The New Kingdom (1550–1077 BCE) is the period covering the 18th, 19th and the 20th dynasties of Egypt.

It is from the 16th to the 11th century BCE, between the 2nd Intermediate Period, and the 3rd Intermediate Periods.

Through military dominance abroad, the New Kingdom saw Egypt's greatest territorial extent.

It expanded far into Nubia in the south and held wide territories in the Near East.

Egyptian armies fought with Hittite armies for control of modern-day Syria.
18th Dynasty Pharaohs

Ahmose
First wife of Thutmose I

Thutmose I
(1504-1492 BCE)
Illegitimate son of previous pharaoh?

Mutnofret
Second wife of Thutmose I

Hatshepsut
(1479-1458 BCE)
First wife & half-sister of Thutmose II; ruled jointly w. Thutmose III

Thutmose II
(1482-1479 BCE)
Thought by biblical literalists to be the pharaoh in Exodus

Iset
Second wife of Thutmose II

Neferture
Daughter

Thutmose III
(1479-1425 BCE)
Conquered lands from Syria to Nubia

Amenhotep II
(1427-1400 BCE)
Made peace with the Kingdom of Mitanni

Thutmose IV
(1400-1390 BCE)
Restored the Sphinx; added the Dream Stele

Amenhotep III
(1380-1352 BCE)
Ruled during Egypt's peak of artistic prowess

Nefertiti
May have had a brief reign after Akhenaten

Akhenaten
(1352-1336 BCE)
Was originally Amenhotep IV. Switched Egypt to monotheism during his reign (Amenra Period)

Sister
Unknown name

Six Daughters

Tutankhamen
"King Tut"
(1336-1327 BCE)
Reverted Egypt back to polytheism, his tomb was discovered intact in 1922;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharaoh</th>
<th>Horus-name</th>
<th>Reign (BC)</th>
<th>Burial</th>
<th>Consort(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmose I</td>
<td>Nebpehtire</td>
<td>1549 - 1524 BC</td>
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<td>Ahmose-Nefertari</td>
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<td>Ahmose-Henuttamehu</td>
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<td>Ahmose-Sitkamose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amenhotep I</td>
<td>Djeserkare</td>
<td>1524 - 1503 BC</td>
<td>KV39?</td>
<td>Ahmose-Meritamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thutmose I</td>
<td>Akheperkare</td>
<td>1503 - 1493 BC</td>
<td>KV20, KV38</td>
<td>Ahmose Mutnofret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thutmose II</td>
<td>Akheperenre</td>
<td>1493 - 1479 BC</td>
<td>KV42?</td>
<td>Hatshepsut Isis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatshepsut</td>
<td>Maatkare</td>
<td>1479 - 1458 BC</td>
<td>KV20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thutmose III</td>
<td>Menkheper(en)re</td>
<td>1479 - 1424 BC</td>
<td>KV34</td>
<td>Satiah</td>
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<td>Merytre-Hatshepsut</td>
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<td>Nebtu</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Menhet, Menwi and Merti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amenhotep II</td>
<td>Akheperure</td>
<td>1424 - 1398 BC</td>
<td>KV35</td>
<td>Tiaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thutmose IV</td>
<td>Menkheperure</td>
<td>1398 - 1388 BC</td>
<td>KV43</td>
<td>Nefertari laret</td>
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<td>Mutemwiya Daughter of Artatama I of Mitanni</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Out of the 15 Kings who lived during the 18th Dynasty, 3 of the best-known pharaohs of the New Kingdom are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Notable</th>
<th>Reign Dates</th>
<th>Tomb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akhenaten</td>
<td>Nebmaatre</td>
<td>1388 - 1350 BC</td>
<td>KV22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smenkhare</td>
<td>Ankhkheperure</td>
<td>1335-1333 BC</td>
<td>Meritaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nefereferuaten</td>
<td>Ankhkheperure-Meriwaenre</td>
<td>1335 - 1333 BC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tutankhamun</td>
<td>Nebkheperure</td>
<td>1333 - 1323 BC</td>
<td>KV62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ay</td>
<td>Kheperkheperure</td>
<td>1323 - 1319 BC</td>
<td>KV23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horemheb</td>
<td>Djeserkheperure-Setepenre</td>
<td>1319 - 1292 BC</td>
<td>KV57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Akhenaten, also known as Amenhotep IV, whose exclusive worship of the god Aten is often interpreted as the first instance of monotheism.

