

Egypt's Chronology in Synchronization with the Bible

This Egyptian chronology is based upon the historically accurate facts in the *Holy Bible* which are supported by archaeological evidence and challenge many assumptions. A major breakthrough was recognizing Joseph and Moses lived during the reigns of several pharaohs, not just one. During the 18th dynasty in which Joseph and Moses lived, the average reign was about 15 years; and Joseph lived 110 years and Moses lived 120 years. The last third of Moses' life was during the 19th dynasty. Though Rameses II had a reign of 66 years, the average reign of the other pharaohs was only seven years.

Biblical chronology is superior to traditional Egyptian chronology

Joseph was born in 1745 BC during the reign of Tao II. Joseph was 17 when he was sold into slavery (1728 BC), which was during the reign of Ahmose I, for the historically accurate amount of 20 pieces of silver.¹ Moses (1571-1451 BC) was born 250 years after the death of the Hebrew patriarch, Abraham. Moses lived in Egypt and wrote extensively about his conversations and interactions with the pharaoh of the Hebrews' exodus from Egypt; thus providing a primary source. The history of the Hebrews continued to be written by contemporaries for the next thousand years. These books (scrolls) were accurately copied and widely disseminated. The Dead Sea Scrolls contained 2,000 year old copies of every book of the Bible, except Esther, and the high accuracy of these copies to today's copies in original languages is truly astonishing. For example, the book of Isaiah is 95% accurate: “The five percent of variation consisted primarily of obvious slips of the pen and spelling alterations.”²

Herodotus and Manetho

The first historian of Egyptian history, Herodotus, lived about 484–425 BC. But most Egyptologists use the list of pharaohs created by the Egyptian priest Manetho, who wrote a 2,000 year linear history of Egypt around 240 BC. This was 2000 years after the birth of Menes/Mizraim, the first pharaoh after Noah's flood. Manetho's dynasties were based on geographic location, or new genealogical shift. No copies remained by 75 AD when Josephus tried to piece it back together from other writings (some particularly anti-Jewish) which quoted Manetho. No copies of Josephus' epitome of Manetho remain, but only translations made 200 years later. Even if Josephus had managed to recreate Manetho's original work, only third-hand altered copies remain upon which the foundation of conventional Egyptian history rests.

Egyptologists divided Manetho's dynasties into the following chronological groups:

| <u>Conventional Chronology</u> | <u>Dynasties</u> | <u>Dynasties in Bible-sync Chronology</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Old Kingdom | 1-6 | 1-3, and 7 |
| First Intermediate Period | 7-10 | 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, ½ 12, ½ 13, and pre-15 |
| Middle Kingdom | 11-13 | none; FIP followed by SIP |
| Second Intermediate Period | 14-17 | 6, 9, 10, 11, ½ 12, ½ 13, 14, pre-15, 15, pre-16, 16, and 17 |
| New Kingdom | 18-21 | 18-21 and 21A (Theban high priests) |
| Third Intermediate Period | 22-26 | 22 and 23, followed by 24-26 combined |
| Late Period | 27-31 | 27-31 |

1 Reznick, Rabbi Leibel, “Egyptology in the Torah: Biblical Archaeology,” <http://www.aish.com/ci/sam/48967121.html>
The rabbi listed several other historically accurate facts in the Torah (Genesis – Deut.) during Joseph's time in Egypt.

2 Archer, Gleason, *A Survey of Old Testament Introduction* Chicago: Moody 1974, p. 25

Turin King List on Papyrus

In the 1800's, an Italian discovered a list of kings on the back of a tax scroll along with several papyrus fragments, and it was placed in the Egypt Museum in Turin, and dubbed the Turin King List (TKL). It was most likely a scribal student's homework. Regarding the tabulation of years ruled by the 12th dynasty, Ryholt noted “Apparently the scribe did not realize that several of the reigns in question included a period of coregency, and that the duration of the dynasty was therefore in reality much shorter.”³ Ryholt wrote, “. . . the Turin King-list proceeds chronologically throughout, except that contemporary dynasties are recorded one at a time in order not to mix kings of different dynasties . . .”⁴ and added it is “the only genuine king-list from ancient Egypt.”⁵ Turin King List is written in columns which are noted by Roman numerals followed by an Arabic number for the place in the column. The Turin King List has discrepancies and many additions to those kings found in Manetho's list. The Turin King List includes dynasties which are usually dismissed by chronologists: the pre-15th dynasty of twelve kings (X/1-12), the pre-16th dynasty of eight kings (X/22-30), the Thinis dynasty of five kings (XI/10-15) placed by the 13th dynasty, and the 16+ kings of the Abydos dynasty (XI/16-31) placed by kings of the 14th dynasty.

The TKL included years, months, and days of reigns for most pharaohs from the 1st through 17th dynasties, but only round years for kings of the 3rd - 6th, and the 11th dynasties; which intimates the list was a compilation of copies,⁶ and a clue as to changes of the location of the royal residence.

| <u>Dynasties</u> | <u>Reign in TKL</u> | <u>Royal Residence</u> |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1-2 | Years, months, days; king's age | Thinis |
| 3-4 | Years only | Memphis |
| 7-10 | Years, months, days | 7-8 Thinis; 9-10 delta+ |
| 11 | Years only | Thebes |
| 12-16 | Years, months, days | 12 Itjtawy; 13-16 various |

Dynasties 3, 4, and 6 ruled from Memphis, with dynasty 5 being the offspring of dynasty 4 ruling in *Hwt-Nen-Nesu* ('house of royal child').⁷ Dynasties 7-8 ruled in Thinis while dynasties 9-10 of the Herakleopolitan dynasty ruled in Asyut, Herakleopolis Magna, and the delta ports as the main traders. Dynasty 12 had a royal residence at Itjtawy/Lisht. Dynasty 13's TKL heading is “Kings who came after the King of [Upper and] Lower Egypt [Sehet]epibre . . .”⁸ Thus it is very clear that the dynasty 13 kings came right after (Sehetepibre) Amenemhat I, with most being his sons, and was concurrent with dynasty 12. Dynasty 13 initially ruled from Madamud and Thebes, but retreated to outlying nomes when dynasty 11 took over Thebes with dynasty 16 ruling Edfu and El-Kab. Dynasty 14 ruled from Avaris followed by dynasty 15 which eventually conquered Memphis.

