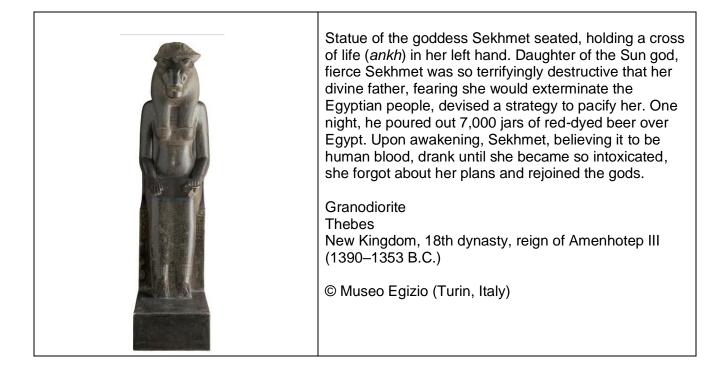




Lid from the coffin of Hory, "head of the domain of Amun-Ra," depicting the deceased with Osiris and other funerary deities. Stuccoed and painted wood Unknown provenance Third Intermediate Period, 21st–22nd dynasties (1076–746 B.C.) © Museo Egizio (Turin, Italy)
Shabtis of Seti I. The tomb of Ramses II's father contained hundreds of these figurines depicting the deceased's mummy. Blue faience Unknown provenance New Kingdom, 19th dynasty, reign of Seti I (1290–1279 B.C.) © Museo Egizio (Turin, Italy)

<image/>	Discovered in the tomb of the Deir el-Medina workman Karo, "stonemason of Amun in Thebes," this funerary stela depicts him pouring water on food he has offered to Osiris, Ptah, Anubis, Horus and Hathor. In the middle panel, he does the same for his father, mother and other family members. Below, it is he, with his wife and brother, who receive offerings from his children. Painted limestone Deir el-Medina New Kingdom, 19th dynasty, reign of Ramses II (1279–1213 BCE) © Museo Egizio (Turin, Italy)
	During mummification, the deceased's organs were placed in canopic jars, to be protected by the four sons of Horus: human-faced Imset protected the liver; baboon-faced Hapi protected the lungs; jackal-headed Duamutef protected the stomach; and falcon-headed Qebehsenuef protected the intestines. Limestone Unknown provenance Third Intermediate Period, 21st–24th dynasties (1076–722 BCE) © Rijksmuseum van Oudheden (Leiden, the Netherlands)
	The goddess Mut ("Mother"), wife of the Sun god Amun- Ra. As wives of the pharaohs, who were themselves sons of Amun-Ra, the queens of Egypt were often closely associated with this goddess. In fact, one of the queens featured in this exhibition, Nefertari, was called the "beloved of Mut." On the back of this statue, the donor prays to the rising sun, represented by the scarab-beetle god Khepri. Limestone Unknown provenance New Kingdom, 18th–20th dynasties (1539–1076 B.C.) © Museo Egizio (Turin, Italy)

By marrying a pharaoh, a queen could embody goddesses. Here, the standing posture and belly of a pregnant woman depict Tiye in the form of Taweret, goddess of childbirth. Wood Unknown provenance New Kingdom, 18th dynasty, reign of Akhenaten (1353–1336 B.C.) © Museo Egizio (Turin, Italy)
Here, in all his glory, is the pharaoh who brought Ancient Egypt to the height of its power: Ramses II. Seated between Amun, the Sun god, and his wife, the goddess Mut, he is taking the place of their son Khonsu and joins the "divine triad" (Amun-Mut-Khonsu) that watches over Thebes the magnificent. Note the double crown of Horus reserved for the pharaoh, just as the queen wears Hathor's headdress. In Ancient Egypt, statues were imbued with the power of life and action, allowing people to pray to the pharaoh to intercede with the gods as necessary. Ramses II's reign lasted an astonishing 67 years! Granite Temple of Amun, Karnak New Kingdom, 19th dynasty, reign of Ramses II (1279–1213 B.C.) © Museo Egizio (Turin, Italy)
Figurine of Ahmose-Nefertari. The name and titles of this deified queen were likely inscribed on the base, which is missing. Polychrome wood Deir el-Medina New Kingdom, 18th–20th dynasties (1539–1076 B.C.) © Museo Egizio (Turin, Italy)



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