



Ahhotep

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Egyptian queen of end of dynasty XVII and beginnings of the XVIII (towards years 1570-1540 a.C.).

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principality of Tebas

Ahhotep (the *God of the Moon is satisfied*) was probably born between years 1585 and 1575 a.C in the governing family of the city of Tebas, in which today we included like XVII Dynasty. Their parents were prince Senajtenra and his Tetisheri wife, of oríges more modest. Then Egypt lived divided in several principalities, all of them employees in greater or smaller degree of the Pharaoh of Menfis of dynasty XV. This dynasty was conformed by an Asian town, the hicsos, that had invaded Egypt sixty years before.

Tebas was one of the moved away principalities more of Menfis and of the hicsos, and was there where the rebellion was forged that would end up prevailing and seating in the throne of a unified country to a native monarch. But for the patriotic and inconformista education that it gave to his Tetisheri children history had been well different.

Comienza the fight

When dying his father, assumed the tebano throne the older brother of Ahhotep, Seqenenra, with that he had to marry, following the ancestral customs. The new real pair, always advised by the mother both Tetisheri, as well as by an advice formed by the military, noble, civil employees and priests, privily decided to begin to plant face to the hicsos and their allies.

Some rumors had to arrive at Menfis, because soon after assuming the Seqenenra throne an embassy hicsa arrived at Tebas demanding that was sacrificed the sacred hipopótamos of the temple of Amón, because their roars did not let sleep the Pharaoh (that lived to hundreds of kilometers of Tebas). We do not know what made the tebanos before this provocation, but the case is that in very just a short time an army it left the city sureña with the clear objective to release to Egypt of the yoke hicso. To his head it marched now crowned king Seqenenra, nicknamed *Bravo*.

While, in Tebas it was quartered the rest of real family, that is to say: the queen Tetisheri mother, all the princes and princess and, at the top of them, queen Ahhotep, who was in charge of the government in the absence of her husband. Their dowries were appreciated by all in so complicated times.

combatant queen

The success of the fensiva of Seqenenra had to mainly reside in the effect surprise, because when finally hicsos faced the army, severely was defeated and it even died in the battle, so and as us it demonstrates his momia to it. Ahhotep had

remained widow, but their strong convictions and their faith in the liberation announced by the God Amón were stronger, and it did not bend the head, but all the opposite.

Ahhotep, to gain time and not to leave them hicsos ate the little taken terrain, did not doubt in crowning king to Kamose, its smaller brother or his older son. Although the new king also would be married, Ahhotep continued taking the singing voice while it assumed the regency in Tebas, and for the city the things had not changed absolutely.

Kamose was more successful than Seqenenra in the fight. It fought to the nubios in the south, arriving until Elefantina, and at the hicsos in the north, reconquering Menfis. Were three years of continued fights, but Tebas seemed to have won the war. Only it was left the conquest of the last bastion, Avaris, when a disease or the wounds of the combat took to the Kamose young person, returning to leave the throne and to the real family broken by the pain vacant.

queen mother

With Seqenenra and Kamose, dynasty XVII had been exhausted. The throne passed to the only member man who was in the family, a boy of hardly ten years, Ahmose, son of Seqenenra and Ahhotep. The age of the new king, considered already founding of dynasty XVIII, prevented that it could give the final blow to the hicsos of dynasty XV, and its inexperience caused that Ahhotep with no need assumed the regency of a government advice.

This prodigious and untiring woman directed from Tebas the siege to Avaris, and governed with wisdom and fairness a difficult Egypt that she had to reconstruct completely. Like a good and faithful mother, it kept the throne to its son, and when he was ready, hicsos could get rid without great problems of the last redoubt, fulfilling finally seño of Seqenenra and Ahhotep: a free Egypt. With Ahmose the Egyptian New Empire is inaugurated, the most shining stage and in which the country reached the greater international splendor of all its history.

The debt that Ahmose and all Egypt never had with the queen Ahhotep mother could save. Thanked for by always her, Ahmose decorated in a beautiful ceremony to its mother with three great gold flies, the greater possible military award. It was his form to recognize the concerted efforts and sacrifices which a given queen had been put under her cause.

family

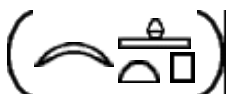
Most of its life passed Ahhotep accompanied by its mother, longeva Tetisheri, and matriarca of the clan. Meetings, these two women inculcaron to his nourished descendants the value of Two united Earth and the fidelity to the God that had foretold its success to them, Amón, that would be turned the head of the pantheon.

Ahhotep had many children of Seqenenra, almost all of them documented by the finding of his momias in the hiding place of Deir well el-Bahari. This generation and the later one receives the sobrenome of *ahmósida* commonly to take most of its members in its names an invocation to the lunar God Ah. Some of the most important members were Ahmose I, its wife and sister Ahmose-Nefertari and also Ahmose-Henutempet, Ahmose-Hentimehu, Ahhotep-Tao...

Death and interment of Ahhotep

When Ahmose was the sufficiently greater thing like governing by itself, Ahhotep retired to the temple of Karnak and there it seems to be that age lived very until the death arrived to him, to outpost. It completely left to a Egypt different from which had seen when being born, and a very charismatic and effective real pair with the assured descendants.

The queen mother was buried in necrópolis familiar of Dra Abu el-Naga, where surely also they would be already resting the bodies of Senajtenra, Seqenenra, Kamose and Tetisheri. Its tomb was found with many objects that were saved of expolio, but unfortunately the anxiety of the discoverers (as well as its savagery) caused that momia of Ahhotep was reduced to the dust.

Title of Ahhotep 

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