The Turin King List does not include the 17th dynasty which took over Upper and Middle Egypt upon the demise of dynasty 11 at the end of the Second Intermediate Period. Then the 17th dynasty conquered the 15th dynasty, thus forming a united Egypt under the new 18th dynasty.

Pharaohs counted the first year of their reign on the first day of the first month of Inundation (Nile flood) in the summer.

3 Ryholt, K.S.B., *The Political Situation in Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period*, CNI Publications 20, Museum Tusulanum Press, 1997, p.16

4 Ryholt, p. 164

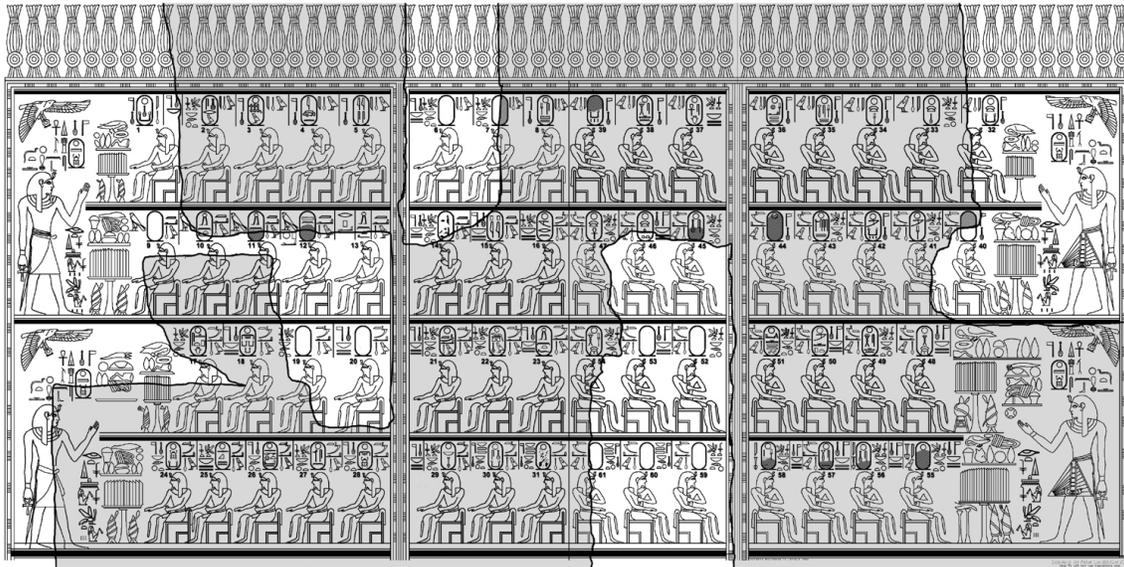
5 Ibid., p.9

6 Ibid, p. 18-19, and 31-32. Roughly five base copies called 'vorlages' in German: the text before a translator or copyist reconstructs it by working backwards from the original. These vorlages may have been homework in scribe schools.

7 “A *hwt* is a planned royal foundation as opposed to a general settlement.” [Atzler 1972, p. 17-44]

8 Kinnaer, Jacques, “Turin Kinglist” translation at <http://www.ancient-egypt.org/index.html>

Lepsius' Karnak King List drawing enhanced by Peter Lundstrom



Karnak, Abydos, and Saqqara King Lists in Stone

Three other king lists were chiseled in stone at Karnak, Abydos, and Saqqara during the reigns of Thutmose III, Seti I, and Ramesses II respectively. Since Seti I and Rameses II are father and son, those very different lists were not created to prove each pharaoh's ancestry, and the hodge-podge of the Karnak king list certainly wasn't. I think they were created with obvious clues to help future generations understand the complexity of overlapping dynasties within Egypt's governmental system, especially during the tumultuous times of the 12th dynasty which I've redefined in my FIP and SIP.

The Karnak king list is located in the festival hall of Thutmose III and lists 61 kings in two sets of two horizontal rows. The list is split down the middle with the pharaohs facing opposite directions which screams a divided Egypt occurred after the more united 1st - 3rd dynasties had ended.

Karnak King List Left Side with my dates BC

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Neferkare 7 th Thinis 2000 BC | Sneferu 4 th Memphis 1977-1953 | Sahure 5 th NenNesu 1965-1953 | Niuserre Ini 5 th NenNesu 1935-1922 | Djedkare Iseki 5 th 1914-1886 | — | — | Djehuti 16 th Edfu 1820-1817 |
| — | Intef I? 11 th Thebes 1878-1856 | In... | Mon... | Intef III? 11 th Thebes 1817-1815 | Teti 6 th Memphis 1856-1844 | Pepi I? 6 th Memphis 1842-1817 | Nemtyemsaf I 6 th Memphis 1817-1804 |
| | Amenemhat I 12 th Itjtawy 1954-1924 | Amenemhat II 12 th Itjtawy 1890-1852 | — | — | AmenemhatIV 12 th Itjtawy 1781-1772 | SobekNeferu 12 th Itjtawy 1914-1910 | Intef V? 11 th Thebes 1757-1755 |
| Senusret I 12 th Itjtawy 1934-1889 | Tao (II) 17 th Thebes 1746-1742 | Ahmoze/Tao I 17 th Thebes 1747-1746 | Bebiankh 16 th Ombos 1771-1759 | Intef VI 17 th Thebes 1755-1750 | Montuhotep II 11 th Thebes 1815-1764 | MontuhotepIII 11 th Thebes 1764-1761 | — |

The left top row indicates that the end of the 7th dynasty was concurrent with the 4th and 5th dynasties which came to an end about the same time Djehuty left the delta to begin the 16th dynasty. The second row indicates the 11th dynasty was concurrent with the 6th dynasty. The third row indicates the 12th dynasty ended about the time of Intef V (1757-1755 BC). It seems Senusret I should have been placed in the third row, and the rest of the fourth row were leaders at the end of my SIP.

