nearly 5,000 years later. From the Library and Lighthouse of Alexandria to the Great Pyramid at Giza, the Ancient Egyptians produced several wonders of the world, revolutionized architecture and construction, created some of the world's first systems of mathematics and medicine, and established language and art that spread across the known world. With world-famous leaders like King Tut and Cleopatra, it's no wonder that today's world has so many Egyptologists. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of ancient Egyptian civilization was its inception from the ground up, as the ancient Egyptians had no prior civilization which they could use as a template. In fact, ancient Egypt itself became a template for the civilizations that followed. The Greeks and the Romans were so impressed with Egyptian culture that they often attributed many attributes of their own culture?usually erroneously?to the

Egyptians. With that said, some minor elements of ancient Egyptian culture were, indeed, passed on to later civilizations. Egyptian statuary appears to have had an initial influence on the Greek version, and the ancient Egyptian language continued long after the pharaonic period in the form of the Coptic language. Part of the reason Egyptian history is so intriguing is because it is so enigmatic - even today, despite the wealth of written materials and countless monuments, Egyptologists constantly uncover more mysteries about ancient Egypt, even if many of those mysteries are somewhat mundane and appeal more to academics. For example, historians still debate precise chronologies of dynasties, theological nuances, and architectural details. One such mystery that shows no signs of going away is the history of the archeological site known as Amarna, which is actually the name of the modern village that is closest to the ancient Egyptian city of Akhet-Aten. Akhet-Aten was built during the reign of one of Egypt's most enigmatic

pharaohs, Akhenaten (ruled ca. 1364-1347 BCE), and modern archaeological studies have shown it was hastily built and almost as quickly abandoned. Although the city had a brief lifespan, it was vitally important at the time, so much so that the late Eighteenth Dynasty has been named the Amarna Period by modern scholars. The importance is reflected in the changes that Akhenaten attempted to make to Egyptian religion, art, architecture, and society, all of which can be found among the ruins of Amarna, from texts that described the Aten as the one true god to the depictions of the royal family that were like nothing seen before or after in ancient Egyptian art. An examination of Akhenaten's rule and the life of the city of Akhet-Aten has helped modern scholars unravel some of the mysteries of the Amarna Period, but many still remain. Akhenaten and Amarna: The History of Ancient Egypt's Most Mysterious Pharaoh and His Capital City chronicles what's known and unknown about the Egyptian city and the pharaoh who was responsible for it. Along with

pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Amarna like never before.

Theoretically astute yet engagingly written, and illustrated with many striking images, this book appeals to anyone with an interest in Akhenaten or in the archaeology of ancient Egypt.

A reinterpretation of biblical and Egyptian history that shows Moses and the Pharaoh Akhenaten to be one and the same. • Provides dramatic evidence from both archaeological and documentary sources. • A radical challenge to long-established beliefs on the origin of Semitic religion. During his reign, the Pharaoh Akhenaten was able to abolish the complex pantheon of the ancient Egyptian religion and replace it with a single god, the Aten, who had no image or form. Seizing on the striking similarities between the religious vision of this "heretic" pharaoh and the teachings of Moses, Sigmund Freud was the first to argue that Moses was in fact an Egyptian. Now Ahmed Osman, using recent archaeological discoveries and historical documents, contends that Akhenaten and Moses were one and the

same man. In a stunning retelling of the Exodus story, Osman details the events of Moses/Akhenaten's life: how he was brought up by Israelite relatives, ruled Egypt for seventeen years, angered many of his subjects by replacing the traditional Egyptian pantheon with worship of the Aten, and was forced to abdicate the throne. Retreating to the Sinai with his Egyptian and Israelite supporters, he died out of the sight of his followers, presumably at the hands of Seti I, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain his throne. Osman reveals the Egyptian components in the monotheism preached by Moses as well as his use of Egyptian royal ritual and Egyptian religious expression. He shows that even the Ten Commandments betray the direct influence of Spell 125 in the Egyptian Book of the Dead. Moses and Akhenaten provides a radical challenge to long-standing beliefs concerning the origin of Semitic religion and the puzzle of Akhenaten's deviation from ancient Egyptian tradition. In fact, if Osman's contentions are correct, many major Old Testament figures would be of Egyptian

origin.

