

The Inscriptions and paintings of Egyptian victories (The reign of Ceti I, Merneptah and Ramesses III)

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Abstract: This study deals with the Inscriptions and paintings of Egyptian victories of Ceti I, Merneptah and Ramesses III against the Libyans and the sea peoples, in the light of the historical sequence of their wars.

The research is divided into three chapters as follows:

The first chapter deals with the wars against the Libyans and the monuments of (Seti I), this campaign was mentioned in the inscriptions of the outer wall of the pillar base of the Amon temple in Karnak in Thebes. These are the largest groups of engravings in Egypt. They occupy the entire outer part of the northern wall of the large columns in Karnak. East to the corner on the eastern façade of the eastern hall, and inscriptions arranged in three rows, one above the other.

(Merneptah) defeated the Libyans and the sea peoples in several battles, he Immortalize these victories in the Inscriptions triumphs over the temples of Karnak Temple, Temple of Western 'Amara of King Ramses II, Inscriptions of Column in the rain, the Victory painting of Merneptah, Atrib painting.

Ramesses III defeated the Libyans and the sea peoples in several battles, he immortalize his victories in the Inscriptions of victories in the temple of Habu.

Keywords: Egyptian victories, Ceti 1, Merneptah, Ramesses III, the Libyans, the sea peoples, Amon temple in Karnak, temple of Western 'Amara, Atrib painting, temple of Habu.

1. INTRODUCTION

Seti I began to fight the Libyans after their union with the peoples of the sea, and campaign against them - as mentioned in the inscriptions - that "knelt Tehenu on her knees before the Pharaoh," and that he took them a number a large number of prisoners gave them to the Temple of Ammon.

Merneptah made an effort to preserve the empire, and his most important work was his war with the Libyans and the peoples of the sea because the danger that threatened Egypt in his reign was not from the east or from the south, The Egyptian armies were a West Delta encampment. When the Libyans penetrated the ranks of Western castles and protected the Merneptah army, the battle ended with the expulsion of the Libyans after they suffered heavy losses.

(Merneptah) built fortifications on the Mediterranean coast to defend the country against the attacks of pirates of the sea, and this illustrates the danger that has been exposed to the western borders and the coasts of Egypt since the first years the nineteenth family, a threat that was foreshadowing future threats by the Libyan tribes and their allies of the peoples of the sea.

The third chapter deals with the wars of Ramesses III against the Libyans. Ramesses III had to face the same danger as Merneptah. The Libyans conquered Egypt from the western road as they did during the days of Merneptah. They surrounded the Hachwa Fortress, And near the branch of water Ra (Kanobi branch), and on that side and under the walls of the Hachwa castle Ramesses III attacked with his

army on his enemies a bitter attack, and took the protection of the above mentioned enemies raining at the same time until fled Harbin. Ramesses III followed with his armies a distance of eleven miles to the delta borders until they were sure to leave the land of Egypt. Then he rested in a fortress called the fortress of Ramesses III, which he had built at the head of the road extending from the western Delta to the desert.

King Ramesses III built other fortifications along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to protect the northern and western borders of Egypt.

The wars of Ramesses III against the peoples of the sea succeeded in his first campaign to limit the progress of the tribes that came from Libya. After his success, he had to face the Indo-European invasion. They came from the east and from the north and threatened Egypt from land and from the sea. The people of the sea conspired on their islands, and suddenly they launched their attack. No country was able to resist them, the country was destroyed, and their campaign went to Egypt.

Ramesses III did not neglect this danger, so he prepared for him, and assembled a great fleet. He also assembled a brute army and marched to meet his enemies who were on their way to Egypt from the east. The first victory was the defeat of these peoples and the rescue of Egypt from their danger. Ramesses III fought together Monday, as the problems of migrants on the border of Western Egypt, and began the attack Meshwesh, Egyptian forces intensified them, and thus ended their attempts to enter Egypt.

After this war, the Libyans began to infiltrate Egypt peacefully, Ramses tolerated them, with their families on behalf of Egypt, and strictly controlled them.

The research touched on a preface on the relationship between the Libyans and Egypt since the first family, where the effects confirm that Egypt's relationship with the Libyans was not without clashes throughout the ages. Egyptian-Libyan relations have gained special importance in Egyptian foreign policy since ancient times. The Libyan tribes had to move in an attempt to stabilize, and soon the pharaohs from the beginning of the historical era began to thwart these attempts. The kings of the Early Era continued their campaigns against the Libyan tribes. Egyptian-Libyan clashes increased during the reign of the ancient state, prompting their kings to pay attention to the strengthening of the borders of Western Egypt.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century, tribes from Central Asia Minor appeared after them, and they had a role in the elimination of the borders of Khayta. These tribes spread on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the countries of Syria and Palestine, and then settled on the borders of eastern Egypt.

As for the West, there were disturbances on the borders of Western Egypt. As a result of the Indo-European migrations that swept through all the countries of the ancient Near East in that era, the impact of these migrations and the descent of some of them on the coast of North Africa, some of these tribes started to move towards Egypt, to attack and stabilize them, but Seti I defeated them in two wars recorded their news on Karnak Temple.

After the war of Seti I, Ramses II came to the throne and pointed out his victories against these invaders. This was a scene in the Temple of Abu Simbel, beating the Libyans. In the 44th year of his reign, the texts refer to the use of the Libyan prisoners from Tehenu. Building the Temple of the Seven in the Lower Nubia.

Preface

Libyans belong to the north of the Western desert. They lived on grazing and agriculture, and some scholars believe that they had some sexual characteristics of the ancient Egyptians who lived in the Nile Delta in the Neolithic period. The monuments confirm that Egypt's relationship with the Libyans was not free of clashes over the ages, The Egyptians called the Libyans the name "Tehenu" in the old state, and the sixth family emerged from other families known as "Temehu"¹. Their men left their hair long and wore belts and distinguished themselves from all African peoples with their blue eyes and blond hair². At the end of the 18th Dynasty other tribe knew On behalf of Meshwesh in the

reign of King Merneptah³.

The Egyptian-Libyan relations have gained special importance in Egyptian foreign policy since ancient times. This relationship has been based on geographical, natural and human factors. There is evidence that the signs of Egyptian-Libyan contacts, both in their political and civilizational aspects, Libya had to move in an attempt to stabilize, and soon the pharaohs from the beginning of the historical era are beginning to thwart those attempts.

The name Tehenu appeared on the plaque of the king (Narmer) of the first family, and it is likely to be (the king dragged) the other has campaigned against the Libyan elements, and the kings of the era of early families in their campaigns against the Libyan tribes,

In the era of (Kha Sakhm) found some pots with references to a Libyan people, and increased Egyptian-Libyan clashes in the era of the ancient state, which called on its kings to pay attention to the strengthening of the borders of Western Egypt.

The inscriptions and colorful scenes on the temples of the ancient state show the Libyan tribes with their Egyptian navigators, there is a piece in the Cairo Museum that refers to the campaign (Sneferu) against the Libyans and the capture of a lot of sheep and family, inscriptions from the Tomb of King (Saho Ra) of the Fifth Dynasty represent his victory over the Libyans.

There is a reference in some texts from the days of King Bibi I to a new Libyan people (Tehenu), a warrior nation that included Bibi I in his armies, which he sent in his Asian campaigns. During the reign of Neb Hetapar-Montuhotep II, Disciplinary measures against the Libyan tribes in Western Sahara, with the aim of strengthening the borders and securing the quarries and mines. Dandara's inscriptions indicate that the Libyans were struck by his country's traditional enemies, who were called the nine arches.