Karnak King List Right Side with my dates BC

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|----------|
| Senusret III 12 th Itjtawy 1847-1808 | SobekHotepIV 13 th Thebes 1829-1803 | Neferhotep I 13 th Thebes 1857-1832 | SobekHotepIII 13 th El Kab 1865-1855 | SobekHotep II 13 th Thebes 1925-1921 | Amenemhat V 13 th nome 1 1938-1935 | Nebiriau I 16 th Edfu 1799-1733 | ...kaure |
| Sobekhotep I 13 th Abydos 1935-1931 | Sobekhotep VI 13 th Abydos 1835-1828 | Senefer...re 14 th TKL, IX/7 | ...re | Sobekhotep 8 16 th 1817-1801 | Sobekhotep 7 13 th Thebes 1828-1826 | NeferhotepII 13 th 1825-1821 | — |
| Rahotep 17 th Koptos 1761-1757 | — | — | Wegaf 13 th Thebes 1951-1949 | SobekhotepV 13 th Abydos 1839-1837 | Senebmiu 13 th 1820-1817 | Khety II 10 th Asyut 1870-1861 | |
| ...re | Senefer..re 14 th TKL, IX/7 | Sewadj..re 13 th , 14 th or 16 th | Sekhem..re 14 th , 16 th or 17 th | — | — | — | |

Brothers Sobekhotep IV and Neferhotep I in the top right row were concurrent with Senusret III and Sobekhotep III respectively. In the second row, Sobekhotep I is the earliest of the other Sobekhoteps. The bottom rows seem to be a catch-all for other dynasties.

The Abydos king list is located on the wall of Seti I and consists of three rows with thirty-eight cartouches on each row, but the third row merely repeats Seti I's name. The list omits the 13th -17th dynasties and Hatshepsut, Akhenaten, Smenkhkare, Tutankhamen, and Ay of the 18th dynasty.

The Saqqara king list is located in the tomb of Tjuneroy who was a priest and official during the reign of Rameses II. It contains 58 kings in two horizontal rows written from left to right, and begins in the bottom row with Anedjib, the sixth pharaoh of the 1st dynasty. Other dynasties begin with the first pharaoh and end with the last pharaoh except for the 12th dynasty pharaohs which are listed in reverse order. The Saqqara king list does not include the 7th - 10th dynasties or the 13th - 17th dynasties, and it only records Montuhotep II and III of the 11th dynasty after the end of the 12th dynasty as in my chronology. This supports my FIP and SIP in which the 12th dynasty rules the minor 8th - 17th dynasties (along with the 4th - 6th dynasties) in an upside-down Egypt.

The existence and regnal lengths of pharaohs not included in these king lists are based upon archaeological finds. Manetho's list and the Turin king list coupled with the kings lists chiseled at Karnak, Abydos, and Saqqara have been the basis for conventional chronology of Egypt's kings. Yet, this piecemeal Egyptian chronology became the standard chronology upon which chronologies of all other cultures were aligned; and understanding of world history has suffered because it is wrong. Egyptologists know it's wrong and have splintered into camps supporting high, mid, and low Egyptian chronologies.

“Three different types of chronological designation are common and serve indiscriminately, side by side, in the relevant literature: dates expressed in years, dates given by Egyptian dynasties, and dates relating to archaeological periods. The result is confusion, because different scholars use different dates, according to their preference.”⁹

This is primarily a Biblical chronology of Egypt, and is also considered an ultra-high chronology with many major adjustments to the FIP and SIP which brings it into harmony with chronologies of other cultures. The following chart includes the years Before Christ, the Egyptian dynasty numbers, and the archaeological periods of the Levant as well as those of Crete, Cyprus, and Greece.

These are rough approximations based upon much conflicting data; overlaps are to be expected.

⁹ Ben-Tor, Amnon, “Do the Execration Texts Reflect an Accurate Picture of the Contemporary Settlement Map of Palestine?” *Essays on Ancient Israel in its Eastern Context*, Eisenbrauns, 2006, p.64.

| Date B.C. | Egypt Dynasty # | Crete | Cyprus | Greece | Levant |
|------------------|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2347-2247 | 0 (Naqada and others) | EMI | ECI | EHI | EBI |
| 2247-2175 | 1 | EMII | ECII | EHI | EBII |
| 2175-2100 | 2 | EMIII | ECIII | EHII | EBIII |
| 2100-2000 | 3,7 | MMIA | MCI | EHII | EBIV |
| 2000-1950 | 4,5,7,9,12 [eFIP] | MMIB | MCII | EHII-III | MBI |
| 1950-1900 | 4,5,8,9,12,13 | MMIIA | MCII | EHIII | MBIIA |
| 1900-1850 | 4,5,8,9,10,12,13,14 | MMIIB | MCII | MHI | MBIIA |
| 1850-1800 | 6,9,10,11,12,13,14, pre-15,15,16 [eSIP] | MMIIIA | MCIII | MHII | MBIIB |
| 1800-1725 | 6,9,11-13,15,16,17 | MMIIIB | LCIA1 | MHIII | MBIII |
| 1725-1650 | 17,18 | LMIA | LCIA2 | LHI | LBIA |
| 1650-1575 | 18 | LMIB | LCIB | LHI-II | LBIB |
| 1575-1500 | 18 | LMII | LCIIA-B | LHIIA | LBIIA |
| 1500-1450 | 19 | LMIIIA1 | LCIIC | LHIIIB | LBIIIB |
| 1450-1400 | 19 | LMIIIA2 | LCIIIA | LHIIIA | Iron IA |
| 1400-1350 | 19 | LMIIIB | LCIIIB | LHIIIB | Iron IA |
| 1350-1300 | Setnakht, Rameses III | LMIIIC | LCIIIB | LHIIIB | Iron IA |

| Date B.C. | Egypt's Pharaohs | Philistine | Israel | Israel's Leaders |
|------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1300-1200 | Rameses III-XI | Iron IB | (LBIIIB) | Deborah - Jephthah |
| 1200-1100 | Herihor (Smendes I) – Menkheperre (Psusennes I) | Iron IC | (LBIIIC) | Izban - Samuel |
| 1100-1000 | Smendes II (Amenemope) – Osorkon I | Iron IIA | (LBIIIC) Iron I Iron IIA | King Saul King David King Solomon |
| 1000-900 | Osorkon I – Sheshonk III | Iron IIB | Iron IIB | King Solomon – Ahab/Jehoshaphat |

Iron Age II lasts until 600 BC, and Iron Age III lasts until 300 BC.

