

هل قدم الحضارة المصرية القديمة

تثبت خطأ تقويم الكتاب المقدس

والطوفان؟ الجزء الرابع

Holy_bible_1

لنك نص كلامه بالكامل حسب ترجمة واديل

Full text of "Manetho, with an English translation by W.G. Waddell"

<http://archive.org/stream/manethowithengli00maneuoft/manethowithe>

[ngli00maneuoft_djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/manethowithengli00maneuoft/manethowithe/ngli00maneuoft_djvu.txt)

بعض القوائم التي اعتمدت على مانيتو

Archaic period

The Archaic period includes the Early Dynastic Period (Pre-Dynastic, sometimes called Dynasty 0), when Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt were ruled as separate kingdoms, and the First and Second Dynasties which saw their unification.

Early dynastic: Lower Egypt

Lower Egypt, known as the Black Land, consisted of the northern Nile and the Nile Delta. (The Nile flows Northward.) The following list may not be complete:

Name	Comments	Dates
Seka	–	?
Tiu (Tau?)	–	?
Thesh	–	?
Neheb	–	?
Hsekiu	–	?

Wazner	(Uatchnar?)	c3100 BC?
Mekha	–	?

Early dynastic: Upper Egypt

Upper Egypt, known as the Red Land, consisted of the southern Nile and the adjacent desert. The following list may not be complete (there are many more of uncertain existence):

Name	Comments	Dates
Serket I	Oldest tomb at Umm el-Qa'ab – had scorpion insignia	c. 3200 BC?
Iry-Hor	– existence uncertain	c.3150 BC?
Ka	–	c3100 BC
Serket II	Also known as "Scorpion of Egypt" or "King Scorpion"; possibly the same person as Narmer.	c.3100 BC

Narmer	Considered by some to be the king who united Upper and Lower Egypt	c.3100 BC
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First Dynasty

The system of "Dynasties" is based on the groupings provided by Manetho in his book *"Aegyptiaca"* (Egyptian history) written about 300 BC. The system generally, but not exclusively, follows bloodlines but does not appear to have been in use in the earliest times in Egypt. The First Dynasty ruled from c.3050 BC to 2890 BC at Abydos (Thnis).

Name	Comments	Dates
Menes (Mena) Hor-Aha	Generally considered to have been the unifier of Upper and Lower Egypt. In earlier lists also known as Min and Meni	c.3050 BC
Djer	–	2 years
Merneith	Regent for Djet and Den	–
Djet (Wadj)	–	23 years

Den	–	14 to 20 years
Anedjib (Adjib)	–	26 years
Semerket	–	9 to 18 years
Qa'a	–	2916?– 2890

Second Dynasty

The Second Dynasty ruled from 2890 to 2686 BC at Abydos.

Name	Comments	Dates
Hotepsekhemwy (Hetepsekhemwy)	–	2890–?
Raneb	–	39 years
Nynetjer (Ninetjer)	–	23 years

Wneg	–	8 years
Senedj	–	20 years
Seth–Peribsen	–	17 years
Khasekhem (later) Khasekhemwy	<p>Rhasekhemui?</p> <p>May have commissioned the <i>Gisr el Mudir</i> at Saqqara – A large enclosure of roughly dressed stone, precursor to the pyramids.</p> <p>His funerary enclosure was at Abydos (Shunet el–Zebib), 14 boats have been found nearby but may be older. Also built a funerary enclosure at Hierakonpolis.</p>	?–2686 BC

Old Kingdom

The Old Kingdom is the period in the third millennium BC when Egypt attained its first continuous peak of civilizational complexity and

achievement (the first of three so-called "Kingdom" periods which mark the high points of civilization in the Nile Valley), spanning the period when Egypt was ruled by the Third Dynasty through the Sixth Dynasty (2630 – 2151 BC). Many Egyptologists also include the Memphite Seventh and Eighth Dynasties in the Old Kingdom as a continuation of the administration centralized at Memphis. The Old Kingdom was followed by a period of disunity and relative cultural decline referred to by Egyptologists as the First Intermediate Period -- or, as the Egyptians called it, the "first illness."

The royal capital of Egypt during the Old Kingdom was located at Memphis (slightly south and west of modern Cairo), where Djoser established his court. The Old Kingdom is perhaps best known for the large number of pyramids which were constructed at this time. The Old Kingdom is frequently referred to as *"the Age of the Pyramids"*.

