

RULERS OF ANCIENT EGYPT (2298-30 BC)

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD = Assyria's Dynasty.
AK = Akkadian Empire (Ukusi - Shudurkib).
AP = Ancient Patriarchs (Adam - Abram).
ASD = Assyria's Sargonid Dynasty
BD = Babylon's Dynasty.
BDG = Babylonian Demigods.
CD = China's Dynasty.
CR = Co-regent
ED = Egypt's Dynasty.
EMR = Egypt's Macedonian Rulers (Alexander - Ptolemy (Son of Lagos)).
EPP = Egypt's Pre-dynastic Period (Ukusi - Menes).
EPR = Egypt's Persian Rulers.
EPT = Egypt's Ptolemaic Rulers (Ptolemy I Soter - Caesarean).
HDK = Hebrew's Divided Kingdom (Rehoboam - Hezekiah).
HE = Hebrew's Elders.
HJ = Hebrew's Judges (Othniel - Samuel).
HP = Hebrew's Patriarchs (Abraham - Joseph).
HSK = Hebrew's Single Kingdom (Hezekiah - Zedekiah).
HUK = Hebrew's United Kingdom (Saul - Solomon).
ML = Manetho's List of Egyptian Rulers (per Africanus & Eusebius).
MAE = Middle Assyrian Empire
MPE = Medo-Persian Empire (Achaemenes - Ariobarzanes).
NAE = Neo-Assyrian Empire.
NBE = Neo-Babylonian Empire (Nabopolassar II - Nabonidus)
SL = Sothis List of Egypt's Rulers (per Syncellus).
THL = Theban List of Egypt's Rulers (per Eratosthenes).
TUL = Turin List of Egypt's Rulers (source unknown).

PART 1 - THE PREDYNASTIC TIME (3977-2139 BC)

Creation Week occurred in 3977 BC.

- It began (a) the **PREHISTORIC PERIOD** (3977-665 BC), (b) the **Early Prehistoric Era** (3977-2321 BC) and (b) the Bible's **Edenic Age** and the Ancients' Primordial Age, which lasted less than a year (3977 BC).

The ***Adam Disturbance*** occurred in 3977 BC. It consisted of a change in the fabric of Universe that introduced disease and death into Creation.

- It ended (a) the Bible's **Edenic Age** and the Ancients' Primordial Age (3977 BC).
- It began (a) the Bible's **Antediluvian Age** and the Ancients' Golden Age (3977-2321 BC).

Inheritance from Former Times

Antediluvian Age (2977-2321 BC)

Although Egypt is not mentioned in the Bible's description of the Antediluvian Age, there is no doubt in my mind that much of what occurs in Egypt following the Flood represents an inheritance from this period, which gets expressed and further developed in Egyptian architectural design, astronomic observation, building technology, painting, sculpture, etc. during the next period.

The ***Noah Disturbance*** occurred in 2321 BC. It consisted of a global flood that drowned all of Earth's animals, birds, and men excepting the passengers of the Ark, which included Noah, his three sons, their four wives, and a pair of every kind of animal and bird.

- It ended (a) history's **Early Prehistoric Era** (3977-2321 BC) and (b) the Bible's **Antediluvian Age** and the Ancients' Golden Age (3977-2321 BC).
- It began (a) history's **Middle Prehistoric Era** and the Bible's Postdiluvian Era (2321-1464 BC) and (b) the Bible's **Early Postdiluvian Age** and the Ancients' Silver Age (2321-1870 BC).

Migration (2321-2298 BC)

My research leads me to believe that, at the end of the Flood, Noah's Ark landed in the "Mountains of Ararat" at the eastern end of the Hindu Kush (see *Appendix 1 - The Ark's Landfall* below).

It appears that 23 years (2321-2298 BC) elapsed from the Flood to the arrival in Mesopotamia of a small, migrating party that was led by Cush, who was a son of Ham and also known as Ukusi. This party established the first government in the West, which is known as the Empire of Akkad (see *Appendix 2 - The Akkadian Empire*). Once settled in the Vale of Shinar, the fertile crescent that would become the home of the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Sumerians, the colony flourished, grew rapidly, and expanded into

neighboring lands, the foremost of which was Egypt to the south. Not surprisingly, the king-lists of ancient Egypt start with the kings of Akkad. Only later did the pharaohs of Egypt separate themselves from the monarchs in Mesopotamia.

Before I address the history of Egypt, I should briefly describe the Empire of Akkad. It lasted for 252 years (2298-2047 BC), after which it petered out. It can be divided into two phases.

The Akkadian Empire (2298-2047 & following)

The Pre-Sargonids Phase

The Pre-Sargonids Phase lasted 112 years (2298-2186 BC). It included the reigns of (a) Ukusi (AK-01), who reigned for 30 years (2298-2268 BC),¹ (b) Azag (AK-02), who reigned for 42 years (2268-2226 BC), (c) Ketm (AK-03), who reigned for 7 years (2226-2219 BC), Ro (AK-04), who reigned for 8 years (2219-2211 BC), and Zaggisi (AK-05), who reigned for 25 years (2211-2186 BC).

The Sargonids Phase

The Sargonids Phase lasted for more than 139 years (2186-2047 BC), after which it dwindled to nothing. It included the reigns of (a) Sargon (AK-06), who reigned for 55 years (2186-2166 BC), (b) his oldest son Rimush (AK-07), who reigned for 12 years (2131-2119 BC), (c) his next son Mannis-tussu (AK-08), who reigned for 15 years (2119-2104 BC), his grandson Naram-sin (AK-09), who reigned for 57 years (2104- 2047 BC), and then Sharguni-eri (AK-10), Budu (AK-11), and Shudur-kib (AK-12), all of whom reigned for unknown lengths of time.

Although Sargon seized control of the Akkadian Empire in 2186 BC and founded the family dynasty of the Sargonids, the empire over which they ruled was actually created by Mannis-tussu, who was (a) Sargon's youngest son and Rimush's younger brother and (b) also known in (a) Egypt as Menes, Aha-men, Hor-aha, and Mestraim and (b) the Indus Valley as Aha-manj, Asa-manja, and Manasyu.

Mannis-tussu was a military genius and a mighty warrior. He led the Akkadian military forces during the reigns of his father, his brother, and himself. His armies and navies subdued everything from the Indus Valley in the east to the British Isles in the west. It probably included (a) Afghanistan, Persia, and Asia Minor to the north, (b) Palestine and Egypt to the south, (c) many of the coastal regions bordering the Mediterranean Sea, and (d) the British Isles. His navies patrolled the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea

¹ Ukusi (AK-01, EPP-01) ruled in Mesopotamia for 30 years (2298-2268 BC), but in Egypt for 72 years (2298-2226 BC). I speculate that, in 2268 BC, he decided to spend the rest of his life in Egypt and made Azag (AK-02) either his co-regent or his successor on the throne in Mesopotamia. I do not think that Azag was a usurper, because the person who succeeded both Azag in Mesopotamia and Ukusi in Egypt was Ketm (AK-03, EPP-02), who was Ukusi's son.

& Gulf of Aqaba, the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean along the coast of France, and the English Channel.

Mannis-tussu was notably loyal, always subordinating himself to his father and brother despite the fact that he controlled the empire's armies and navies, which accounts for the empire's stability over 139 years (2186-2047 BC). Unfortunately, his son Naram-sin =Kouirodes=Athosis I proved unequal to the task of maintaining the empire, losing (a) Mesopotamia to Sharguni-Eri (AK-10) in 2047 BC and (b) Egypt to Kenkenes=Athosis II =Sekhem-Ka (E01-03), who was probably Sharguni-Eri's co-regent or military chieftain, in 2041 BC). (The latter reunited Egypt and then established Egypt's Dynasty 3 in 2041 BC, which he ruled as pharaoh (E03-01) independently of Sharguni-Eri for 33 years (2041-2008 BC).)