Queen Nefertiti - the Great Royal Wife of Pharaoh Akhenaten, who became a Queen, after he died.

Tutankhamun is known for the discovery of his nearly intact tomb.
Ahmose I. Though he was called the founder of the 18th dynasty, he was the brother of Kamose, the last pharaoh of the 17th dynasty. During his reign, he expelled the Hyksos from Lower Egypt and brought the Nile Delta under his control, politically unifying Egypt once again.

Amenhotep I gained the throne after his two elder brothers had died. He was the son of Ahmose and Ahmose-Nefertari. He was succeeded by Thutmose I who married his daughter, Ahmose.

Amenhotep I with his mother, Ahmose-Nefertari. Both royals are credited with opening a workmen's village at Deir el-Medina. Dier el-Medina housed the artisans and workers of the pharaohs' tombs in the Valley of the Kings, from the 18th to 21st dynasties. Amenhotep I and his mother were deified and were the village's principal gods.

Thutmose I. A military man, he came to power by marrying the sister of Amenhotep I. During his reign, he pushed the borders of Egypt into Nubia and the Levant. He is credited with the starting the building projects in what is now the temple of Karnak.

Sketch from temple relief of Thutmose II. Considered a weak ruler, he was married to his sister Hatshepsut. He named Thutmose III, his son as successor to prevent Hatshepsut from gaining the throne. They had a daughter, Neferure.

Hatshepsut. Daughter of Thutmose I, she ruled jointly as her stepson Thutmose III's co-regent. She soon took the throne for herself, and declared herself pharaoh. While there may have been other female rulers before her, she is the only one who used the symbolic beard.
Thutmose III, a military man and member of the Thutmosid royal line is commonly called the "Napoleon of Egypt". His conquests of the Levant brought Egypt's territories and influence to its greatest extent.

Amenhotep II.

Thutmose IV.

Amenhotep III.

Amenhotep IV, began a religious revolution in which he declared Aten was a supreme god and turned his back on the old traditions. He moved the capital to Akhetaten.

Akhenaten.

Queen Nefertiti, the daughter of Ay, married Akhenaten. Her role in daily life at the court soon extended to that of a co-regent. It is also possible that she may have ruled Egypt in her own right as pharaoh Neferteneferuaten.

Queen Nefertiti.

Queen Meritaten, was the eldest daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. She was the wife of Smenkhkare. She also may have ruled Egypt in her own right as pharaoh Neferteneferuaten.
Nefrneferu and Nefrneferuaten Tasherit. Shown here as children, they were two of six daughters born to Akhenaten and Nefertiti. It is possible that Nefrneferuaten Tasherit was the one who may have been her father's co-regent and may have ruled as the female pharaoh, Nefrneferuaten.

Smenkhkare, was a co-regent of Akhenaten who ruled after his death. It was believed that Smenkhkare was a male guise of Nefertiti, however, it is accepted that Smenkhkare was a male. He took Meritaten, Queen Nefertiti's daughter as his wife.

Tutankhamun, formerly Tutankhaten, was Akhenaten's son. As pharaoh, he instigated policies to restore Egypt to its old religion and moved the capital away from Akhetaten.

Ay served as vizier to Akhenaten, and Tutankhamun. He was the father of Nefertiti. After the death of Tutankhamun, Ay laid a claim to the throne by burying him and marrying his granddaughter Ankhesenamun.