According to Bishop Ussher's amazing Bible chronology research (using Masoretic text), Adam and Eve were created in Fall of 4004 BC, and Noah's flood occurred in 2348 BC. After the year aboard the ark, Noah's family and the animals emerged onto dry ground in 2347 BC. One hundred years later at Peleg's birth (2247 BC), God divided the tribes to river valleys: (K)ham to Nile in Africa, Shem to Tigris & Euphrates in S(h)umer, Japheth to Indus in India, and Noah with mixed households to Yellow River in China.

Kitchen's chronology is labeled "K" and Ashton's is labeled "A"; I'm using a lowercase "e".

Abbreviations: Turin King List (TKL); years (y), months (m), days (d)

(e = Engelbrite) Biblically Synchronized Egyptian Chronology

Dynasty Zero 60 years

Thinis

Scorpion I, Iry-Hor,
Ka, Serkhet

Memphis

Hsekiu, Khayu, Tiu, Thesh, Neheb,
Wazner, Mekh

eOld Kingdom

1st → 2nd → 3rd + 7th Dynasties

Pharaoh Den was the first to use the title "king of Lower and Upper Egypt," so I place him as the first king in Memphis. Though Sanakhte/Nebka briefly reunited Egypt, the pharaohs after him in Thinis became the 7th dynasty, and the stronger pharaohs in Memphis became the 3rd dynasty.

1st Dynasty 108 years

Thinis

Memphis

2247-2224 Menes (Narmer)
2224-2219 Hor-Aha
2219-2178 Djer (Palermo, 41y)
2178-2172 Djet
2172-2139 Qa'a

2200-2158 Den (Palermo, 42y)
2158-2148 Anedjib (Palermo, 10y)
2148-2139 Semerkhet (Palermo, 9y)
2139 Sneferka

2139 Horus Bird

2nd Dynasty 95 years

Thinis

Memphis

2138-2113 Hotepsekhemwy
2113-2099 Raneb/Kakaw (Pal., 29y total w/ H.)
2099-2094 Aaka (Seth-Peribsen), UE nomes 1-11
2094-2089 Sekhemib-Perenmaat
2089-2062 Bebti (Khasekhemwy) (TKL, 27y)
2062-2043 Sanakhte/Nebka [3rd?] (TKL, 19y)

2121-2113 Weneg/Wadjnes
2113-2068 Nynetjer (Palermo, 45y)
2098-2095 Senedj, UE nomes 12-22
2068-2060 Neferkasokar (TKL, 8y)
2060-2048 Sedjes (TKL, 11y 8m 4d)

3rd Dynasty 66 years

Memphis

7th Dynasty

Thinis

2043-2014 Djoser-It (Netjerykhat) 29y
2014-2007 Sekhemkhet (Djoser-Ti) (Palermo, 7y)
2007-2001 Khaba (TKL, 6y)
2001-1977 Huni (TKL, 24y; "builder who leads")

Siptah (Netjerykare/Neitiqerti)
Menkare (Neferka/Neferkare I)
Neferkare II (Nefer) (TKL, 2y)
Neferkare III (Ibi) (TKL, 4y)
Djedkare Shemai (TKL, 2y)
Neferkare Khendu IV (TKL, 1y)

eFirst Intermediate Period (eFIP)

4th, 5th, 8th, Thinis and Abydos, 9th and 10th, early 12th, Theban 13th, Kushite 14th, and Hyksos pre-15th dynasties during Great Pyramid Builders of the FIP (First Intermediate Period)

First Intermediate Period [▲ = pyramid built] [/▲ \ = unfinished pyramid]

| 14 th Dynasty in Nile Delta | 4 th Dynasty in Memphis | 5 th Dynasty in Nen-Nesu | 12 th Dynasty in Itjtawy | 13 th Dynasty in Thebes | 8 th Dynasty in Thinis |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| [1956-1886 Khety of 9 th] | 1977-1953 Sneferu ▲ | 1949-1942 Userkaf ▲ | [1956-1886 Khety of 9 th] | 1951-1949 Wegaf '49-'44 Sonbef | 5y Merenhor 5y Neferkamin I |
| 1954-1934 'Ammu | 1953-1930 Khufu ▲ | 1942-1930 Sahure ▲ | 1954-1924 Amenemhat I ▲ | '44-'38 Nerikare 1942-1938 -Seth I | 1974-1950 Qakare Ibi ▲ |
| 1934-1894 Yakbimu | 1930-1919 Djedefre ▲ | 1930-1920 ▲ Neferirkare Kaki | 1934-1889 Senusret I ▲ | 3y Amenemhat V 4y Sobekhotep I | 1950-1945 Khuiqer |
| | 1919-1895 Khafre ▲ | & queen ▲ Khentkaus II | >1914-1910 NeferuSobek | 1931-1925 ▲ Ameny-Qemaw | 1 lost, Pantjeny, Wepwawemsaf, |
| 1894-1884 Ya'ammu | 1895-1893 Baka /▲ \ | 1932-1922 ▲ Shepsekare Isi (for Byblos trade) | [30y Nikare of 9 th] {10 th in Asyut} Meryhathor (10 th) | -Siharnedjheritef -Amenemhat VI 4ySobekhotep II | Snaib {5 prior Thinis Dynasty placed by 13 th } |
| 1884-1874 Qareh | 1893-1865 Menkaure ▲ | 1920-1919 Neferefre /▲ \ | 1890-1852 Amenemhat II ▲ | 1921-1915 Khendjer ▲ | Abydos Dynasty placed by 14 th |
| 1874-1821 Sheshi | 1865-1861▲ Shepseskaf | 1919-1886 Niuserre Ini ▲ | 1886-1883 (10 th) Neferkare V | 1915-1891 Aya ▲ Kay, Amenemhat 7 | (Woseribre) Senebkay I + II |
| [1883-1863 I . . . (pre-15)] | | 1922-1914 ▲ Menkauhor | 1883-1873 (10 th) Meribre Khety I | 1890-1879 Ibiau 2(Merhotepre) Ini | 8 lost, |
| [1863-1853 Seth II (p15)] | 1861-1859▲ Khentkaus I | 1914-1886 ▲ Djedkere Iseki | 1873-1870 (10 th) Senenh . . . | [1889-1878 11 th Montuhotep I] | (...hebre), 3 names lost |
| | 1859-1856 Khentkaus III | 1886-1856 ▲ Wenis/Unas | 1870-1861 (10 th) Wahkare Khety II | -Hor I, Khabaw, -Djedkheperew | (...heb?re) (...webenre) |