Predynastic Period (EPP) (2298-2139 BC)

UKUSI (EPP-01, AK-01) ruled for 72 years (2298-2226 BC). He was also known as Cush, Ikshvaku, and Puru I.

KETM (EPP-02, AK-03) ruled for 7 years (2226-2219 BC), who was Ukusi's son and also known as Dukh, Tukh, and Vri-taka.

The ***Peleg Disturbance*** occurred in 2221 BC. It consisted of tectonic upheavals and subsidences that divided Earth's single continent into the seven continents and major islands which we see today.

RO (EPP-03, AK-04) ruled for 33 years (2219-2186 BC). He was Ketm's son and also known as Bau, Puru II, and Puru-gin.

KA-AP (EPP-04, AK-06) ruled for 20 years (2186-2166 BC). He was also known as Guni, Kin, Sargon, and Sharguni. In 2166 BC, he turned Egypt over to his son Menes=Manis-tussu, who reigned in Egypt for a total of 62 years (2166-2104 BC), with the first 20 years falling in the Predynastic Period and (b) the last 35 years 2139-2104) falling in Dynasty 1.

MENES (EPP-05-01, AK-08) ruled for 27 years (2166-2139 BC). He was Ka-ap's younger son and also known as Aha-men, Hor-aha, Mannis-tussu, and Mestraim.

PART 2 - THE OLD KINGDOM (2139-1800 BC)

Dynasty 1 (E01) (2139-1901 BC)

MENES continued (E01-01, AK-08, SL²-01) ruling for 35 years (2139-2104 BC). He died of a bee sting in the British Isles, which was a source of tin that was used for creating weapons.

² SL = Sothis List.

KOURODES (E01-02, AK-09, SL-02) ruled for 63 years (**2104-2041 BC**). He was Menees' son and also known (a) in Egypt as Athothis I, Djer, Narmer, and Zer-ta and (b) in Mesopotamia as Naram-sin (AK-09).

The *Terah Disturbance* occurred in 2070 BC. It consisted of a blast from heaven that (a) confounded Mankind's ability to communicate in a common language, (b) destroyed the Tower of Babel, and (c) left Babylon and its environs devastated. It also left Egypt in chaos and divided for 29 years (2070-2041 BC).³

SEKHEMKA (E01-03, SL-omission) ruled for 33 years (**2041-2008 BC**). He was also known as Athosis II, Kenkenes, Kha-Sekhem, Kha-Sekhemui, Sekem-Ka, and Zet-Ata. He served as Kourodes' co-regent and/or chieftain for 6 years (2047-2041 BC), during which he brought order out of chaos, reunited the land, and temporarily broke the Akkadian hold on Egypt, he then reigned as pharaoh.⁴

ARISTARCHUS (E01-04, SL-03) ruled for 35 years (**2008-1973 BC**). He was also known as Necherophes (E03-02), Uadji, and Unephes - He was Sekemka's co-regent for 8 years (2016-2008 BC) and then reigned as pharaoh.

Spanius (E01-05, AK-11, SL-04) served as co-regent to Aristarchus for 20 years (1993 - 1973 BC). He was also known as Dudu, Udimu, and Usaphaidos.

NO NAME (E01-06, SL-05) ruled for 72 years (**1973-1901 BC**). He was known as Enezib, Miebedos, and possibly Shudur-Kib (AK-12), who was the last ruler of the Akkadian dynasty.⁵ He appears to have had two co-regents in Egypt, Sempses for 30 years (1964-1934 BC) and Bieneches for 33 years (1934-1901).

Sempses (E01-X, SL-05) served as co-regent #1 to Miebedos for 30 years (1964-1934 BC). He was also known as Huni, Semerket, and Sephuris (E03-04). Neither he nor his successor Bieneches ruled as pharaoh.

Bieneches (E01-X, SL-06) served as co-regent #2 to Miebedos for 33 years (1934-1901 BC). He was also known as Kerpheres, Qaa (E03-05) and Snefru. Neither he nor his predecessor Sempses ruled as pharaoh.

³ Circa 2023 BC, Mesopotamia, like Egypt, was plunged into chaos. In Assyria, Sharguni Eri (AE-05, AK-10) was followed by (a) Igigi (AE-06), Imi (AE-07), Nanum (AE-08), and Ilulu (AE-09) in the space of four years (2023-2019 BC), (b) 26 years (2019-1993 BC) without a sovereign, and then (c) the rule of Dudu (AE-10, AK-11) for 21 years (1993-1972 BC).

⁴ Sekemka = Kenkenes must have been an Akkadian because Aristarchus served as his co-regent for 8 years (2016-2008 BC) and ruled as pharaoh for 35 years (2008-1973 BC), during the last 20 years (1993-1973 BC) of which the Akkadian Dudu = Spanios (AE-11, AK12) served as his co-regent. Clearly, Dudu's Akkadian lineage reached all the way back to Sekhemka.

⁵ I surmise that Miebedos = Shudur-kib was the last Akkadian ruler, and that was physically located in Egypt and ceased taking an interest in Mesopotamia, where civilization appears to have collapsed.

Dynasty 3 (E03) (2041-1901 BC)

As indicated above, the second pharaoh of the Dynasty 1, Kourodes (E01-02, AK-09, SL-02), ruled for 63 years (2104-2041 BC). In 2070 BC, the Terah Disturbance left Egypt in chaos and divided for 23 years (2070-2047 BC). Then, during the last 6 years (2047-2041 BC) of his reign, his co-regent, military chieftain, or both, Kenkenes=Sekemka, brought order out of chaos. By 2041 BC, Egypt was reunited. At that point, Dynasty 3 commenced with the reign of Kenkenes (E01-03), E03-01). Dynasties 1 and 3 became contemporaneous.

KENKENES (E03-01, E01-03, SL-omission), who was (a) also known as Athosis II, Kha-Sekhem, Kha-Sekhemui, Sekemka, Sekem-Ka, and Zet-Ata and (b) had served as Kourodes' coregent/chieftain for 6 years (2047-2041 BC)⁶ in Memphis, then reigned as pharaoh for 33 years (**2041-2008 BC**).

NECHEROPHES (E03-02, E01-04, SL-03,), who was also known as Aristarchus, Uadji, and Uenephes, ruled as pharaoh for 15 years (**2008-1993 BC**). Records of his reign indicate that a severe famine occurred during the last six years (2003-1993 BC) of his reign.

ZOSER (E03-03, SL-omission), who was also known as Djoser, served as coregent to Necherophes for 6 years (2003-1993 BC), during which there was a severe famine, and then reigned as pharaoh for 29 years (**1993-1964 BC**). Prominent at this time was the gifted architect, physician, and priest Imhotep, who may have been called Asclepius by the Greeks.

SEPHURIS (E03-04, SL-05), who was also known as Sempses, ruled as pharaoh for 63 years (**1964-1901 BC**).

Kerpheres (E03-05, SL-06), who was also known as Bieneches and Snefru, served as coregent to Sephuris for 33 years (1934-1901 BC), but did not rule as pharaoh.

Dynasty 2 (E02) (1901-1711)

This dynasty ruled in Thinis, and Courville shows it as contemporaneous with Egypt's 4th & 5th Dynasties - In XL Table 10A of my book, [A Biblical View of Things](#), I show it alongside Dynasties 4 & 5 and comment, "Here I show Courville's construction of Dynasty 2. 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 4 almost a century later. Moreover, I don't know what to make of so many contemporaneous monarchs."

⁶ Although some Egyptologists add these 6 years (2047-2041 BC) to Kenkenes' reign, I think doing so is a mistake.

Dynasty 4 (E04) (1901-1800 BC)

OSIROPHUS (E04-01, SL-07), who was also known as Cheops, Khufu, and Sufi I, ruled as pharaoh for 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, ruled as pharaoh for 49 years (**1878-1829 BC**). He is credited with building the second largest pyramid at Giza.

