

Simple Outline of Egyptian History

The First Dynasty (from Thinis, Abydos, or This) is counted as beginning in 2254, the date of the beginning of human government at Babel, although Cush did not actually migrate to Egypt till 2222.

Menes (Cush)	2254-2192	
Athothis (Nimrod)	2192-2167	Executed by Shem and followers in Italy in 2167. In the period 2167-2137 Semiramis was in exile!
Uenephes (Semiramis)	2137-2125	
Kenkenes (Horus)	2125-2094	
Semiramis again	2094-2083	Semiramis died in Armenia in 2006 at the hand of her own son, Horus!
<u>Shem</u>	2037-2019	In 2035 Shem founded new dynasties at Thebes (XI) and Heracleopolis (IX) to divide the power in Egypt. He left Egypt in 2019, the very year Noah died in Italy.

The First Dynasty ended in 1993. The Second Dynasty spanned the years from 1993 to 1737 and may be characterized as a period of religious wars. Its most noteworthy ruler is probably Necherophes (1765-1737) who is identified as Seir the Horite (Genesis 36).

The time of Abraham

Mentuhotpe II	1962-1911	He was the most powerful ruler of Dynasty XI at Thebes. He united all Egypt under his control in 1935. He is the first ruler in Egypt known to have had a harem! This is significant in relation to the fact that he is the Pharaoh who took Sarah from Abraham (Gen. 12:14-20), an event which occurred about 1940.
---------------	-----------	--

The year 1892 marks the end of Dynasty XI. This is a very important date: The year 1892 witnessed the end of seven years of near anarchy and civil war. In it the power or hegemony of Thebes was re-established—but with a new ruling house, the famous Dynasty XIII! The rulers of this great dynasty led Egypt to world power and domination in preparation for the coming of Jacob, Joseph, and the Children of Israel!

The time of Jacob, Joseph and his brothers, and Job (Cheops)

Sesostris III	1779-1741	This great conqueror of Dynasty XII led Egypt to the position of a world power—unknowingly preparing his nation for the coming of the Israelites!
Amenemhet III	1741-1692	This Pharaoh, the son of Sesostris III, was apparently the man who appointed Joseph second in command over all of Egypt.

It should be noted that Dynasties III and IV were parallel with the latter years of Dynasty XII. Which of the three was dominant? Every indication is that the Twelfth Dynasty's rulers were the ones who made the top-level governmental decisions in this period. This leads to the conclusion that it was indeed Amenemhet III who had the authority to appoint Joseph to his high position. However it must be remembered that the list from Manetho (vol. one, p. 91) shows that Sesostris III ruled until as late as 1730 although he associated his son on the throne with him 11 years before in 1741 (list, p. 90).

Joseph (Suphis)	1734-1668	These 66 years mark the full period of Joseph's public service in Egypt as given in Dynasty IV. The last 16 years of the 66 are recorded in Dynasty III.
-----------------	-----------	--

Job (Cheops) 1726-1663 These 63 years mark the period of Job's reign in Dynasty IV, a dynasty of foreigners and shepherds which included Ephraim and Machir as well as Joseph and Job! The plagues on Job may be dated at 1703 (p. 75).

The seven years of plenty in Egypt occurred 1734-1727, the years of famine 1727-1720. Jacob and his family came to Egypt in 1726, after the summer harvest had failed for two years in Palestine (pp. 63-66). Note that Job's reign also begins in 1726!

Dodecarchy 1722-1700 This 22-year period of a "rule of twelve" beginning during the latter part of the seven years' famine indicate that Joseph was allowed to associate his brothers with him on the throne of Egypt to help handle the increasing economic problems of the critical famine period! (See page 91.)

The time of Moses and the Exodus

Joseph died in 1654 at the age of 110 (Gen. 50:26). Not many decades later—shortly after 1600—the Israelites began to be enslaved by a new line of Egyptian rulers (Ex. 1:8). The period of bondage for Israel probably began under Pepi I (1614-1561) of Dynasty VI (pp. 72-73).

Pepi II (the Great) 1582-1488 This important ruler of the Sixth Dynasty ruled for 94 years—longer than any other king of Egypt! He came to the throne at age 6 and lived just short of 100 years. He is the Egyptian ruler who may be correctly termed "the Pharaoh of the Oppression." Also during his reign, Moses was born, fled the country at age 40, and then was free to come back 39 years later in 1488 when Pepi died (Ex. 2:23; 4:19).

Moses was born in 1567. He was educated at the Egyptian royal court (Acts 7:22). At age 40 (1527) he was forced to flee Egypt. Prior to this event he had held kingly authority as Mermeshoi—"the General" or Commander of the troops. Josephus records Moses' important role in the Ethiopian Wars. In ancient Egypt, only a person with the rank of king could have supreme command of the army. Moses is listed as the 17th ruler in Dynasty XIII under the title "The General" with the throne name Semankhkare—the only place in all Egyptian history where this title occurs. Dynasty XIII is proven in Dr. Hoeh's reconstruction to be parallel with Dynasty VI. Moses led Israel out of Egypt at the Exodus at age 80 and died at 120 in 1447 at the end of Israel's 40 years' wandering. Biblical proof that Moses' life consisted of three cycles of 40 years each may be found in Acts 7:23, 30, 36 and Exodus 7:7.