After the death of Ay, Horemheb assumed the throne. A commoner, he had served as vizier to both Tutankhamun and Ay. Horemheb instigated a policy of damnatio memoriae, against everyone associated with the Amarna period. He was married to Nefertiti's sister, Mutnodjmet, who died in childbirth. With no heir, he appointed his own vizier, Paramessu as his successor.

Tiye was the daughter of the visier Yuya. She married Amenhotep III, and became his principal wife. Her knowledge of government helped her gain power in her position and she was soon running affairs of state and foreign affairs for her husband, Amenhotep III and later her son, Akhenaten. She is also Tutankhamun's grandmother.

Senenu, High Priest of Amun at Deir El-Bahri, grinding grain, c. 1352–1292 BC, Limestone, Brooklyn Museum.
EGYPT’S EXPANSION IN THE 18TH DYNASTY

During the New Kingdom period, Egypt became a Mediterranean empire.

Around 1479 BCE, Thutmose III, riding “in a chariot of fine gold,” led his armies out of Egypt to also conquer Phoenicia, Palestine, and Syria.

Earlier rulers had already pushed the frontiers south into Nubia, beyond the First Cataract of the Nile.
In later campaigns, Thutmose III extended the empire to the Euphrates Valley in Mesopotamia, between the Tigris-Euphrates river system.

It occupies the area of present-day Iraq, and parts of Iran, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey.

The Sumerians and Akkadians (including Assyrians and Babylonians) dominated Mesopotamia from the beginning of written history (3100 BCE) to the fall of Babylon in 539 BCE, when it was conquered by the Achaemenid Empire.

It fell to Alexander the Great in 332 BC, and after his death, it became part of the Greek Empire.
In the 19th Dynasty, **RamesSES II** attempted to recover the territories in modern Israel/Palestine, Lebanon and Syria that had been held in the Eighteenth Dynasty.

His re-conquest led to the Battle of Qadesh (or Kadesh), where he led the Egyptian armies against the army of the Hittite king Muwatalli II.
New Kingdom Egypt reached the zenith of its power under Seti I and Ramesses II ("The Great"), who campaigned vigorously against the Libyans and the Hittites.

The city of Kadesh was first captured by Seti I, who decided to concede it to Muwatalli of Hatti in an informal peace treaty between Egypt and Hatti.

Ramesses II later attempted unsuccessfully to alter this situation in his fifth regnal year by launching an attack on Kadesh in his Second Syrian campaign in 1274 BC; he was caught in history's first recorded military ambush.

Thanks to the arrival of the Ne'arin (a force allied with Egypt), Ramesses was able to rally his troops and turn the tide of battle against the Hittites.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharaoh</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Throne Name / Prenomen</th>
<th>Reign</th>
<th>Burial</th>
<th>Consort(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramesses I</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Menpehtyre</td>
<td>1292–1290 BC</td>
<td>KV16</td>
<td>Sitre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seti I</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Menmaatre</td>
<td>1290–1279 BC</td>
<td>KV17</td>
<td>(Mut-)Tuya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramesses II</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Usermaatre Setepenre</td>
<td>1279–1213 BC</td>
<td>KV7</td>
<td>Nefertari  Isetnofret Maathorneferure Meritamen Bintanath Nebettawy Henutmire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merneptah</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Baenre Merynetjeru</td>
<td>1213–1203 BC</td>
<td>KV8</td>
<td>Isetnofret II Takhat?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharaoh</td>
<td>Queen</td>
<td>Reign</td>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>Seti II</td>
<td>Userkheperure</td>
<td>1203–1197 BC</td>
<td>KV15</td>
<td>Takhat? Twosret Tiaa</td>
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<td>Setepenre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amenmesse</td>
<td>Menmire Setepenre</td>
<td>1201–1198 BC</td>
<td>KV10</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>Siptah</td>
<td>Sekhairenre Meryamun, later Akhenre Setepenre</td>
<td>1197–1191 BC</td>
<td>KV47</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twosret</td>
<td>Sitre Meryamun</td>
<td>1191–1189 BC</td>
<td>KV14</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
But the Hyksos invaders were expelled by Ahmose I, who founded the 18th Dynasty, and re-united Egypt once again.