The ***Abraham Disturbance*** occurred in 1870 BC. It consisted of a cataclysm that destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah and created the Great African Rift or its greater expansion.

- It ended (a) the Bible's Early Postdiluvian Age and the Ancients' Silver Age (2321-1870 BC).
- It began (b) the Bible's Late Postdiluvian Age and the Ancients' Bronze Age (1870-1464 BC).

AMENEMES (E04-03, SL-09), who was also known as Mencheres, Menkaure, and Mykerinos, ruled as pharaoh for 29 years (**1829-1800 BC**). He is credited with building the third largest pyramid at Giza.

PART 3 - THE 1ST INTERREGNUM (1800-1711)

The ***Abraham Disturbance*** was a global cataclysm that affected people everywhere. It not only disrupted people's ability to communicate with one another by separating them into different language groups, but ancient records everywhere refer to extensive damage to the built environment everywhere.

To Egypt's north, it not only devastated Babylon and the Tower of Babel, thereby putting an end to the Babylonian Empire, but it eliminated the Vale of Siddim, thereby utterly erasing Sodom and Gomorrah, and caused the Great African Rift or its greater expansion, thereby creating the Dead Sea.

In Egypt, the cataclysm occurred in the middle of the greatest construction project which the world had even seen - the building of the three enormous pyramids at Giza. Pharaoh Osirophus=Cheops (1901-1878 BC) had built the Great Pyramid, Seochris=Chephren (1878-1829 BC) was in the middle of building the second largest pyramid, and Amenemes=Mykerinos (1829-1800 BC) would be building the third largest pyramid. This effort over the course of seventy-eight years undoubtedly required (a) the full attention of Egypt's leaders, planners, architects, engineers, construction-managers, and logisticians and (b) a staggering expenditure of the nation's treasure on manpower and materiel, particularly food, clothing, shelter, medical care, leaving little left to support

military forces necessary to defend, let alone expand the Empire. By 1800 BC, Egypt must have been exhausted and vulnerable.

Dynasty 5 (E05) (1800-1711 BC)

The southern border between (a) southern or Upper Egypt and (b) Northern Sudan or Nubia lies on latitude 24° N., just south of Aswan = Elephantine. This city has always been occupied by a mixture of people consisting of Egyptians from the north to Sudanese, Nubians, and Ethiopians from the south.

During the reign of Amenemes=Mykerinos, triplets were born to the royal family in Elephantine. Their names were Userkaf, Sahura, and Ka-kaa. Userkaf developed into a very able military leader. In 1800 BC, he marched north and seized control of all four areas of Egypt⁷ and established Egypt's 5th Dynasty (E05).

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). First, Userkaf allowed Amenemes=Mykerinos 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 actually - SL-10 & SL-14 refer to the same person, triplet #1, and 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, ruled as pharaoh for 2 years (**1800-1798 BC**).

ACESPTHRES (E05-02, SL-11), who was also known as Sahura (triplet #2), Biyres, Bikheris, Miamus (SL-15), and Sefhres, ruled as pharaoh for 13 years (**1798-1785 BC**).

ANCHOREUS (E05-03, SL-12), who was also known as Ka-kaa (triplet #3), Nephercheres, Sebercheres, and Shepsekaf, ruled as pharaoh for 9 years (**1785-1776 BC = 9 years**).

ARMIYES (E05-04, SL-13), who was also known as Thamfthis, ruled as pharaoh for 4 years (**1776-1772 BC**).

AMESIS (E05-05, SL-16), who was also known as Rhatures, occupied the throne in Memphis for 65 years (1772-1707 BC). He (a) ruled as pharaoh for 61 years (**1772-1711 BC**) and then (b), when Egypt was conquered in 1711 BC by Amenemhet I (E12-01), served as a satrap in Memphis for 4 years (1711-1707 BC) under Amnemhet I in Thebes.

⁷ Memphis/Sakara, Thinis/Abydos, Thebes/Diospolis, and Elephantine.

Unas (E05-06, SL-17), who was also known as Onnus and Uses, occupied the throne in Memphis for 50 years (1707-1657 BC), served as satrap to (a) Amenemhet I (E12-01) for 15 years (1707-1792 BC) and then (b) Sesostris I (E12-02) for 35 years (1792-1657 BC). 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).

PART 4 - THE MIDDLE KINGDOM (1711-1464 BC)

The beginning of the Middle Kingdom is a bit perplexing. Manetho recorded that sixteen unnamed kings of Dynasty 11 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 Sesostris I of Dynasty 12. They do not agree, however, concerning whether he was the last king of Dynasty 11 or the first king of Dynasty 12. I have chosen the latter for two reasons: First, Dynasty 11 bears all the signs of being ephemeral. Second, there is a clear continuity of blood and policy between Amenemhet I and his son Sesostris I.

Dynasty 12 (E12) (1711-1498 BC)

Dynasty 12 (E12) (1657-1498 BC) per the Sothis List

The Sothis List plays an important role in my deciphering Dynasty 12.

RAMSES (SL-18), who was also known as Amenemhet II (E12-03), ruled as pharaoh for 30 years (1657-1627 BC).

RAMES-OMENES (SL-19), who was the son of Ramses and also known as Sesostris II (E12-04), actually reigned for 43 years (1627-1579 BC), but here the Sothis List credits (a) him with ruling as pharaoh for 15 years (1627-1612 BC), (b) his son Usimare with ruling as pharaoh for 31 years (1612-1581 BC), and (c) his grandson Ramessos with ruling as pharaoh for 25 years (1581-1556 BC), which included the last 2 years (1581-1579 BC) of his grandfather's actual reign.

Usimare (SL-20), who was Rames-omenes's son, actually served as co-regent for 31 years (1612-1581 BC), but never ruled as pharaoh because he died before his father. Although the Sothis List credits him with ruling as pharaoh for 31 years, these years actually belong to his father.

RAMESSESOS (SL-21) was Rames-omenes' grandson and also known as Sesostris III (E12-05). The Sothis List credits him with ruling as pharaoh for 25 years (1581-1556 BC), but he actually served as coregent to his grandfather for 2 years (1581-1579 BC) and then ruled as pharaoh for 23 years (1579-1556 BC). He built with brick in the Nile delta, and he is undoubtedly the pharaoh who "knew not Joseph" and enslaved the Hebrews. Thus, I date the start of the *Oppression of the Hebrews* to his ascendancy to the throne in 1579 BC; it then lasted 115 years (1579-1464 BC).

RAMESSE-MENO (SL-22) was also known as Amenemhet III (E12-06). The Sothis List credits him with ruling as pharaoh for only 19 years (1556-1537 BC) and his daughter Ramesse-ubasse with ruling as queen for 39 years (1537-1498 BC), but he actually reigned for either 48 years (1556-1508 BC) or 52 years (1556-1504 BC) (see the note below concerning the end of the 12th dynasty),

RAMESSE-UBASSE (SL-23) was Ramesse-meno's daughter and also known as Sebeknefrure (E12-07). The Sothis List credits her with ruling as queen for 39 years (1537-1498 BC), but she probably served as cogent to her father for 29 years (1537-1508 BC), but possible (a) 33 years (1537-1504 BC) or possible (b) 39 years (1537-1498 BC), and then ruled as queen for probably 10 years (1508-1498 BC), but possibly (a) 6 years (1504-1498 BC) or (b) zero years (see the note below concerning the end of the 12th dynasty). She was undoubtedly the foster mother of Moses, who may have reigned as pharaoh for 4 years (1508-1504 BC) before her.

AMENEMHET I (E12-01), who ruled as pharaoh for 19 years (**1711-1692 BC**), seized control of Egypt in 1711 BC, but he allowed first Amesis (E05-05) and then Uses (E05-06) to sit on the throne of Memphis as satraps.

