

## Hatshepsut The Pharaoh Queen Of Egypt

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 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.

Smarter in sixty minutes. Get smarter in just 60 minutes with in60Learning. Concise and elegantly written non-fiction books and audiobooks help you learn the core subject matter in 20% of the time that it takes to read a typical book. Life is short, so explore a multitude of fascinating historical, biographical, scientific, political, and financial topics 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.

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 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.

Queen Hatshepsut's Tomb This is a humorous short story about two middle aged conservative librarians who, never smoke, drink alcohol, or swear. An opportunity of a life time has come to them. They get to go to Egypt with a group from their Librarians Associated Union. Both Helen and Gladys are fans of the ancient pharaoh queen Hatshepsut. Believing they are both clairvoyant, they are thrilled with the idea of maybe contacting her. Their husbands are keen on the idea because of the group rates, a real bargain. In the end, both Helen and Gladys get more than they bargained for.

Incognito Collision A girl Friday gets more than just her weekly pay. She helps herself to the safe of the art gallery she is working for. With the stolen money she plans to change her life. First thing first she needs to get out of town before her employer finds out the money is gone! She decided the quickest way is to go by air.

Tija Cook presents biographical information about Queen of Egypt Hatshepsut (1503-1482 B.C.), who adopted the title of pharaoh. Cook states that Hatshepsut encouraged commerce and building, rather than warfare and conquest. Dayr al-Bahri, a mortuary temple, was built during her reign.

Hatshepsut From Queen to Pharaoh Metropolitan Museum of Art

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.

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

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 their first, to their last kiss.

INSIDE A PYRAMID, YOUNG HATSHEPSUT SEES A VISION OF HER FUTURE AND BECOMES EGYPT'S MOST CELEBRATED PHARAOH. SECRET DISCOVERIES DURING FABLED EXPEDITION TO PUNT ARE REBURIED BENEATH DESERT SANDS. Walk with Hatshepsut and explore the world that controls the lives of the ancients. Read about the extraordinary connection Hatshepsut had with Sobek, the crocodilian god. Watch her mature from a

mischievous princess, to a reluctant chief wife and finally the most majestic pharaoh in Egyptian history. Read how she uncovered priestly magic. Concealed uses of the sacred temples revealed. Sail with her on the Nile to the land of secrets and journey with her across ancient trade routes to the Red Sea. Travel across a hot salt depression and a perilous lake crossing to the legendary Land of Punt. What did she find there? What was the 'unspeakable relic' she returned to the Temple of Amun? Was it too complex for her civilization? Was a veil lifted under her administration? Why did her stepson try to erase Hatshepsut from history? Feel the affection for her secret lover, Senenmut (chief advisor and architect). Did Senenmut apply the ancient wisdom of Enoch on Hatshepsut's memorial temple? Discover why Tutmosis II could never find out about the love between Hatshepsut and Senenmut. New light on the Ark of the Covenant. Could it have been the stolen barque of Amun-Ra? • Historical fiction steeped in Egyptian culture and facts surrounding the life and times of true, principal characters. Author's research exposes long silenced secrets. • This novel has the potential to test the reader's deep-rooted beliefs. • Market for this book: Those who are fascinated with Chariots of the Gods and readers who embrace insightful new views of ancient religious history such as in The Da Vinci Code and Angels and Demons. Whispers of the Gods explores the complex lives of real characters in history. Set in 18th Dynasty Egypt at the time of Pharaoh Tutmoses II and Queen Hatshepsut, it follows the challenges faced by High Priestess Anas, the Divine Seeress who serves the Queen. An ambitious and able woman, Hatshepsut seeks power at any cost. Aided by her Grand Vizier Senenmet she determines to alter fate to her advantage, believing she is blessed by the God Amun to rule. This knowledge brings Anas into conflict with the Queen and Senenmet when the Pharaoh dies, for he has left a young son by a minor wife to follow him on the throne. Hatshepsut becomes Regent and her first act is to banish the boy to the Karnak temple where he remains for many years. The Queen rules successfully and with Senenmet's help even takes the title of Pharaoh. Meanwhile, despite threats to her life and exclusion from court, Anas continues to protect the boy king, known as Amun-Ra, as instructed by the gods of Egypt. Hatshepsut is to discover her stepson's determination matches her own when he comes of age and demands equal rule. The years in waiting have taught Tutmoses great patience, with a total belief in his sacred destiny. In time he will prove the most magnificent soldier Egypt ever produced, yet his greatest battle is deeply personal. Guided by Anas and God Amun, he fights to regain his birthright and to achieve the ultimate defeat of the hated Senenmet and the Pharaoh Queen. The metaphysical traditions of the temple life and human passions are vital ingredients in this epic tale of triumph over adversity. Keywords: Amun; Karnak; Hatshepsut; female pharaoh; Tutmoses III; Thutmose III; Senenmet; Senmut; Thebes; New Kingdom; 18th Dynasty; Gods of Egypt