Pre-15th dynasty

| TKL | Name | X/7 | Nib . . . (Nob . . .) |
|-------|---------------|------|-----------------------|
| X/1 | I . . . | X/8 | Mer?en? |
| X/2 | Seth . . . II | X/9 | (Penensetensepet) |
| X/3 | Sunu . . . | X/10 | Shepesu (Kheretheb) |
| X/4 | Hor . . . | X/11 | (Khut . . . hemet) |
| X/5-6 | lost | X/12 | lost |

Khety of the 9th dynasty established trade from Asyut to Herakleopolis Magna and to Herakleopolis Parva and another Herakleopolis which were east and west ports on the Mediterranean respectively. The Achtoy's/Khety's of the 10th dynasty continued as a support for the 5th dynasty of Nen-Nesu, but when the 5th dynasty ended, the Asyut of the 10th dynasty governed both nomes as the 9th - 10th dynasties. The Greeks called Nen-Nesu, Herakleopolis Magna, so that dynasty is also known as the Herakleopolitan dynasty.

Thinis Dynasty placed by 13th dynasty during eFIP

| <u>TKL</u> | <u>Name</u> |
|------------|--|
| XI/10-14 | lost (Khuiqer, 1 lost, Pantjeny, Wepwawemsaf, and Snaib) |
| XI/15 | clearly gives a summation of 5 kings |

Abydos Dynasty placed by 14th dynasty during eFIP

| <u>TKL</u> | <u>Name</u> |
|------------|------------------------|
| XI/16 | (Woser[ib]re) Senebkay |
| XI/17 | (Woser...re) |
| XI/18-25 | lost |
| XI/26 | (...hebre) |
| XI/27-29 | lost |
| XI/30 | (...heb?re) |
| XI/31 | (...webenre) |

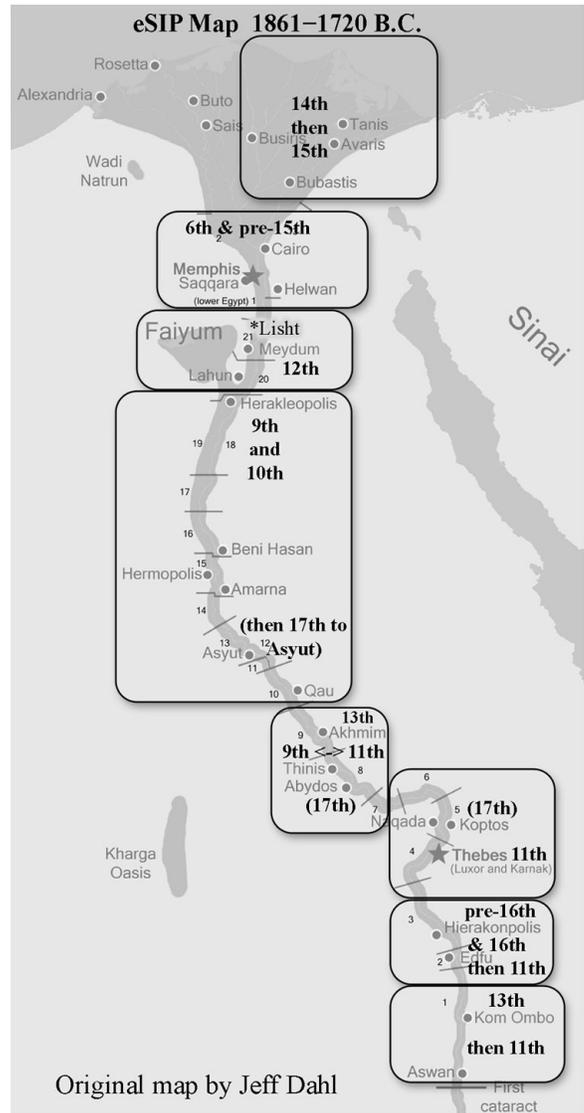
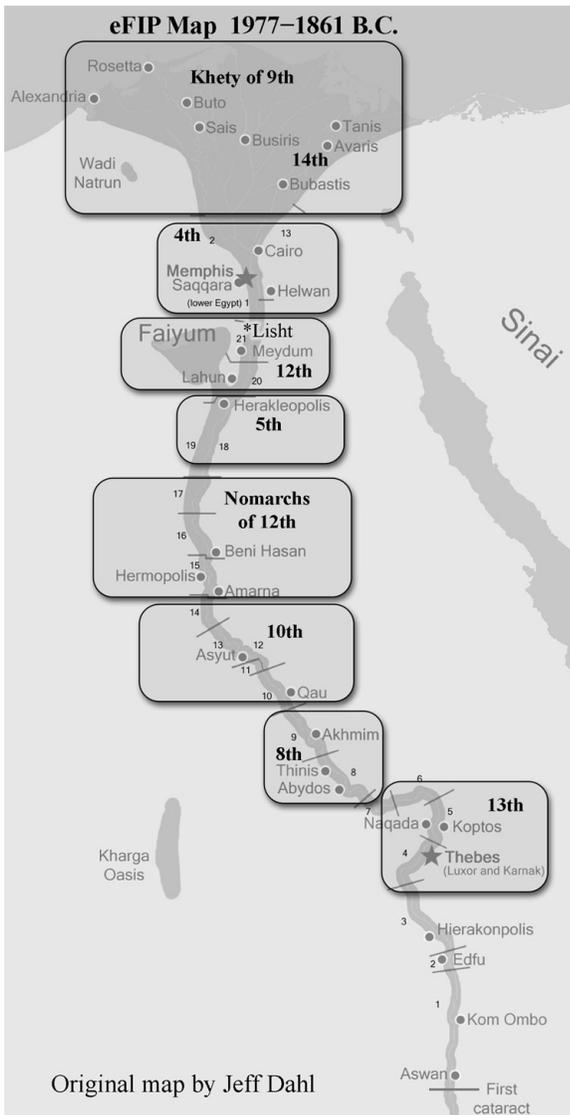
14th Dynasty Trade Kinglets during eFIP and eSIP