SESOSTRIS I (E12-02), who was Amenemhet I's son, served as coregent to his father for 10 years (1702-1692 BC) and then ruled as pharaoh for 35 years (**1692-1657 BC**). 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 occurred in 1667 BC. It consisted of raining fire and hurricane winds that destroyed the house in which all of Job's children were gathered, killing all of them.

- It ended the Early Bronze Age (1870-1667 BC).
- It began the Middle Bronze Age (1667-1464 BC).

AMENEMHET II (E12-03), who was Sesostris I's son and also known as Ramses (SL-18), served as coregent to his father for 3 years (1660-1657 BC), and then ruled as pharaoh for 35 years (**1657-1622 BC**).

SESOSTRIS II (E12-04), who was Amenemhet II's son and also known as Rames-omenes (SL-19), served as coregent for 5 years (1627-1622 BC) and then ruled as pharaoh for 43 years (**1622-1579 BC**).

Usimare (SL-20), who was Sesostris II's son and served as coregent to his father for 31 years (1612-1581 BC), but died before his father and thus never sat on the throne.

SESOSTRIS III (E12-05), who was probably Sesostris II's grandson, served as coregent to his grandfather for 2 years (1581-1579 BC) and then ruled as pharaoh for 23 years (1579-1556 BC). He was also known as Ramessesos (SL-21). He built brick structures in the Nile delta and was undoubtedly the pharaoh who "knew not Joseph" and enslaved the Hebrews.

Note re End of Dynasty 12 (E12)

The end of the Dynasty 12 presents us with a puzzle that I still have not solved. It involves three people (1) Amenemhet III, (2) his daughter Sebeknefrure, and (3) Amenemhet IV, who is undoubtedly Sebeknefrure's foster-son Moses, whom she found among the reeds of the Nile and raised in her father's palace.

1-Regarding Amenemhet III, (a) according to the Sothis List, where he is called Ramesse-meno, he ruled as pharaoh for 19 years (1556-1537 BC), (b) according to the 6th dynasty records, where he is called Phiops = Pepi II, he ruled as pharaoh for possibly 92 years (1556-1464 BC) or more and (c) according to the 12th dynasty records, he ruled as pharaoh for 48 years (1556-1508 BC) or possibly 52 years (1556-1504 BC).

2-Regarding Sebeknefrure, (a) according to the Sothis List, where she is called Ramesse-meno, she ruled as queen for 39 years (1537-1498 BC), (b) according to the 6th dynasty records, where she is called Nitocris, she ruled as queen for 6 years (1504-1498 BC), and (c) according to the 12th dynasty records, she served as coregent to her father for 29 years (1537-1508 BC) or 33 years (1537-1504 BC) and then ruled as queen for 10 years (1508-1498 BC) or 6 years (1504-1498 BC).

3-Regarding Amenhotep IV, (a) according to the Sothis List, he did not exist, (b) according to the 6th dynasty records, where he is called Menenre II, he ruled as pharaoh for 4 years (1508-1504 BC), and (c) according to the 12th dynasty records, in which he is mentioned, but not in association with either serving as coregent or ruling as pharaoh. He did, however, leave behind a pyramid in Mazguna.

The puzzle concerns the 4 years (1508-1504 BC). The Bible indicates that Moses, who was a Prince of Egypt at the time, killed an Egyptian and had to flee from Egypt because "pharaoh" sought to have him killed. The question becomes, to whom does "pharaoh" refer, Amenemhet III or Sebeknefrure. If the answer is Amenemhet III, for whom the male title is appropriate, then Moses might have served as his coregent, but not ruled as pharaoh. If the answer is Sebeknefrure, for whom the male title is inappropriate, she would have been trying to have killed the son whom she had mothered for 40 years (1544-1504 BC) - very unlikely behavior for a woman. Thus, as I admit at this point, I remain puzzled.

AMENEMHET III (E12-06), who was also known as Ramesse-Meno (SL-22) and Phiops = Pepi II (E06-04), ruled as pharaoh for probably 48 years (1556-1508 BC), but

possibly (a) 52 years (1556-1504), (b) 58 years (1556-1498 BC), or even (c) 92 years (1556-1464 BC) (see the note above concerning the end of the 12th dynasty).

Amenemhet IV (E12-07), who was also known as Menenre II (E06-05) and undoubtedly as Moses, the foster son of Sebeknefrure, who was the daughter of Amenemhet III. He spent 4 years (1508-1504 BC) probably serving as coregent to either Amenemhet III or Sebeknefrure (see the note above concerning the end of the 12th dynasty), but possibly ruling as pharaoh, after which he disappeared from Egyptian records. He left behind a pyramid in Mazguna which, I believe, was never used.

QUEEN SEBEKNEFRURE (E12-08), who was the daughter of Amenemhet III and undoubtedly the foster-mother of Moses and was also known as Ramesse-ubasse (SL-23) and Queen Nitocris (E06-06), served as co-regent to her father for probably 29 years (1537-1508 BC), but possibly (a) 33 years (1537-1504 BC) or (b) 39 years (1537-1498 BC). Then she ruled as queen for probably 10 years (**1508-1498 BC**), but, if she served as coregent to Amenhotep IV for 4 years (1508-1504 BC), would have ruled only 6 years (1504-1498 BC) (see the note above concerning the end of the 12th dynasty).

Dynasty 13 (1498-1464 BC)

RAMESSE (E13-01, SL-24) ruled Egypt for 29 years (**1498-1469 BC**).

CONCHARIS (13-02, SL-25), who was called Cencheres by Eusebius, ruled Egypt for 5 years (**1469-1464 BC**).

The ***Moses Disturbance*** occurred in 1464 BC. It consisted of a global cataclysm that was produced by Venus, which was a comet at the time. It disturbance was divided into two phases. Phase 1 consisted of the approach of the comet, which was preceded by its tail as it moved toward Earth from the perihelion of its orbit around the sun. Earth encountered fine particles of red dust followed by ever larger stones accompanied by hot gases in which pestilence and insects proliferated, eventually accompanied by flaming naphtha, meteorites, clouds of soot, etc. which produced the Ten Plagues of Egypt. Phase 2 consisted of the arrival of the comet, in which the space-charge sheaths surrounding both bodies exchanged titanic, electrical discharges - i.e. thunderbolts - that were accompanied by bolides, deafening noises, earthquakes, hurricane winds, meteorite showers, tectonic upheavals and subsidence, torrential rains, tsunamis, and volcanism that produced dense clouds of volcanic ashes and soot that enshrouded Earth for decades. A significant portion of Earth's flora and fauna died, causing people throughout the world either (a) struggling to survive amidst the ruins of their communities or (b) forming marauding bands that left their homelands and went looking for surviving communities upon which to prey. At the beginning of this phase, the Exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt occurred under the command of Moses.

- It ended (a) history's **Middle Prehistoric Era** and the Bible's Postdiluvian Era (2321-1464 BC) and (b) the Bible's **Late Postdiluvian Age** and the Ancients' Bronze Age (1870-1464 BC).

- It began (a) history's **Late Prehistoric Era** and the Turbulent Era (1464-665 BC), (b) the **Early Turbulent Age** = the *Reign of Venus* and the Ancients' Missing Age (1464-1008 BC), (c) the Pleistocene Epoch (1464-c.625 BC), (d) the Early Pleistocene Age (1464-1008 BC), and (e) Ice Age 1 (1464-1413 BC), which consisted of the 1st Nebraskan = Gunz Ice Advance that gave way to the 1st Aftonian Ice Retreat.

PART 5 - THE 2ND INTERREGNUM (1464-1041 BC)

After the *Moses Disturbance*, Earth lay in ruins, and surviving communities were easily seized by merciless marauders like the Hyksos/Amalekites, who invaded and occupied Egypt for the next 423 years (1464-1041 BC), and whom the Bible portrays as truly evil. Egypt is a large land, and I doubt that, initially at least, they were numerous enough to control every nook and cranny of it. Thus, I am not surprised to find evidence of two phases of alien domination of Egypt: Phase 1 - Years of Chaos and Phase 2 - Years of Harsh Rule.