The story of Sinouhi also refers to the disciplinary campaign led by Sinusrat I against Temehu. The Libyan tribes took advantage of the occupation of the Hyksos of Egypt and gathered their ranks and began to move south west of the delta. But King Amenhotep I carried the Libyans, to respond to attacks on the Delta.

During these wars, periods of peace between the Egyptians and the Libyans, especially in the 18th Dynasty, intervened to stop the invasion of the Delta. However, King Amenhotep III showed great distress against those Libyan tribes. Despite their peace, their ambitions in Egypt during the Nineteenth Dynasty⁴.

Especially in the beginning of the 13th century, the tribes of Central Asia Minor appeared in the theater, where they were called after the "peoples of the sea." These peoples had a role in the elimination of the borders of Khayta, which caused the

¹ Adeeb, Samir (2000). Encyclopedia of Egyptian Civilization, Cairo: Arabian Gulf House, p. 698 .

² Bozens, George (1996). Dictionary of ancient Egyptian civilization, Amin Salama, I 2, Cairo: Egyptian General Book Organization, p. 294.

³ Adeeb, Samir (2000). Encyclopedia of Egyptian Civilization, p. 698.

⁴ Mohammed, Nabila (1988). The History of Civilization and Political History in Pharaonic Egypt, Alexandria: Dar Al Ma'arif, pp. 95: 87.

disruption of their internal policy, the names and numbers of these tribes were enumerated, and they were mentioned on the text of the Karnak and Atrib paintings. The texts described them as the northerners who came from all the lands. They were referred to as the northerners. The name of each of the peoples of the sea was ended with a section (Sha) indicating their origin and affiliation to Asia and spread these tribes on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the country of Syria and Phil Then settled on the eastern border of Egypt⁵. Among them were the so-called (Thikrit), the origin of the inhabitants of Sicily, and (Balast), the origin of the Palestinians. These peoples invaded the cities on the Euphrates and some Mediterranean islands⁶.

Some of them were named (Torsha), (Sharadana) and (Shakrach) who were not unknown to the Egyptians. They served in the Egyptian wars with (Hittites) in the early 19th century as mercenaries in the armies. The (Ikosh) and (Rockies) were New tribes in Africa⁷.

As for the West, there were disturbances on the borders of Western Egypt. As a result of the Indo-European migrations that swept through all the countries of the ancient Near East in that era, the impact of these migrations and the descent of some of them on the coast of North Africa, With their eyes on Egypt to attack and settle in them, but King (Seti I) defeated them in two sites reported on the Temple Karnak⁸.

It is mentioned in the inscriptions that "Tehenu lands on its knees before the pharaoh" and that he took a large number of prisoners and gave them to the temple of Amun⁹.

With migrations, population overcrowding began on the Libyan coast. They began to come to the oases of the Western Desert of Egypt. This was limited to the second year of (Seti I). The reasons for the movements were the result of drought in Libya¹⁰. As a result, Egypt to the abundance of pastures.

The tribes of Libya seized the opportunity of Seti I to fight the Sinai Bedouins and the Asian tribes by causing unrest

⁵ Ramadan, Wagdy (1986). Era Merneptah and his effects, Master Thesis, Faculty of Arts - Minia University, pp. 428: 426.

⁶ Nour El-Din, Abdel Halim (2003). History and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, Cairo: The Anglo-Egyptian Library, p. 248.

⁷ Mosa, Sadaqa (2001). History of Pharaonic Egypt, Faculty of Arts - Minia University, p. 13.

⁸ Amin, Ahmed (1998). Studies in the history of the Near East Egypt - Iraq - Iran, Beirut: House of Arab Renaissance, p. 163.

⁹ Mahjoub, Abdel Moneim (2013). Tanit Dictionary, a dictionary in the Libyan-Phoenician civilization in North Africa and the Mediterranean and related Egyptian, Greek and Roman civilizations, and the kingdoms of Numidia, Mauritania, Tangier, Tsarist Mauritania, Libya: Scientific Book House, p. 70.

¹⁰ Kadri, Ahmed (1985). Military Establishment in the Era of the Empire 1570-1087 BC, translated by Mukhtar al-Suwayfi, Cairo: The Egyptian Antiquities Authority, p. 225.

and strikes on the western border of Egypt. These tribes gathered under the name Tehenu. The clothes and features of these invaders suggest that they were from the Meshwesh tribes. The war ended with the victory and fall of the enemies in a place in the West Delta, and it determined the establishment of the Libyan tribes in their original places and their responses to pay the taxes imposed on them¹¹.

In the fourth or fifth year of the reign of King (Seti I), strikes began in the western region again. The reasons were similar to the reasons for the initial campaign to try stability in the fertile land of Egypt, especially that the lands of oases in Western Sahara were known from ancient times for their pasture and abundance. (Seti I) was besieged and defeated, but the danger was not completely eliminated. This campaign was mentioned in the inscriptions of the outer wall of the pillar base of the Amon temple in Karnak¹².

After the war (Seti I) came his successor (Ramses II), who pointed to his victories against these invaders, which represented a view of the Temple of Abu Simbel beating the Libyans, and in the forty-fourth year of his reign the texts refer to the use of the Libyan family from (Tehenu) Building the Temple of the Seven in the Lower Nubia¹³.

2. SETI I

2.1 THE HISTORY

The reign of the king (Seti I) (1312- 1300 BC), the second king of the nineteenth family, son of Ramses I, and his son King Ramses II, took over the throne and was over the age of forty years¹⁴.

Seti I became a military monarch. When he took office, he began with two things: first, to consolidate family rule, to create all means of security and security to achieve internal and external stability, and to strengthen the pillars of the Egyptian empire.

King Seti I recognized the dangers facing Egypt from neighboring countries from the East, the West and the South, so he had to go out at the head of the campaigns, through which he succeeded in restoring the Egyptian empire to its glories¹⁵.

In the first year of his rule, Seti I headed his army to regain

¹¹ Abu al-Nader, Wafdi (2005). Studies in the History of Pharaonic Egypt, Western Sahara in the Modern State, Cairo: Ain for Human and Social Studies and Research, pp. 64: 63.

¹² Raafat, Mohamed (2016). Army in Ancient Egypt Modern State Era, 2, Wars and Battles, Cairo: Egyptian General Book Authority, p. 160.

¹³ Mohamed, Nabila (1977). Ancient Egypt History and Civilization, Cairo: Egyptian General Book Organization, p.96.

¹⁴ Pozner, George (1996). Dictionary of ancient Egyptian civilization, p. 194.

¹⁵ Nour El-Din, Abdel Halim (2003). History and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, p. 235.

what Egypt had lost in Asia. He took him out to the Bedouins of Chassou because they were plotting a revolution against him and then he led him until he reached Lebanon and defeated them. He also campaigned on Kadesh, There, he left a plaque recording his victory over them, and there are gnats on the walls of the temple Karnak depicting his wars with Libya and the kingdom of the Hittites, and carried out two campaigns in the fourth and eighth years to eliminate the rebels in Nubia¹⁶.

The king (Seti I) was interested in setting up installations in many places in Egypt. He participated in the construction of the lobby of the columns that his father started at the Karnak Temple. He also built the temples of Abydos and his Genesite temple in Qurna. The lobby is a roofed hall with columns on the columns. He was interested in building temples and renovating them. The art of engraving and painting in his reign reached a high peak, especially in the temple of his rites in Abydos, but most of these civil constructions were built and executed by his son Ramses II, who was a participant in the last ten years of his rule¹⁷.