| <u>TKL</u> | <u>Name</u> | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|--|
| VIII/19 | (Kanefertem...re), 2y | IX/15 | (I-n...) | |
| VIII/2 | (Khatjere) | IX/16 | (I-p...) | |
| VIII/3 | (Nebfawtre), 1.5y | IX/17 | (Hab) | |
| VIII/4 | (Sehibre), 3y | IX/18 | (Sa) | |
| VIII/5 | (Merdjefare), 3y | IX/19 | (Hepu) | |
| VIII/6 | (Sewadjkare), 1y | IX/20 | (Shemsu) | |
| VIII/7 | (Nebdjafare), 1y | IX/21 | (Meni) | |
| VIII/8 | (Webenre), ?y | IX/22 | (Werqa...) | |
| VIII/9 | lost | IX/23-24 | lost | |
| VIII/10 | (...djefawre), 4y | IX/25 | (...ka) | |
| VIII/11 | (...webenre), 3y | IX/26 | (...ka) | |
| VIII/12 | (Awtibre), ?y | IX/27 | lost | |
| VIII/13 | (Heribre), ?y | IX/28 | (...ren) Hepu | |
| VIII/14 | (Nebsenre), 1.5y? | IX/29 | (...ka) Nebnanatti | |
| VIII/15 | (...re) 2y? | IX/30 | (...ka) Bebnem | |
| VIII/16 | (Sekheperenre), 2y | IX/31 | lost | |
| VIII/17 | (Djedkherewre), 2y | IX/10-13 | lost | |
| VIII/18 | (Sankhibre), 2y? | IX/14 | (Inenk...) | |

Pre-16th Dynasty Kings

| <u>TKL</u> | <u>Name</u> |
|------------|----------------------|
| X/22 | lost heading or name |
| X/23 | lost |
| X/24 | lost |
| X/25 | Zeket... |
| X/26 | Ar... |
| X/29 | ...nia... |

eFIP and eSIP Maps



During my eFIP and eSIP, the 12th dynasty capital of Itjtawy/Lisht was recognized in several documents as the king's “Residence” in which the most powerful pharaoh dwelt. Think of Lisht as the capital of Egypt housing its president, and the pharaohs of other nomes as governors of states.

“There is at present no agreement on a formal definition of the Second Intermediate Period; this includes disagreement as to which and how many dynasties the term covers, and uncertainty as to its chronological extent.”¹⁰

¹⁰ Ryholt, K.S.B., *The Political Situation in Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period*, CNI Publications 20, Museum Tusulanum Press, 1997, introduction

eSecond Intermediate Period (eSIP)

6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, rest of 12th, 13th, Kushite 14th, pre-15th, 15th, and 16th dynasties during the SIP

Asiatics from Byblos immigrated to the Nile Delta for trade on good terms with the 4th dynasty, so when it ended, the new pre-15th dynasty stepped in to keep trade and government going. The 4th and 12th dynasties requested military aid from Nubians to protect trade. But Sheshi took 14th dynasty trade to a new level after his successful Ethiopic War. The 16th dynasty were pharaohs south of Thebes governing cities of El-Kab and Edfu. Montuhotep I began the 11th dynasty. Mentuhotep II reunited Egypt. The Theban 17th dynasty eventually conquered the “foreign rulers” of the 15th who had attacked Memphis.

SIP chart is basically North to South going left to right: Lower Egypt (LE) is the Nile Delta, Ijtawy is east of Fayyum oasis, Middle Egypt (ME) is roughly between Herakleopolis Magna and Hermopolis, and Upper Egypt (UE) is Thebes and south to Nubia.

| [14 th] & 15 th Dynasty (Hyksos) in Delta | 6 th Dynasty in Memphis (pre-15) | 12 th Dynasty in Ijtawy/Lisht | 9 th & 10 th Dynasties in Herakleopolis Magna | 11 th Dynasty in Thebes 13 th Dynasty various cities | 16 th Dynasty in El-Kab & Edfu |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| [1874-1821 Sheshi] | 1856-1844 Teti ▲ | | 1861-1856 Merikare▲ | 1878-1856 Intef I (11 th) | [Ankhtifi of Mo'alla] |
| [Sheshi to Nehesy; Nehesy to Djehuty] | 1853-1838 (Sunu . . . , Hor . . . , and 2 lost) | 1858-1839 Senusret II ▲ | 1861-56 Khuy▲ 1856-1845 Neferkare VII ▲ | 1866-1817 Intef II (11 th) ▲ 10Sobekhotep3, 25yNeferhotep I | 1850-1840 Zeket . . . 1840-1830 Ar . . . |
| [1821-1820 Nehesy] [Djehuty fled south] | 1844-1842 Userkare, usurper | 1847-1808 Senusret III ▲ | 1845-1825 Shed...+ H... 1845-1830 Neferkahor | 4y Sihathor, 26y Sobekhotep IV 6y Imyremashaw, 5y Hori | 1830-1820 ...nia... 1820-1817 Djehuty |
| | 1842-1817 Pepi I ▲ | 1827-1779 ▲ Amenemhat III | 1830-1825 (Neferkare) Pepiseneb VIII (9 th) | 10 Dedumose, 2y Hor II, Ini II 10y Sobekhoteps V-VII | 1817-'01 Sobekhotep VIII 1801-1800 Neferhotep III |
| 1820-1815 Salitis15 th 1815-1810 Beon | 1838-1835 Nib . . . 1835-1833 Mer?en | | 1825-1815 (Wankhare) (10 th) Khety III | [1900's Nebnun, Renseneb Sewesekhrawy, Nedjemibre] | 1800-1799 Montuhotepi 1799-1770 Nebiriau I |
| 1810-1805 Sakir-Har | Penensetensepet | | 1825-'15 Neferkamin II | 2y Neferhotep II, Sewadjkare | -Sobeknakht II El-Kab |
| 1805-1765 Khyan | Shepesu (Kheretheb) (Khut . . . hemet), lost | | 1815-1801 (Nebkaura) (10 th) Khety IV | 3y Ined, 2y Intef V, 2y Ibi 3y Sewadjtu; 3y Senebmiu | 1770-1769 Nebiretawe 1769-1768 Nebiriau II |
| | 1817-1804 (Merenre) Nemtyemsaf I ▲ | | 1815-1805 Kaukara 1805-1795 Neferkaure2 | 1817-1815 Intef III (11 th) | 1768-1756 BebiAnkh 1756-1755 Shedwaset |
| 1765-1731 Apepi | 1804-1760 Pepi II ▲ | 1781-1772 /▲ \ Amenemhat IV | 1795-1790 (9 th) Neferkauhor Khu Hepu | 3y MontuhotepV, 3y Sekhaenre 2y Sankhtahi {13 th ends 1780} | Montemsaf at Edfu Dudimose I + II Edfu |
| | 1760-1759(M.Samsaf) Nemtyemsaf II | [1772-1764 Montuhotep IV] | 1790-1785 Neferirkare II | 1815-1772 Montuhotep II (Upper Egypt only) (11 th) | Senusret IV at Edfu 17 th Dyn. N. of Thebes |
| | 1759-1754 (Netjerikare) Siptah | (1772-1761 by 11 th dynasty) | (1785-1761 by 11 th dynasty) | 1772-1764 Montuhotep II (Middle and Upper Egypt) | 1761-1757 Rahotep 5y Nub Intef VI ▲ |
| | (Apepi conquered Memphis in 1754.) | (Apepi took over by 1752.) | (Apepi controlled to nome #15 in 1748.) | > Montuhotep IV at Lisht 1764-1761 Montuhotep III | 1757-1754 Sobekemsaf I 2y wep Intef V |
| 1731-1720 Khamudi | (1754-1720 15 th dyn) | | (17 th control up to #14) | (then 17 th dynasty control) | > Intefs VII + VIII |