Phase 1 - Years of Chaos (1464-1300 BC)

This phase lasted 164 years (1464-1300 BC). Some history of this period, although badly muddled, can be found in the records of Dynasties 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, and 16. I imagine that Hyksos/Amalekite marauders roamed the country preying on and subduing many of the communities that survived the devastation which was caused by the *Moses Disturbance*, but I am confident that centralized rule in the land was lacking.

Hyksos Dynasty 7 (1464-1446 BC)

Courville indicates that the Dynasty 6, which may have lasted until 1464 BC, was followed by the Dynasty 7, about which little is known. Differing translations of Manetho attribute 70 days to 70 kings, 75 days to 5 kings, and 75 years to 5 kings. This confusing record is regarded by almost all commentators as indicating that this period was brief and chaotic, just what one would expect with the arrival of the Hyksos/ Amalekites. Thus, I place it here, immediately after the Exodus, and assign it 18 years (1464-1446 BC).

Hyksos Dynasties 8 and 14=16 (1446-1300 BC)

Dynasty 7 was undoubtedly followed by the Dynasty 8, to which I assign 146 years (1446-1300 BC). Running concurrently with these two dynasties were Dynasty 14=16. All these dynasties are so badly muddled that they defy creating king lists for them.

The *Joshua Disturbance* occurred in 1413 BC. It consisted of another close passage of the comet Venus. The axis of Earth shifted, thereby prolonging the day, and showers of meteorites fell on the Ammonite army.

- It ended Ice Age 1 (1464-1413 BC).

- It began Ice Age 2 (1413-1261 BC), which consisted of the 2nd Nebraskan = Gunz Ice Advance that gave way to the 2nd Aftonian Ice Retreat.

The *Othniel Threat* occurred in 1363 BC.

The *Ehud Threat* occurred in 1312 BC.

Phase 2 - Years of Harsh Rule (1300-1041 BC)

This phase lasted 259 years (1300-1041 BC), during which the kings of the Dynasty 15=17 ruled Egypt. Although the Hyksos/Amalekites dominated the land, they were forced to put down many rebellions during the next two and a half centuries. Moreover, near the end of this phase, Egyptians of the royal line, probably of the Dynasty 13, seized control of Thebes, forcing the last Hyksos king to flee to a military fortress.

Hyksos Dynasty 15=17 (1300-1041)

SALATIS (E15=17-01, SL-26) was the first Hyksos king mentioned by in the Sothis List. He was also known as Salitis and Saïtes () and ruled as pharaoh for 19 years (**1300-1281 BC**). He appears to have imposed a certain measure of centralized control on the land, probably from Memphis, which undoubtedly included Egypt's largest cities.

Salatis constructed a major fortress named Avaris, which was probably located on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the Wadi El Arish, which was also called the River of Egypt at the time, and from which access to Egypt from the north could be blocked by the large military unit garrisoned there.

BAION (E15=17-02 SL-27), who was also known as Bnon, ruled as pharaoh for 44 years (**1281-1237 BC**).

The *Deborah Disturbance* occurred in 1261 BC.

- It ended Ice Age 2 (1413-1261 BC).
- It began Ice Age 3 (1261-1058 BC), which consisted of the Kansan = Mindel Ice Advance that gave way to the Yarmouth Ice Retreat.

APACHNAS (E15=17-03, SL-28), who was also known as Apachnan and Pachnan, ruled for 36 years (**1237-1201 BC**).

The *Gideon Threat* occurred in 1210 BC.

SETHOS (E15=17-04 SL-30), who was also known as Iannus, ruled as pharaoh for 50 years (**1201-1151 BC**).

The *Jair Threat* occurred in 1160 BC.

CERTOS (E15=17-05, SL-31), who was also known as Archeles and Assis, ruled as pharaoh 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.

APHOPHIS (E15=17-06, SL-29), who was also known as (a) Apepi and Apophis in Egypt, (b) Agag in the Bible, and (c) Ogyges by the Greeks, ruled as pharaoh for 61 years (**1102-1041 BC**). He was undoubtedly the last Hyksos/Amalekite king and thus out of place in the Sothis List.

The ***Samuel Disturbance*** occurred in 1058 BC. It caused the *Flood of Ogyges* in Egypt and the *Flood of Deucalion* in Greece.

- It ended Ice Age 3 (1261-1058 BC).
- It began Ice Age 4 (1058-1008 BC), which consisted of the Illinosian = Riss Ice Advance that gave way to the Sangamon Ice Retreat.

Probably as a result of the *Flood of Ogyges*, Aphophis lost control of Thebes and fled to Avaris, from which he tried to restore his control over Egypt. Meanwhile, the following Egyptians ascended to the throne in Thebes.

Probably Dynasty 13 continued (1052-1041 BC)

The Egyptians who occupied the throne in Thebes were probably descendents of Dynasty 13 of Egypt. They ruled over Thebes and its environment for 11 years (1052-1041 BC), thereby picking up where Concharis (E13-02) had left off.

SENAKHTENRE TA'O I (E13-03), who was also known as Queen Tetysbery, and **SENAKHTENRE TA'O II** (E13-04), who was also known as Queen Ahhotep, ruled Egypt sequentially for 4 years (**1052-1048 BC**)

PRINCE KAMOSE (E13-05), who was also known as Kames, ruled Egypt for 7 years (**1048-1041 BC**).

In 1041 BC, Prince Kamose's brother Prince Ahmose and King Saul of Israel entered into a military alliance, combined their armies, and then besieged, conquered, and razed the Hyksos fortress Avaris. The victory resulted in the slaughter of the Hyksos/Amalekites, including King Aphophis, who is known in the Scriptures as King Agag, and put an end to the Hyksos/Amalekite period in Egypt.

PART 6 - THE NEW KINGDOM (1041-812 BC)

Dynasty 18 (E18) (1041-812 BC)

AHMOSE (E18-01, SL-33), who was also known as Amosis and Tethmosis, ruled Egypt for 25 years (**1041-1016 BC**).

AMENHOTEP I (E18-02, SL-34), who was also known as Amenophis I and Chebron. He was the son of Ahmose and Queen Nefertiry. He ruled Egypt for 13 years (**1016-1003 BC**).

The *David Disturbance* occurred in 1008 BC, in which Jerusalem was nearly destroyed.

- It ended (a) the Early Turbulent Age = the *Reign of Venus*, the Ancients' Missing Age, and the Early Pleistocene Age (1464-1008 BC), and (b) Ice Age 4 (1058-1008 BC).
- It began (a) the Middle Turbulent Age = the *Wars in the Sky*, the Ancients' Mycenaean or Heroic Age, and the Middle Pleistocene Age (1008-754 BC) and (b) Ice Age 5 (1008-695 BC), which consisted of the Iowan Ice Advance that gave way to the Post-Iowan Ice Retreat.

THUTMOSE I (E18-03, SL-35), who was also known as Amemphis, 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 (SL-36), who was (a) the son of Thutmose I and (b) also known as Amenses and Amensis. He was married to his half-sister Hatsephut. He served as coregent with his father for at least 13 years (995-982 BC) 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, SL-38), who was (a) the daughter of Thutmose I and Queen Ahmose and (b) also known as Mephres and the Queen of Egypt & Ethiopia (Sheba). 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**). She visited Solomon in Jerusalem.

The *Solomon Disturbance*, which was also *Homer's 1st Cosmic Battle*, occurred in 957 BC.

THUTMOSE III (E18-05, SL37), who was (a) the son of Thutmose II and either Isis or Queen Hatshepsut and (b) also known as Mispfragmuthosis in Egypt and as Shishak by the Hebrews. He was married to Queen Meryetre and Nefrure. He ruled Egypt for 32 years (**947-915 BC**). He invaded Israel and sacked Jerusalem and the Temple of Solomon in 943 BC.