He was sending mining campaigns to bring gold, and his covenant, is due to the gold mines papyrus, which describes as a geo-document the roads leading to the mines, and was interested in digging wells for workers in mines and quarries. In Abydos, (Seti I) set up a memorial tomb behind his temple, one of the unique works of Egyptian architecture. It included a 110-meter-long ramp leading to a cross-sectional hallway, and a large hall, like a huge ark¹⁸.

2.2 THE WARS

With regard to the West, there have been strikes on the borders of Western Egypt, and as a result of the migrations of Indo-Europe that swept all the countries of the ancient Near East in that era, and the impact of the migrations of these peoples and the descent of some on the shore of North Africa, some of those tribes began to move their eyes towards Egypt attacked and stabilized them, but (Seti I) defeated them in two sites reported to the temple Karnak¹⁹. With the migrations, the population overcrowded on the Libyan coast. They began to come to the oases of the Western Desert of Egypt. This occurred in the second year of the reign of King I. The reasons for the movements were the result of the drought in Libya. As a result, To Egypt to the abundance of pastures.

The tribes of Libya seized the opportunity of the king (Seti I) to fight Sinai Bedouins and Asian tribes, causing unrest and

strikes on the borders of Western Egypt, and these tribes gathered under the name of (Tehenu), clothes and features of these invaders suggest that they are from the tribes (Meshwesh) (Seti I), the news of these unrest returned to address this Libyan invasion and ended the war victory and the fall of enemies in a place in the West Delta, and the identification of the establishment of Libyan tribes in their places of origin and responses to the payment of taxes imposed on them²⁰.

In the fourth or fifth year of the reign of the king (Seti I) strikes began in the western region again and the reasons are similar to the reasons for the initial campaign to try stability in the land of fertile Egypt, especially that the lands of the oases in Western Sahara were known since ancient abundance and pastures, The first was besieged and defeated, but the danger was not completely eliminated. This campaign was mentioned in the inscriptions of the outer wall of the pillar base of the Amon temple in Karnak in Thebes²¹.

2.3 THE MONUMENTS

Seti I succeeded in besieging and defeating the Libyans. This campaign was mentioned in the inscriptions of the outer wall of the pillar base of the Amon temple in Karnak in Thebes. These are the largest groups of engravings in Egypt. They occupy the entire outer part of the northern wall of the large columns in Karnak. East to the corner on the eastern façade of the eastern hall, and inscriptions arranged in three rows, one above the other²².

2.3.1 INSCRIPTIONS OF VICTORIES ON THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK

On the western half of the outer north wall of the Grand Column Hall in Karnak (pl. 1 Figs. 1-2-3), scene of a battle against Tehenu, which occurred during the reign of Seti I, a picture we have hardly seen since the beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty²³.

These inscriptions are important, as they are the only document, accompanied by hieroglyphic inscriptions showing the images of God giving the Pharaoh the power that he supports all over the country, as portrayed by the king and he presents the families and the spoils and the island to the god of victory.

The scenes on the walls are distributed symmetrically on

¹⁶ Adeeb, Samir (2000). Encyclopedia of Egyptian Civilization, p. 530.

¹⁷ Encyclopedia of the history of the Copts of Egypt, Ceti I, 1306 - 1290 BC. M, date of citation: May 23, 2019.

https://www.coptichistory.org/new_page_2775.htm

¹⁸ Abdo, Ramadan (2001). History of Ancient Egypt, 2, Cairo: Dar Nahdat al-Sharq, 2, pp. 223-224.

¹⁹ Amin, Ahmed (1998). Studies in the History of the Near East, p. 163.

²⁰ Abu al-Nader, Wafdi (2005). Studies in the History of Pharaonic Egypt,

pp. 63:64.

²¹ Raafat, Mohamed (2016). The Army in Ancient Egypt The Modern State Era, p. 160.

²² Pristed, James Henry (2005). Historical Records of Ancient Egypt, Volume 3, The Nineteenth Dynasty, translated by Ahmed Mahmoud, Cairo, Sanabel Publishing and Distribution, p. 53.

²³ Kadri, Ahmed (2014). The Egyptian Military Establishment in the Empire Era 1570-1087 BC, translated by Mokhtar Suweifi, Cairo: General Authority for the Book, p. 225.

either side of the door of the huge colonnaded lobby. The scenes from the first wall to the end of the wall were followed by a picture of the killing of the family. In the first wall on both sides, battles and crawling were seen in distant lands. And the withdrawal of the families and access to Egypt, and see the killing of the family and bring them to Ammon²⁴.

It has been shown that the battle scenes begin from the eighth to eleventh views as follows:

Scene 8: Reception in Egypt

Scene 9: the introduction of the prisoners and the precious utensils to Ammon

Scene 10: the Syrian families and valuable vessels to Amoun

Scene 11: slaughter of the family in the presence of Ammon

The scenes on the western part of the northern wall, which belong to the battle, include four views:

Scene 12: The initial battle with the Libyans

Scene 13: The second battle with the Libyans

Fourteenth view: The column of the Libyan war

Scene XV: Presentation of the families of the Libyans and the spoils to Amun

And the second part west of the door consists of three rows starting from the bottom to the top as follows:

1. War with the Hittites

2. War with Libyans

3. Grab Kadesh²⁵



Pl. 1. The King (Seti I) on his vehicle fights the Libyans
)Kadri, Ahmed 2014. Egyptian Military Organization(



Fig. 1. The King (Seti I) over his military vehicle leads the Egyptian army in battles with the Libyans
Ra'fat, Muhammad 2016. The Army in Ancient Egypt, the Modern State Era, p. 166(



Fig. 2. The King (Seti I) is challenged by one of the Libyan leaders
Raafat, Muhammad 2016. The Army in Ancient Egypt, the Modern State Era, p. 159(



Figure 3. The King (Seti I) over his military vehicle leads groups of Libyan prisoners back to Egypt after his victory over them

(Raafat, Muhammad 2016. The Army in Ancient Egypt, the Modern State Era, p. 162)

3. MERNEPTAH

3.1 THE HISTORY

Merneptah is the thirteenth son of King Ramses II, according to the list of the names of the sons of Rameses II, engraved on a wall of the Ramessium temple. It seems that his twelve older brothers died in the reign of their father, he assumed the throne after the death of (Ramses II) and became king of Egypt²⁶.

Merneptah was sixty years old when he came to power. He

²⁴ His name means Hidden, and the Ascension of his worshipers. God was a good city. His name was mentioned in the texts of the pyramids in the ancient state. His fame expanded in the Twelfth Dynasty and merged with Ra to become Amon-Ra. Dimas, Fresno (1998). Egypt Gods, translated by Zaki Sous, Cairo: Egyptian General Book Organization, pp. 61-63.

²⁵ Abdelkader, Mohammed (1982). Archeology of Luxor, 1, Amoun Temples, Cairo: General Assembly Book, pp. 66:65.

²⁶ Adeeb, Samir (1997). History and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, p. 209.

came to the rank of chief priest of Ptah and commander of the army. His father chose him as crown prince after the death of his older brother. Despite his age he ruled for about ten years, during which he managed to maintain Egypt's stability at home and its prestige abroad. , And considered by scientists to be the last strong king in this family, has followed a successful war policy against the threats that threatened his country²⁷.

Merneptah ruled after the death of his father in unfavorable external conditions, the movements of the migrations of the peoples (Indo-European), which caused chaos and turmoil, and had to (Merneptah) deal decisively with these migrations, and with the states of Egypt, which you think of going out on his obedience²⁸.

After Merneptah took power, his relationship with Hittites was cordial, thanks to the treaty his father had with these people for some forty-six years. The antiquities showed that he had sent ships loaded with grain because of the famine that had afflicted them, but this friendliness and peace did not last long.