Dweller in Truth A Novel

Egypt's Mysterious Pharaoh

Ancient Egypt's Most Famous Royal
Family

The Journey

The History of Ancient Egypt's Most
Mysterious Pharaoh and His Capital City
The Egyptian

Amenophis IV/Akhenaten, the father-in-law of Tutankhamun, was king of Egypt and her empire for only seventeen years. His worship of the god Aten to the exclusion of other deities, his founding of a new capital city and the distinctive style of the art of his reign have made him a fascinating figure and one of the best known of Egyptian pharaohs. This book surveys Akhenaten's life and times and discusses the reign of his father in which he grew up, his early years as king at Thebes and his later years at Amarna, his new city. There is a section on the royal family and its relationships, including Akhenaten's beautiful queen Nefertiti, their six daughters and other members of the royal household. The religious and artistic aspects of the reign are summarised and Akhenaten's major achievement, the city of Akhetaten, is described. About the author Angela Thomas studied Egyptology at Liverpool University and University College London and holds degrees from both universities. She is now Senior Keeper of Human History at Bolton Museum and Art Gallery. Other titles for Shire by this author are: Egyptian Gods and Myths First published in the 1940s and widely condemned as obscene, The Egyptian outsold every other American novel published that same year, and remains a classic; readers worldwide have testified to its life-changing power. It is a full-bodied re-creation of a largely forgotten era in the world's history: an Egypt when pharaohs contended with the near-collapse of history's greatest empire. This

epic tale encompasses the whole of the then-known world, from Babylon to Crete, from Thebes to Jerusalem, while centering around one unforgettable figure: Sinuhe, a man of mysterious origins who rises from the depths of degradation to get close to the Pharaoh... Nicholas Reeves's radical interpretation of a revolutionary king—now available in paperback. One of the most compelling and controversial figures in ancient Egyptian history, Akhenaten has captured the imagination like no other Egyptian pharaoh. Much has been written about this strange, persecuted figure, whose depiction in effigies is totally at odds with the traditional depiction of the Egyptian ruler-hero. Akhenaten sought to impose upon Egypt and its people the worship of a single god—the sun god—and in so doing changed the country in every way. In *Akhenaten*, Nicholas Reeves presents an entirely new perspective on the turbulent events of Akhenaten's seventeen-year reign. Reeves argues that, far from being the idealistic founder of a new faith, the Egyptian ruler cynically used religion for political gain in a calculated attempt to reassert the authority of the king and concentrate all power in his hands. Backed by abundant archaeological and documentary evidence, Reeves's narrative also provides many new insights into questions that have baffled scholars for generations—the puzzle of the body in Tomb 55 in the Valley of the Kings; the fate of Nefertiti, Akhenaten's beautiful wife; the identity of his mysterious successor, Smenkhkare; and the theory that Tutankhamun, Akhenaten's son and heir to the throne, was murdered.

A Historian's View

Akhenaten: King of Egypt

Review of Aldred. Akhenaten

Akhenaten: Son of the Sun

Ahmosé I, Akhenaten, Amenhotep I, Amenhotep II, Amenhotep III, Ay, Hatshepsut, Horemheb, Neferneferuaten,

The Life and Times of Akhnaton

Catalog of an exhibition celebrating the 150th

anniversary of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Love, sex, war, and magic ... In 330 BC in Egypt, a beautiful young girl named K'ilah had no grasp of the adventures she was destined to know. Already, she had seen twelve risings of the Nile, and she was not yet married. This upset her; most girls her age were married and already had two children. But in a flash—as quick as lightning—she would find that she no longer had time to obsess about her lack of a family. She was about to be catapulted into a world of challenges so daunting that most men would run from them. Overnight, K'ilah's destiny became grander than any she could understand at such an age. She was destined to ascend the throne as queen and pharaoh of Egypt. Through K'ilah's wide and ambitious eyes, a new view of ancient Egypt emerges in which the true identity of the prophet Moses is revealed. Despite what historians say, he was not the child of slaves. Hidden papyrus text revealed Moses was actually the heretic pharaoh Akhenaten. King Darius of Persia, Alexander the Great, Akhenaten, and his dangerous queen, Nefertiti, all play their parts in K'ilah's strange new world. Love, sex, war, and magic are timeless elements in a story that reaches across the ages in *Egyptian Gold: The Journey*, the first book in Kila el Amarna's trilogy.

Son of God, Son of the Sun
Akhenaten, the Heretic King