AMENHOTEP II (E18-06, SL-39), who was (a) the son of Thutmose III and Queen Meryetre and (b) also known Thutmosis in Egypt and as Zerah by the Hebrews. 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, SL-40), who was (a) the son of Thutmose IV and Mutemwua, the daughter of the king of Mitanni, and (b) also known as Nebmare and Nimuria (a corrupt form of Nebmare) in the El Amarna letters and 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, SL-41), who was (a) the daughter of Yuya and Tuya and the sister of Ay and (b) also known as Orus (one of her husband's names, possibly 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, SL-42), who was (a) the son of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiy and (b) also known as Amenhotep IV, Amenophis IV, Achencheres, Naphuria in the El Amarna letters, Oedipus in the Greek tales concerning him, and Anyisis by Herodotus. He ruled Egypt for 20 years (**861-841 BC**).

The ***Jehoram Disturbance***, which was also ***Homer's 2nd Cosmic Battle***, occurred in 855 BC.

The ***1st Jehoash Threat*** occurred in 841 BC.

SMENKHARE (E18-10, SL-43), who was (a) the eldest son of Akhnaton and probably Queen Tiy, but possibly Nefretete, and (b) also known as Athoris in Egypt and Polyneices in the Greek tales concerning Oedipus. He was married to his half-sister Meritaten, who was also known as Antigone in the Greek tales concerning Oedipus. He served as coregent to his father for 4 years (845-841 BC) and then ruled Egypt as pharaoh 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 The First Theban War in 832 BC.

TUTANKHAMEN (E18-11, SL-44), who was (a) a son of Akhnaton and probably Nefretete, but possibly Queen Tiy, and (b) also known as Chencheres in Egypt and Eteocles in the Greek tales concerning Oedipus. He was married to his sister Ankhesenpaaten. He ruled Egypt for 8 years (**840-832 BC**). He was killed by his brother Smenkhare in a battle in the 1st Theban War (832 BC).

AY (E18-12, SL-45), who was (a) the son of Yuya and Tuya, the brother of Queen Tiy, the uncle of Akhnaton, and then the brother-in-law of Akhnaton after his sister married her son and his nephew, and (b) also known as Acherres in Egypt and Creon in the Greek Tales concerning Oedipus. He ruled Egypt for 12 years (**832-820 BC**). He was deposed at the end of the 2nd Theban War (820 BC) and disappeared from history.

The ***2nd Jehoash Threat*** occurred 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, SL-46), who was (a) the son of Smenkhare=Polyneices and Princess Argeia of Sicyon and (b) also known as Armaeus in Egypt and Thersander in Greece. When his father and uncle were killed in the 2nd Theban War (820 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 (820 BC), invaded Egypt, invested Thebes, and deposed Ay. Armais then became pharaoh and ruled Egypt for about 7 years (**820-813 BC**).

RAMSES (E18-14, SL-47), who was (a) probably Armais' son and (b) also known as Ramesses. He 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 Historians have conflated (a) Dynasties 26 and 19 and (b) Dynasties 28, 29, & 30 and 20. Thus the sequence of dynasties following the fall of the Dynasty 18 was as follows: (a) Dynasties 21-24 (Libyan), (b) Dynasty 25 (Ethiopian), (c) Dynasty 26=19 (Egyptian), (d) Dynasty 27 (Persian), (e) Dynasty 28=20 (Persian Satrapy), (f) Dynasty 29=20 (Persian satrapy), (g) Dynasty 30=20 (Egyptian), and (h) Dynasty 31 (Persian). Thus, after the Dynasty 18 came the Libyan dynasties.

PART 7 - THE 3RD INTERREGNUM (812-639 BC)

After Akhnaton married his mother and ascended to the throne in 861 BC, Egypt's royal family descended into decadence and exhibited all the consequences that accompany decadence, like collusion, egocentricity, incest, idolatry, immorality, murder, perversion, usurpation, and violence. The latter in the form of the two Theban Wars left Egypt exhausted and vulnerable, and Armais = Thersander and his son Ramses proved unequal to the task of revitalizing the land. Not surprisingly, the Libyans, who were Egypt's neighbors on its western border, invaded, conquered the land, and established the Libyan dynasties.

Libyan Dynasties 21-24 (E21-24) (812-691 BC)

Making sense of Manetho's Libyan dynasties is difficult. Dynasty 21 consists of 7 kings of Tanis. Dynasty 22 consists of 9 kings of Bubastis. The Dynasty 23 consists of 4 kings of Tanis. Dynasty 24 consists 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: Dynasty 21 lists (a) Smendes and (b) Psusennes in Tanis; Dynasty 22 lists (a) Sesonchris and (b) Osorthon in Bubastis; Dynasty 23 lists (a) Petubates and (b) Osorcho in Tanis; Dynasty 24 lists Bochoris in Saith, after which there is a hiatus in the text.

Thus, I believe that (a) Shoshenk I was also known as Smendes, Sesonchris, Petubates, and Bochoris and (b) Osorkon I was also known as Psusennes, Osorthon, and Osorcho.

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, year 1 of the first Olympiad was 777-776 BC. Thus, I believe that Manetho or a previous scribe made an error, and that the first Olympic Games occurred during the reign of, not Petubates, but his successor, Osorkon I.

SHOSHONK I (E21-24-01), who was also known as Bochoris, Petubates, Sesonchris, and Smendes, ruled Egypt for 21 years (**812-791 BC**).

The **3rd Jehoash Threat** occurred in 812 BC.

The **1st Amaziah Threat** occurred in 805 BC.

The **2nd Amaziah Threat** occurred in 797 BC.

OSORKON I (E21-24-02), who was also known as Osorcho, Osorthon, and Psusennes, ruled Egypt for 15 years (**791-776 BC**).

The **3rd Amaziah Threat** occurred in 783 BC.

The **25th Anniversary of the Greek Victory at Troy** fell in 777 BC.
Year 1 of the **1st Olympiad** fell in the 776 BC.

Takelot 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**).

The **1st Azariah Threat** occurred in 768 BC.

The **Azariah Disturbance**, which was also known as the **Commotion in the Days of Uzziah**, and **Homer's 3rd Cosmic Battle**, occurred in 754 BC.

- It ended the Middle Turbulent Age = the *Wars in the Sky* and the Ancients' Mycenaean or Heroic Age (1008-754 BC).
- It began the Late Turbulent Age = *Reign of Mars* and the Ancients' Iron Age (754-665 BC).

TAKELOT II (E21-24-06) ruled Egypt for 13 years (**747-734 BC**).

The **2nd Azariah Threat** occurred in 739 BC.

SHOSHENK III (E21-24-07), **PAMI** (E21-24-08) & **SHOSHENK IV** (E21-24-09) reigned for 43 years (**734-691 BC**) - the lengths of their individual reigns are unknown. Shoshenk 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** occurred in 724 BC.

The **2nd Jotham Threat** occurred in 710 BC.

The **Ahaz Disturbance** occurred in 695 BC.

- It ended (a) the Middle Pleistocene Age (1008-695 BC) and (b) Ice Age 5 (1008-695 BC).
- It began (a) the Late Pleistocene Age (695-c.625 BC) and (b) Ice Age 6 (695-680 BC), which consisted of the Tazewell Ice Advance that gave way to the Post-Tazewell Ice Retreat.

Ethiopian Dynasty 25 (E25) (691-639 BC)

The Libyan era gave way to one of the most bizarre episodes in Egyptian history, which lasted 52 years (691-639 BC). The main figures in this dynasty were all Egyptians: the three brothers Ramses-Siptah, Sethos, and Harmais (=Horemheb) and Queen Twosere, to whom all three married at some point, but for the most part they were subordinate to the Assyrians Sennacherib and Essarhadon and the Ethiopian Tirhaqa.