17th Dynasty cont.

1754-1747 Sobekemsaf II

1747-1746 Ahmose, the elder (Tao I)

1746-1742 Tao I (formerly Tao II)

1742-1738 Kamose (co-reign last year)

By the end of the 17th dynasty, kings in Upper Egypt began to war against the Hyksos. Ahmose I of the 18th dynasty defeated the Hyksos and reunited Egypt in 1720 BC.

eNew Kingdom

18th Dynasty 245 years (capital began in Luxor)

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1738-1712 | Ahmosé I, reunited Egypt | |
| 1712-1702 | Amenhotep I (Ahmosé-Nefetari, mom) | [1706-1689 Yacob-har, trade ambassador] |
| 1702-1688 | Amenhotep I | |
| 1688-1674 | Thutmose I | |
| 1674-1672 | Thutmose II (with Hatshepsut; Thutmose III designated successor in 1674) | |
| 1672-1651 | Hatshepsut (with Thutmose III) | |
| 1651-1618 | Thutmose III (last 4 as co-reign) | |
| 1622-1596 | Amenhotep II (first 4 as co-reign) | |
| 1596-1588 | Thutmose IV | |
| 1588-1550 | Amenhotep III (one year co-reign with his son) | |
| 1551-1534 | Amenhotep IV/Akhenaten (capital in Akhenaten - Amarna) | |
| 1535-1534 | Nefertiti/Neferneferuaten (co-reign with husband one year; sole rule one year) | |
| 1534-1531 | Smenkhkare and queen Meritaten/Mayati | |
| 1534-1524 | Tutankhamun (Tut usurped regnal years; his first attestation is in his 4 th year) | |
| 1524-1520 | Ay | |
| 1520-1493 | Horemheb | |

19th Dynasty 115 years (Delta capital in Qantir which is Pi-Ramese)

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--|
| 1493-1491 | Rameses I | |
| 1491-1480 | Seti I | |
| 1480-1414 | Rameses II | |
| 1414-1394 | Merenptah | |
| 1394-1388 | Seti II | |
| 1394-1390 | Amenmesse, a rival | |
| 1388-1381 | Merenptah Siptah | |
| 1381-1378 | Tausret | |
| 1378-1323 | (anarchy) | |

20th Dynasty of Rameses, 124 years

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| 1322-1318 | Setnakhte | |
| 1318-1286 | Rameses III | |
| 1286-1279 | Rameses IV | |
| 1279-1275 | Rameses V | |
| 1275-1266 | Rameses VI | |
| 1266-1258 | Rameses VII | |
| 1258-1256 | Rameses VIII | |
| 1256-1237 | Rameses IX | |
| 1237-1228 | Rameses X | |
| 1228-1199 | Rameses XI | |

When kings have a duplicate name of a predecessor, subsequent Roman numerals are added.
When HPA's have a duplicate name of a predecessor, subsequent alphabetical letter are added.
HPA = High Priest of Amun

High Priests of Amun in Thebes and 21st pharaohs in Tanis

21A High Priests as kings in Thebes, 147 years, with **[21st dynasty kings** ruling 143y in Tanis]

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1199-1169 | Herihor (with <i>Pinedjem</i> as HPA) | {1195-1169 | Smendes, treasurer} |
| 1169-1148 | Pinedjem I | [1169-1146 | Smendes I] |
| 1148-1099 | Menkheperre | [1146-1142 | Amenemnisu (co-reign)] |
| | | [1146-1100 | Psusennes I] |
| 1099-1097 | Smendes II | [1100-1091 | Amenemope] |
| 1097-1075 | Pinedjem II | [1091-1085 | Osorkon, elder] |
| | | [1085-1066 | Siamun] |
| 1075-1052 | Psusennes III | [1066-1052 | Psusennes II (III)] |

eThird Intermediate Period (eTIP)

When an HPA becomes a king as well, their letter is changed to the corresponding Roman numeral. But since Iuput A did not become a king, Iuput B, became the first king by that name and is Iuput I.