In the second year of wisdom, fought many wars to protect the king, extinguished the fire of the revolution in Palestine and Syria, and after repulsing the attacks of the Libyans who agreed with the inhabitants of the islands of the White Sea and attacked Egypt from the West and their backs on them, and sheep of them many spoils and captured a large number of their men, (Merneptah) was fond of buildings, not only what he could build, but what his father did before him, as he wiped out the names of the kings of the monuments he built and engraved his name in place, and did so in many of the effects of his father²⁹.

In the third year of his reign, a powerful revolution swept through the Egyptian-Asian colonies. The tribes of the Israelites and the people of western Syria and Palestine, which was under Egypt, participated in this revolution. Merneptah succeeded in suppressing the revolution and appeared to have participated in suppressing the revolution. Israel was named for the first time³⁰.

(Merneptah) succeeded in defending the land of Egypt and its borders first, then defending the parties of the empire. Second, the danger that threatened Egypt in his reign was not from the east or from the south, but came this time from the west Libya, Africa and Western Sahara, and I will talk about it in detail. This battle was reported on the walls of the Karnak temples³¹.

²⁷ Mosa, Sadaqa (2001). The History of Pharaonic Egypt, p. 138.

²⁸ Nour El-Din, Abdel Halim (2003). History and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, p. 244.

²⁹ Hassan, Osama (1998). Egypt Pharaonic, Cairo: House of Hope, p. 43.

³⁰ Ali, Muhammad (2001). Ancient History of the Ancient Egypt - Ancient Syria, Alexandria, p. 133.

³¹ Adeeb, Samir (2000). Encyclopedia of Egyptian Civilization, p. 729.

The painting of ('Amada) is the only one that was dated to the activities of Merneptah in the south. The details of the King's intervention in Nubia were mentioned in reaction to what his associates told him about the woeful leader. The Lower Nubia, which stretches between the first waterfall and the second waterfall, "Wawat".

In the fifth year of his rule, while the king was fighting against Tehenu, the first thing he did when he finished the battles of Asia and Tehenu, he headed south to Wawat. Their punishment was severe and cruel, perhaps the worst he knew. Residents of the area, resulting in complete calm in Nubia³².

Merneptah was old when he died, and his end seems to have been expected since the eighth year, when his preparations for his funeral were in full swing. However, this was only done two years later. He was undoubtedly buried in the granite coffin, which is still covered Beautiful in his tomb in the Valley of the Kings³³. His mummy was found in the cemetery of Amenhotep II, which was used as a mass grave³⁴.

3.2 THE WARS

The most important of his works was his war with the Libyans and the peoples of the sea, because the danger that threatened Egypt in his reign was not from the east or from the south, but this time from the west from Libya. The tribal migrations from North Africa and Western Sahara, And began suspicious movements on the western border in the fourth year with the Libyans and the peoples of the sea, and Libya was a poor country and wanted these peoples to reside on the fertile land of Egypt and some of its elements leaked to southern Western desert³⁵, and their president came along with his children and wives.

Thus, in his fifth year of rule (1227 BC)³⁶, King Merneptah was forced to protect the Egyptian border in the western Delta, where the leader of the Libyan (Marwi) succeeded to progress north to the borders of the West Delta, and then reached the heights of the oases The lands of Farafra appear to have been hundreds of thousands, most of them Libyan, a number of Western Sahara tribesmen from (Tahmu), (Mashwash) and (Kihek), as well as several peoples of the sea people as (Ayka), (Asha), (Torsha), (Roco), (Sharadina) and (Shakrocha).

These five peoples came from the islands of Greece, Italy and Asia Minor, and were all elements and races under the

³² Tabouzadeh, Zakia Youssef (2008). History of ancient Egypt, modern state and later times, Faculty of Arts - Ain Shams University - Cairo, p. 133.

³³ Garner, Sir Alan (1973). Egypt Pharaonic, translation of Najib Mikhael, Cairo: Egyptian General Book Organization, p. 304.

³⁴ Adeeb, Samir (2000). Encyclopedia of Egyptian Civilization, p. 210.

³⁵ Mosa, Sadaqa (2001). The History of Pharaonic Egypt, p. 138.

³⁶ Shtendorf, C. (1990). When Egypt ruled the East, it was translated by Mohammed Musi, I 1, Cairo: His Office Medbouli, p. 241.

leadership of (Marwi), who brought with him his wife and children, and came to look for the goods of Egypt, because they were fighting in their country in order to get less and the purpose of their attack also Stability in Egypt.

At the beginning of the attack on the western border, the king met his men with his court and told them of the Libyan aggression. Then the king gave instructions to his army and went out to them. It is possible that the king did not participate in the battle because of his age to some extent. And left the task to his young forces, was the commander of the archers in the front of the army, and remained in the capital runs the affairs and affairs of the state, and undoubtedly the king with his commanders planned together to eliminate the aggression, especially as (Merneptah) was (Ramses II) fighter courageous. The king saw the idol Ptah in a vision and urged him to defend the country and promised victory³⁷.

The Libyan attack began, and the enemy began to attack the Farafra oasis and reached the Oases Mountains, as mentioned in the campaign text. The Libyans occupied the oasis and took from it a base for their attacks³⁸. King Merneptah worked to fortify the castles of Ain Shams and Memphis, and reached the ranks of the enemies at the time of the near (Beri Ra'), a city is not exactly the exact location, but away from the castles on the road to Delta in the desert Libya several miles.

Merneptah had a great palace in the middle of many vineyards near (Beri Ra'), and east of it, the beautiful fields of the Delta, which its farmers at the time were harvesting vigorously. When the Libyans saw these great things, , And they surrounded the army (Merneptah) near his palace on the morning of the fifteenth of April, the battle lasted for a period of six hours, ended with the expulsion of the Libyans after they suffered heavy losses³⁹.

The result of the battle was that (6000) were killed and captured (9,000), this cruel defeat was a punishment for them and a deterrent to their likes⁴⁰, the result of the fighting was the escape of the Libyan leader in the dark, after the killing of thousands of his men, and took his belongings and equipment and silver and gold and utensils of bronze, and took the family to the capital in a great procession under the royal palace, and in the Grand Hall of the Royal Palace, In front of the men of his court is happy for what he saw and happy with the achievements of his army of victories, and

imagine the joy and happiness that prevailed in the country and the security situation that prevailed in and out of the border after this great victory⁴¹.

Merneptah returned to his palace and gathered princes of his kingdom and gave them a speech. While he was addressing his princes, he was informed by a commander of castles in the west of the delta that the king of the Libyans had fled the Egyptian line of defense at night, and that his people had deposed him and possessed a jealousy of his opponents. In Libya and stopped all attacks from that front on Egypt in the era of (Merneptah) at least⁴².

(Merneptah) built fortifications on the Mediterranean coast to defend the country against attacks by pirates of the sea, and this illustrates the danger that has been exposed to the western borders and the coasts of Egypt since the first years the nineteenth family, a threat that was foreshadowing future threats by the Libyan tribes and their allies Of the peoples of the sea⁴³.

3.3 THE MONUMENTS

3.3.1 INSCRIPTIONS TRIUMPHS OVER THE TEMPLES

Karnak Temple

The artists of the royal palace of the king (Merneptah) recorded this historical text on the eastern wall of the Karnak cache (Fig. 4). The text consists of (80) vertical columns, carved with a deep sculpture. The length of this inscription is 15.0 m and the height is 4.0 m. The text of the longest text that tells us about the king's war against the Libyans, and most of the stones of that text lying on the floor of the courtyard, until Muller assembled, which line (41:36), (71:65), was found (ligroin) during A coin in Karnak on other parts, he published it from line (79:66), and Champillion recorded the first text for the first time.