The legacy of ancient Egypt has captivated historians, archaeologists, and the public at large for centuries. This includes the physical relics left behind, primary sources that serve as a window into the lives of the long-gone Egyptians, especially the pharaohs, kings elevated to the status of gods. Among the more intriguing pharaohs was Hatshepsut, perhaps the most powerful woman who led a nation up to that time. The story of how she possibly ruled in the guise of a male pharaoh is explored in this volume via an exploration of the artifacts and sites throughout Egypt that remain to tell her tale.

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?

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

Fifteen-year-old Nikki Weston grows up knowing that one day he will be expected to take over the family's business and estate in Scotland. But while he is young, he plans on having all the fun and adventure he can! Since the arrival of the new, young, and beautiful private tutor Amanda "tiggy" Tilson in Nikki's life, gone are his wild and boyish ways. But is he ready to mature beyond his years on an exciting adventure that awaits him when traveling abroad with his parents and Tiggy in Cairo, Egypt? Little did he suspect that while he, Tiggy, and his older friend Ian were exploring the great ruins of Egypt they would find themselves on a quest of a lifetime searching for the supposed hidden treasure of Queen Hatshepsut. Tiggy, led by the mystical appearance and guiding voice of a young Egyptian princess from centuries past, soon finds clues that speak of the enormous treasure. When joining the golden clues together, they are unexpectedly transported back through time soon after the disappearance of the pharaoh herself. Now challenged by an unfathomable journey, they must unravel the mystery if they are to have any hope of returning home. Can they find more clues that will take them back to their own time or will they be stuck in the year 1458 BC forever? Will they survive the evil intentions of the magi to destroy them? Can they overcome the considerable obstacles and use the clues to find The Hidden Treasure of the Forgotten Pharaoh?

Tausret: Forgotten Queen & Pharaoh of Egypt 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.

She was the last ruler of the Macedonian dynasty of Ptolemies who had ruled Egypt for three centuries. Highly educated (she was the only one of the Ptolemies to read and speak ancient Egyptian as well as the court Greek) and very clever (her famous liaisons with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony were as much to do with politics as the heart), she steered her kingdom through impossibly taxing internal problems and railed against greedy Roman imperialism. Stripping away preconceptions as old as her Roman enemies, Joyce Tyldesley uses all her skills as an Egyptologist to give us this magnificent biography.

MENKHPERE Pharaoh Menkheperre Thutmose, who preferred to be called Menperre, was the sixth pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt and was the pharaoh who won a vast empire for ancient Egypt. With his queen, Merytre Hatshepsut, daughter of Pharaoh Makere Hatshepsut, this man and woman's romance is probably the greatest love story of the ancient world. It seems three different minds bedeviled him throughout his life. Not fearing being killed, nor those resulting in the deaths of his soldiers or enemies, simply because he believed his destiny, was to conquer an empire for Egypt which he did achieve. A man, who at times, was consumed by intense hatred, particularly of Senmut and King Solomon. A desire for revenge which at times drove him mad. Yet he was capable of great love, tenderness, and kindness to his wives and family, providing a supreme atmosphere of family life enjoyed by everyone. It is time this great romance is known to the world. This book, though offered in a fictionalized form, is factually correct in every aspect. Enjoy the peculiarities of Menkheperre Thutmose, which has never been told before. But enjoy how his love for his wives transcends all else. ROYSTON MOORE 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 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. - Egyptian documents, generally ignored in academic circles, unequivocally place Punt in the region of Syria/Palestine. - 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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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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 - 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 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 out-manuevered 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.

