Hatshepsut

Common Core Reading, Printable Questions & Tweet Activity

Answer keys included
Hatshepsut was the longest-reigning female pharaoh in Egypt, ruling for 20 years in the 18th century B.C. She is one of the only few women to gain the title of pharaoh and is considered one of Egypt’s most successful. Hatshepsut’s name means “She of the royal birth.” She ruled for a longer time than any other female pharaoh. During her reign, she maintained peace and stability in Egypt.

Leadership
Hatshepsut expanded Egypt’s borders and sent expeditions to other countries. This would lead to the traffic networks that had been disrupted during the Hyksos occupation of Egypt. This built the wealth of the eighteenth dynasty, as it brought much trade to Egypt. Hatshepsut was also one of the most prolific builders in ancient Egypt, commissioning hundreds of construction projects throughout both Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Hatshepsut also restored many old temples where statues were built in her likeness. Some of the places in these temples show Hatshepsut wearing the traditional royal robes of pharaohs.

Early Life
Hatshepsut (1508 B.C.-1487 B.C.) was the eldest of two daughters born to the Pharaoh Thutmose I and his wife, Ahmose during the Eighteenth Dynasty (1539-1295 B.C.). Her younger sister died in childbirth, leaving her as the only child. When she was still quite young, her parents married her to her half-brother Thutmose II, son of Thutmose I by a different wife. Many stories between Hatshepsut and Thutmose II were common in Egypt. But when her father, Thutmose I

LEADERSHIP
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Legacy
Hatshepsut’s monuments portray her as a queen chosen by the gods for her special mission of resurrecting Egypt from the damage left from the Hyksos when they invaded two centuries prior. Hatshepsut had originally intended her daughter Thutmose III to succeed her as pharaoh, but her daughter died young. Instead, her son, Thutmose III became ruler. After Hatshepsut’s death, Thutmose III was so aware of her popular legacy that he ordered to remove all evidence that Hatshepsut had ever ruled. Her monuments were obstructed and all mention of her erased from the walls of temples and other important buildings. She left a lasting legacy in Ancient Egypt, but who was the real leadership qualities.

“TO BE BORN YOUTH IS UNUSUAL FORTUNE.”

Common Core Reading, Printable Questions & Tweet Activity
Hatshepsut was the longest reigning female pharaoh in Egypt, ruling for 20 years in the 14th century B.C. She is one of the very few women to gain the title of pharaoh and is considered one of Egypt's most successful. Hatshepsut’s name means “foremost of the royal ladies.” She ruled for a longer time than any other female pharaoh. During her years in power, she maintained peace and stability in Egypt.

**Early Life**

Hatshepsut (haht-CHEHP-suht) was the elder of two daughters born to the Pharaoh Thutmose I and his wife, Ahmose during the Eighteenth Dynasty (1539-1295 BC). Her younger sister died in childhood making her an only child. When she was still a young girl, her parents married her to her half-brother Thutmose II, son of Thutmose I by a different wife. (Marriages between relatives was common in Egypt.) But when her father, Thutmose I, died, his son, Thutmose II, became king and Hatshepsut was queen. Thutmose II ruled only three or four years, dying of a skin disease. He had a son, who was Hatshepsut’s nephew. This son, Thutmose III, was very young when his father died. Since Thutmose III was too young to assume the throne unaided, Hatshepsut served as his regent and eventually claimed the role of pharaoh.

**Leadership**

Hatshepsut expanded Egypt’s borders and sent expeditions to other countries. This established the trade networks that had been disrupted during the Hyksos occupation of Egypt. This built the wealth of the eighteenth dynasty, as it brought much trade to Egypt. Hatshepsut was also one of the most prolific builders in ancient Egypt, commissioning hundreds of construction projects throughout both Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Hatshepsut also restored many old temples where statues were built in her likeness. Some of the pieces in these temples show Hatshepsut wearing the traditional royal robes of pharaohs.

**Legacy**

Hatshepsut’s monuments portray her as a queen chosen by the gods for her special mission of resurrecting Egypt from the damage left from the Hyksos when they invaded two centuries prior. Hatshepsut had originally intended her daughter Neferure to succeed her as Pharaoh, but her daughter died young. Instead, her stepson, Thutmose III became ruler. After Hatshepsut’s death, Thutmose III was so jealous of her popular legacy that he ordered to remove all evidence that Hatshepsut had ever ruled. Her monuments were obscured and all mention of her erased from the walls of temples and other important buildings. Since the ancient Egyptians believed that a person’s spirit lived on as long as his or her name was carved into a wall, Thutmose’s decision to erase her name was probably because he thought that he would destroy her spirit as well. Despite these efforts to erase her memory, the name of Hatshepsut has endured, and along with it the knowledge that a woman once ruled the most powerful nation on Earth.
HATSHEPSUT: COMMON CORE QUESTIONS

1. Recall where Hatshepsut reigned? _____________________________________________________

2. Interpret what Hatshepsut’s name means: _____________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________

3. Determine for how long Hatshepsut was a pharaoh? ______________________________________

4. From Hatshepsut’s early life, what Cause and Effect changed the course of her life?
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________

5. Identify the two leadership contributions Hatshepsut provided to Egypt. Quote from the reading to support your answer.
   A) _______________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   B) _______________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________

6. Summarize what Thutmose III ordered to have done after Hatshepsut’s death and why. Quote from the reading to support your answer.
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________

7. Both Ramses the II and Queen Hatshepsut left a lasting legacy in Ancient Egypt, but who was the better leader? Differentiate between their leadership qualities.
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
1. Recall where Hatshepsut reigned? __________________ Egypt __________________

2. Interpret what Hatshepsut’s name means: __________ Hatshepsut means “foremost of the royal ladies” ________________________________________________________________

3. Determine for how long Hatshepsut was a pharaoh? __________ 20 years __________________

4. From Hatshepsut’s early life, what Cause and Effect changed the course of her life?

A) Cause: Born to the Pharaoh Thutmose I and his wife, Ahmose during the Eighteenth Dynasty. When she was still a young girl, her parents married her to her half-brother Thutmose II

Effect: to keep the royal bloodline.

B) Cause: When her father, Thutmose I, died,

Effect: His son, Thutmose II, became king making Hatshetsup his queen.

C) Cause: When Thutmose II ruled died, his son, Thutmose III, was very young.

Effect: Therefore too young to become ruler, so Hatshepsut declared herself ruler and Pharaoh.

5. Identify the two leadership contributions Hatshepsut provided to Egypt. Quote from the reading to support your answer.

A) Hatshepsut expanded Egypt’s borders and sent expeditions to other countries. This established the trade networks that had been disrupted during the Hyksos occupation of Egypt. This built the wealth of the eighteenth dynasty

B) Hatshepsut was also one of the most prolific builders in ancient Egypt, commissioning hundreds of construction projects throughout both Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Hatshepsut also restored many old temples where statues were build in her likeness.

6. Summarize what Thutmose III ordered to have done after Hatshepsut’s death and why. Quote from the reading to support your answer.

Thutmose III was so jealous of her legacy that he ordered to remove all evidence that Hatshepsut had ever ruled. Her monuments were obscured and all mention of her erased from the walls of temples and other important buildings. Since the ancient Egyptians believed that a person's spirit lived on as long as his or her name was carved into a wall, Thutmose's decision to erase her name was probably because he thought that he would destroy her spirit as well.

7. Compare and Contrast: Both Ramses the II and Queen Hatshepsut left a lasting legacy in Ancient Egypt, but who was the better leader? Differentiate between their leadership qualities.

Answers will vary
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