

EGYPT'S RULERS PER JH ©

---*CREATION (3977 BC)*---

---*ERA 1 - THE EDENIC WORLD (3977 BC)*---

- The *Adam Disturbance* in 3977 BC.

---*ERA 2 – ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD (3977-2321 BC)*---

- The *Noah Disturbance* in 2321 BC.

---*ERA 3 – THE POSTDILUVIAN WORLD (2321-1464 BC)*---

---*Phase 3A – The Early Postdiluvian World (2321-1870 BC)*---

---*Period 3A(1) – Initial Settlement & Migrations (2321-2221 BC)*---

- *Gap*, which lasted 23 years (**2321-2298 BC**) at the beginning of this period.

EGYPT'S PREDYNASTIC PERIOD (EPD) (2298-2139 BC), of which 77 years (2298-2221 BC) fell in this period.

- **Ukusi (EPD-01)**, who was also known as Cush, Ikshvaku, and Puru I – He reigned for 72 years (**2298-2226 BC**).
- **Ketm (EPD-02)**, who was also known as Dukh, Tukh, and Vri-taka – He was Ukusi's son - He reigned for 7 years (2226-2219 BC), the first 5 years (**2226-2221 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- The *Peleg Disturbance* in 2221 BC.

---*Period 3A(2) - Rise of Babylon (2221-2070 BC)*---

EGYPT'S PREDYNASTIC PERIOD (EPD) (2298-2139 BC), of which 82 years (2221-2139 BC) fell in this period.

- **Ketm (EPD-02) continued**, who was known as Dukh, Tukh, and Vri-taka – He was Ukusi's son. He reigned for 7 years (2226-2219 BC), the last 2 years (**2221-2019 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- **Ro (EPD-03)**, who was also known as Bau, Puru II, and Puru-gin - He was Ketm's son. He reigned for 33 years (**2219-2186 BC**).
- **Ka-Ap (EPD-04)**, who was also known as Guni, Kin, Sargon (B1-06), and Sharguni – Although he reigned in Babylon for 55 years (2186-2131 BC), Ka-Ap reigned in Egypt for only 20 years (**2186-2166 BC**), at which point he turned Egypt over to his son Menes.
- **Menes (EPD-05 & E01-01)**, who was also known in Egypt as Aha-men and Horaha, and Mestram (SL¹-01), in Babylon as Mannis-tusu (B1-08), and in the Indus Valley as Aha-manj, Asa-manja, and Manasyu – He was Ka-ap's son. He ruled for

¹ SL = Sothis List.

62 years (2166-2104), the first 27 years (**2166-2139 BC**) of which fell in the Predynastic Period. From his base in Northern/Lower Egypt, he extended his control into Southern/Upper Egypt, finally unifying Egypt in 2139 BC, at which point Egypt's 1st Dynasty commenced. He was a mighty warrior.

EGYPT'S 1ST DYNASTY (E01) (2139-1901 BC), of which 69 years (2139-2070) fell in this period.

- **Menes (EPD-05 & E01-01) continued** (SL-01) – He reigned for 62 years (2166-2104 BC), the last 35 years (**2139-2104 BC**) of which fell in the 1st Dynasty period. He died of a bee sting while in the British Isles.
- **Kourodes (E01-02)** (SL-02), who was also known in Egypt as Athothis I, Djer, Narmer, and Zer-ta and in Babylon as Naram-sin (B1-09) – He was Menes' son. He reigned for 63 years (2104-2041 BC), the first 34 years (**2104-2070 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- The ***Terah Disturbance*** in 2070 BC.

---Period A(3) - Rise of Civilizations (2070-1870 BC)---

EGYPT'S 1ST DYNASTY (E01) continued (2139-1901 BC), of which 169 years (2070-1901 BC) fell in this period.

- **Kourodes (E01-02) continued** (SL-02), who reigned for 63 years (2104-2041 BC), the last 29 years (**2070-2041 BC**) of which fell in this period. The cataclysm in 2070 BC left Egypt in chaos and divided for 23 years (2070-2047 BC). Then Sekemka, who was Kourodes' co-regent, military chieftain, or both for 6 years (2047-2041 BC), brought order out of chaos. By 2041, Egypt was reunited.
- **Sekemka (E01-03)** (Omitted from SL), who was also known as Athosis II, Kenkenes (E03-01), Kha-Sekhem, Kha-Sekhemui, Sekem-Ka, and Zet-Ata. He was Kourodes' co-regent and/or chieftain for 6 years (2047-2041 BC) and then reigned as pharaoh for 33 years (**2041-2008 BC**).
- **Aristarchus (E01-04)** (SL-03), who was also known as Necherophes (E03-02), Uadji, and Uenephes – He was Sekemka's co-regent for 8 years (2016-2008 BC) and then reigned as pharaoh for 35 years (**2008-1973 BC**).
- **Spanios (SL-04)**, who was also known as Dudu, Udimu, and Usaphaidos – He was Aristarchus' co-regent for 20 years (1993-1973 BC).
- **Miebedos (E01-05)** (SL-05), who reigned for 72 years (**1973-1901 BC**).
- **Sempses**, who was also known as Sephuris (E03-04) – He was Miebedos' co-regent for 30 years (1964-1934 BC). He and his successor Bieneches share position SL-06, which is omitted here because they were Miebedos' co-regents; neither ruled as pharaoh.
- **Bieneches**, who was also known as Kerperhes (E03-05) and Snefru – He was Miebedos' co-regent for 33 years (1934-1901 BC).

EGYPT'S 3RD DYNASTY (2017-1901 BC), which was contemporaneous with Egypt's 1st Dynasty *after* Kourodes' reign of 63 years (2104-2041 BC).

- **Kenkenes (E03-01)** (Omitted from SL), who was also known as Athosis II, Kha-Sekhem, Kha-Sekhemui, Sekemka (E01-03), Sekem-Ka, and Zet-Ata – He reigned as Kourodes’ co-regent for 6 years (2047-2041 BC) in Memphis, unified Egypt in 2041 BC, and then reigned as pharaoh for 33 years (**2041-2008 BC**).
- **Necherophes (E03-02)**, who was also known as Aristarchus (E01-04 & SL-03), Uadji, and Uenephes – He reigned for 15 years (**2008-1993 BC**). Records of his reign indicate that a severe famine occurred during the last six years of his reign.
- **Zoser (E03-03)**, who was also known as Djoser – He was Necherophes’ co-regent for 6 years (1993-1987 BC) and reigned as pharaoh for 29 years (**1993-1964 BC**). Records of his reign indicate that a severe famine occurred during his co-regency with Necherophes.
- **Sephuris (E03-04)**, who was also known as Sempses – He reigned for 63 years (**1964-1901 BC**).
- **Kerperes (E03-05)**, who was also known as Bieneches and Snefru – He was Sephuris’ co-regent for 33 years (1934-1901 BC).