RAMSES-SIPTAH (E25-01) married Queen Twosere and ruled Egypt for 1 year (**691-690 BC**). He was killed by his brother Sethos.

QUEEN TWOSERE (E-25-02) ruled Egypt for less than 1 year (**690-689 BC**) while she was pregnant with Sethos's son, Merneptah-Siptah.

MERNEPTAH-SIPTAH (E25-03) became pharaoh at birth and was recognized as such for 6 years (**689-683 BC**), but his mother served as his regent and actually wielded the scepter during these years.

The **1st Hezekiah Disturbance** occurred in 680 BC.

- It ended Ice Age 6.
- It began Ice Age 7, which consisted of the Carey Ice Advance that gave way to the Post-Carey Ice Retreat.

SETHOS-PSAMMETIC SETI I (E25-04) married Q. Twosere and ruled Egypt for roughly 30 years (**683-653 BC**). He appointed his brother Harmais as temporary Governor (administrator) of Egypt and then went on a military campaign.

In Sethos' absence, Harmais married Q. Twosere and usurped the throne for 2 years (680-678 BC). Learning of his brother's perfidy, Sethos returned home 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 conquered Egypt, removed Harmais from his position, and put Sethos back on the throne to rule as his satrap for the next 15 years (668-653 BC).

The **2nd Hezekiah Disturbance** occurred in 665 BC.

- It ended (a) history's **PREHISTORIC PERIOD** (3977-665 BC), (b) history's **Late Prehistoric Era** and the Turbulent Era (1464-665 BC), (c) the **Late Turbulent Age** = the *Reign of Mars* (754-665 BC), and (d) Ice Age 7 (680-665 BC).
- It began (a) history's **HISTORIC PERIOD** (665 BC-present), (b) history's **Early Historic Era** (665-2 BC), and (c) Ice Age 8 (665-c.625 BC), which consisted of the Manketo Ice Advance that gave way to the Boreal Ice Retreat.

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) then seized the throne and ruled Egypt for 14 years (653-639 BC) as Esarhaddon's satrap. I do not know whether or not he needed to remarry Q. Twosere at this time.

PART 8 - THE NEW KINGDOM REVIVED (639-525 BC)

After the hiatus due to Libyan and Ethiopian control of the land for 173 years (812-639 BC), Egypt experienced a period of renewed vigor and glory for 110 years (639-525 BC).

Dynasty 26=19 (639-525 BC)

PSAMMETICH-SETI I (E26=19-01), ruled Egypt for 25 years (639-614 BC).

The year circa 625 BC marked:

- The end of (a) the Pleistocene Epoch (1464-c.625 BC) and (b) Ice Age 8 (665-c.625 BC).
- The start of the Holocene Epoch and the Atlantic Age (625 BC-present).

NECHO 1=RAMSES 1 (E26=19-02), ruled Egypt for 12 years (614-602 BC).

PSAMMETICH SET II (THE GREAT) (E26=19-03), ruled Egypt for 24 years (602-578 BC).

NECHO 2=RAMSES II (E26=19-04), ruled Egypt for 34 years (578-544 BC).

MERNEPTAH=APRIES (E26=19-05), 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), ruled Egypt for 12 years (**537-525 BC**).

PSAMMURITUS (E26=19-07), ruled Egypt for 3 months (**525 BC**). His reign ended with the *Persian Conquest of Egypt*.

PART 9 - THE PERIOD OF FOREIGN RULE (525-30 BC)

The invasion and conquest of Egypt put an end to its independence permanently. Henceforth, they lived under (a) Persian rule (525-381 BC), (b) Persian satrapy (381-362 BC), (c) Persian rule (362-333 BC), (d) Macedonian rule under Alexander (333-305 BC), (e) Macedonian rule under the Ptolemies (303-30 BC), (f) Roman rule (30 BC-641 AD), which was followed by the Muslims.

Persian Dynasty 27 (E27) (525-398 BC)

METSUIRE=CAMBYSES II (E27-01), who was the son of the Persian king Cambyses II, conquered Egypt in 525 BC, and ruled Egypt for 4 years (**525-521 BC**).

SETUTRE (E27-02) was the son of Hystapes and also known as Darius-the-Mede. He stole the Persian throne from the legitimate heir, Bardiya (PE-08), and ruled both Persia and Egypt for 36 years (**521-485 BC**).

CYRUS OF THE BIBLE (E27-03 per JH), who is mentioned 23 times in Scripture as the king of Persia, succeeded Darius in the latter's year 2 in Babylon and ruled Persia for 3 years (**485-482 BC**).⁸ 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 I⁹ 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,¹⁰ 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) (E27-04) was a son of Darius I. When Cyrus II died, he ruled the Medo-Persian Empire and Egypt for 17 years (**482-465 BC**).

⁸ Daniel 10:1.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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 seriatim. That Xerxes I followed his father's example and thereby set an example for his sons is highly likely.

ARTABANUS THE HYRCANIAN (E27-05) ruled Egypt for 1 year (**465-464 BC**).

ARTAXERXES I - LONGIMANUS (E27-06), who was the son Xerxes I, ruled the Medo-Persian Empire and Egypt for 40 years (**464-424 BC**).

XERXES II (E27-07), who was also known as Ahaseurus III, ruled Egypt for 1 year (**424-423 BC**).

SOGDIANIUS (E27-08) ruled Egypt for less than a year (**423 BC**).

DARIUS II (E27-09), who was also known as Ochus and Nothus, ruled Egypt for 20 years (**423-403 BC**).

ARTAXERXES II (E27-10), who was also known as Arcases, ruled Egypt for 5 years (**403-398 BC**).

Dynasty 28=20 (E28=20) (398-392 BC)

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

Dynasty 29=20 (E29=20) (392-381 BC)

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

Dynasty 30=20 (E30=20) (381-362 BC)

NECTANBO I = RAMSES III (E30=20-01), who was the son of Nephertites (E28=20-01), ruled Egypt for 18 years (**381-363 BC**). During his reign, there were three wars:

1st War - between Egypt and Libya

The first war 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.

2nd War - between Egypt and Persia (the Pereset)

The second war 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.

3rd War - between Egypt and Persia (the Pereset) & Athens

The third war 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 (E30=20-02) ruled Egypt for 1 year (**363-362 BC**).

Persian Dynasty 31 (E31) (362-333 BC)

ARTAXERXES II (E31-01) ruled Egypt for 3 years (**362-359 BC**).

OCHUS=ARTAXERXES III (E31-02) ruled Egypt for 21 years (**359-338 BC**).

ARSES=XERXES III (E31-03) ruled Egypt for 2 years (**338-336 BC**).

DARIUS III=CODOMANUS (E31-04) ruled Egypt for 3 years (**336-333 BC**)

Macedonian Rule (EMR) (333-305 BC)

ALEXANDER-THE-GREAT (EMR-01) conquered and ruled Egypt for 2 years (**333-331 BC**).

CLEOMENES (EMR-02) ruled Egypt under Alexander-the-Great for 8 years (**331-323 BC**).

PTOLEMY (SON OF LAGOS) (EMR-03) ruled Egypt for 18 years (**323-305 BC**).

Ptolemaic Dynasty (EPT) (305-30 BC)

PTOLEMY I - SOTER (EPT-01) was the name Ptolemy (son of Lagos) took when he assumed the mantle of pharaoh, and ruled Egypt for 23 years (**305-282 BC**).

PTOLEMY II - PHILADELPHUS (EPT-02) ruled Egypt for 36 years (**282-246 BC**).

PTOLEMY III - EURGETES (EPT-03) ruled Egypt for 25 years (**246-221 BC**).

PTOLEMY IV - PHILOPATER (EPT-04) ruled Egypt for 18 years (**221-203 BC**).

PTOLEMY V - EPIPHANES (EPT-05) ruled Egypt for 22 years (**203-181 BC**).