13 The summer of the summer, as for the miserable Libyan leader (May Ibn Diri), he fell on the land of the mating with his sheep.

14 The Chardans, the Chekhas, the Aquas, the Luka, and the Tarsha took the heads of all the warriors and all the infantry (For each foreign country, brought his wife and children ...

15 and the senior (leaders) of their camp, and reached the western border in the fields of the Bar-Aero area, then - His Majesty appeared against them like the lion

31 At night of the third month - The summer at dawn to face them came the leader of the enemy of the Libyan enemy in the third month of summer, and brought

32 until they arrived (.....) the army went out with his military vehicles and God was Amon - Ra with them

33 See I have carried out loyalty bowmen to His Majesty six hours of destruction in them, and given the war tool (knife)

³⁷ Abdo, Ramadan (2001). History of Ancient Egypt, 2, Cairo: Dar Nahdat Al Sharq, pp. 279: 287.

³⁸ Fakhri, Ahmed (1999). The Egyptian Desert, translated by Ghaballah Ali, Vol. 2, Oases of the Navy and the Farafra, Cairo: Press of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, p. 80.

³⁹ Prested, James Henry (1996). The History of Egypt from the Ancient Ages to the Persian Conquest, translated by Hassan Kamal, Muhammad Hassanein, vol. 2, Cairo: Madbouli Library, pp. 316: 315.

⁴⁰ Adib, Samir (1997). History and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, p. 209.

⁴¹ Abdo, Ramadan (2001). History of Ancient Egypt, p. 280.

⁴² Zaki, Abdul Rahman (2015). The Army in Ancient Egypt, Cairo: The Egyptian General Book Organization, p. 227.

⁴³ Kadri, Ahmed (1985). Military Establishment in the Empire Era, p. 225.

on the state of war (.....)⁴⁴.



Fig. 4. The inscription of the great Libyan war which the king (Merneptah) erected in Karnak, (Raafat, Muhammad 2016. The Army in Ancient Egypt and the Modern State Era, p. 247)

Temple of Western 'Amara of King Ramses II

The king (Merneptah) recorded a text on the eastern side of the northern end of the gate of the temple, in which he mentioned his victory over the Libyans, the event mentioned in more than one effect. Cerny was able to read the history of the painting on the fifth year, despite the presence of the fourth year in the painting, relying on the painting of ('Amda) and the (Atrib) painting, this text included eight lines.

1 The fourth year, the first month of the summer, the first day (under the rule of) the strong bull Horus, the victorious lion, belonging to the two mighty, mighty valleys, who made every foreign country retreat precipitously their land

2 the sun of Ra' the master who subjugated the Libyans and ruled them (Merneptah Huttib Hir Ma'eit)

3 Long live the whole god, the lion, facing (....), the strong bull facing the Ethiopians in order to destroy the country (the Mabaw) there is who came to tell (His Majesty) (...)

4 (...) from the south of Memphis, and captured all their possessions (in) the fifth year, The third month of summer, then the courageous army came to his majesty (after that) dropped (...)

5 (And the curse came out) from his mouth towards (Arni Wawat) (....)

6 (....) As for the others have taken their ears and eyes and took (....)

7 (....)

8 Merneptah Huttib Hir Ma'eit photo live coolest Ra (....)⁴⁵

3.3.1. INSCRIPTIONS OF VICTORIES ON COLUMNS

Column in the rain

Is a column of pink granite west of the fort, near the obelisk

⁴⁴ Ramadan, Wagdy (1986). Era Merneptah and his monuments, pp.69-74-79.

⁴⁵ Ramadan, Wagdy (1986). Era Merneptah and his monuments, pp. 199-200.

(Senusert I)⁴⁶, length (5.50 m) and diameter (1.55 m), in addition to the base of sandstone, and like the king with different gods, and the previous site about (200 m) (Ramses IV).

On one side of the west side of the former column are the following:

(The fifth year, the second month of the summer, a person came to tell His Majesty that the Libyan wretched leader had stormed the land of Libyans (Western desert) men, women and tribes of (Chekash) and all the foreign countries with him to break into the borders of Egypt, then, the King ordered the army to confront them the Libyans, who were killed by His Majesty once, with the families of 9376 individuals, (as for) the tribute from which they took gold and the silvera and silver of pots of type from the Hanut (3174) and horses (440), it is the type of bull (Renano), donkeys, goats, pigs (11594), (.....) royal cloth, and the lid of the vessels (34), swords 3268, arches 6860, and gourds and arrows 128660, all their possessions⁴⁷.

2. Part of a column in the Egyptian Museum

A column of pink granite found in Memphis is located in the Egyptian Museum, and the king (Merneptah) stands standing and receives the warrior's hand from Ptah.

The fifth year, the second month of the summer, a person came to tell his Majesty that the miserable Libyan leader had infiltrated men and women, Shaklas and the whole country with him to invade (...)⁴⁸.

3.3.2. INSCRIPTIONS ON VICTORIES ON PAINTINGS

Victory painting of Merneptah

Archaeologist Flanders Petri discovered a black granite plaque in the temple of the king (Merneptah) in Thebes. This painting was named after Israel's plate. The painting is 3.10 meters high and 1.60 meters wide and 0.32 meters thick. (Amenhotep III) of the 18th Dynasty. A report on the installations of the king is written on its background. (Merneptah) and scored on his back his victories in twenty-eight lines of hieroglyphics, a poem that glorifies the victories of the king (Merneptah) on the Libyans and the rebels. This painting is now in the Egyptian Museum.

The scene on the painting represents the king (Merneptah) receiving the curved sword from (Amun Ra'), behind the King God (Mout)⁴⁹ on the left side, God (Khonsu)⁵⁰ on the

⁴⁶ He managed to govern the country with experience and knowledge. He joined his father in the government for about 10 years. He was famous for his great urban works, worked on mines, and sent missions to the Sinai. Mehran, Mohamed Bayoumi (1993). Egypt, since the establishment of the Kingdom until the establishment of the modern state, 2, Cairo: Dar Al Ma'arif, pp. 348-351.

⁴⁷ Ramadan, Wagdy (1986). Era Merneptah and his monuments, p. 225.

⁴⁸ Ramadan, Wagdy (1986). Era Merneptah and his monuments, p. 232.

⁴⁹ Represented as a woman on her head, the punishment bird, often crowned with the crown of Upper Egypt, was his wife of the God Mout and her son

right side.

The poet greeted his text with glorification (Merneptah) and described his courage in the war he waged against the Libyans, and most of the lines of the painting especially his struggle with the Libyans. Starting from the twenty-fifth line, the poet describes his victories in Syria and Palestine.

(The king of Upper and lower Egypt the sun of ra' Meri Amun, son of Ra' Merneptah Huttib 'Maa'it), the only one who proved the hearts of hundreds of thousands, where he breathed into the noses in front of him, which destroyed the land of (Temehu) during his life, which caused terror in the hearts of (Mashwash), and which brought back the people of (Rabu) who set foot in the land of Egypt, the fear of Egypt was great in their hearts, and make their frontal forces retreat back, and make their feet not able to stand as they flee, and make their heads give up their bows)⁵¹ (Pl. 2).



pl. 2. Merneptah Painting

(Wikipedia, the Merenptah Painting, April 16, 2017, Date of Citation: 22 November 2017.)