EGYPT’S 4TH DYNASTY (E04) (1901-1870 BC)

- **Osirophus (E04-01)** (SL-07), who was also known as Cheops, Khufu, and Sufi I – He reigned 23 years (**1901-1878 BC**) - He is credited with building the Great Pyramid at Giza. He received a visit from Abraham and his wife Sarah c.1893 BC.
- **Seochris (E04-02)** (SL-08), who was also known as Chephren, Kafre, and Sufi II - He reigned 49 years (1878-1829 BC), the first 8 years (**1878-1870 BC**) of which fell in this period. He is credited with building the second largest pyramid at Giza.

EGYPT’S 2ND DYNASTY (E02) (1901-1711), of which 31 years (1901-1870 BC) fell in this period - It ruled in Thinis, and Courville shows it as contemporaneous with Egypt’s 4th & 5th Dynasties – In Table 10A of my book, *A Biblical View of Things*, I show it alongside the 4th & 5th Dynasties and comment, “Here I show Courville's construction of Dynasty II. I am not sure it is correct. For instance, Sesochris' 48 years (1775-1727 BC) here looks very similar to Seochris' 49 years (1878-1829 BC) in Dynasty IV almost a century later. Moreover, I don't know what to make of so many contemporaneous monarchs.”

- The ***Abraham Disturbance*** in 1870 BC.

---Phase 3B – The Late Postdiluvian World (1870-1464 BC)----

---Period3B(1) - The Pre-Job Time (1870-1667 BC)---

EGYPT’S 4TH DYNASTY (E04) (1901-1800 BC), of which 70 years (1870-1800 BC) fell in this period.

- **Seochris (E04-02) continued** (SL-08), who reigned 49 years (1878-1829 BC), the last 41 years (**1870-1829 BC**) of which fell in this period – He was also known as Chephren, Kafre, and Sufi II. He is credited with building the second largest pyramid at Giza.
- **Amenemes (E04-03)** (SL-09), who was also known as Mencheres, Menkaure, and Mykerinos – He reigned 29 years (**1829-1800 BC**). He is credited with building the third largest pyramid at Giza.

EGYPT'S 5TH DYNASTY (E05) (1800-1711 BC), of which 89 years (1800-1711 BC) fell in this period - The rule of Egypt's 5th Dynasty is confusing. It ostensibly lasted for 143 years (1800-1657 BC), but actually lasted for only 89 years (1800-1711 BC). During Amenemes' reign, triplets were born to the royal family at Elephantine. Their names were Userkaf, Sahura, and Ka-kaa. Userkaf developed into a very able military leader. In 1800 BC, he seized control of all four areas of Egypt² and established Egypt's 5th Dynasty (E05). First, Userkaf allowed Amenemes to continue on the throne at Memphis as a satrap for another 34 years (1800-1766 BC). Second, Userkaf and his brothers kept moving from throne to throne in other areas – engaging in something similar to “musical chairs,” which resulted in the impression that there were more players than there were in fact - (SL-10 & SL-14 refer to the same person, triplet #1; SL-11 & SL-15 refer to the same person, triplet #2). The 5th Dynasty began with the sequential reigns of the three triplets as follows:

- **Amasis (E05-01)** (SL-10), who was also known as Userkaf (triplet #1), Chaires, Chamois (SL-14), Ratoises, Rayois, and Usercheres – He reigned for 2 years (1800-1798 BC).
- **Acesphres (E05-02)** (SL-11), who was also known as Sahura (triplet #2), Biyres, Bikheris, Miamus (SL-15), and Sefhres – He reigned for 13 years (1798-1785 BC).
- **Anchoreus (E05-03)** (SL-12), who was also known as Ka-kaa (triplet #3), Nephercheres, Sebercheres, and Shepsekaf - He reigned for 9 years (1785-1776 BC).
- **Armives (E05-04)** (SL-13), who was also known as Thamfthis – He reigned for 4 years (1776-1772 BC).
- **Amesis (E05-05)** (SL-16), who was also known as Rhatures - He reigned for 65 years (1772-1707 BC), but only 61 years (1772-1711 BC) as pharaoh. Egypt was conquered in 1711 BC by Amenemhet I (E12-01).
- **Amesis (E05-05) continued** (SL-16) – He remained on the throne in Memphis for an additional 4 years (1711-1701 BC), but as satrap under Amenemhet I (E12-01).
- **Unas (E05-06)** (SL-17), who was also known as Onnus and Uses - He reigned on the throne in Memphis for 50 years (1707-1657 BC), but he as a satrap under first Amenemhet I (E12-01) and then Sesostri I (E12-02). During his reign occurred the Seven Years of Plenty (1688-1681 BC), the Seven Years of Famine (1681-1674 BC), and the cataclysm that caused Job's first trial (1667 BC).

EGYPT'S 11TH DYNASTY (E11) – Mantho records that sixteen unnamed kings of this dynasty reigned in Diopolis (or Thebes) for 43 years, after which Amenemhet I reigned for 16 years. Scholars are unanimous in identifying Amenemhet I as the father of Sesostri I of the 12th Dynasty. They do not agree, however, concerning whether he was the last king of the 11th Dynasty or the first king of the 12th Dynasty. I have chosen the latter because of the clear continuity of blood and policy between Amenemhet I and his son Sesostri I.

EGYPT'S 12TH DYNASTY (E12) (1711-1498 BC), of which 44 years (1711-1667) fell in this period.

² Memphis/Sakara, Thinis/Abydos, Thebes/Diospolis, and Elephantine.

- **Amenemhet I (E12-01)** - He seized control of Egypt in 1711 BC and reigned as pharaoh for 19 years (**1711-1692 BC**). He allowed first Amesis (E05-05) and then Uses (E05-06) to sit on the throne of Memphis as a satrap.
- **Sesostris I (E12-02)** – He was Amenemhet I’s son. He reigned as his coregent for 10 years (1702-1692 BC) and then ruled Thebes as pharaoh for 35 years (1692-1657 BC), the first 25 years (**1692-1667**) of which fell in this period. He also allowed Uses to sit on the throne of Memphis as a satrap. He appointed Joseph Governor of Egypt in 1688 BC and welcomed Joseph’s family into Egypt in 1679 BC. During his reign occurred the *Seven Years of Plenty* (1688-1681 BC) and the *Seven Years of Famine* (1681-1674 BC).
- The ***Job Disturbance*** in 1667 BC.