This marked the beginning of the New Kingdom – often referred to as Egypt’s “golden age.”
The east wall of the tomb of Ahmose I who was head of the Egyptian army, is covered with hieroglyphic text, leaving only minimal space for the images.

It is the first part of the famous autobiography of Ahmose 1 (31 lines) about how he destroyed the Hyksos and made them leave Egypt.
During the New Kingdom, Egypt's borders extended from Syria to the southern Sudan. The new capital city of Thebes became home to a powerful priesthood and a wealthy aristocracy enriched by Egypt's increased prosperity.
While New Kingdom Pharaohs strove to establish continuity with the past – as seen in this statue of Thutmose III, a Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, there were significant changes nonetheless.

Statue of Thutmose III, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom, Luxor Museum
One major change was in royal burial practices.

The Pharaohs of the New Kingdom abandoned the use of pyramids because they had become easy targets for tomb-robbers.

Instead, they began to build their tombs in the **Valley of the Kings**, near the new capitial of Thebes, where they would be hidden away in the cliffs.
Remnants of Chinese silk materials have been discovered in the Valley of the Egyptian Kings in a tomb dating from 1070 BCE, of Pharaoh Ramses XI.

It is said that in Fustat, today’s southern Cairo, there are 600,000 wares of Chinese ceramics.

Egypt was also an extension of the spice routes that crossed through today’s Saudi Arabia, Oman, and India.

Egypt was an early producer of glass and exported it along the Roads, all the way through China.
Instead of building pyramids, New Kingdom Pharaohs built Mortuary temples, separate from their burials.
The first Mortuary temple was built by the Middle Kingdom Pharaoh Mentuhotep, but it was eclipsed by a much larger temple built by the New Kingdom Pharaoh Hatshepsut.
Hatshepsut ruled Egypt for 16 years, and was responsible for many successful trading expeditions that brought wealth to her kingdom. She is also the first recorded female Pharaoh in history.
Hatshepsut was the daughter of Thutmose I, and became Queen of Egypt when she married her half-brother Thutmose II (this kind of inter-marrying was common amongst Egyptian royalty).
When Thutmose II died, his successor – Thutmose III – was still an infant, so Hatshepsut governed as regent in his stead, which was a common practice in such circumstances. But Hatshepsut then made the unprecedented move to proclaim herself as Pharaoh, which had never been done before.
To legitimize her authority, she had many statues made depicting her in the masculine attire of Egyptian kingship, including the nemes headdress and false beard.
Since the role of Pharaoh was defined as male, she had to “dress the part” to be accepted as legitimate.
There are a few surviving statues that depict the Pharaoh as recognizably female. In this statue she is slender, and has feminine proportions; and while she wears the nemes headdress, she does not wear the customary false beard.
But in most of her statues her gender identity is suppressed, to conform with traditional representations of the Pharaoh.
Hatshepsut’s temple was built against a steep backdrop of cliffs in the Necropolis of Deir el Bahri, just across the Nile from the capital of Thebes.
Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut
The building consists of three colonnaded terraces that rise in a succession of tiers, connected by a ramp that forms a central axis, or pathway through the structure.
The lower level of the complex was originally planted with exotic trees brought back from Hatshepsut’s expedition to Punt, which would have contrasted dramatically with the harsh desert setting.
The precise and geometric forms of the structure contrasts dramatically with the irregular shapes of the cliffs, providing a powerful symbol of the Pharaoh’s power to impose order and stability.
The temple was dedicated to the god Amun, who became the most powerful god during the New Kingdom.
The 3rd level of the building is decorated with a row of statues depicting Hatshepsut in the guise of Osiris.
Decorations of the temple included statues depicting Hatshepsut making offerings to the god Amun.
Completing the ceremonial pathway, an avenue of sphinxes led towards Amun’s official sanctuary at Karnak, located in Thebes, directly across the Nile from Hatshepsut’s temple.
Like the devotional statues, the sphinxes are large in scale, and they depict Hatshepsut in all of the male trappings of Egyptian kingship.
The two temples were connected by a mile long avenue of sphinxes that formed the pathway for an annual festival when the gods statue would be taken from one temple to the other.
The temple complex is enormous in scale – in fact, it is one of the largest religious complexes in the world.

