

# *Horemheb*

The golden mask of Pharaoh Tutankhamun is the most famous historical artifact in the world. Yet we know very little about the young Pharaoh behind the mask. Ascending the throne at the age of nine he would reign for only ten years. He would die before the end of his eighteenth summer. The strong influence of his heretical father Akhenaten, and beautiful mother, Nefertiti, would shape and mold the young man's destiny. This novel tells the story through the eyes of King Tut's mentor and adopted father—Horemheb, son of a stonemason whose acts of bravery made him member of the royal family. The adventure

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follows Horemheb, known to his friends as Harm, as he rises to power in the Egyptian army and swears to protect Tutankhamun's father, and the boy king himself. The beautiful princess Abar, daughter of the King of Nubia, promises Horemheb a kingship, yet the Egyptian warrior cannot forget his own secret desire to rule Egypt one day. Using the most recent archeological discoveries and medical examinations of Tut's remains, a web of intrigue and disturbing questions arise from the ancient dust of the Valley of the Kings. Behind the Golden Mask is an Ancient Egyptian adventure of intrigue and mystery that takes the reader to the glorious golden past of Egypt's Eighteenth

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Dynasty.

General Horemheb has taken control after the death of Ay and Nakhtmin, and forcing Scarab to marry him, ascends the throne of Egypt. The Two Kingdoms settle into an uneasy peace as

Horemheb proceeds to stamp out all traces of the former kings. He also persecutes the Khabiru tribesmen who were reluctant to help him seize power. Scarab escapes into the desert, where she is content to wait until Egypt needs her. A holy man emerges from the desert, and demands that Horemheb release the Khabiru so they may worship his god. Scarab recognises the holy man and supports him in his efforts to free his people. The gods of Egypt and of the Khabiru

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are invoked and disaster sweeps down on the Two Kingdoms as the Khabiru flee with Scarab and the holy man. Horemheb and his army pursue them to the shores of the Great Sea, where a natural event or maybe the hand of God alters the course of Egyptian history.

The young pharaoh of Egypt tells about his life and times.

Scarab - Horemheb

Ay

Handbook of Egyptian Mythology

Part 3 of The Book of Coming

Forth by Day

The Boy who Became Pharaoh

Moses and Akhenaten

A collection of ancient

Egyptian biographies divided

into five periods from the

Old Kingdom, about 2686

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B.C., to the declining New Kingdom, about 245 B.C., this book profiles some 30 Egyptian leaders, devoting a three- to seven-page chapter to each one.

The story of a ridiculous figure at the Egyptian court, who nevertheless believes himself to be the only person who preserves the Egyptian way.

This comprehensive study guide covers every topic in the last two sections of the HSC Ancient History course and has been specifically created to maximise exam success. This guide has been designed to meet all study needs, providing up-to-date

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information in an easy-to-use format. This is the second of the two new Ancient History study guides. Excel Ancient History Book 2 contains: a chapter on every topic available in the last two sections of the HSC course: Section II - Personalities in their Times, and Section IV - Historical Periods an introductory section on how to use the book, with an explanation of exam requirements revision questions in each chapter with answers and guidelines comprehensive bibliography and further reading lists key terms defined in each chapter, plus a glossary of

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terms cross-referencing  
between chapters for further  
information Also available  
is Excel Ancient History B  
ook 1 which covers  
comprehensive coverage of  
Sections I and II of the HS  
C course: Section I -  
Personalities in the Times  
and Section II - Ancient  
Societies.

The Soul Collector

A Faience Sceptre with the  
Cartouche of Horemheb  
Review of Hari, Robert.

Horemheb Et la Reine  
Moutnedjemet Ou la Fin D'une  
Dynastie. Genève: Imprimerie  
La Sirène, 1964

Behind the Golden Mask

The Epistles of Horemheb

How Long was the Reign of

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Horemheb?

From Rome's Coliseum to the temples of ancient Egypt; with the fiery death of a Templar knight and the escape of concentration camp prisoners in Nazi Germany; Nefaste's journal unveils the unseen battle of good and evil's impact on history before Janis Koppel is drawn into its vortex.

The tomb of the general Horemheb is the most important monument of the New Kingdom cemetery of Saqqara. It was found by art robbers at the beginning of the 19th century, and then lost again.

The human remains found in the Memphite tomb of Horemheb include 305 individuals which come from three contexts. The original late Eighteenth Dynasty burials from the subterranean system of Shaft IV include the remains of Horemheb's queen, Mutnodjmet, and Professor Strouhal's examination of her skeleton provides



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important new information on her life and death. The tomb also contained later burials, of the Ramesside Period and the Late Period. All the remains are comprehensively analysed and discussed.

Scope and Roles of Informal Writings (c. 3100-332 B.C.)