PTOLEMY VI - PHILOMATER (EPT-06) ruled Egypt for 36 years (**181-145 BC**).

PTOLEMY VII NEOS (EPT-07) ruled for less than 1 year (**145 BC**).

PTOLEMY VIII - EURGETES II (EPT-08) ruled Egypt for 29 years (**145-116 BC**).

PTOLEMY VIII - SOTER II (EPT-09A) ruled Egypt for 8 years (**116-108 BC**).

PTOLEMY IX - ALEXANDER I (EPT-10) ruled Egypt for 20 years (**108-88 BC**).

PTOLEMY VIII - SOTER II (EPT-09B) ruled Egypt for an additional 8 years (**88-80 BC**).

PTOLEMY XI - ALEXANDER II (EPT-11) ruled Egypt for less than a year (**80 BC**).

PTOLEMY XII - AULETES (EPT-12A) ruled Egypt 22 years (**80-58 BC**).

CLEOPATRA V & BERENICE IV (EPT13) alternated ruling Egypt for 3 years (**58-55 BC**).

PTOLEMY XII, AULETES (EPT-12B) & CLEOPATRA V ruled Egypt jointly for 3 years (**55-52 BC**).

PTOLEMY XII, AULETES (EPT-12C) ruled Egypt alone for 1 year (**52-51 BC**).

PTOLEMY XII, AULETES (EPT-12D) & CLEOPATRA VII ruled Egypt jointly for 4 years (**51-47 BC**) under the authority Caesar.

CLEOPATRA VII (EPT-14) ruled Egypt alone for 17 years (**47-30 BC**).

CAESARION (EPT-15), who was the son of Cleopatra VII and Julius Caesar, ruled Egypt for 11 days (**30 BC**). He was probably killed by Octavian's forces, after which Egypt became a province of Rome.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - The Ark's Landfall

Most Biblical scholars today regard Mount Ararat in northeastern Turkey as the mountain on which the Ark landed at the end of the Flood in Noah's time. ***I do not***. Mount Ararat lies ***west*** of Mesopotamia, whereas the Bible indicates that the Ark's landfall lay ***east*** of Mesopotamia - probably in the Hindu Kush.

Genesis 8:4 states, "*And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat*" (KJV), which indicates that the ark landed in a region called "the Mountains of Ararat."

Genesis 11:2 states, "*And it came to pass, as they journeyed **from the east**, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there*" (KJV), which indicates that some of the survivors of the flood migrated ***westward*** from the region of the Mountains of Ararat to the Land of Shinar (Mesopotamia). Thus, the Ark's landfall lies ***east*** of Mesopotamia - ***not west***.

Traditionally Mount Ararat of the Bible has been associated with the mountain of that name in eastern Turkey, at the conjunction of the Turkish, Armenian, and Iranian borders. Samuel Shuckford points out, however, that a number of scholars have placed it elsewhere.¹¹ Portius Cato placed it "in the same latitude with Bactria (now eastern Afghanistan), between the Caspian Sea and Imaus (now the Tian Shan Mountains on the western border of Sinkiang, the westernmost province of China), north of Mount Paraponusus,"¹² and Shuckford placed it "on the hills beyond Bactria, north of India,"¹³ between the headwaters of the Oxus River (now Amu-Darya) to the northwest and the Indus River to the southeast. These "hills beyond Bactria," would be the mountains at the northern end of the Hindu Kush. From there, Noah's descendants would have traveled westward to Shinar (Mesopotamia), as Genesis 11:2 maintains. In my opinion, the three likeliest candidates for Ararat are Kungur (25,825 ft.) and Mustagh-Ata (24,400 ft.) to the east (just over the border with China), and Pik Komminizma (24,590ft.) to the north, but there are also two lesser possibilities: Khan Tengri (22,949 ft.) further to the north and K2 (28,250 ft.) to the southeast, although neither can be regarded as between the Oxus and Indus rivers. In Saga Scythia, Noah and his descendants established several communities which were undoubtedly centered on families or extended families under the general leadership of Noah, and from which Noah's descendants traveled northward into Siberia (eastern Russia) and beyond, eastward into Sinkiang (northwest China) and

¹¹ Samuel Shuckford, The Sacred and Profane History of the World Connected, Volume 1, 5th edition (1819), Tolle Lege Press, Whitehall WV, 2009, pages 87-92.

¹² Shuckford, Volume 1, page 89. The Paropamisus Mountains extend from the southwestern end of the Hindu Kush across northern Afghanistan to the border of Iran in the west, but modern maps do not show a Mount Paraponusus. It may have one of the peaks at the northeastern end of the Hindu Kush. Only the area north of there (eastern Tadjikistan) lies north of India, between the Oxus River and the Indus Rivers.

¹³ Shuckford, Volume 1, page 92.

beyond, southward into the Punjab (northern Pakistan) and beyond, and westward through Afghanistan and Iran into Shinar (Mesopotamia) and beyond.

Appendix 2 - The Akkadian Empire

UKUSI (AK-01), who was (a) Noah's grandson and Ham's son and (b) also known as known Cush, Ikshavu, and Puru I, reigned for 30 years (2298-2268 BC).

AZAG (AK-02), who was (a) Noah's great-grandson, Ham's grandson, and Ukusi's son and (b) also known as Nimrod, reigned for 42 years (2268-2226 BC).

KHETM (AK-03), who was (a) Noah's great-grandson, Ham's grandson, and Ukusi's son, and (b) also known as Dukh and Vri-Taka, reigned for 7 years (2226-2219 BC).

The ***Peleg Disturbance*** occurred in 2221 BC.

RO (AK-04), who was (a) Noah's great-great-grandson, Ham's great-grandson, Ukusi's grandson, and Ketm's son and (b) also known as Puru II and Puru-Gin, reigned 8 years (2219-2211 BC).

ZAGISSI (AK-05), who was a usurper, reigned for 25 years (2211-2186 BC).

SARGON (AK-06), who was also known as Guni and Sharguni in Babylon and Kaap in Egypt, reigned for 55 years (2186-2131 BC). During his long reign, his military forces under the leadership of his son Mannis-tussu extended the empire to include most of the neighboring lands.

RIMUSH (AK-07), who was (a) Sargon's son and Mannis-tussu's older brother and (b) also known as Mush, reigned for 12 years (2131-2119 BC). During his reign, his military forces under the leadership of his brother Mannis-tussu continued to expand the empire.

MANNIS-TUSSU (AK-08), who was (a) Sargon's son and Rimush's younger brother and (b) also known in Egypt as Aha-men, Hor-aha, and Menes and in the Indus Valley as Aha-manj, Asa-manja and Manasyu, reigned (a) for 15 years (2119-2104 BC) in Mesopotamia, but (b) for 62 years (2166-2104) in Egypt, the first 27 years (2166-2139 BC) of which fell in the Predynastic Period and the last 35 years (2139-2104 BC) at the beginning of Dynasty 1. In 2139 BC, he extended his rule from his base in Northern/Lower Egypt to Southern/Upper Egypt, thereby unifying Egypt from the Mediterranean Sea in the north to Aswan in the south, at which point Egyptian records started referring to its kings as pharaohs. He was a gifted military leader and a mighty warrior. When he died, he left an empire to his son that encompassed all the lands between the Indus Valley in the east to the British Isles in the west.

NARAM-SIN (AK-09), who was (a) Sargon's grandson and Mannis-tussu's son and (b) also known in Egypt as Athothis I, Djer, Kourodes, Narmer, and Zer-ta, reigned for 57 years (2104-2047 BC) He.

The *Terah Disturbance* occurred in 2070 BC.

SHARGUNI-ERI (AK-10), who was also known as Gani-Eri, ruled for an unknown number of years (2047-? BC), after which the fate of the 1st Dynasty becomes uncertain.

The *1st Terah Threat* occurred in 2020 BC.

DUDU (AKA1-11)?

SHUDUR-KIB (AK1-12)?