Image source: https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/egypt-art/new-kingdom/karnak
In this reconstruction we can see how the processional path leads down the avenue of sphinxes, through the pylon gate entrance, and into the first courtyard.

Image source: https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/egypt-art/new-kingdom/amenak
The exterior walls were covered with painted reliefs, with scenes showing Pharaohs making offerings to Amun-Re, or engaged in military exploits.

Great Temple at Karnak
A hypostyle hall is essentially a room that is filled with massive columns. As can be seen in this photograph, the columns were also covered with carved reliefs that would have originally been painted.
This model shows the hypostyle hall at Karnak; the columns in the center are taller, allowing for clerestory windows that allowed light into the interior.
The column capitals are carved in the shape of lotus flowers – those on the side in the form of a lotus bud, and those in the center, where the light of the sun is strongest, in the shape of a lotus flower.
At nearby Luxor, the columns take the form of bundled papyrus reeds, continuing a long tradition of using the lotus and papyrus to symbolize the unification of Egypt.
**KARNAK**

It contains a vast mix of decayed temples, the obelisk, chapels, pylons, and other buildings near Luxor, Egypt.

Construction at the complex began during the reign of Senusret I in the Middle Kingdom (around 2000–1700 BCE).

Hatshepsut erected two obelisks at Karnak, one of which is still standing.
2000 BCE – An obelisk was made and installed in Thebes (present day Luxor)

The first obelisks are also erected at Heliopolis (Cairo), the site of the cult of Ra/Atum.
Her successor Thutmosis III constructed a pylon, with an image of him smiting his enemies.
When Thutmose III came to power he tried to erase Hatshepsut's name from history by destroying her images and inscriptions.

Statue of Thutmose III, 18th Dynasty, New Kingdom, Luxor Museum.
Many of the surviving statues now on view at the Metropolitan Museum have been pieced together from fragments found in the rubble left behind by Thutmose III.
Seti I, a Pharaoh of the 19th dynasty decorated the exterior walls of the hypostyle hall with reliefs commemorating his military victory over the Libyans (using the horse drawn chariot that Egyptians learned from the Hittites)
And in this scene, also from Karnak, we see Seti making an offering to the god Amun-Re.
Ramses II, son of Seti I, and considered the most powerful Pharaohs of the New Kingdom, commissioned an entire courtyard at the Temple at Luxor.

The courtyard features multiple statues of the pharaoh in the traditional striding pose, wearing the nemes headcloth; the double crown of Egypt is placed at his feet.
Flanking the courtyard entrance are two colossal statues of Ramses in a seated pose, wearing the double crown of Egypt.
Over 1,000 years separates the reigns of Ramses II and the great Pharaohs of the Old Kingdom, yet little has changed in the ideal representation of the Pharaoh as a living god.
New Kingdom Egypt
Akhenaten the Heretic Pharaoh
In 1353 BCE Amenhotep IV ascended the throne; his father, Amenhotep III had enjoyed a long and prosperous reign, continuing the legacy of the powerful 18th Dynasty.

Upon his ascension to the throne he introduced a radical new religion that has been described by some as a “heresy.”
In the 5th year of his reign he changed his name from Amenhotep (meaning "Amen is content") to Akhenaten (meaning "Beneficial to Aten")

And he abandoned the city of Thebes (home of the god Amun-Re), and built a new capital at Amarna located some 200 miles north of Thebes.
The city was called Akhetaten, meaning "Horizon of Aten;" it covered about 8 miles, and was hastily constructed.