Atrib painting

Is a painting of pink granite height of two meters, distorted at the base, and it was broken and lost a longitudinal part of them, and the original length of three and a half meters, which is dated on the third day of the third month of the summer of the fifth year, The front face contains nineteen lines, the rear contains twenty-one lines, and the text explains the events of the battle and victory over the

was Khonsu, Lorker, Canfred (1999). Dictionary of Idols and Symbols in Ancient Egypt, Cairo: Madbouli Library, p. 228.

⁵⁰ He is the Cod of the Moon, and he depicts a young man in the form of a mummy who praises the head of the sun disk, Fahmi, Ali (1990). The Goddess of Arab Egypt, 1, Cairo: Public House, p. 407.

⁵¹ Rajab, Mohamed (DT). Various Texts, Faculty of Arts, Minia University, pp. 23-24-32-33.

Libyans⁵².

The fifth year, the third month of the third chapter, the third day

1 In the reign of Hur Majesty, the strong bull who rejoices in justice, King of the South and the North (.....)

2 the sovereign of the two sovereigns, which carries out its power on the land of wiping and the king repels his enemies (.....)

3 and defeated by the fear that emanates from him, the king of the South and the North (the sun of ra' Meri Amun, son of Ra' Merneptah Hirr Maa'it) (.....)

4 His victories.

12 (Merneptah Hirr Maa'it) Life-giving, and the tribes of Libyans spread on bridges like rats (.....)

13 clutching them like predatory birds and we did not find them who had escaped and replaced (.....)

14 Like the goddess Sekhmet, and her arrows are distracted from their purpose in the bodies of his enemies, and whoever may keep them (.....)

15 they live on herbs such as sheep)⁵³.

4. RAMSES III

4.1 History

We do not know how to turn the judgment from the nineteenth to the twentieth. But we know from the documents that (Sit Nacht) founded the Twentieth Dynasty and appeared to be one of the senior officers of the period. He then conquered the throne for himself and his family after him. He died and was buried in the cemetery (Tausert)⁵⁴.

He was the first king of the Twentieth Dynasty (Ramses III) to take over his throne without problems. His reign became the last of the reigns of Egypt. He ruled for 32 years. Maniton considered him the true founder of the Twentieth Dynasty. He was the last of the great pharaohs and his first four years were unclear. However, from the fifth to the eleventh year, there were three major wars, the first of which were the views and inscriptions of the famous Habu Temple in the west of Thebes, built in the twelfth year of his reign⁵⁵. He ascended the throne (Ramses III) II as the highest example that should be on me Every Pharaoh sits on the throne of Egypt⁵⁶.

Ramses III reorganized the strata of society. He divided the employees into supervisors of the palace, senior princes,

⁵² Abu al-Nader, Wafdi (2005). Studies in the History of Pharaonic Egypt, p. 70.

⁵³ Hassan, Seleam (2000). Ancient Egypt, the Era of Merneptah and Ramses III, An Overview of the History of Libya, 7, Cairo: General Authority for the Book, pp. 94:93.

⁵⁴ Adee, Samir (2000). Encyclopedia of Egyptian Civilization, p. 457.

⁵⁵ Saad, Mohamed Ali (2001). History of ancient Egypt, Azarita: Center of Alexandria, p. 306.

⁵⁶ Shtendorf, c. (1990). When Egypt ruled the East, p. 242.

commanders of warships, marchers and deputies helping multiple jobs, but from the twelfth year he began to face problems both politically and economically. He isolated the resident minister at Atrib and was forced to monitor the delivery of supplies to the temples regularly, but things do not last there is a papyrus of the twenty-ninth year of wisdom refers to the workers strike because their wages did not spend two months ago⁵⁷.

The papyrus of Harris is one of the most important Egyptian documents. It has 79 pages. It consists of 117 columns of Hieratic, which is like a commandment. The pharaoh mentions his last wishes, as well as the reforms of the pharaoh, his role in worship, , Then the cattle, vineyards, fields, ships and cities in Egypt and Syria. Then comes the amounts that come through taxes, and a special part of the province of Heliopolis and Memphis and some of the local gods, and then ends with the presentation of some events, estimated at the thirty-first year of the rule⁵⁸.

As a result of successive wars that were under his rule, the economic situation in the country was affected and deteriorated in the second half of the wisdom, which led to the deterioration of the internal situation. According to the judicial papyrus (Turin), Ramses III was appointed by the Court of Inquiry after his death⁵⁹.

Ramses III continued to rule for 32 years and was able to build many buildings. The most important of these buildings was the temple he built for the god Amon Ra', south of the first courtyard of the Karnak Temples, which is the typical temple of the temples of the gods in the modern state, next to the famous temple in Habu, and know from the inscriptions found on the sandstone quarries in Habu, and inscriptions found on the quarries in the area of Mount Salsa north (Kom Ombo) that the king sent in the five (3000) men to cut and transfer the stones needed for worship (Ramses III), - most likely - celebrated his first trimester⁶⁰.

He fought (Ramses III) in defense of the empire that was more threatened than before, but was assassinated by a plot⁶¹. In the 32nd year of his rule, the king was near the age of seventy and felt that his health was deteriorating and that his days were numbered. He wanted to choose an heir to the throne, since he had many children and placed his son,

⁵⁷ Barakat, Abu El Oyoun Abdel Aziz (2001). Features of the history of ancient Egypt from the beginning of the modern state until the advent of Alexander the Macedonian, Alexandria: Dar al-Maarifah, p. 134.

⁵⁸ Abdo, Ramadan (1984). History of ancient Egypt since ancient times until the advent of the campaign of Alexander the Great in 332 BC, Cairo: Library Nahdat East, p. 504.

⁵⁹ Mohammed, Nabila (1977). Ancient Egypt History and Civilization, p. 319.

⁶⁰ Adeeb, Samir (1997). History and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, pp. 216-217.

⁶¹ Posner, George (1996). Dictionary of ancient Egyptian civilization, p. 174.

Ramses, as heir to the throne⁶².

The life of Ramses III ended, and he faced many difficulties in digging his tomb, if the workers stopped digging and continued to work in another cemetery, the cemetery of (Sit Nacht), where the workers had started work. They were known as the tomb of the musicians playing the harp. After the workers were finished from the third corridor, they found themselves in the tomb of (Amun Mas). The tomb was modified to become parallel to the nearby cemetery. The mummy was found in the monastery of the monastery. Its features are the features of a man of sixty-five apparently natural⁶³.

4.2 Ramses III wars against the Libyans

Ramses III had to face the same danger as Merneptah 25 years ago. Once again, the peoples of the sea were looking for areas of influence in the Orient. They defeated the Hittites and other Asian countries, took over Cyprus and settled in northern Syria. , And those tribes at that time up to the borders of Palestine heading to Egypt, on the other hand, we find that the Libyans began their revolution in the fifth year of the rule (Ramses III) because of the appointment of a new ruler them, and they were multiple tribes⁶⁴.

When the Libyans conquered Egypt from the western road as they did in the days of Merneptah, they encircled Hatsho Fortress, which is about eleven miles from the delta, near the branch of Ra's water (Kanobi branch)⁶⁵ . On that side, under the walls of Hatsho Fortress, Ramses III attacked His army on his enemies a bitter attack, and took the garrison mentioned raining enemies at the same time until fled runaway.

Ramses III followed with his armies eleven miles to the delta, until they were completely out of the land of Egypt. He then rested in a fortress called Ramses III Fortress, which he had built on the road leading from the West Delta to the desert⁶⁶.

King Ramses III (1184-1153 BC) built other fortifications along the shores of the Mediterranean to protect the northern and western borders of Egypt⁶⁷.