Third Dynasty

The Third Dynasty ruled from 2686 to 2613 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
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Sanakhte	First known cartouche	2686– 2668
Nebka	in Turin list, now questionable.	??
Djoser (Zoser or Djeser) (Netjerikhet, Netjerykhet or Netcheriche)	Possibly son or step-son of Khasekhemwy. Commissioned the Step Pyramid at Saqqara designed by Imhotep, considered the first pyramid. Recent evidence suggests that he followed Khasekhemwy.	2668– 2649
Sekhemkhet (Djoser Tati)	Unfinished pyramid or mastaba at Saqqara	2649– 2643
Zanakht (Nebka)	Omitted on some lists	?
Khaba	Probable owner of step pyramid at Zawyet el-Aryan.	2643– 2637
Huni	Built at least 8 step pyramids, not used as tombs, each about 60 X 60 feet (18 meters) at various locations in upper and lower Egypt.	2637– 2613

	<p>Possibly he began the Pyramid at Meidum.</p> <p>Probable builder of a small mud brick Pyramid at Abu Roasch (Rawash or Ruash).</p>	
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Fourth Dynasty

The Fourth Dynasty ruled from 2613 to 2498 BC and included the Pharaohs who had the famous Giza Pyramids built: Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren) and Menkaura (Mycerinus).

Nomen (Praenomen)	Comments	Dates
<p>Sneferu (Snefru or Snofru)</p>	<p>Commissioned three large pyramids, The now broken pyramid at Meidum, and the Bent and Red Pyramids at Dahshur. Two small pyramids may also be from his reign.</p>	<p>2613– 2589</p>

Khufu (Chufu)	Greek form: <i>Cheops</i> Commissioned the "Great Pyramid" at Giza.	2589– 2566
Djedefra (Djedfra, Djedefre, Radjedef or Redjedef)	pyramid at Abu Roasch (Rawash or Ruash)	2566– 2558
Khafra (Cha–ef–re, Khafre or Kaphere)	Greek form: <i>Chephren</i> , <i>Cephrenes</i> , <i>Kephren</i> or <i>Chefren</i> Commissioned the second largest Pyramid at Giza	2558– 2532
–	here some authorities insert <i>Bikheris</i> , following Manetho May have an unfinished pyramid at Zawyet el–Aryan.	–
Menkaure (Menkaura)	Greek form: <i>Mycerinus</i> or <i>Mykerinos</i>	2532– 2503

	Commissioned the third Giza Pyramid	
Shepseskaf (Shepseskare)	Unfinished mastaba at Saqqara	2503– 2498
–	here some authorities insert <i>Thamphthis</i> , following Manetho	–

Fifth Dynasty

The Fifth Dynasty ruled from 2498 to 2345 BC. All the Fifth Dynasty Pharaohs built pyramids, although on a smaller scale than those of the Fourth Dynasty.

Name	Comments	Dates
Userkaf	Pyramid at Saqqara	2498– 2491
Sahure	Pyramid at Abusir	2487– 2477

Neferirkare Kakai (Neferirkara)	Pyramid at Abusir	2477– 2467
Queen Khentkawes (wife of Neferirkare Kakai)	May have ruled for a time on her own. Pyramid at Abusir	??
Shepseskare Isi (Shepseskara)	Probably began a pyramid at Abusir.	2467– 2460
Neferefre (Raneferef)	Unfinished pyramid at Abusir.	2460– 2453
Nyuserre Ini (Niuserre or Niuserra)	Pyramid at Abusir	2453– 2422
Menkauhor Kaiu	Built a pyramid at Saqqara, reported by Lepsius in 1842, then lost. Re- discovered (probably) in 2008.	2422– 2414
Djedkare Isesi (Djedkara Izezi)	Pyramid at Saqqara	2414– 2375

Unas (Unis, Oenas, Ounas or Wenis)	Pyramid at Saqqara Tomb inscribed with "Pyramid Texts" – First known "Book of the Dead".	2375– 2345
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Sixth Dynasty

The Sixth Dynasty ruled from 2345 to 2181 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Teti	Pyramid at Saqqara	2345–2333
Userkare	–	2333–2332
Pepi I Meryre Radjedef (Pepy I)	Pyramid at Saqqara	2332–2283
Merenre Nemtyemsaf I (Merenra)	Pyramid at Saqqara	2283–2278

Pepi II Neferkare (Pepy II)	Perhaps the longest reign of any historic king. Pyramid at Saqqara	2278–2184
Merenre Nemtyemsaf II	Uncertain pharaoh.	2184
Nitiqret	A female ruler.	2184–2181

First intermediate period

The First Intermediate Period

The Old Kingdom rapidly collapsed after the death of Pepi II. He had reigned for 94 years, longer than any monarch in history, and died aged 100. The latter years of his reign were marked by inefficiency because of his advanced age.

The Union of the Two Kingdoms fell apart and regional leaders had to cope with the resulting famine.

Around 2160 BC, a new line of Pharaohs tried to reunite Lower Egypt from their capital in Herakleopolis Magna. In the meantime, however, a rival line based at Thebes, was reuniting Upper Egypt and a clash between the two rival dynasties was inevitable.