Artist's concept of the city of Akhetaten,
The temples at Amarna were quite different from those at Karnak

Artist's concept of the city of Akhetaten, showing the Great Temple to the left.
Image source: https://ancientneareast.org/2014/01/20/the-enigma-of-akhetaten/
While traditional Egyptian temples were generally roofed, with some open courtyards.
The temples at Amarna were completely open to the sky, allowing direct worship of the sun.

Image source: http://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2017/05/akhenaten-revolutionary-egypt-king-art-architecture/
ARTISTIC STYLES CHANGE A LOT UNDER AKHENATEN.

His statue was one of a group of colossal ones that he commissioned for the Temple of Amen-Re at Karnak, before moving his capital to Amarna.

It shows him in the guise of Osiris, wearing the double crown of Egypt, combined with the Nemes headcloth and false beard, carrying the crook and flail with crossed arms.

His face is strangely elongated, with high cheekbones, and a long slender chin. His lips look soft and his eyes are strangely slanted.
Several works from the Amarna period portray the royal family worshipping the sun disc, as in this “sunken relief,” made by carving the images as a sunken impression into the stone, rather than raised from the surface.
Nefertiti was renowned as a great beauty in her own time – her name literally means “a beautiful woman has come”

This bust, which was found in an artist's workshop, was used as a model for creating official portraits of the queen, and is appealing to modern viewers because it conforms so readily to our modern ideals of beauty.
The sensitive modeling of the face is remarkable for its naturalism, which was a characteristic of Amarna art.
When Akhenaten died, traditional religion was restored, his temples were dismantled, and his statues were destroyed.
Egypt returned to ancient tradition under his successor, the young King Tutankhamun, who the topic of the next presentation.
He married his half-sister Ankhesenamun, who was the daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti.
Tutankhamun ascended the throne at a very young age, and under his reign the traditional worship of Amun was restored (as suggested by his Amun name).
Before even getting inside, archaeologists found **these statues** guarding the sealed entrance to the tomb of King Tut.
When Tutankhamun’s tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922 it instantly became famous, because it was the first royal tomb ever to have been discovered intact.
**TUTANCHAMONŮV SARKOFÁG**

1. Sarkofág ze dřeva potaženého zlatem, dlouhý 2,20 m.
2. Druhý sarkofág z poraněného dřeva zdobený barevným sklení, dlouhý 2 m.
3. Třetí sarkofág z opracovaného zlata o tloušťce 2 až 3 cm a délce 1,80 m.
4. Zlatá maska.

**Mumie faraona Tutanchamona.**
This inner casket is made with 296 pounds of Gold.

His funeral mask weighed 22.5 pounds of gold.

With all of the other items made of gold or gold leaf, it totaled 2,640 pounds of gold.

On today’s gold market, all of the items are worth $76,735,944!!

The innermost casket depicts the Pharaoh in the guise of Osiris, and is made of beaten gold (symbol of the sun) and inlaid with semiprecious stones.
This diagram shows the layout of the tomb: the Antechamber and Annex were stuffed with furniture and other items that the king might need in the afterlife.
Tutankhamun's casket was placed inside a series of wooden shrines nested one inside the other.
The walls of the burial chamber were decorated with images illustrating the funerary rituals that were performed at the king’s burial.

The workmanship is of extraordinary quality
The mask placed on the mummy was also made of gold and semiprecious stones.
The canopic shrine held the canopic jars containing the embalmed organs of the Pharaoh.
The treasures that were found in Tutankhamun’s tomb were extraordinary, which is impressive since the king died at the young age of 18, so his burial had to be a rush job.
Many of the objects found in his tomb reflect the influence of the Amarna style, in spite of the king’s return to tradition.
The back of this golden throne, for example, depicts Tutankhamun and his wife Ankhesenamun.
These two figures were amongst a group of 34 ritual figures that were found in the tomb.
A dagger entombed alongside the mummy of Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun was made with iron that came from a meteorite, researchers say. The handle and case for it are made from Gold.