A series of spectacular scenes on the western and northern walls of the temple of Hapu, as well as the famous fifth year engraving depicting the developments of this war and the battle and readiness of Ramses III. When the news came to

⁶² Barakat, Abu El Oyoun Abdel Aziz (2001). Landmarks of the History of Ancient Egypt, p. 135.

⁶³ Grimal, Nicola (1993). The History of Ancient Egypt, translated by Maher Guijati, 2, Cairo: Dar Al Fikr Studies, pp. 364- 365.

⁶⁴ Abdo, Ramadan (2001). History of Ancient Egypt, p. 299.

⁶⁵ Kadri, Ahmed (1985). Military Establishment in the Empire Era, p. 256.

⁶⁶ Henry, James (1996). History of Egypt from the earliest ages to the Persian conquest, pp. 254-256.

⁶⁷ Darwish, Mahmoud (2017). Encyclopedia of Rosetta,

1, History and Military Assassinations, Cairo: The Nation Foundation for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, p. 50.

the Pharaoh, The battle field appeared to be on the side of a red desert hill that had been covered with heavy blood. Historians differed on the location of the battle, and whatever it was its place must be Somewhere in the desert near the western borders of the Delta.

Ramses III returns from his campaign, accompanied by soldiers and staff. They drive the families of the Libyans in front of his vehicle. It is likely that the number of prisoners is four thousand, while the number of those killed is 12,000⁶⁸.

4.3. Ramses III wars against the sea peoples

Ramses III succeeded in his initial campaign to limit the progress of the tribes that came from Libya. After his success, he had to face the Indo-European invasion. They came from the east and from the north and threatened Egypt from land and from the sea. And suddenly they launched their attack, no country was able to resist and destroyed the country, and their campaign towards Egypt⁶⁹.

It seems that these peoples have failed in their union with the Libyans, so they have searched for a new field in Asia Minor and in Syria⁷⁰. These peoples in this great migration consisted of Balast and Washash and came at the direction of the migration waves. With their wives and children on oxen drawn by oxen and others on warships. Ramses III did not neglect this danger, so he prepared for him and assembled a large fleet. He also gathered a brute army and went to meet his enemies who were on their way to Egypt from the east⁷¹. (Ramses III): Thus joined the border and prepared before them princes and commanders of garrisons, and ordered the fortification of estuaries Day, to be like the big dam and supplied them with ships, boats and tankers for soldiers, and were filled with armed fighters armed, and consisted of infantry forces of the best youth of Egypt, and were like black, and consisted of a cavalry squad of skilled runners and leaders capable, and each knight solid vehicle⁷².

It seems that it surprised the invaders, so they could not dock on the beach, and most of them perished. The invaders broke

⁶⁸ Amin, Ahmed (1998). Studies in the History of the Near East Egypt, p. 171.

⁶⁹ Forhagen, Hans (2017). Palestine Middle East between the Bible and Archeology, translated by Sayed Taher, 2, Cairo: Books Khan for Publishing and Distribution, p. 118.

⁷⁰ Raafat, Mohamed (2016). The Army in Ancient Egypt the Modern State Era, p. 258.

⁷¹ Fakhri, Ahmed (2012). Egypt Pharaonic, Brief History of Egypt from the earliest ages until 332 BC, Cairo: The Egyptian General Book Organization, p. 295.

⁷² Bakr, Mohamed Ibrahim (1997). Encyclopedia of the history of Egypt Abdel-Azim History of ancient Egypt, the era of the modern state, Cairo: Egyptian General Book Authority, p. 293.

down in front of the shores of the delta⁷³. The walls of the temple of Hapu city gave us detailed pictures of these battles from land and sea. And we see how the Egyptians succeeded in destroying the fleet of these peoples. They also succeeded in ripping the Great Land Army. The first result of this victory was to defeat these peoples, and to save Egypt from a certain danger was no less than the danger that was exposed. When the Hyksos, if not exceed it, not only saved Egypt itself but saved Western of Asia with her⁷⁴.

(Ramses III) deserved the title of conqueror of all foreign countries without exaggeration, because it saved the country from a much more serious danger of the Hyksos, and Egypt was able to implement itself and its neighbors from the invasion of heavy destroyed several kingdoms before it, but crashed at its land and on the shores of the sea⁷⁵.

4.4. Ramses III wars against both

In the eleventh year of the reign of Ramses, the problems of migrants were renewed. They did not thank him for allowing them to live near her as long as they declared peace and obedience. New groups appeared in the Egyptian sources with names close to Asbat, Qayqash, (Shayteet), And responded to them a number of their people who lived near the West Delta and helped them led by Sheikh (Kapoor) and his son (Misher), and spread out beyond the Branch Canopic delta, and before them groups (Tahnu) residents of the original oases⁷⁶, (Ramses III) attacked them with darts and war trucks. The nobility was walking in the front and behind them were the infantry battalions, which were waiting for the nobility to separate the enemy ranks.

The attack began, (Mashwash) and their allies found that, like their predecessors, they were unable to stand up to the Egyptians who were tightening their throats, at the same time the fire was on them from the fortress that took place under the walls of this battle, and they fled and fled westward towards the edge of the desert⁷⁷, Egyptian forces intensified them, and thwarted their projects and broke their evil, and captured (Mashar) the son of their commander and killed him, and thus ended their attempts to enter Egypt through violence⁷⁸.

(Ramses III) in the fort there known as the fortress of the city (Ramses III), and ended this site to kill the leader (Mashwash) and killed (2175) souls and the families of 2052 people, including women more than a quarter of this figure,

⁷³ Darwish, Mahmoud (2017). Encyclopedia of Rosetta, 1, History and Military Assassinations, p. 50.

⁷⁴ Fakhri, Ahmed (2012). Egypt Pharaonic, p. 295.

⁷⁵ Rajab Abdel Majid, Zakaria (2009). Egyptian History, 2, Modern State Era, Alexandria: Dar al-Maarifah, p. 159.

⁷⁶ Saleh, Abdul Aziz (2012). Ancient Near East, Egypt and Iraq, C1, Cairo: The Anglo-Egyptian Library, p. 352.

⁷⁷ Mahmoud, Abdel Latif (1971). The ancient Libyan history from the earliest ages until the Islamic conquest, 1, Libya, p. 67.

⁷⁸ Saleh, Abdul Aziz (2012). Near East, p. 352.

This great victory is a festival celebrated annually and called the feast of killing (Mashwash), and later called himself titles (Protector of Egypt and the defender of the country and Ghazi Mashwash and damaged the land of erosion).

However, after this war, the Libyans began to infiltrate into Egypt peacefully, and Ramses tolerated them in the name of Egypt, tolerated their families, and merely controlled them⁷⁹.

4.5 MONUMENTS

4.5.1 The Temple of Habu

The temple was built in an area with its sanctity at the southern end of the Western temples in the holy part of the central state, the work extended until the Coptic era, Ramses III built the temple surrounded by a large wall as well as an external wall has two gates fortified, the houses of the priests and the temple of the family (18) and the conclaves of the princesses of the Sawi era and the remains of the holy lake⁸⁰. Ramses III inspired the idea of his temple from the temple of Ramses II in Rome, and the houses were removed all the huts and dwellings that existed, including parts of buildings from the reign of Amenhotep I, in front of this temple was a chamber dating back to the Middle Kingdom⁸¹.