Amarna Sunset

Horemheb

general, regent and pharaoh

Egyptology at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century

New Kingdom Amarna Period

This new study, drawing on the latest research, tells the story of the decline and fall of the pharaoh Akhenaten's religious revolution in the fourteenth century

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BC. Beginning at the regime's high-point in his Year 12, it traces the subsequent collapse that saw the deaths of many of the king's loved ones, his attempts to guarantee the revolution through co-rulers, and the last frenzied assault on the god Amun. The book then outlines the events of the subsequent five decades that saw the extinction of the royal line, an attempt to place a foreigner on Egypt's throne, and the

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accession of three army officers in turn. Among its conclusions are that the mother of Tutankhamun was none other than Nefertiti, and that the queen was joint-pharaoh in turn with both her husband Akhenaten and her son. As such, she was herself instrumental in beginning the return to orthodoxy, undoing her erstwhile husband's life-work before her own mysterious disappearance.

A revised and slightly

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expanded edition of the 1989 volume, *The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, Commander-in-Chief of Tutankhamun* (vol. I. *The Reliefs, Inscriptions, and Commentary*), with changes made to reflect finds and publications of the intervening years. It includes a small new chapter on the tympanum and jambs Louvre C68-70 [N221], on Louvre pieces bearing the names and titles of Horemheb as a state official, before he

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ascended the throne.  
Examines Egyptian  
mythology, providing an  
overview essay,  
chronology of the  
mythological universe,  
and alphabetically-  
arranged entries  
covering major deities,  
rituals, themes, and  
beliefs.

Ahmose I, Akhenaten,  
Amenhotep I, Amenhotep  
II, Amenhotep III, Ay,  
Hatshepsut, Horemheb,  
Neferneferuaten,  
Proceedings of the  
Eighth International  
Congress of

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Egyptologists, Cairo,  
2000

The Amarnan Kings, Book  
5

The Memphite Tomb of  
Horemheb, Commander-in-  
chief of Tutankhamun

The Memphite Tomb of  
Horemheb, Commander in  
Chief of Tut'ankhamun  
I, Tut

**Insight into Tutankhamun's  
commander in chief and  
rightful heir.**

**Amarna Sunset Nefertiti,  
Tutankhamun, Ay, Horemheb,  
and the Egyptian Counter-  
Reformation Oxford  
University Press**

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General Horemheb has taken control after the death of Ay and Nakhtmin. Forcing Scarab to marry him, he ascends the throne of Egypt. The Two Kingdoms settle into an uneasy peace as Horemheb proceeds to stamp out all traces of the former kings. He also persecutes the Khabiru tribesmen who were reluctant to help him seize power. Scarab escapes into the desert, where she is content to wait until Egypt needs her. A holy man emerges from the desert and demands that Horemheb

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release the Khabiru so they may worship his god. Scarab recognises the holy man and supports him in his efforts to free his people. The gods of Egypt and of the Khabiru are invoked and disaster sweeps down on the Two Kingdoms as the Khabiru flee with Scarab and the holy man. Horemheb and his army pursue them to the shores of the Great Sea, where a natural event...or the very hand of God...alters the course of Egyptian history.

Nemezzeena

Stargift ; And, The



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**Sinister Devices of Dr.  
Horemheb's Phantasmagoric  
Fairground**

**The Tomb of Horemheb**

**Preliminary Report**

**Boekbesprekingen -**

**Faraonisch Egypte**

**The Amarnan Kings Book 5:**

**Horemheb**

Reborn, General Horemheb stakes his claim to the throne and takes his final revenge. Receiving the crown with his queen Mut by his side, Pharaoh Horemheb knows all should be well in a flourishing and peaceful Egypt. Yet, the position of Pharaoh is skirted and dishonored. The Amun priesthood suffers fear and restraint from the people who now know their past corruptions. How will he re-establish the power of Pharaoh and keep authority over the priesthood? And how will he live with

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his overwhelming guilt and find love again? Silence in the Stone is the fourth and final volume of Lauren Lee Merewether's debut series, The Lost Pharaoh Chronicles, a resurrection of an erased time that follows the five kings of Egypt who were lost to history for over three millennia. Don't miss The Lost Pharaoh Chronicles Prequel and Complement Collections to dive further into this ancient family saga!

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

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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.

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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.

When Akhenaten finally goes too far and meets his bloody fate, the court of Egypt is plunged into chaos. The royal family's most ambitious players are locked in a contest for the throne that can only end in victory for one... and death for the others. Nefertiti returns from her exile, wielding

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more than just her wits. She has Tutankhamun, Egypt's rightful heir. Smenkhkare's idealism makes him popular with the common people, but will his sense of justice and maat protect him from the vicious politics of his relatives? Meritaten has found happiness at last... but when it all falls apart, blood ties won't stop her from taking revenge. And Ankhnesenamun is plunged into the fiercest conflict of all, racing against time to thwart Ay's most insidious scheme. Only one can hold the Horus Throne. The gods have set the stage for their final battle! Eater of Hearts is the last volume of The Book of Coming Forth by Day. This ebook edition contains a lengthy historical note on all three volumes of this series.