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 Egyptologists 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 overcame all obstacles and ruled as a pharaoh for more than twenty-one years, ushering in Ancient Egypt's golden age. She had defied thousands of years of the tradition that only men could be kings. At the age of twelve, when she married her half-brother, Thutmose, she became queen. After his death, the Oracle in the great Temple of Amun in Karnak, proclaimed that she was Pharaoh Maatkare and Mistress of the Two Lands. This historical novel, tells the story of her life and her many accomplishments: the building of her glorious and beautiful mortuary temple, Djoser-djeseru, the twelve-hundred-mile trip to the fabled land of Punt, the erection of two magnificent golden one-hundred-foot tall obelisks, her secret and forbidden life-long love affair with a remarkable commoner, Senenmut, and her relationship with a multi-talented initiated priestess, a seer-prophet, whose life paralleled and eventually interwove with that of Hatshepsut. The reader will learn about the process of mummification, the history and construction of the Great Pyramid of Khufu and those of his descendents', the Sphinx, and the four solar boats at what is now Giza, past lives, astral projection or out-of-body travel, herbal medicine and much more in this story of murders, a rape, intrigues, an assassination attempt, a ruthless master hypnotist, who was a physician-priest, Princess Neferure, Hatshepsut's daughter, and many other fascinating characters. Non-top drama enthralls the reader from the very first page to the last one.

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. Write on!

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 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.

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

Hatshepsut was the first and arguably most powerful female to rule as pharaoh during its long and storied history. Her rule was highly unconventional, yet she had the support of the power brokers at the time. Somehow, during her long reign as pharaoh with her stepson, she managed to maintain positive relationships with the right constituency, as well as her co-ruler. It would seem likely that, if there was internal strife within the royal house as to the moves made by Hatshepsut, there would be some documentation or indication of this tension in the historical record. As of the time of this writing, no evidence of poor relations or civil strife has ever been found. Growing up in a powerful royal family, she was, from birth, a woman of greater power than ordinary. As the only surviving daughter of the pharaoh Thutmose I, it was known early on that her destiny was to be Queen. This means that she had the benefits of education and training that most could not even dream of receiving. Her early participation in religious rituals and rites also helped her develop connections with highly influential people within the cult of Amun that was growing immensely in power and wealth during the New Kingdom. As it turns out, her destiny had something far greater in store. She did not come to power all at once, nor did she take or keep the throne by force. She married her half-brother and incoming pharaoh, Thutmose II, at a very young age. From all accounts, her husband was very reliant on Hatshepsut's opinion and input. This gave her an unprecedented level of power for a woman.

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.

The year is 1477 B.C.E. and history is about to change... Hatshepsut, the Great King's Wife, is thrust into a world of intrigue and politics when her husband, Pharaoh Thutmose, dies suddenly, leaving Egypt with an heir who is barely two years old. The Queen must step into the role of leader, and there are few whom she can trust. When Hatshepsut is crowned as Pharaoh, she grooms her daughter, Neferure, to take the place of heir, rather than Thutmose's infant son from another woman. Neferure, though young, is still older than the boy who should by all rights be king. The future of Egypt rests in the hands of a single woman, the most powerful woman in the ancient world. Can Pharaoh Hatshepsut's people accept her unorthodox reign, and her plans to usurp the men's place as rulers of a Kingdom, decreeing that only women are suitable leaders?

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. 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

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