This temple has a unique shape, the entrance is in the form of two large towers that include several rooms, this part seems to have been dedicated to the king, the rear extends in front of a large courtyard surrounded by towers in the middle, and the main entrance leads to the first courtyard. In the courtyard, the wall that extends to the left represents a palace-shaped hall, which was built next to the temple but is now demolished. The first courtyard is followed by a second courtyard with columns, the two pillars of the temple are located on the top of the temple.

The temple is located on the top of the temple. It has an area of more than fifteen acres. It was built on two periods, and in the second period, the outer wall was built with its huge gate and the east. There was a marina for the boats in front of the eastern gate, and more than sixty thousand workers were used to build the temple⁸² (Fig. 5).

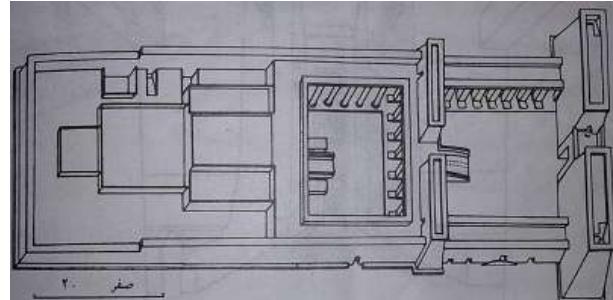


fig. 5. Plan of the Funeral Temple Ramses III
)Grimal, Nicola 1993. The History of Ancient Egypt, p. 362(

4.5.2 Inscriptions of victories over the temple of Habu

The North Face: The Western Side

The western third of this façade is busy with the fourth, fifth and sixth scenes of the first Libyan campaign, the first of these scenes is the king walking towards the battle with the Libyans, followed by teams of Egyptians and foreigners. We see Ramses in the following scene in his vehicle attacking the fleeing Libyans. The last scene of this group is Ramses the Third standing on a balcony, celebrating his victory over the Libyans, while the scribes count the number of hands amputated, and show an Egyptian fortress behind the king.

The rest of the space is seven scenes representing Ramses III wars with the peoples. The first view is: The king stands on a platform that oversees the distribution of war equipment to the members of his army. In the second scene he appears to fight against the peoples of the sea. In the third scene, in his vehicle he attacks the forces of the peoples of the sea, and in the fourth view the king is hunting the lions.

The fifth scene depicts the naval battle and occupies a rectangular area. The sixth view depicts Ramses III as he celebrates his victory over the peoples. The seventh and last scene represents Ramses III, who presents the captives of the Libyans and the peoples of the sea to a Trinity of Thebes⁸³.



Figure 6. A prominent inscription on the northern facade of the temple
Scholars of the French Campaign 2003. Description de l'Egypte

⁷⁹ Zaki, Abdul Rahman (2015). The Army in Ancient Egypt, p. 229.

⁸⁰ Abu Bakr, Jalal Ahmad (d. Landmarks of the Modern State, Faculty of Arts - Minia University. p. 49.

⁸¹ Rajab, Zakaria (2009). Egyptian History, p. 180.

⁸² Grimal, Nicola (1993). History of Ancient Egypt, p. 362. Hassan, Nashaat (2015). Ancient Egyptian Antiquities from the Beginning of the Modern State to the End of the Late Period, MAMDOUH AL-RAMATI Review, Cairo: Al Akhbar Newspaper Press, pp. 29-30.

⁸³ Scholars of the French Campaign (2003). Description of Egypt Ancient State Paintings, translated by Zuhair Chaib, 16. Mahmoud, Doha (2013). Temples of the City of Habu, pp. 148-149.

5. ENTRANCE

The temple begins with the entrance to the south-east. Ramses III ordered it to be built in the style of the Syrian castles. It consists of two towers with balconies with a gate in front of it, which represents the holy entrance.

The scenes on the outer walls of this high gate represent scenes of King Ramses III beating the Asian prisoners on the northern facade of the gate. The god Ra' Hor Akhti, the god of Heliopolis, represents the north. The same king beats the Asian prisoners in front of Amon Ra' the god Thebes representative of the south on the southern façade⁸⁴.



pl. 2. Entrance to the temple and the Syrian citadel
Abu Bakr, Jalal Ahmed (2015). The Antiquities of Upper Egypt and the Pharaonic and Coptic Nubia

6. FIRST COURTYARD

We find that the first courtyard was destroyed because of its conversion to a church when entering Christianity, the man sees on his left and in the picture of war and struggle, the king is depicted on his vehicle and was driven by enemies, and scientists said that these enemies of the people of Libya see enemies fall on some of them The severity of the fear, and on the southern wall is another board photographed by officers of the Egyptian army and his commanders comes to the family of the king Mansour, and next to them in writing remember that the number reached one thousand and three thousand dead next to it, another writing details of the incident engraved with his brother and his family bound with handcuffs, and the fourth painting, To an idol After entering the city of Thebes, these warplanes occupy all the lower part of the east, south and north⁸⁵.

The northern wall from the outside

This wall was destroyed. It consisted of ten plates, arranged according to the war events that took place in the reign of this king, which was between him and Libyans.

The first painting: the movement of soldiers and their order and pictures of the Egyptian gods that were used by them in that era.

The second painting: It is a huge military incident was

⁸⁴ Adeeb, Samir (2000). Encyclopedia of Egyptian Civilization, p. 460. Abu Bakr, Jalal Ahmed (2015). The Antiquities of Upper Egypt and the Pharaonic and Coptic Nubia, Cairo: Tarniti

⁸⁵ Abdo, Ramadan (2001). History of Ancient Egypt, p. 305.

victory for the Egyptians to their enemies, the people of Libya, where the king fights himself and the dead in front of him is not counted.

The third painting: The Egyptians killed twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-five enemies, and the army commanders presented the prisoners to the king.

The fourth painting: The king made a fiancé among his military officers, provoking them to fight and the military, carrying his weapon ready to walk and attack the enemy.

The fifth painting: by the movement of the soldiers once again as she walks rows, and the text that contains the praise of the king and the gods.

The sixth painting: with the facts of war and victory again, where the king is throwing enemies over some and attacking their camp, and the women and children on the carts dragged by bulls.

The seventh painting: a new path and penetrated the land of the seventh and the king snatched seven and wounded another.

The eighth painting: the only painting on which was drawn how the sea war, and the epic near the coast and in the mouth of a river, and the enemy fleet attacked the Egyptian fleet, and got a frenzy unclear statement, in which a ship sank from the enemy Ramses and shooters were on the coast spitting enemy scorpions And the cross.

Then they stood at the fortress of Rameses, and counted the dead by counting their hands, which they had made in the field of war and the family, walking in front of the king, addressing his children and the commanders of his army.

The tenth painting: by the king as if he entered the city of Thebes and he raises his hands thanks to his worshipers who have won this victory⁸⁶.

7. Conclusion

- Seti I succeeded in besieging and defeating the Libyans.
- This campaign was mentioned in the inscriptions of the outer wall of the pillar base of the Amon temple in Karnak in Thebes.
- These are the largest groups of engravings in Egypt.
- They occupy the entire outer part of the northern wall of the large columns in Karnak.
- East to the corner on the eastern façade of the eastern hall, and inscriptions arranged in three rows, one above the other.
- Merneptah immortalize this victories on the eastern wall of Karnak Temple, the text consists of (80) vertical columns, carved with a deep sculpture.
- The Inscriptions of victories on columns as the Column in the rain and the Inscriptions on victories on paintings as Atrib painting.
- Rameses III immortalize this victories on in The Temple of Habu on the western Side of the northern face, the

⁸⁶ Naguib, Ahmed (1985). The Great Impact of the Valleys of the Nile Valley, Cairo: Madbouli Library, pp. 243-244.

entrance, first courtyard and The northern wall from the outside.

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