Around 2055 BC, a descendant of the Pharaoh Intef III defeated the Herakleopolitan pharaohs, reunited the Two Lands, founded the Eleventh Dynasty and ruled as Mentuhotep II, the first pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom.

Seventh and Eighth Dynasties (combined)

The Seventh and Eighth Dynasties ruled from 2181 to 2160 BC. (This table is based on the Abydos Table from the Temple of Seti I, taken from www.narmer.pl/main/abydos_en.html)

Nomen	Prenomen	Notes
---	Neferkara I	-
Nebi	Neferkara	-
---	Djedkara Shemai	-

----	Neferkara Khendu	–
–		some authorities place here <i>Merenhor</i>
Seneferka	Neferkamin	–
----	Nikara	–
----	Neferkara Tereru	–
----	Neferkahor	–
----	Neferkara Pepyseneb	–
----	Neferkamin Anu	–
Iby (Ibi or Ity)	Qakara Pyramid at Saqqara	–
----	Neferkara II	–
Khuwihap	Neferkawhor	–
----	Neferirkara	–

Ninth Dynasty

The Ninth Dynasty ruled from 2160 to 2130 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Meryibre Khety (Achthoes I)	–	2160– ?
Meribre Khety II	–	?
Neferkare III	–	?
Nebkaure (Acthoes II)	–	?
Setut	–	?
Wakhare Khety I	–	?
Merykare	Possible owner of a pyramid at Saqqara	?
Wankhare Khety II	–	?
Menethoupe I	–	?
Wankhare Khety III	–	?
Khety II	–	?
Khety II's daughter	–	?
Merikare's daughter	–	? –2130

Tenth Dynasty

The Tenth Dynasty was a local group that held sway over Upper Egypt that ruled from 2130 to 2040 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Meryhathor	–	2130– ?
Neferkare IV	–	?
Wankare (Acthoes III)	–	?
Merykare	–	?
–	–	? –2040

Eleventh Dynasty

The Eleventh Dynasty was a local group with roots in Lower Egypt that ruled from 2134 to 1991 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
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Intef I (Inyotef Sehertawy)	–	2134–2117
Intef II (Inyotef Wahankh)	–	2117–2069
Intef III (Inyotef Naktnebtenufer)	–	2069–2060
Nebhetepre Mentuhotep I (Menthotp)	Gained control of all Egypt 2040, Middle Kingdom begins.	2060–2010
Sankhkare Mentuhotep II (Menthotp)	–	2010–1998
Nebtawyre Mentuhotep III (Menthotp)	–	1997–1991

Middle Kingdom

The Middle Kingdom

In addition to the Twelfth Dynasty, some scholars include the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Dynasties in the Middle Kingdom. The Middle Kingdom was a time of expansion of foreign trade. Wealth from this trade eventually led to an invasion by the Hyksos.

Twelfth Dynasty

The Twelfth Dynasty ruled from 1991 to 1802 BC, and was considered by later Egyptians as their greatest age.

Name	Comments	Dates
Amenemhat I (Amenemhet I)	-Original Pharaoh to open trade outside Egypt. Pyramid at Lisht	1991- 1962
Senusret I (Sesostris, Senwosret or Senwosri I)	Pyramid at Lisht	1971- 1926

Amenemhat II (Amenemhet II)	"White" pyramid at Dahshur	1929– 1895
Senusret II (Sesostris or Senwosret II)	Limestone and mud–brick pyramid at Illahun (el–Lahun	1897– 1878
Senusret III (Sesostris or Senwosret III)	Pyramid at Dahshur with a large mortuary temple. Six boats were discovered in 1893.	1878– 1860
Amenemhat III (Amenemhet III)	"Black" pyramid at Dahshur. Tomb is a pyramid at Hawara. The extensive mortuary temple of this pyramid may be the "Egyptian Labyrinth" of classical writers. Mostly destroyed.	1860– 1815
Amenemhat IV (Amenemhet IV)	–Had a coregency lasting at least 1 year, based on an Inscription at Konosso	1815– 1807

Queen Sobekneferu (Nefrusobk Sebekkare)	A rare female ruler.	1807– 1803
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Second intermediate period

The Second Intermediate Period is a period of disarray between the end of the Middle Kingdom, and the start of the New Kingdom.

The Thirteenth Dynasty was much weaker than the Twelfth Dynasty, and was unable to hold onto the land of Egypt. The provincial ruling family in Xoïs, located in the marshes of the western Delta, broke away from the central authority to form the Fourteenth Dynasty.

The Hyksos made their first appearance during the reign of Sobekhotep IV, and around 1720 BC took control of the town of Avaris (the modern Tell ed-Dab'a/Khata'na). The Eastern Hyksos, led by Salitis, the founder of the Fifteenth Dynasty, overran Egypt during the reign of Dudimose I (*little wonder, that.*). They are counted as Pharaohs of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Dynasties.

