

ROYAL LINE



AMENHOTEP III
1390 – 1353 B.C.

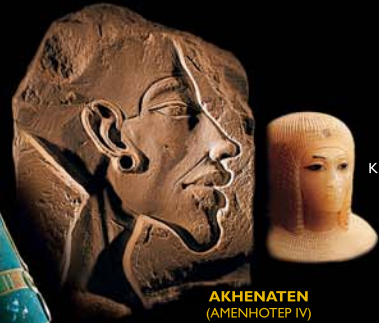
Akhenaten's parents had a wealthy and politically stable reign. Their first son died; their second took the throne.



TIYE



NEFERTITI



AKHENATEN
(AMENHOTEP IV)
1353 – 1336 B.C.

KIYA

In his 17 years as pharaoh, the heretic Akhenaten (born Amenhotep) changed his name, abandoned Egypt's capital to build his own, and completely revamped art and religion. The unprecedentedly powerful Nefertiti was his principal wife, and Kiya his Greatly Beloved.



NEFERNEFRUATEN
(SMENKHKARE?)
1335 – 1332 B.C.

Was this pharaoh the husband of Akhenaten's daughter Meritaten and his son by Kiya? Or Nefertiti empowered and renamed? Or did two pharaohs rule between Akhenaten and Tut—one man, one woman?



MERITATEN

OTHER CHILDREN



TUTANKHAMUN
1332 – 1322 B.C.

Enthroned when he was about ten, Tut may have been a son of Akhenaten and Kiya. He rejected Akhenaten's revolution, likely influenced by ambitious advisers, and died young with a suspicious head wound.



ANKHESENPAATEN



AYE
1322 – 1319 B.C.

One of Tut's advisers, Aye was perhaps Nefertiti's father and Tiye's brother. The aging but powerful Aye may have been a player in Tut's untimely end. He took the king's throne, but death soon took him.



TEY



HOREMHEB
1319 – 1292 B.C.

This mighty general strengthened the empire after Akhenaten's break from conquest. Later he is inserted into the records as Amenhotep III's successor, erasing the Amarna interlude and its controversial cast of characters from official history.