---Period 3B(2) – The Post-Job Time (1667-1464 BC)---

EGYPT’S 12TH DYNASTY (E12) (1711-1498 BC), of which 169 years (1667-1498 BC) fell in this period.

- **Sesostris I (E12-02) continued**, who ruled Thebes for 35 years (1692-1657 BC), the last 10 years (**1667-1657 BC**) of which fell in this period, during which he continued to allow Uses to sit on the throne of Memphis as a satrap.
- **Amenemhet II (E12-03)**, who was also known as Ramses (SL-18) - He was Sesostris I’s coregent for 3 years (1660-1657 BC) and then ruled Thebes for 35 years (**1657-1622 BC**).
- **Sesostris II (E12-04)**, who was also known as Ramsesomenes (SL-19). He was coregent with Amenemhet II for 5 years (1627-1622 BC) and then ruled Thebes for 43 years (**1622-1579 BC**).
- **Usimare (SL-20)**, who was Sesostris II’s coregent for 31 years (1612-1581 BC).
- **Sesostris III (E12-05)**, who was also known as Ramessesos (SL-21) - He was Sesostris II’s co-regent with for 2 years (1581-1579 BC) and then ruled Thebes for 23 years (**1579-1556 BC**).
- **Amenemhet III (E12-06)**, who was also known as Ramesse-Meno (SL-22). He ruled Thebes for 48 years (**1556-1508 BC**). He built brick structures in the Nile delta and was undoubtedly the pharaoh who “knew not Joseph” and enslaved the Hebrews.
- **Sebeknefrure (E12-07)**, who was also known as Ramesse-ubasse (SL-23) - She was Amenemhet III’s daughter. She was also his coregent for 29 years (1537-1508 BC) and then ruled Thebes as Queen for 10 years (**1508-1498 BC**). She was probably the foster mother of Amenemhet IV.
- **Amenemhet IV**, who was probably Moses - He spent 4 years (1508-1504 BC) as Sebeknefrure’s co-regent and then disappeared from Egyptian records.

EGYPT’S 12TH DYNASTY (E12) (1657-1498 BC) according to the Sothis List.

- **Ramses (E12-03)** (SL-18), who was also known as Amenemhet II. He ruled Egypt for 30 years (1657-1627 BC).
- **Ramesomenes (E12-04)** (SL-19), who was also known as Sesostris II. He ruled Egypt for 15 years (1627-1612 BC).

- **Usimare** (SL-20). He ruled Egypt for 31 years (1612-1581 BC).
- **Rameses (E12-05)** (SL-21), who was also known as Sesostri III. He ruled Egypt for 25 years (1581-1556 BC).
- **Ramesse-Meno (E12-06)** (SL-22), who was also known as Amenemhet III. He ruled Egypt for 19 years. He built with brick in the Nile delta (1556-1537 BC).
- **Ramesse-ubasse (E12-07)** (SL-23), who was also known as Sebeknefrure. She was the daughter of Ramesse-Meno. She ruled Egypt for 39 years (1537-1498 BC). She was probably the foster mother of Moses.

EGYPT'S 13TH DYNASTY (1498-possibly 1041 BC), of which 34 years (1498-1464 BC) fell in this period.

- **Ramesse (E13-01)** (SL-24), who ruled Egypt for 29 years (1498-1469 BC).
- **Concharis (13-02)** (SL-25), who ruled Egypt for 5 years (1469-1464 BC).
- The ***Moses Disturbance*** in 1464 BC.

---ERA 4 – THE TURBULENT WORLD (1464-665 BC)---

---Phase 4A – The Reign of Venus (1464-1008 BC)---

---Period 4A-1 - Ice Age 1 (1464-1413 BC)---

EGYPT'S 13TH DYNASTY (1498-possibly 1041 BC), of which as much as 423 years (1464-1041 BC) may have fallen in the Hyksos period. I mention this possibility only because, during the last 11 years (1052-1041 BC) of the Hyksos period, Egyptian rulers emerged in Thebes, which indicates, to me that at least, that the memory - if not the blood line - of Egypt's 13th Dynasty remained alive at the time.

EGYPT'S 14TH & 16th DYNASTIES (E14) (1464-1300 BC), of which 51 years (1464-1413 BC) fell in this period.

- **Hiatus** lasted 164 years (1464-1300 BC), the first 51 years (1464-1413 BC) of which fell in this period, during which I suspect that the country lacked central rule.
- The ***Joshua Disturbance*** in 1413 BC.

--- Period 4A-2 - Ice Age 2 (1413-1261 BC)---

EGYPT'S 14TH & 16th DYNASTIES (E14&16) (1464-1300 BC), of which 113 years (1413-1300 BC) fell in this period.

- **Hiatus continued** for another 113 years (1413-1300 BC), during which I suspect that the country still lacked central rule.
- The ***Othniel Threat*** in 1363 BC.
- The ***Ehud Threat*** in 1312 BC.

EGYPT'S 15TH & 17th DYNASTIES (E15&17) (1300-1041 BC), of which 39 years (1300-1261 BC) fell in this period.

- **Salatis (E15&17-01)** (SL-26), who was also known as Salitis - He reigned for 19 years (1300-1281 BC). He appears to have imposed central rule on the country, probably from Memphis.

- **Baion (E15&17-02)** (SL-27), who was also known as Bnon - He reigned for 44 years (1281-1237 BC), the first 20 years (**1281-1261 BC**) fell in this period.
- The **Deborah Disturbance** in 1261 BC.

--- Period 4A-3 - Ice Age 3 (1261-1058 BC)---

EGYPT'S 15TH & 17TH DYNASTIES (E15&17) (1300-1041 BC), of which 203 years (1261-1058 BC) fell in this period.