Around the time Memphis fell to the Hyksos, the native Egyptian ruling house in Thebes declared its independence and set itself up as the Seventeenth Dynasty. The several dynastys of the second intermediate period sometimes ruled in different areas at the same time.

Thirteenth Dynasty

The Thirteenth Dynasty (following the Turin King List) ruled from 1803 to around 1649 BC and lasted 153 or 154 Yrs according to Manetho. About 70 Pharaohs ruled during this period.

Name	Comments	Dates
Wegaf Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep or Khutawyre	– Founded the 13th Dynasty. His reign is attested by several Nile Records and Papyri	1803– 1799 4 Years
Sekhemkare	– Amenemhat V Senebef, brother of Sekhemre Khutawy.	3 years

Amenemhat	–	1795– 1792
Sehetepre	–	? –1790
Iufni	–	?
Seankhibre	–	?
Semenkare	–	?
Sehetepre	–	?
Sewadjkare	–	?
Nedjemibre	–7 Months	?
Sobekhotep I	–	?
Renseneb	–4 Months	c. 1775
Hor	–	c. 1775
Sedjefakare	–A well known king attested on numerous stele and other documents	–c.5 to 7 Yrs

Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep	–	c. 1767
Khendjer	–Minimum 4 Yrs Pyramid at Saqqara	c. 1765
Imyremeshaw	–	?
Antef V	–	?
King Seth	–	?
Sobekhotep III	–4 Years & 2 Months	c. 1755
Ameny–Qemau (Amenyqemau)	position uncertain Unfinished pyramid at Dahshur.	c.1750
Neferhotep I	–11 Years	1751– 1740
Sobekhotep IV	–10 or 11 Yrs	1740– 1730
Sobekhotep V	–	c. 1730
Wahibre Ibiau	–10 Yrs & 8 Months	c. 1725– 1714

Merneferre Ai	-23 Yrs & 8 Months	c. 1714- 1691
Merhetepre Ini	-2 Yrs & 2 Months	?
Seankhenre Sewadtjew	-	?
Mersekhemre Ined	-	?
Sewadjkare Hori	-	?

the position of the following kings is uncertain

Name	Comments	Dates
Dudimose I	-	c. 1654
Dudimose II	-	?
Senebmiu	-	?
Mentuhotep V	-	?
Senaayeb	-	?

Fourteenth Dynasty

The Fourteenth Dynasty was a local group from the eastern Delta, based at Xoïs (Avaris), that ruled from around 1705 to around 1690 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Nehesy	–	c. 1705
Khakherewre ?	–	?
Nebefawre	–	c. 1704
Sehebre ?	–	?
Merdjefare	–	c. 1699
Sewadjkare ?	–	?
Nebdjefare	–	c. 1694
Webenre ?	–	?
?	–	?
–djefare ?	–	?
–webenre	–	c. 1690

The Turin King List provides an additional 25 names, some fragmentary, and no dates. None are attested to elsewhere, and all are of very dubious provenance.

Fifteenth Dynasty

The Fifteenth Dynasty arose from among the Hyskos people: desert Bedouins who emerged out of the Fertile Crescent (modern Iraq) to establish a short-lived governance over the northern Nile region, and ruled from 1674 to 1535 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Sheshi	Ruled either 1 or 3 years	1674– ?
Yakubher	–	?
Khyan	–	30–40 Years
Apepi I	–	40 Years or more
Khamudy	–	? –1535

Sixteenth Dynasty

The Sixteenth Dynasty was a local group based on the north coast of the Sinai (Pelusium) and ruled from 1663 to around 1555 BC:

Nomen (Praenomen)	Comments	Dates
–	name of the first king is lost here in the Turin King List, and cannot be recovered	–
Djehuty (Sekhemresegmentawy)	–	3 years
Sobekhotep VIII (Sekhemresewosertawy)	–	16 years
Neferhotep III (Sekhemresankhtawy)	–	1 year
Mentuhotepi (Sankhenra)	–	1 year
Nebiryraw I (Sewadjenra)	–	26 years
Nebiryraw II	–	3 months?

- (Semenra)	-	1 year?
Bebiankh (Sewoserendra)	-	12 years
- (Sekhemreshedwaset)	-	3 months?
-	names of five kings are lost here in the Turin King List, and cannot be recovered	-

Some sources include as many as six more names – Semqen, Khauserre, Seket, Ahetepre, Amu, and Nebkhepeshre (Apepi III) – who are not attested elsewhere. This group seems to have disappeared entirely by 1555 BC.