It didn’t have any rust on it after 3,300 years because the iron in the blade also has nickel and cobalt metals, which makes it like stainless steel.

The high manufacturing quality of the blade in comparison with other simple-shaped meteoritic iron artifacts suggests a significant mastery of ironworking in Tutankhamun's time.
On the left is Dr. Zahi Hawass who is an Egyptian archaeologist, Egyptologist, and former Minister of State for Antiquities Affairs, serving twice.

He has also worked at archaeological sites in the Nile Delta, the Western Desert, and the Upper Nile Valley.

King Tut continues to fascinate people today. His mummy has undergone all kinds of high tech analyses, as scholars try to piece together information about who he was.
Scientists have used his DNA to reconstruct what he might have looked like, and to identify deformities that might have resulted from in-breeding.
KING TUT’S MEDICAL ISSUES

Medical diagnosis of his mummy found that he had:

1) A cleft palate
2) A club foot
3) A broken right leg that wasn’t healing well
4) Malaria, when he died.

A recent theory also suggests that he suffered from a rare disorder that made it difficult for him to walk – all resulting from years on in-breeding in the 18th Dynasty.
New Kingdom Egypt
Ramses the Great
Ramses the Great was the 3rd Pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, and was one of the most powerful Pharaohs to have ever ruled Egypt.
He lived well into his 90s, fathering over 100 children (from an equally impressive number of wives), many of whom he outlived.
Ramses is known for the many military expeditions that he led to regain territory lost by his predecessors.
This colossal statue of Ramses was unearthed in Memphis, near the Great Temple of Ptah.

But Ramses perfected the formula, ensuring that his legacy would last for centuries to come.
The Pharaoh is shown in the conventional forward striding pose, arms stiff at his side.
At Luxor Ramses installed a massive pylon entrance, with two obelisks – only one remains; the other was carted off by Napoleon the Great after his expedition to Egypt and is now in the Place de Concorde in Paris.
The pylons were decorated with scenes of the Pharaoh's military conquests.
And the entrance was flanked by six massive statues of the Pharaoh, two seated and four standing.
This is a reconstruction of what the temple entrance would have looked like with its original colors.

Image source: http://www.ancientfacts.net/ancient-wonders-egypt-temple-luxor/
On the sides of the throne are figures tying a lotus and papyrus in a knot, symbolizing the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Ramses' greatest achievement was the Mortuary Temples he erected at Abu Simbel for himself, and his wife Nefertari.
FUNERY OBJECTS FROM NEFERTARI'S TOMB, 1279-1213 BCE
The temple was carved into a massive cliff
Flanking the entrance are four identical statues of the Pharaoh in the traditional seated pose, wearing the double crown of Egypt with the false beard and ureaus.
Inside the temple column-statues depicting Ramses in the guise of Osiris flank the pathway leading to the innermost sanctuary of the temple.
The innermost sanctuary contains a row of seated statues representing Ramses amongst the gods
The gods can be recognized by their attributes: Ptah, Amun-Re, Ramses (wearing the blue *khepresh* crown), and Re-Horakhty.
The sanctuary is situated so that twice every year, on February 22 and October 22 (the birthday and coronation day of Ramses II), the first rays of the morning sun illuminate the statues.
The pylon entrance to the temple depicts images of the king’s military conquests, and in this scene we see him making an offering to the god Amun-Re and his consort Mut.
The Temple of Ramses at Abu Simbel is not in its original location.
The building of the Aswan Dam in the 1960s made it necessary to move the temple to higher ground to avoid submersion.
The temple was carefully disassembled and moved to a new location 200 feet above their original site.

Image source: http://mashable.com/2015/08/03/great-lion-statue/
The United States participated in the multinational effort, which cost millions of dollars, and in exchange it was given the gift of the Temple of Dendur, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.