- **Baion (E15&17-02) continued** - He reigned for 44 years (1281-1237 BC), the last 24 years (**1261-1237 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- **Apachnas (E15&17-03)** (SL-28), who was also known as Apachnan and Pachnan - He reigned for 36 years (**1237-1201 BC**).
- The **Gideon Threat** in 1210 BC.
- **Sethos (E15&17-04)** (SL-30), who was also known as Iannus - He reigned for 50 years (1201-1151 BC), the first 40 years (**1201-1151 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- The **Jair Threat** in 1160 BC
- **Certos (E15&17-05)** (SL-31), who was also known as Archeles and Assis - He reigned for 49 years (**1151-1102 BC**), the last 20 years (1122-1102 BC) of which he probably shared with Aseth (SL-32) as coregent.
- The **Elon Threat** in 1109 BC.
- **Apophis II (E15&17-01)**, who was also known as Agag, Apepi, and Ogyges – He ruled Egypt for 61 years (1102-1041 BC), the first 44 year (**1102-1058 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- The **Samuel Disturbance** in 1058 BC, which caused the *Flood of Ogyges* in Egypt and the *Flood of Deucalion* in Greece.

--- Period 4A-4 – Ice Age 4 (1058-1008 BC)---

EGYPT'S 17TH DYNASTY (E15 & E17) (1300-1041 BC), of which 17 years (1058-1041 BC) fell in this period.

- **Apophis II (E15&17-06) continued** - He ruled Egypt for 61 years (1102-1041 BC), the last 17 years (**1058-1041 BC**) of which fell in this period. The Flood of Ogyges probably created an opportunity for the Egyptians to drive the Hyksos out of Thebes, after which Apophis fled to Avaris, the Hyksos fortress at the mouth of the Wadi El Arish (also known as the River of Egypt). He was undoubtedly the Agag who opposed Ahmose and Saul at Avaris in 1041 BC.

EGYPT'S 13TH DYNASTY, after a gap of 412 years (1464-1052 BC), probably continued, for 11 years (1052-1041 BC) that were concurrent with the last 11 years of the Hyksos king Aphophis=Ogyges=Agag's reign at Avaris.

- **Senakhtenre Ta'o I (E17X-02)**, who was also known as Queen Tetyshteri, and **Senakhtenre Ta'o II (E17X-03)**, who was also known as Queen Ahhotep – They ruled Egypt for 4 years (**1052-1048 BC**). They appear to have reigned sequentially.

- **Kamose (E17X-04)**, who was also known as Kames - He ruled Egypt for 7 years (1048-1041 BC). He was the brother of Ahmose, who replaced him after the victory at Avaris.

EGYPT'S 18TH DYNASTY (E18) (1041-812 BC), of which 33 years (1041-1008 BC) fell in this period.

- **Ahmose (E18-01)**, who was also known as Amosis (SL-33) and Tethmosis – He ruled Egypt for 25 years (1041-1016 BC).
- **Amenhotep I (E18-02)**, who was also known as Amenophis I and Chebron (SL-34). He was the son of Ahmose and Queen Nefertiry. He ruled Egypt for 13 years (1016-1003 BC), the first 8 years (1016-1008 BC) of which fell in this period.
- The *David Disturbance* in 1008 BC.

---Phase 4B – War in the Sky (1008-754 BC)---
---Period 4B-1 – Late Helladic IIIa (1008-957 BC)---

EGYPT'S 18TH DYNASTY (E18) (1041-812 BC) continued, of which 51 years (1008-957 BC) fell in this period.

- **Amenhotep I (E18-02) continued** - He ruled Egypt for 13 years (1016-1003 BC), the last 5 years (1008-1003 BC) of which fell in this period.
- **Thutmose I (E18-03)**, who was also known as Amemphis (SL-35), Amenophis, and Amenophthis – He was married to both Mutnefert and Queen Ahmose, who was the daughter of Ahmose and Queen Nefertiry and the sister of Amenhotep I. He ruled Egypt for 21 years (1003-982 BC).
- **Thutmose II**, who was also known as Amenses (SL-36) and Amensis. He was Thutmose I's son and married to his half-sister Hatsepsut. He was co-regent with his father for at least 13 years (995-982 and possibly even 21 years (1003-982 BC), but he and his father appear to have died in the same year and so he never ruled as pharaoh.
- **Queen Hatshepsut (E18-04)**, who was also known as Mephres (SL-38), the Queen of Egypt & Ethiopia (Sheba) - She was the daughter of Thutmose I and Queen Ahmose. She was married to her half-brother Thutmose II, who was co-regent, but he and his father appeared to have died in the same year, so she succeeded Thutmose I as pharaoh. She ruled Egypt for 35 years (982-947 BC), the first 25 years (982-957 BC) of which fell in this period.
- The *Solomon Disturbance* (Cosmic Battle #1) occurred in 957 BC.

---Period 4B-2 – Late Helladic IIIb (957-855BC)---

EGYPT'S 18TH DYNASTY (E18) (1041-812 BC) continued, of which 102 years (957-855 BC) fell in this period.

- **Queen Hatshepsut (E18-04) continued** - She ruled Egypt for 35 years (982-947 BC), the last 10 years (957-947 BC) of which fell in this period, during which she visited Solomon in Jerusalem.

- **Thutmose III (E18-05)**, who was also known as Shishak by the Hebrews - He was the son of Thutmose II and either Isis or Queen Hatshepsut. He was married to Queen Meryetre and Nefrure. He ruled Egypt for 32 years (**947-915 BC**).
- **Amenhotep II (E18-06)**, who was also known as Zerah by the Hebrews – He was the son of Thutmose III and Queen Meryetre. He was married to Queen Tio. He ruled Egypt for 25 years (**915-890 BC**).
- The ***Asa Threat*** occurred in 906 BC.
- **Amenhotep III (E18-07)**, who was also known Nebmare and Nimuria (a corrupt form of Nebmare) in the El Amarna letters, and as Laius in the Greek tales about Oedipus. He was married to Queen Tiy. He ruled Egypt for 21 years (**890-869 BC**).
- **Queen Tiy (E18-08)**, who may also have been known as Naphuria in the El Amarna letters, in which case she passed this title on to Akhnaton, and Jocasta in the Greek tales about Oedipus. She was married to Amenhotep III. She ruled Egypt for 8 years (**869-861 BC**).
- **Akhnaton (E18-09)**, who was also known as Amenophis IV, Naphuria in the El Amarna letters, Oedipus in the Greek tales concerning him, and Anyisis by Herodotus. He was the son of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiy. He ruled Egypt for 20 years (861-841 BC), the first 6 (**861-855 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- The ***Jehoram Disturbance*** (Cosmic Battle #2) occurred in 855 BC.

---Period 4B-3 – Late Helladic IIIc (855-754 BC)---

EGYPT'S 18TH DYNASTY (E18) (1041-812 BC) continued, of which 43 years (855-812 BC) fell in this period.