Seventeenth Dynasty

The Seventeenth Dynasty in Upper (Southern) Egypt was centered in Thebes and ruled from 1650 to 1550 BC:

Name	Comments	Dates
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Rahotep Sekhemrewahkhaw	–	1650– ?
Intef V the Elder	–	3 years
Antef VI Sekhemrewepmaat	–	?
Antef VII Nubkheperre	–	?
Intef VIII Sekhemreherhermaat	–	–
Sobekemsaf II Sekhemrewadjkhaw	–	–
Thuty	–	1 year
Mentuhotep VI	–	1 year
Nebirerawet I	–	6 years
Nebirerawet II	–	?
Semenmedjatre	–	?
Seuserenre	–	12 years
Shedwast	–	?

Intef VII	–	3 or more years
Senakhtenre	–	?
Tao I the Elder	–	c.1633?
Tao II the Brave Sekenrenre–tao	Probably killed in battle with the Hyksos	c. 1554
Kamose	–	1553–1550

New Kingdom

The New Kingdom is the period covering the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth dynasty of Egypt, from the 16th century BC to the 11th century BC.

The New Kingdom began with the expulsion of the Hyksos (Hykdod) from Northern Egypt. A succession of Pharaohs enlarged the country, eventually experiencing Egypt's greatest territorial extent. Egypt extended far into Nubia in the south, Libya in the west, and held wide territories in the Near

East. Egyptian armies fought with Hittite armies for control of modern-day Syria.

Eighteenth Dynasty

The Eighteenth Dynasty ruled from 1550 to 1295 BC:

Name	Comments	Dates
Ahmosé I (Ahmosis I)	Son of Sekenenre-tao (Seventeenth dynasty) Expelled the Hyksos from Northern Egypt.	1550– 1525
Amenhotep I (Amenophis)	Began the Temple of Karnak, Thebes. First Pharaoh buried in the Valley of the Kings	1525– 1504
Thutmose I (Thutmosis)	–	1504– 1492
Thutmose II (Thutmosis)	–	1492– 1479
Queen Hatshepsut (Maatkare)	Built the Temple at Deir El Bahari.	1473– 1458

Thutmose III (Thutmosis)	Dominated early in his reign by his stepmother Hatshepsut; after she died he began expanding Egyptian rule into the near east.	1479– 1425
Amenhotep II (Amenophis)	–	1427– 1400
Thutmose IV (Thutmosis)	–	1400– 1390
Amenhotep III (Amenophis)	Built much of the Temple of Luxor on the site of an older Opet shrine. Built the Colossi of Memnon.	1390– 1352
Amenhotep IV (Amenophis) / Akhenaten (Akhenaton) (Neferkheprure waenre)	Founder of a brief period of monotheism ("Atenism") in Egypt, the worship of the Sun as symbol of the only God. During his rule there developed a very distinctive artistic style. His queen, Nefertiti, ruled as an equal. Moved the capitol to Akhetaten.	1352– 1336

Meritaten	Daughter of Akhenaten, rule uncertain	???
Smenkhkare (Smenkhare)	Uncertain relationship to Akhenaten. Unproven speculation that this is Nefertiti, wife of Akhenaten. (as Neferneferuaten). Other scholars believe he is a brother or son of Akhenaten.	1338– 1336
Tutankhamun (originally Tutankhaten) (King Tut)	Probably the son of Akhenaten. Became Pharaoh at about age 8. Reinstated the old polytheistic religion and moved the capitol back to Thebes. Only Pharaoh whose tomb has been found largely intact.	1336– 1327
Kheperkheprure Ai (Ay or Aya)	Regent for Tutankhamun, took the throne after Tut's death. Probably the father of Queen Nefertiti.	1327– 1323
Horemheb (Haremhab)	Born a commoner. Military General of Northern Egypt for Akhenaton and advisor to Tutankhamun	1323– 1295

Nineteenth Dynasty

The Nineteenth Dynasty ruled from 1295 to 1186 BC:

Name	Comments	Dates
Ramesses I (Rameses)	-	1295- 1294
Seti I (Sethos I or Sety I))	Re-established the military power of Egypt. AKA Samethis, Psammetichus or Psammuthis.	1294- 1279
Ramesses II the Great (Rameses Sesostris or Ramessu)	The Pharaoh usually associated with Moses. Reached a stalemate with the Hittites at the Battle of Kadesh in 1275 BC, after which the earliest known peace treaty was signed in 1258 BC. Built more temples and had more statues of himself than any other Pharaoh.	1279- 1213
Merneptah (Merenptah)	A stele (carved stone monument) describing his campaigns in Libya and Palestine contains the first known reference to the Israelites.	1213- 1203

