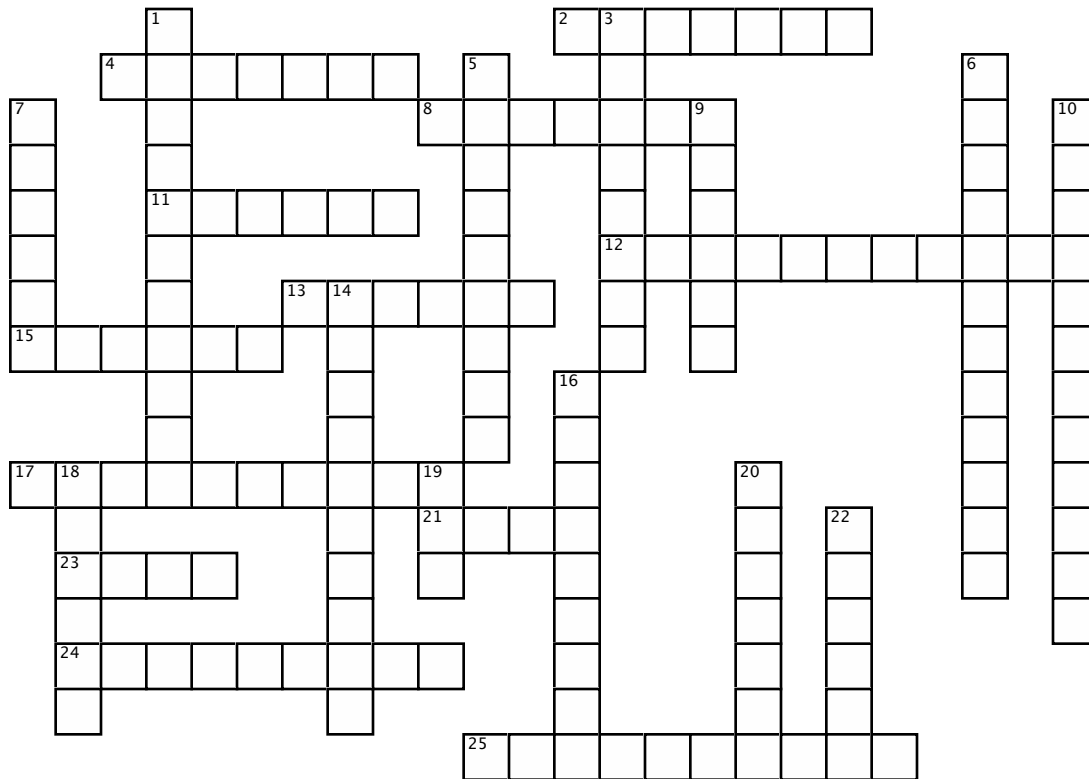


Egypt: The New Kingdom

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Across

2. The tanks of the ancient world; these horse-powered vehicles gave an advantage to its riders on the battlefield.
 4. The battle that established Egypt as a great empire; the Book of Revelation sets the last battle of history, Armageddon, at this place.
 8. The pharaoh formerly known as Amenhotep IV, after the death of his son, was only referred to as "that ____" because he was so hated that no one would speak his name. The word refers to one who rejects the normal teachings of his or her religion.
 11. The Pharaoh from ca. 1550 to 1525 BC; he expelled the Hyksos and reunited Egypt, beginning the New Kingdom era
 12. He was just a boy when he came to power; his advisors had him reject his father's changes to Egypt and return to the traditional religion of Egypt. He changed his name to honor the old chief god of the Egyptians. He suddenly died at 19 years of age. Some speculate that he may have been murdered.
 13. The conflict between Egypt and the technologically superior Asian nation in Turkey was settled by this to the mutual benefit of each nation. The arrangement was confirmed through the marriage of the Pharaoh to the other king's daughter.
 15. Asiatic invaders that controlled northern Egypt; their defeat marks the beginning of the New Kingdom era.
 17. She ruled as Pharaoh from ca. 1479 to 1458 BC; she expanded trade. She is often compared to Queen Elizabeth I of England.
 21. The technology that gave the Hittites an advantage in war.
 23. The one god proclaimed by the pharaoh formerly known as Amenhotep IV.
 24. The beautiful wife of the pharaoh formerly known as Amenhotep IV.
 25. The pharaoh formerly known as Amenhotep IV is the first recorded one of these in history

Down

1. The new capital of Egypt under the Great Pharaoh, it was located further north than the previous capitals.
 3. This technologically advanced nation (for its times) controlled what is today Turkey. They were a serious threat to Egypt in the 1200s BC.
 5. The queen of the Great Pharaoh.
 6. He reigned as Pharaoh from ca. 1458-1425 BC. His army of 20,000 defeated his enemies. He made Egypt into a great empire. (Use Roman numerals).
 7. The first major battle for the Great Pharaoh as a teen, his inexperience almost caused him to lose.
 9. The tomb of the pharaoh in #15 was discovered by Howard _____.
 10. He reigned as Pharaoh from ca. 1390 to 1352 BC. He was a successful diplomat, using trade and gifts rather than battles to control the rulers of the Near East. He married a commoner. (Use Roman numerals).
 14. The Great pharaoh reigned from ca. 1279 to 1212 BC. He was a teenager when he came to the throne. He was born a commoner but his father, a general, took the throne and established a new line of rulers. He had red hair, which was unusual for an Egyptian. (Use Roman numerals)
 16. The pharaoh formerly known as Amenhotep IV; he reigned from ca. 1352 to 1336 BC. He broke with tradition, changing the art and religion of Egypt. He proclaimed that only one god existed. His grief at the deaths of his mother, wife, and daughter distracted him from his duties and Egypt became weak. He banned the traditional religions and grew fanatic in his beliefs. He tried to erase the name of the old chief god. He ignored warning from his allies and did not take action against his enemies. He almost destroyed Egypt before he died.
 18. The new capital built by the pharaoh formerly known as Amenhotep IV. It was never finished.
 19. A commoner, she married a pharaoh and ruled with him.
 20. The chief god of the Egyptians; his religion was rejected by the pharaoh formerly known as Amenhotep IV
 22. The capital of Egypt for much of the New Kingdom era, except for the twenty years that a city built in the desert was the capital. The Great Pharaoh moved the capital from this city to a more northern location.