- **Akhnaton (E18-09) continued** - He ruled Egypt for 20 years (861-841 BC), the last 14 years (**855-841 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- The ***1st Jehoash Threat*** occurred in 841 BC.
- **Smenkhare (E18-10)**, who was also known as Polyneices in the Greek tales concerning Oedipus - He was the eldest son of Akhnaton and probably Queen Tiy, but possibly Nefretete. He was married to his half-sister Meritaten, who was also known as Antigone in the Greek tales concerning Oedipus. He ruled Egypt for 1 year (**841-840 BC**). Under threat of death from his brother and uncle Ay, he fled to Greece, married the daughter of King Adrastus of Sicyon, and sired Thersander, one of the Epigoni. He returned to Egypt with a Greek army led by Adrastus, which besieged Thebes in what is known as the First Theban War (or Seven Against Thebes). He was killed by his brother Tutankhamen in battle.
- **Tutankhamen (E18-11)**, who was also known as Eteocles in the Greek tales concerning Oedipus. He was a son of Akhnaton and probably Nefretete, but possibly Queen Tiy. He was married to his sister Ankhesenpaaten. He ruled Egypt for 8 years (**840-832 BC**). He was killed by his brother Smenkhare battle during the First Theban War.
- **Ay (E18-12)**, who was also known as Creon in the Greek Tales concerning Oedipus – He was Queen Tiy's brother and Akhnaton's uncle and brother-in-law. He ruled Egypt for 12 years (**832-820 BC = 12 years**) and then disappeared from history.

- The **2nd Jehoash Threat** in 826 BC.

In my chronology, there are 8 years (820-812 BC) between the end of Ay's rule and the end of the 18th Dynasty. I assign these eight years as follows:

- **Armais (E18-13)**, who was also known as Armaeus (SL-46) - His Greek name was Thersander. He was the son of Smenkhare=Polyneices and Princess Argeia of Sicyon. When his father and uncle were killed in the 1st Theban War (832-831 BC), he became the rightful heir to the throne of Egypt, which was usurped by Ay. He was one of the Epigoni who, in the 2nd Theban War (821-820 BC), invaded Egypt, invested Thebes, and deposed Ay. He then became pharaoh and ruled Egypt for about 7 years (**820-813 BC**).
- **Ramses (E18-14)**, who was also known as Ramesses (SL-47) – He was probably Armais' son, ruled Egypt for 1 year (**813-812 BC**), and left few remains. The question becomes, what followed? In his historical works, Velikovsky shows conclusively, in my opinion, that the 19th and 26th Dynasties have been conflated by historians, and that the sequence of dynasties following the fall of the 18th Dynasty was as follows: (a) the 21st through 24th Dynasties (Libyan), (b) the 25th Dynasty (Ethiopian), (c) the 26th = 19th Dynasty (Egyptian), (d) the 27th Dynasty (Persian), (e) the 29th = 20th Dynasty, (f) the 30th Dynasty, (g) and the 31st Dynasty. Thus, after the 18th Dynasty came the Libyan dynasties.

EGYPT'S 21ST–24TH DYNASTIES (LIBYAN) (E21-24) (812-691 BC), of which 58 years (812-754 BC) fell in this period. – Making sense of Manetho's Libyan dynasties is difficult. The 21st Dynasty consists of 7 kings of Tanis. The 22nd Dynasty consists of 9 kings of Bubastis. The 23rd consisted of 4 kings of Tanis. The 24th consisted of one king of Sais, after which there is a hiatus in the text. The repetition of names and numbers suggests some duplication. Manetho identifies the first two pharaohs of the Libyan dynasties as follows: the 21st Dynasty lists Smendes and Psusennes in Tanis; the 22nd Dynasty lists Sesonchris and Osorthon in Bubastus; the 23rd Dynasty lists Petubates and Osorcho in Tanis; the 24th Dynasty list Bochoris in Saith, after which there is a hiatus in the text. I believe that Smendes, Sesonchris, Petubates, and Bochoris are other names for Shoshenk I; and Psusennes, Osorthon, and Osorcho, other names for Osorkon I. Each of these king lists contains the names of the same people, but they differ because they were produced by different scribes in different cities (a common problem throughout Manetho's *Aegyptiaca*. Also, in his entry for Petubates, Manetho includes the comment that the first Olympic festival occurred during his reign. According to my chronology, the first Olympiad began in 777 BC. Thus, I believe that Manetho or a previous scribe made an error and that the first Olympic festival occurred during the reign of, not Peturbes, but Petubates' successor, Osorkon I.

- **Shoshenk I (E21-24-01)** – He ruled Egypt for 21 years (**812-791 BC**).
- The **3rd Jehoash Threat** in 812 BC.
- The **1st Amaziah Threat** in 805 BC.
- The **2nd Amaziah Threat** in 797 BC.
- **Osorkon I (E21-24-02)** – He ruled Egypt for 15 years (**791-776 BC**).
- The **3rd Amaziah Threat** in 783 BC.
- The first Olympiad began in 777 BC.

- **Takehot I (E21-24-03), Osorkon II (E21-24-04), & Sheshonk II (E21-24-05)** - The lengths of their individual reigns are unknown, but they totaled 29 years (776-747 BC), 22 years (776-754 BC) of which fell in this period.
- The **1st Azariah Threat** in 768 BC.
- The **Commotion in the Days of Uzziah** & the **Azariah Disturbance** (Cosmic Battle #3) occurred in 754 BC.

---Phase 4C – The Reign of Mars (754-665 BC)---
---Period 4C-1 – Respite (754-695 BC)---

EGYPT'S 21ST-24TH DYNASTIES (LIBYAN) (E21-24) (812-691 BC) continued, of which 59 years (754-695 BC) fell in this period.

- **Takehot I (E21-24-03), Osorkon II (E21-24-04), & Sheshonk II (E21-24-05)** - The lengths of their individual reigns are unknown, but they totaled 29 years (776-747 BC), 7 years (754-747 BC) of which fell in this period.
- **Takehot II (E21-24-06)** – He ruled Egypt for 13 years (747-734 BC).
- The **2nd Azariah Threat** in 739 BC.
- **Shoshenq III (E21-24-07), Pami (E21-24-08) & Shoshenq IV (E21-24-09)** – The lengths of their individual reigns are unknown, but they totaled 43 years (734-691 BC), of which 39 years (734-695 BC) fell in the period. Shoshenq IV was known to the Hebrews as Pharaoh So. He refused to assist Hoshea when the latter appealed for help when Shalmanasser V laid siege to Samaria. Instead, he paid tribute to the King of Assyria.
- The **1st Jotham Threat** in 724 BC.
- The **2nd Jotham Threat** in 710 BC.
- The **Ahaz Disturbance** in 695 BC.