Amenemses	–	1203– 1200
Seti II (Sethos)	–	1200– 1194
Merneptah	–	1194–
Siptah		1188
Queen Twosret (Tawosret or Twosre)	Widow of Seti II Country largely ruled by a Syrian named Bay.	1188– 1186

Twentieth Dynasty

The Twentieth Dynasty ruled from 1185 to 1070 BC:

Name	Comments	Dates
Setnakhte (Sethnakhte)	–	1186–1183
Ramesses III (Rameses)	Fought the Sea Peoples in 1175 BC.	1183–1152

Ramesses IV (Rameses)	-	1152-1146
Ramesses V (Rameses)	-	1146-1142
Ramesses VI (Rameses)	-	1142-1134
Ramesses VII (Rameses)	-	1134-1126
Ramesses VIII (Rameses)	-	1126-1124
Ramesses IX (Rameses)	-	1124-1106
Ramesses X (Rameses)	-	1106-1102
Ramesses XI (Rameses)	-	1102-1069

Third intermediate period

The Third Intermediate Period marked the end of the New Kingdom after the collapse of the Egyptian empire. A number of dynasties of Libyan origin ruled, giving this period its alternative name of the Libyan Period.

High Priests of Amun at Thebes

While not regarded as a dynasty *per se*, the High Priests of Amun at Thebes were nevertheless of such power and influence that they were effectively the rulers of Upper Egypt from 1080 to 945 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Herihor	–	1080–1074
Piankh	–	1074–1070
Pinedjem I	–	1070–1032
Masaherta	–	1054–1046
Menkheperre	–	1045–992
Nesbanebdjed II	Also known as Smendes II	992–990
Pinedjem II	–	990–969

Psusennes III	may be the same person as Psusennes II	969–945
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Twenty–first Dynasty

The Twenty–first Dynasty was based at Tanis and was a relatively weak group. Theoretically, they were rulers of all Egypt, but in practice their influence was limited to Lower Egypt. They ruled from 1069 to 945 BC

Name	Comments	Dates
Nesbanebdjed I	Also known as Smendes I	1069–1043
Amenemnisu	–	1043–1039
Psusennes I	–	1039–991
Amenemope	–	993–984
Osorkon the Elder	(Osochor) Also known as Osorkon I	984–978
Siamun	–	978–959
Psusennes II	–	959–945

Twenty–second Dynasty

The pharaohs of the Twenty-second Dynasty were Libyans, ruling from around 945 to 720 BC:

Name	Comments	Dates
Shoshenq I (Sheshonq)	The biblical Shishaq	945–924
Osorkon I (Osochor)	Also known as Osorkon II	924–889
Shoshenq II (Sheshonq)	–	890– 890/889
Takelot I	–	889–874
Harsiese	A rebel, at Thebes	875–862
Osorkon II (Osochor)	Also known as Osorkon III	874–834
Takelot II	now believed to be in 23rd Dynasty.	–
Shoshenq III (Sheshonq)	–	834–795
Shoshenq IV	–	795–782
Pami	–	782–776

Shoshenq V	–	776–740
Osorkon V (Osochor)	Also known as Osorkon IV	740–720

Twenty-third Dynasty

The Twenty-third Dynasty was a local group, again of Libyan origin, based at Leontopolis, that ruled from 836 to 720 BC: Other lines of rulers controlled Thebes (at times), Hermopolis, Herakleopolis and Tanis.

Name	Comments	Dates
Takelot II	Previously thought to be a 22nd Dynasty pharaoh, he is now considered to be the founder of the 23rd	837–813
Pedubast	A rebel – seized Thebes from Takelot II	826–801
Iuput I	–	812–811
Shoshenq VI	Successor to Pedubast	801–795

Osorkon III (Osochor)	Son of Takelot II– recovered Thebes, then proclaimed himself king. May also be known as Osorkon IV.	795–767
Takelot III	–	773–765
Rudamun	–	765–762
Iuput II	–	762–728

The Libu

Not reckoned a dynasty as such, the Libu were yet another group of western nomads (Libyans) who occupied the western Delta from 805 to 732 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Inamunnifnebu	–	805–795
?	–	795–780
Niumateped	–	780–755
Titaru	–	763–755

Ker	–	755–750
Rudamon	–	750–745
Ankhor	–	745–736
Tefnakht	–	736–732

Twenty-fourth Dynasty

The Twenty-fourth Dynasty was a short-lived rival dynasty located in the western Delta (Sais, known as Zau to the Egyptians), with only two Pharaohs ruling from 732 to 720 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Tefnakhte (Tefnakht Shepsesre)	–	732–725
Bakenrenef (Bocchoris or Bakenenref Wahkare)	–	725–720

Late period

The Late Period runs from 732 BC until Egypt became a province of Rome in 30 BC, and includes periods of rule by Nubians, Persians, and Macedonians.