22nd **Sheshonks & Osorkons** in **Tanis** and 23rd high priests in **Thebes**

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | | (HPA=High Priest of Amun) |
| 1055-1022 | Sheshonk I | 1052-1022 <i>Iuput A</i> |
| 1022-988 | Osorkon I | 1022-992 <i>Sheshonk C</i> |
| 988-979 | Takelot I | 992-982 <i>Iuwelot</i> |
| 979-970 | Sheshonk IIa | 982-965 <i>Smendes C</i> |
| 970-965 | Sheshonk Iib | 965-945 <i>Smendes III</i> |
| 965-960 | Sheshonk IIc | |

eTIP: Third Intermediate Period beginning with Osorkon II and ending with Psamtik I

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------|
| 960-920 | Osorkon II | | 945-924 | HarSiEse I |
| | | [953-943 <i>Nimlot C</i> , El Hiba] | 943-933 | <i>Nimlot C</i> |
| | | [943-933 <i>Takelot F</i> , El Hiba] | 933-924 | <i>Takelot F</i> |
| | | | 924-899 | Takelot II |
| 921-881 | Sheshonk III | [923-881 <i>Osorkon B</i> , ElHiba] | 924-893 | <i>HarSiEse B</i> |
| | | [923-890 <i>Pedubast</i> , Nekhen] | 914-890 | <i>Pedubast Siese I</i> |
| | | [907-886 <i>Iuput I</i> , Nekhen] | 913-880 | <i>Osorkon B</i> |
| | | [902-892 <i>Takelot E</i> , Herm.] | 892-875 | <i>Takelot E</i> |
| | | 899-886 | Iuput I | |
| 881-868 | Sheshonk IV | | 886-880 | Sheshonk VI |
| | | | 880-850 | Osorkon III |
| | | | 875-856 | <i>Harsiese E</i> |
| | | | 857-842 | Takelot III |
| 868-858 | Pami | {880-850 Alara of Kush} | 856-836 | <i>Iuput B</i> |
| 858-818 | Sheshonk V | {850-810 Kashta of Kush} | 842-822 | Sheshonk VII |
| [857-745 | <i>Shepenupet I</i> | {850-818 <i>Amenirdas I</i> } | 822-818 | Kashta of Kush |
| | | {820 <i>Tefnakht ruler in western delta</i> } | 836-816 | <i>Nimlot D</i> |
| 818-813 | Gemenefkhab (Tanis only) | | 818-795 | <i>Pedubast Sibast II</i> |
| 813-803 | Sekhemkare (Tanis only) | | 816-797 | <i>Osorkon F</i> |
| | | | 795-792 | Rudamun |
| Chief Tefnakht oversees Nile delta nomarchs: | | | 792-787 | Iny (Thebes only) |

[21y Iuput II, Leontopolis] and Osorkon of Bubastis.

Tefnakht besieged: [10y Pefthauwybast, Heracleopolis] and [Nimlot D, Hermopolis]

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 24 th → 26 th in <u>Sais</u> | and | 25 th in <u>Thebes & Memphis</u> |
| | <i>God's wife of Amun</i> | |
| 24 th Dynasty in Sais | concurrent with | Kushite 25 th Dynasty in Thebes |
| 787-759 Tefnakht I | {785-750 <i>Amenirdas I</i> } | 785-745 Piye |
| 759-743 Bakenrenef | {755-669 <i>Shepenwepet II</i> } | |
| 743-723 Ammeris (placed by Shebitku) | 745-729 | Shebitku |
| 723-716 Tefnakht II | {710-668 <i>Amenirdis II</i> } | 729-714 Shabako |
| 716-714 Shabako | 715-714 | Shabako (in Memphis) |
| 714-688 Taharqa | 714-688 | Taharqa (in Memphis) |
| 688-687 Necho I (placed by Esarhaddon) | 688-687 | Tantamani |
| 687-675 Tantamani | 687-675 | Tantamani (in Memphis) |
| | [678-675 Psamtik (rules Sais only but counts regnal years from 678 BC)] | |
| 675-674 | interregnum (-Diodorus) | |
| 674-672 | 12 kings (including Psamtik) | |

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 26 th Dynasty in <u>Memphis</u> | <u>Egyptian Revolts</u> |
| 672-624 Psamtik I {669-585 <i>Nitocris I; died in y4 of Hophra</i> } | 665 Inaros I |
| 624-605 Necho II | |
| 605-589 Psamtik II {605-525 <i>Ankhnesneferibre</i> } | |
| 589-570 Hophra | |
| 570-526 Amasis/Ahmoose II {545-525 <i>Nitocris II</i> } | |
| 526-525 Psamtik III (defeated by Cambyses II of Persia) | |

eLate Period

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 27 th Dynasty | First Persian Period |
| 525-522 | Cambyses II |
| 522-486 | Darius I |
| 486-465 | Xerxes I |
| 465-424 | Artaxerxes I (Longimanus) |
| 424-404 | Darius II |
| | 522-518 Pedubast III (Sehetepibre) |
| | 465-454 Inaros II |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 28 th Dynasty | |
| 404-399 | Amenirdis (Amyrtaios) |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 29 th Dynasty | |
| 399-393 | Nepherites (Baenre merynetjeru) |
| (391 usurped) | Psammuthis (Userre stepenptah) |
| 393-380 | Hakor (Khnemmaatire) |
| 380-380 | Nepherites II |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 30 th Dynasty | |
| 380-362 | Nectanebo I (Kheperkare) |
| 362-360 | Teos (Irmaatenre) |
| 360-342 | Nectanebo II (Senedjemibre setpenanhur) |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 31 st Dynasty | Second Persian Period |
| 342-338 | Artaxerxes III Ochus |
| 338-336 | Arses |
| 336-332 | Darius III Codoman |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 32 nd Dynasty | Macedonian Period |
| 332-323 | Alexander the Great |
| 323-317 | Philip Arrhidaeus |
| 317-310 | Alexander IV |
| 33rd Dynasty | Ptolemaic Period |
| 305-282 | Ptolemy I Soter I |
| 285-246 | Ptolemy II Philadelphius |
| 246-222 | Ptolemy III Euergetes I |
| 222-204 | Ptolemy IV Philopater |
| 204-180 | Ptolemy V Epiphanes |
| 180-145 | Ptolemy VI Philometor |
| 170-116 | Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II |
| 116-107 | Ptolemy IX Soter II |
| 107-88 | Ptolemy X Alexander I |
| 88-81 | Ptolemy IX Soter II (restored) |
| 80 | Ptolemy XI Alexander II |
| 80-51 | Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysus (Auletes) |
| 51-30 | Cleopatra VII Philopater |
| 51-47 | Ptolemy XIII |
| 47-44 | Ptolemy XIV |
| 44-30 | Ptolemy XV Caesarion (son of Julius Caesar, co-reign with Cleopatra VII) |

Pharaonic dynasties were ended by the Roman empire.

30 BC -14 AD Octavius/Octavian (born Gaius Octavius Thurinus, later named Caesar **Augustus**)