---Period 4C-2 – Ice Age 6 (695-680 BC)---

EGYPT'S 21ST-24TH DYNASTIES (LIBYAN) (E21-24) (812-691 BC), of which 4 years (695-691 BC) fell in this period.

- **Shoshenq III (E21-24-07), Pami (E21-24-08) & Shoshenq IV (E21-24-09) continued** - The lengths of their individual reigns are unknown, but they totaled 43 years (734-691 BC), of which 39 years (695-691 BC) fell in the period.

EGYPT'S 25th DYNASTY (ETHIOPIANS) (E25) (691-639 BC), of which 11 years (691-680 BC) fell in this period.

- **Ramses Siptah (E25-01)** – He ruled Egypt for 1 year (691-690 BC). He was married to Queen Twosere. He was killed by his brother Sethos.
- **Queen Twosere (E-25-02)** – She ruled Egypt as queen for less than 1 year (690-689 BC) while she was pregnant with Sethos's son, Merneptah-Siptah.
- **Merneptah-Siptah (E25-03)** - He became pharaoh at birth and occupied the throne of Egypt for 6 years (689-683 BC), but his mother continued to rule Egypt as regent.

- **Sethos-Psammetic Set I (E25-04)** – He ruled Egypt for roughly 30 years (683-653 BC), of which the first 3 years (**683-680 BC**) fell in this period. He also married Q. Twosere. He appointed his brother Hamais as temporary Governor (administrator) of Egypt and then went on a military campaign.
- The **1st Hezekiah Disturbance** in 680 BC.

---Period 4C(3) – Ice Age 7 (680-665 BC)---

EGYPT'S 25th DYNASTY (ETHIOPIANS) (E25) (691-639 BC), of which 15 years (680-665 BC) fell in this period.

- **Sethos-Psammetic Set I (E25-04) continued** – He ruled Egypt roughly 30 years (683-653 BC), of which 15 years (**680-665 BC**). In his absence, Harmais married his wife and usurped the throne for 2 years (680-678 BC). Then Sethos returned and reclaimed his wife and his throne. In 670 BC, Sennacherib conquered Egypt and appointed Harmais as military administrator for 2 years (670-668 BC). In 668 BC, the Ethiopian Tirhaqa removed Harmais and put Sethos back on the throne to rule as his satrap for the next 15 years (668-653 BC), of which 3 years (668-665 BC) fell in this period.
- The **2nd Hezekiah Disturbance** in 665 BC.

---ERA 5 – THE EARLY HISTORIC WORLD (665-2 BC)---

---Part 5A – The Occident in the Early Historic Era---

ROMAN MONARCHY (MM) (?-509 BC), of which 156 years (665-509 BC) fell in this period.

- **Tullus Hostilius (cont.)**. He ruled Rome for 32 years (672-640 BC), the last 25 years (**665-640 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- **Ancus Marcius** ruled Rome for 24 years (**640-616 BC**).
- **Lucius Tarquinius Priscus**. He ruled Rome for 38 years (**616-578 BC**).
- **Servius Tullius** ruled Rome for 44 years (**578-534 BC**).
- **Lucius Tarquinius Superbus**. He ruled Rome for 25 years (**534-509 BC**).

ROMAN REPUBLIC (RR) (509-30 BC) lasted for 479 years.

ROMAN EMPIRE (RE) (30 BC-487 AD), of which 28 years (30-2 BC) fell in this period.

- **Octavius Augustus Caesar, Emperor** – He ruled Rome for 43 years (30 BC-14 AD), of which the first 28 years (**30-2 BC**) fell in this period.

---Part 5B – The Middle East in the Early Historic Era

---Period 5B-1 – The Neo-Babylonian Supremacy=Archaic Period 2 (665-487 BC)---

The first phase of the Historic Era, the Neo-Babylonian Supremacy, which Daniel characterized as the reign of the lion with an eagle's wings,³ lasted 178 years - from (a)

³ See Daniel 7:4.

the destruction of the Assyrian King Sennacherib's army by God in 665 BC to (b) the conquest of Babylon by the Persian King Cyrus the Great in 487 BC. The Middle East during this period saw the wane of the Assyrian Empire under Assurbanipal, son of Essarhadon, and the rise of the Neo-Babylonian⁴ or so-called Hittite⁵ Empire under Shamash-shum-ukin, another son of Essarhadon.

EGYPT'S 25th DYNASTY (ETHIOPIANS) (E25) (691-639 BC), of which 26 years (665-639 BC) fell in this period.

- **Sethos-Psammetic Set I (E25-04) continued** – He ruled Egypt roughly 30 years (683-653 BC), of which 12 years (665-653 BC) fell in this period. In 653 BC, Sennacherib's son Esarhaddon conquered Egypt, removed Sethos from the throne, and reappointed Harmais as his military governor.
- **Harmais (-Horemheb) (E25-05)** – He ruled Egypt for 14 years (653-639 BC) as Esarhaddon's military governor.

EGYPT'S 26TH=19TH DYNASTY (639-525 BC), of which 166 years (639-487 BC) fell in this period.

- **Psammetich-Seti I (E26&19-01)** – He ruled Egypt for 25 years (639-614 BC).
- **Necho 1 = Ramses 1 (E26&19-02)** – He ruled Egypt for 12 years (614-602 BC).
- **Psammetich Set II (the Great) (E26&19-03)** – He ruled Egypt for 24 years (602-578 BC).
- **Necho 2 = Ramses II (E26&19-04)** – He ruled Egypt for 34 years (578-544 BC).
- **Merneptah=Apries (E26&19-05)** – He ruled Egypt for 7 years (544-537 BC). He was succeeded by Amasis, who allowed him to remain on his throne for another four years as a vassal.
- **Amasis (E26&19-06)** – He ruled Egypt for 12 years (537-525 BC)
- **Psammuritus (E26=19-08)** - He ruled Egypt for three months (525 BC). His reign ended with the *Persian Conquest of Egypt*.

EGYPT'S 27TH DYNASTY (E27) (525-398 BC), of which 38 years (525-487 BC) fell in this period.

- **Metsuire=Cambyes II (E27-01)** – He was the son of the Persian king Cambyes II, conquered Egypt in 525 BC, and ruled Egypt for 4 years (525-521 BC).

