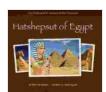
Hatshepsut of Egypt: The Thinking Girl Treasury of Real Princesses

Hatshepsut of Egypt was a remarkable woman who lived during the New Kingdom period of ancient Egypt (1550-1070 BCE). She was the daughter of Thutmose I and Ahmose, and she became co-regent with her stepson Thutmose III after the death of her husband, Thutmose II. Hatshepsut's reign was marked by peace and prosperity, and she is remembered as one of the most successful pharaohs in Egyptian history.

Hatshepsut was a strong and independent woman who was not afraid to challenge the status quo. She was the first female pharaoh to rule Egypt in her own right, and she took on many of the traditional roles of the pharaoh, including leading the army and building temples and monuments. Hatshepsut's reign was a time of great progress for Egypt, and she is credited with many important achievements, including the construction of the Karnak Temple Complex and the Red Chapel.



Hatshepsut of Egypt (The Thinking Girl's Treasury of Real Princesses) by Shirin Yim Bridges

★ ★ ★ ★ 4.7 out of 5
Language : English
File size : 4810 KB
Screen Reader : Supported
Print length : 24 pages



Hatshepsut's story is an inspiring one for girls of all ages. She was a powerful and influential leader who showed that anything is possible if you have the courage to follow your dreams. Hatshepsut's legacy continues to inspire women today, and she is a role model for all those who believe in the power of their own potential.

Hatshepsut's Childhood and Education

Hatshepsut was born around 1508 BCE to Thutmose I and Ahmose. She was the eldest of three daughters, and she was raised in the royal palace in Thebes. Hatshepsut received a privileged education, and she was taught to read, write, and speak several languages. She was also trained in the arts of government and warfare.

Hatshepsut was a bright and inquisitive child, and she excelled in her studies. She was particularly interested in history and religion, and she spent many hours reading and studying the ancient texts. Hatshepsut's education prepared her well for her future role as pharaoh.

Hatshepsut's Rise to Power

Hatshepsut's father, Thutmose I, died when she was about 12 years old. Her younger brother, Thutmose II, became pharaoh, and Hatshepsut became his co-regent. Thutmose II was a weak and sickly ruler, and Hatshepsut soon took over the reins of power.

Hatshepsut's reign was a time of great progress for Egypt. She launched a number of successful military campaigns, and she expanded the empire's bFree Downloads. She also oversaw the construction of many temples and monuments, including the Karnak Temple Complex and the Red Chapel.

Hatshepsut's reign came to an end in 1458 BCE when she died at the age of about 50. She was buried in the Valley of the Kings, and her tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1903.

Hatshepsut's Legacy

Hatshepsut is remembered as one of the most successful pharaohs in Egyptian history. She was a strong and independent woman who was not afraid to challenge the status quo. Hatshepsut's reign was a time of great progress for Egypt, and she left behind a legacy that continues to inspire people today.

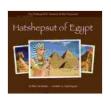
Hatshepsut in Popular Culture

Hatshepsut has been featured in a number of popular culture works, including books, movies, and television shows. She is often portrayed as a strong and powerful woman who was ahead of her time.

Some of the most popular Hatshepsut-inspired works include:

- The novel The Daughter of Time by Josephine Tey
- The movie *Hatshepsut: Queen of Egypt*
- The television series The Crown

Hatshepsut's story continues to inspire people today, and she remains a powerful symbol of female leadership.

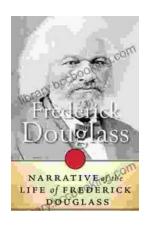


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