CHAM2019: Innovation, Invention and Memory in Africa

Accepted Paper:

Evolution in ancient Egypt - expanding and maintaining an Empire from Ahmose to Tuthmoses III

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Paper short abstract:

This essay intents to analyze the most relevant alterations that shaped a new Egyptian posture to the World. Their ability to survive came directly from their capacity to adapt and innovate, and with that, an expansion created an Empire.

Paper long abstract:

There are several catalysts that can be found to be the reason for the beginning of an expansionist movement of a nation. The most common are, perhaps, economic, political or defensive in nature.

During the genesis of the New Kingdom of Ancient Egypt, one starts to observe a crescendo of territory being annexed to the heart of Egypt. The Two Lands gradually became an Empire that grew both tor South and to the East. At first, with Ahmose, the founding pharaoh of Dynasty XVIII, the reason was security, but after that, what were the motivations for continued annexation? What was used to keep the Empire together? What strategies, what innovations, what advantages did the ancient Egyptians have?

Tuthmoses III extended his Empire to a stable union of territories, occupying one of the largest areas that would ever be occupied by an Egyptian pharaoh. Its maintenance would require permanent awareness of the dominated space and the surrounding enemy forces. Also, response to attacks or insurrections were paramount to the maintenance of peace. Tuthmoses III was extremely successful in doing everything needed to keep Egypt as an Empire.

This essay will analyze the period of time from the reign of Ahmose to the one of Tuthmoses III, focusing on significant information that will help to clarify aspects such as the external political situation, the expansionist movements and what was involved in maintaining frontiers, enemies at bay and insurrections inside the annexed territories under control.

◀ **Panel P09**

Ancient Egypt throughout time: identities, narratives and representations

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