⁴ The kings of the **Neo-Babylonian Dynasty** were NB-01) unknown (665-? BC), (NB-02) Shamash-shum-ukin (?-c.603 BC), who was also known as Suppiluliuma II, (NB-03) Nabopolassar II (c.603-581 BC=22 years), who was also known as Mursilis, Bel-shum-ishkun, Belesys, and possibly Candalanus, (NB-4) Nergilissar (c.581-574 BC = 7 years), who was also known as Nergil I, Muwatalis I, and Labarnas, (NB-05) Labash Marduk I (less than a year), (NB-06) Nebuchadnezzar (c.574-530 BC = 44 years), who was also known as Hattusilis, (NB-07) Evil Marduk (c.530-528 BC = 2 years), (NB-08) Nergilissar II (c.528-524 BC = 4 years), who was also known as Nergil II, (NB-09) Labash Marduk II (c.524-523 BC = 1 year), a hiatus in leadership (c.523-504 BC = 17 years), (NB-10) Nabonidus (c.504-487 BC = 17 years) and his coregent Belshazzar (c.491-487 BC = 14 years), who were deposed by the Medean Cyrus II, who then placed Darius I – the Mede, who was also known as Astyages, on the throne of Babylon.

⁵ See Immanuel Velikovsky's Ramses II and His Time, Doubleday, New York, 1978. It establishes that the so-called Hittite records found at Bogazkoi were actually the Chaldean archives of the Neo-Babylonian Empire.

- **Setutre (E27-02)** – He was the son of Hystapes and also known as Darius-the-Mede. He stole the Persian throne from the legitimate heir, Birdiya (PE-08), and ruled both Persia and Egypt for 36 years (521-485 BC), of which 34 years (521-487 BC) fell in this period.

---Period 5B-2 – The Medeo-Persian Supremacy=the Classical Period (487-330 BC)---

EGYPT'S 27TH DYNASTY (E27) (525-398 BC), of which 89 years (487-398 BC) fell in this period.

- **Setutre (E27-02) continued** – He ruled Egypt for 36 years (521-485 BC), of which 2 years (487-485 BC) fell in this period.
- **Cyrus of the Bible (E27-03 per JH)** – He is mentioned 23 times in Scripture as the king of Persia who succeeded Darius in the latter's year 2 in Babylon and ruled Persia for 3 years (485-482 BC).⁶ Since he does not appear in the Persian king lists between Darius I and Xerxes I, I suspect that he was a son of Darius I⁷ and an older brother of Xerxes I, who probably (a) served as his co-regent for 3 years (485-482 BC), (b) disposed of him at the end of those 3 years,⁸ and (c) expunged his name from the royal records. At the beginning of his reign in 485 BC, he brought forth the golden loot which Nebuchadnezzar had removed from the Temple in Jerusalem and issued the Proclamation that urged the Jews to return to Judea and rebuild Jerusalem and its Temple.
- **Xerxes I (The Great) (E27-03)** - He was the son of Darius I. When Cyrus II died, he assumed the thrones of Persia and Egypt. He ruled the Medo-Persian Empire for 17 years (482-465 BC).
- **Artabanus the Hyrcanian (E27-04)** - He ruled Egypt for 1 year (465-464 BC)
- **Artaxerxes I – Longimanus (E27-05)** - He was the son Xerxes I. He ruled the Medo-Persian Empire for 40 years (464-424 BC) and Egypt for 40 years (464-424 BC).
- **Xerxes II (E27-06)** - He was also known as Ahaseurus III. He ruled Egypt for 1 year (424-423 BC).
- **Sogdianus (E27-07)**. He ruled Egypt for less than a year (423 BC).
- **Darius II (E27-08)**. He was also known as Ochus and Nothus. He ruled Egypt for 20 years (423-403 BC).
- **Artaxerxes II (E27-09)** - He was also known as Arcases. He ruled Egypt for 5 years (403-398 BC).

EGYPT'S DYNASTY (E28=20) (398-392 BC) – It lasted 6 years (398-392 BC).

- **Nepherites (E28=20-01)** - He ruled Egypt for 6 years (398-392 BC) under the dominion of the Persians.

⁶ Daniel 10:1.

⁷ Since Darius stole the throne from the legitimate heir, Bardiya, who was a son of Cyrus II and a great-grandson of Cyrus I, he may have named his son Cyrus to help legitimize his right to the throne.

⁸ My suspicion of fratricide here is strengthened by the pattern of killing-to-obtain-the-throne that runs in the royal family, of which all members of the family must have been acutely aware. Darius I disposed of his cousin Bardiya, and Xerxes I's sons Artaxerxes I, Sogdianus, and Darius II disposed of one another serially. That Xerxes I followed his father's example and thereby set an example for his sons is highly likely.

EGYPT'S DYNASTY (E29=20) (392-381 BC) – It lasted 11 years (392-381 BC).

- **Anchoris (E29=20-01)** - He usurped the throne and ruled Egypt for 11 years (392-381 BC) under the dominion of the Persians.

EGYPT'S DYNASTY (E30=20) (381-362 BC) – It lasted 19 years (381-362 BC).

- **Nectanbo I = Ramses III (E29=20-02)** - He was the son of Nephertites. He ruled Egypt for 18 years (381-363 BC). During his reign, there were three wars: **1-War between Egypt & Libya** lasted 3 years (381-379 BC) - When Libyans invaded Egypt, the Egyptians were helped by Athenian mercenaries, who had been hired by Achoris, and by some Persians (the Pereset) who were garrisoned at a fortress on Egypt's western frontier. **2-War between Egypt & Persia (the Pereset)** lasted 3 years (379-376 BC) - As soon as danger on the western front ceased, Nectanbo I=Ramses III revolted against Persia. When a Persian force approached Egypt, the Egyptians were helped by Athenian mercenaries under the command of Admiral Chabrias, who defeated the Persians. When Persia complained to Athens, the Greeks replaced Chabrias with General Iphicrates, who was ordered to assist the Persians. **3-War between Egypt & a Persian-Athenian** lasted 2 years (376-374 BC); a Persian-Greek force under the joint command of Pharnabazus (Persian) and Iphicrates (Greek) assembled at Amor in Syria, but the two generals could not agree on how to proceed. Meanwhile, a Greek naval force assembled at Akko and sailed for the Nile Delta. It attacked Pelesium (fortress at the northernmost of the seven mouths of the Nile), but it was repelled. It next attacked the fortress at Mendesium and invested it. Meanwhile, the Egyptians moved an Israeli garrison (the Mariannu) from Jeb-Elephantine to Zahi on the Egyptian-Sinai border. With a hostile force between it and the main army, and with the Nile beginning to overflow, the Greek fleet set sail for home and the war ended - a victory for Nectanbo I=Ramses III.
- **Tachos I=Ramses IV (E29=20-03)** – He ruled Egypt for 1 year (363-362 BC).