Twenty-fifth Dynasty

Nubians (Ethiopians) invaded Egypt in 732 BC and took the throne of Egypt, establishing the Twenty-fifth Dynasty which ruled until 656 BC.

Name	Comments	Dates
Piye	King of Nubia; conquered Egypt in 20th year; his full reign was at least 24 years, possibly 30+ years	752-721 or <i>d.</i> 716
Shabaka	-	721-707
Shebitku (Shebitko)	Synchronism with Sargon II of Assyria establishes his accession date at 707/706 BC	707-690
Taharqa (Taharqo)	Most successful of Nubian Pharaohs, built monuments across Egypt, greatly expanded Gebel Barkal.	690-664

Tantamani	died 653	664–656
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They were ultimately driven back into Nubia, where they established a kingdom at Napata (656–590), and, later, at Meroë (590 BC–4th cent. AD). There is speculation that priestly secret knowledge was obtained by the Nubians while they ruled Egypt, then transmitted to the present-day Dogon of West Africa and to the Olmec of America.

Twenty–sixth Dynasty

The Twenty–sixth Dynasty ruled from around 672 to 525 BC at Sais

Name	Comments	Dates
Necho I	–	672 – 664 BC
Psamtik I (Psammetichus) (Psamtek Wahibre)	descendant of Tefnakhte	664 – 610 BC
Necho II (Wehimbre)	Herodotus records that during his reign an Egyptian expedition sailed around Africa.	610 – 595 BC

Psamtik II (Psammetichus)	–	595 – 589 BC
Wahibre (Apries)	–	589 – 570 BC
Ahmose II (Amasis Khunimbre)	–	570 – 526 BC
Psammetichus III	–	526 – 525 BC

Twenty–seventh Dynasty

Egypt was conquered by the Persian Empire in 525 BC and annexed by the Persians until 404 BC. The Achaemenid shahs were acknowledged as pharaohs in this era, forming a "Twenty–seventh" Dynasty:

Name	Comments	Dates
Cambyses II	–	525 – 521 BC

Smerdis the Usurper	–	522 – 521 BC
Darius I the Great	–	521 – 486 BC
Xerxes I the Great	–	486 – 465 BC
Artabanus the Hyrcanian	–	465 – 464 BC
Artaxerxes I Longhand	–	464 – 424 BC
Xerxes II	claimant	424 – 423 BC
Sogdianus	claimant	424 – 423 BC
Darius II	–	424 – 404 BC

Twenty–eighth Dynasty

The Twenty–eighth Dynasty lasted only 6 years, from 404 to 398 BC, with one Pharaoh:

Name	Comments	Dates
Amyrtaeus (Amrytaios)	Descendant of the Saite pharaohs of the Twenty–sixth Dynasty; led a successful revolt against the Persians	404 – 398 BC

Twenty–ninth Dynasty

The Twenty–ninth Dynasty ruled from 398 to 380 BC:

Name	Comments	Dates
Nefaarud I	Also known as Nephertites I	398 – 393 BC
Psammuthes (Psammuthis)	–	393 BC
Hakor (Hakoris or Achoris)	–	393 – 380 BC

Nefaarud II (Nepherites II)	–	380 BC
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Thirtieth Dynasty

The Thirtieth Dynasty ruled from 380 until Egypt once came more under Persian rule in 343 BC:

Name	Comments	Dates
Nectanebo I	Also known as Nekhtnebef or Napktnebef Kheperkare	380 – 362 BC
Teos of Egypt	–	362 – 360 BC
Nectanebo II	–	360 – 343 BC

Thirty-first Dynasty

Egypt again came under the control of the Achaemenid Persians. After the practice of Manetho, the Persian rulers from 343 to 332 BC are occasionally designated as the Thirty-first Dynasty:

Name	Comments	Dates
Artaxerxes III	Egypt came under Persian rule for the second time	343 – 338 BC
Artaxerxes IV Arses	Only reigned in Lower Egypt	338 – 336 BC
Khabbabash	Leader of a Nubian revolt in Upper Egypt	338 – 335 BC
Darius III Codomannus	Upper Egypt returned to Persian control in 335 BC	336 – 332 BC

Argead Dynasty

The Macedonians under Alexander the Great ushered in the Hellenistic (Greek) period with his conquest of Persia and Egypt. The Argeads ruled from 332 to 309 BC:

Alexander III the Great	Conquered Persia, Egypt and all the way to India. It is said he died (in his early thirties) because there was nothing more he wished to conquer, perhaps the only ruler in history to do so.	332 – 323 BC
Philip III Arrhidaeus of Macedon	Feeble-minded half-brother of Alexander III the Great	323 – 317 BC
Alexander IV of Macedon	Son of Alexander III the Great and Roxana	317 – 309 BC

Ptolemaic Dynasty

The second Hellenistic dynasty, the Ptolemies ruled Egypt from 305 BC until Egypt became a province of Rome in 30 BC (whenever two dates overlap, that means there was a co-regency). These rulers, of Greek extraction, were in frequent conflict over the throne. Their wives often joined the fray, adding to the confusion. One would imagine the people of

Egypt wished to return to the days of Divine Pharaohs, whose legitimacy was rarely challenged.