Eater of Hearts

The Missing Queen

The Great Hymn to Aten

A Tale of Time

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Nefertiti, Tutankhamun, Ay, Horemheb,  
and the Egyptian Counter-Reformation  
*Encompasses the research of  
over 350 of the world's leading  
Egyptologists*

*This book is the first overall  
attempt to offer insight into more  
than 2800 years of ancient  
Egyptian and Nubian hieroglyphic  
and hieratic graffiti. "a valuable  
guide to normal life and society in  
Ancient Egypt."*

*'Nemeezeena' is an extensive  
play about a woman who  
became an Immortal, living  
throughout various ages of  
Ancient Egypt, trying to assert  
her own dominance against a  
male world.*

*Pharaohs of the Eighteenth  
Dynasty of Egypt  
The Memphite Tomb of  
Horemheb, Commander in Chief  
of Tutankhamun  
Ancient Egyptians  
The New Kingdom Pottery  
HSC Ancient History  
Tutankhamun's Regent  
**King Tutankhamon is dead.  
The possibly-divine ivory cat  
Nefru is still (perhaps) putting  
a paw into royal Egyptian  
affairs. Lord Ay wants a royal  
wife-Tut's widow, actually-to  
give him the blood-right to the  
throne. She flees marriage  
with him and finds long-lost  
relatives. Princesses***

***Baketamon and Meri have both longed to be Queen of Egypt-but both find sand in that honey. General Horemheb (described as being like 'desert red, rectangles and a lion') has sent Ranofer to find a lady once known as Twitterwit. Four competitive Hunting Parties from Thebes are searching for some long-missing princesses. Chief of Police Mahu knows where they all are, but won't tell. His son Ranofer, who fears he'll never fit his father's sandals-and fears Horemheb even more-doesn't want to know. Besotted and delusional Ahmose knows, but his incoherence just further***



***confuses all four Hunting Parties-who were already at cross-purposes. A garrulous washerman thinks he knows everything. The kitten Katti sometimes gives what might possibly be divine messages from Nefru (or Bastet?). The massive cat Ab-ram, still always getting tripped over in doorways, still innocently certain of his welcome, changes history for all of them. 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 (; 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... Set in Egypt of the 14th century B.C.E. and piecing together a mosaic of the reigns of the five Amarnan kings, threaded through by the memories of princess Beketaten-Scarab, a tapestry unfolds of the royal figures lost in the mists of antiquity. General Horemheb has taken control after the death of Ay and Nakhtmin. Forcing Scarab to marry him, he ascends the***

***throne of Egypt. The Two Kingdoms settle into an uneasy peace as Horemheb proceeds to stamp out all traces of the former kings. He also persecutes the Khabiru tribesmen who were reluctant to help him seize power. Scarab escapes into the desert, where she is content to wait until Egypt needs her. A holy man emerges from the desert and demands that Horemheb release the Khabiru so they may worship his god. Scarab recognises the holy man and supports him in his efforts to free his people. The gods of Egypt and of the Khabiru are invoked and disaster sweeps***

***down on the Two Kingdoms as the Khabiru flee with Scarab and the holy man. Horemheb and his army pursue them to the shores of the Great Sea, where a natural event...or the very hand of God...alters the course of Egyptian history.***

***Scarab - Horemheb: Extended Distribution Version***

***The Secret History of Egypt at the Time of the Exodus***

***The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, Commander-in-chief of Tut'ankhamun: Human skeletal remains***

***The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb***

***The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb Commander-in-***

### ***chief of Tut'ankhamun III New Light on the Asiatic Campaigning of Horemheb***

In this illuminating account of the life and death of Tutankhamun, Paul Doherty tells the story of bloody intrigue behind the iconic mask. More than 3000 years after his death, the entire civilized world is familiar with the face and burial site of one young Egyptian ruler. It is assumed he died of natural causes, a sad but unavoidable fate. But is there a hidden story? Was Tutankhamun secretly assassinated by the powerful cartel that ran the court and the country? What exactly was the role of the powerful first minister, Ay? Could he have



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murdered his young charge in order to wear the imperial crown himself? Tutankhamen is dead and his grieving widow tries to rule alone, but her grandfather Ay has not destroyed the former kings just so he can be pushed aside. Presenting the Queen and General Horemheb with a fait accompli, the old Vizier assumes the throne of Egypt and rules with a hand of hardened bronze. His adopted son, Nakhtmin, will rule after him and stamp out the last remnants of loyalty to the former kings. Scarab was sister to three kings and will not give in to the usurper and his son. She battles against Ay and his legions under the command of General Horemheb and

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aided by desert tribesmen and the gods of Egypt themselves. The final confrontation will come in the rich lands of the Nile delta where the future of Egypt will at last be decided.

the forecourt and the area south of the tomb with some notes on the tomb of Tia. V

People of the Pyramids

The Graffiti of Pharaonic Egypt

The Mysterious Death of  
Tutankhamun

Excavations at the Memphite Tomb  
of Horemheb, 1975

A Novel of Ancient Egypt