EGYPT'S DYNASTY (E31) (362-333 BC) – It lasted 19 years (362-333 BC).

- **Artaxerxes II (E31-01)** – He ruled Egypt for 3 years (362-359 BC).
- **Ochus=Artaxerxes III (E31-02)** – He ruled Egypt for 21 years (359-338 BC).
- **Arses=Xerxes III (#31-03)** – He ruled Egypt for 2 years (338-336 BC).
- **Darius III=Codomanus (E31-04)** – He ruled Egypt for 3 years (336-333 BC)

MACEDONIAN RULE (333-305 BC), of which 3 years (333-330 BC)

- **Alexander-the-Great (MR-01)** – He ruled Egypt for 2 years (333-331 BC).
- **Cleomenes (MR-02)** – He ruled Egypt under Alexander-the-Great for 8 years (331-323 BC), of which the first 1 year (331-330 BC) fell in this period.

---Period 5B-3 – The Macedonian Supremacy=the Hellenistic Period (330-146 BC)---

MACEDONIAN RULE (MR) (333-305 BC) continued, of which 25 years (330-305 BC) fell in this period.

- **Cleomenes (MR-02)** – He ruled Egypt under Alexander-the-Great for 8 years (331-323 BC), of which the last 7 years (**330-323 BC**) fell in this period, at the end of which Alexander died.
- **Ptolemy (son of Lagos) (MR-03)** – He ruled Egypt for 18 years (**323-305 BC**).

PTOLEMAIC DYNASTY (PD) (305-30 BC), of which 159 years (305-146 BC) fell in this period.

- **Ptolemy I – Soter (PD-01)** - In 305 BC, Ptolemy (son of Lagos) took the name Ptolemy – Soter, assumed the mantle of pharaoh, and ruled Egypt for 23 years (**305-282 BC**).
- **Ptolemy II – Philadelphus (PD-02)** - He ruled Egypt for 36 years (**282-246 BC**).
- **Ptolemy III – Eurgetes (PD-03)** - He ruled Egypt for 25 years (**246-221 BC**).
- **Ptolemy IV – Philopater (PD-04)** - He ruled Egypt for 18 years (**221–203 BC**).
- **Ptolemy V – Epiphanes (PD-05)** - He ruled Egypt for 22 years (**203-181 BC**).
- **Ptolemy VI – Philomater (PD-06)** - He ruled Egypt for 36 years (181-145 BC), the first 35 (**181-146 BC**) of which fell in this period.

---Period 5B-4 – The Roman Supremacy BC (146-2 BC)---

PTOLEMAIC DYNASTY (PD) (305-30 BC) continued, of which 116 years (146-30 BC) fell in this period.

- **Ptolemy VI – Philomater (PD-06)** - He ruled Egypt for 36 years (181-145 BC), the last 1 year (**146-145 BC**) of which fell in this period.
- **Ptolemy VII Neos (P-07)** – He ruled for less than 1 year (**145 BC**).
- **Ptolemy VIII – Eurgetes II (PD-08)** - He ruled Egypt for 29 years (**145-116 BC**).
- **Ptolemy VIII – Soter II (PD-09A)** - He ruled Egypt for 8 years (**116-108 BC**).
- **Ptolemy IX – Alexander I (PD-10)** - He ruled Egypt for 20 years (**108-88 BC**).
- **Ptolemy VIII – Soter II (PD-09B)** - He ruled Egypt for an additional 8 years (**88-80 BC**).
- **Ptolemy XI – Alexander II (PD-11)** - He ruled Egypt for less than a year (**80 BC**).
- **Ptolemy XII – Auletes (PD-12A)** - He ruled Egypt 22 years (**80-58 BC**).
- **Cleopatra V & Berenice IV (PD13)** – They alternated ruling for 3 years (**58-55 BC**).
- **Ptolemy XII, Auletes (PD-12B) & Cleopatra V** - They ruled Egypt jointly for 3 years (**55-52 BC**).
- **Ptolemy XII, Auletes (PD-12C)** - He ruled Egypt alone for 1 year (**52-51 BC**).
- **Ptolemy XII, Auletes (PD-12D) & Cleopatra VII** - They ruled Egypt jointly for 4 years (**51-47 BC**) under the authority Caesar.
- **Cleopatra VII (PD-14)** - She ruled Egypt alone for 17 years (**47-30 BC**).
- **Caesarion (PD-15)** – He was the son of Cleopatra VII and Julius Caesar. He ruled Egypt for 11 days (**30 BC**). He was probably killed by Octavian’s forces, after which Egypt became a province of Rome.

---Part 5C – The Orient in the Early Historic Era---

---Part 5D – Sacred History in the Early Historic Era---

---ERA 6-THE LATE HISTORIC WORLD OR CHRISTIAN AGE (2 BC-PRESENT)---

---Part 6A – The Occident in the Late Historic Era---

---Period 6A- 1 –The Roman Supremacy AD = Late Antiquity (2 BC to 476 AD)---

ROMAN EMPIRE (RE) (30 BC-487 AD), of which 488 years (2 BC-487 AD) fell in this period.

- **Octavius Augustus Caesar, Emperor (RE-01)** – He ruled Rome for 43 years (30 BC-14 AD), of which the last 15 years (2 BC-14 AD) fell in this period.
- **Tiberius Caesar, Emperor (RE-02)** – He ruled Rome for 23 years (14-37 AD).
- Caligula Emperor (RE-03) – He ruled Rome for 4 years (37-41 AD)
- Claudius Emperor (RE-04) – He ruled Rome for

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- **Name**

---Period 6A-2 – The Byzantine Period or Middle Ages (476-1453 AD)---

XXXXX

- **Name**

---Period 6A-3 - Period of Exploration (1453c.-1750 AD)---

XXXXX

- **Name**

---Period 6A-4 - Period of Revolution (c.1750-1918 AD)---

XXXXX

- **Name**

---Period 6A-5 - Period of Consolidation of Nation States into a New World Order (1918 AD to present)---

XXXXX

- **Name**

---Part 6B – The Middle East in the Late Historic Era---

---Part 6C – The Orient in the Late Historic Era---

---Part 6D – Sacred History in the Late Historic Era---