Name	Comments	Dates
Ptolemy I Soter	Abdicated in 285 BC; died in 283 BC	305 – 285 BC
Berenice I	Wife of Ptolemy I	?–285 BC
Ptolemy II Philadelphos (Philadelphus)	Credited with founding the Library at Alexandria	288 – 246 BC
Arsinoe I	Wife of Ptolemy II	284/81 – ca. 274 BC
Arsinoe II	Wife of Ptolemy II	277 – 270 BC
Ptolemy III Euergetes I	–	246 – 222 BC

Berenice II	Wife of Ptolemy III	244/3 – 222 BC
Ptolemy IV Philopator	–	222 – 204 BC
Arsinoe III	Wife of Ptolemy IV	220 – 204 BC
Ptolemy V Epiphanes	Upper Egypt in revolt 207 – 186 BC Rosetta stone dates from his reign.	204 – 180 BC
Cleopatra I	Wife of Ptolemy V, co-regent with Ptolemy VI during his minority	193 – 176 BC
Ptolemy VI Philometor (Philopator)	Died 145 BC	180 – 164 BC
Cleopatra II	Wife of Ptolemy VI	173 – 164 BC
Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	Installed by Seleucid Antiochus IV Epiphanes in 170 BC; ruled jointly with	171 – 163 BC

	Ptolemy VI Philometor and Cleopatra II from 169 to 164 BC. Died 116 BC	
Ptolemy VI Philometor	Egypt under the control of Ptolemy VIII 164 BC – 163 BC; Ptolemy VI restored 163 BC	163 – 145 BC
Cleopatra II	Married Ptolemy VIII; led revolt against him in 131 BC and became sole ruler of Egypt.	163 – 127 BC
Ptolemy VII Neos Philopator	Proclaimed co-ruler by father; later ruled under regency of his mother Cleopatra II	144 – 145 BC
Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	Restored	145 – 131 BC
Cleopatra III	Second wife of Ptolemy VIII	142 – 131 BC
Ptolemy Memphitis	Proclaimed King by Cleopatra II; soon killed by Ptolemy VIII	131 BC

Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	Restored	127 – 116 BC
Cleopatra III	Restored with Ptolemy VIII; later co-regent with Ptolemy IX and X.	127 – 107 BC
Cleopatra II	Reconciled with Ptolemy VIII; co-ruled with Cleopatra III and Ptolemy until 116.	124 – 116 BC
Ptolemy IX Soter II	Died 80 BC	116 – 110 BC
Cleopatra IV	Shortly married to Ptolemy IX, but was pushed out by Cleopatra III	116 – 115 BC
Ptolemy X Alexander I	Died 88 BC	110 – 109 BC
Ptolemy IX Soter II	Restored	109 – 107 BC
Ptolemy X Alexander I	Restored	107 – 88 BC

Ptolemy IX Soter II	Restored again	88 – 81 BC
Berenice III	Forced to marry Ptolemy XI; murdered on his orders 19 days later	81 – 80 BC
Ptolemy XI Alexander II	Young son of Ptolemy X Alexander; installed by Sulla; ruled for 80 days before being lynched by citizens for killing Berenice III	80 BC
Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos (Auletes)	Son of Ptolemy IX; died 51 BC	80 – 58 BC
Cleopatra V Tryphaena	Wife of Ptolemy XII, mother of Berenice IV	? – 57 BC
Cleopatra VI	Daughter of Ptolemy XII	? – 58 BC
Berenice IV	Daughter of Ptolemy XII; forced to marry Seleucus Kybiosaktes, but had him strangled	58 – 55 BC

Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos	Restored; reigned briefly with his daughter Cleopatra VII before his death	55 – 51 BC
Cleopatra VII	Jointly with her father Ptolemy XII, her brother Ptolemy XIII, her brother–husband Ptolemy XIV, and her son Ptolemy XV; also known simply as Cleopatra , subject of the movies of that name and considered the last ruler of Ancient Egypt.	51 – 30 BC
Ptolemy XIII	Brother of Cleopatra VII	51 – 47 BC
Arsinoe IV	In opposition to Cleopatra VII	48 – 47 BC
Ptolemy XIV	Younger brother of Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIII	47 – 44 BC
Ptolemy XV Caesarion	Infant son of Cleopatra VII; aged 3 when proclaimed co–ruler with Cleopatra	44 – 30 BC

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