Unis 1517-1487 This "Pope" of ancient Egypt was a cannibal from Elephantine. He may be described as Pepi II's "hatchet man!" After Moses left Egypt in 1527, he commenced the frightful practice of eating the firstborn of his enemies (pp. 68-69). This is one of the reasons God slew the firstborn of Egypt at the Exodus—a classic example of divine justice! Unis is the Jannes of II Timothy 3:8. He was the last ruler of Dynasty V which came to its catastrophic end at the Exodus.

Merenre II

1488-1487

This son of Pepi the Great was the Pharaoh of the Exodus who drowned in the Red Sea. Notice the sharp contrast between his one year reign and his father's 94! Merenre was succeeded by his wife, Queen Nitocris, then by his son, Neferka "the younger. Neferka's older brother, the firstborn, died at the Passover. No trace of him has been found (pp. 72-73). Notice how the rulers and chronology of this Sixth Dynasty clearly reflect the events of the Exodus!

The Exodus occurred in 1487 when Moses was 80 years of age. Once powerful Egypt was left an economic shambles and a political vacuum, helpless before foreign invaders!! The army and Pharaoh had drowned, all the firstborn were dead, the water supply and crops had been ruined—and over 2,000,000 Israelites, the nation's labor supply, had left! The Edomite-Amalekite Hyksos moved in!

The period of Hyksos domination lasted 411 years, 1487 to 1076, the time which generally parallels that of the Judges in Israel. In this rather uninteresting period of Egypt's history there were three main dynasties—XV, XVI, and XVII—with the "Great Hyksos" of XV and XVII being the chief rulers. An important key in understanding this portion of history is the fact that in it there were actually three Hyksos kings with the name Apophis! They were: Akenenre Apopi (1387-1326) of Dynasty XV who was slain in Greece; Aweserre Apopi (1227-1166) who fought a native rebellion which rocked the country in 1227 (this Apophis II bridges the 48-year gap between the end of the Great Hyksos of Dynasty XV in 1227 and the commencement of the Great Hyksos branch of Dynasty XVII in 1179—he is the most important of the three Apophises); and Nebkheperre Apopi (1090-1076), the last Hyksos ruler of Dynasty XVII, whose short reign witnessed the final collapse of the Hyksos dominion in Egypt! The final expulsion of the hated Hyksos occurred in 1076 under Ahmose, the first ruler of the great Ethiopian Eighteenth Dynasty.

Dynasty Eighteen, the time of Solomon and after

- Ahmose** 1076-1051 He commenced the powerful Dynasty XVIII and expelled the foreign shepherd kings. His queen, Ahmose-Nofreteri, is depicted with a black countenance. The second ruler of the dynasty, Amenophis I, was also pictured black. Here is important evidence that the Egyptian royal family of this period was of Ethiopian blood.
- Thutmose II** 1017- 997 This is the king of Egypt who was ruling at the time of the beginning of Solomon's reign (1012-972). It is this Pharaoh's daughter whom Solomon married (I Kings 3:1).
- Hatshepsut** 996-975 Hashepsowe or Hatshepsut is actually proven to be the famous Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon (pp. 115-120). The visit took place in the year 988.
- Thutmose III** 971-943 This ruler is the Shishak of the Bible who came to Jerusalem in 967 and carried away all the treasures. See I Kings 14 and II Chronicles 12.

As was true of Egypt down through the period of the Exodus, the importance of Dynasty XVIII is its many historical links with the Bible. And what simplifies the picture greatly is, as Dr. Hoeh's reconstruction shows, that between 1076 and 836 (the beginning of Dynasty XXII of Bubastis)—a period of 240 years—it was the only dynasty on the

Dynasty Eighteen concluded

- Amenhotpe II 943-918 This ruler is identified as Zerah the Ethiopian of the Bible who attacked Judah in 937 during the reign of Aa. with one million troops! Due to God's intervention they were wiped out to the last man! See II Chronicles 14. Zerah returned to Egypt alone! But read how the Egyptians covered up the catastrophe on pp. 127-131 of vol. one of the Compendium.
- Akhenaten 879-841 Considered by misled historians to be the world's first monotheist, this degenerate man was actually a pervert! He gave up his wife, the famous Queen Nefertiti, in favor of his own mother, Queen Ty! This incestuous family brought about the decline of Egyptian power.

With perversion in the Egyptian royal family, beginning with Amenhotpe III the father of Akhenaten (p. 154), Egypt was on the descent. The once-powerful Dynasty XVIII was never to return to former greatness. Many nations in history were at their greatest just before their collapse! So it was in ancient Egypt. From Zerah to Akhenaten—from power to perversion—this, in a nutshell, is the story of Dynasty Eighteen!!

The last 700 years of Egypt's dynastic history

- Ramesses Aegyptus 773-705 This famous Ethiopian ruler was of the Cushite line of Sheba that had been ruling Egypt from Solomon's day. (Usimare Piankhi) Historians have confused him with Ramesses the Great. ~~(646-544). The last documented year of~~
- Ramesses the Great 610-544 One of the greatest surprises in the true reconstruction of ancient history is that fact that this great ruler was a contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon! These famous men opposed each other in two famous battles at Carchemish on the Euphrates (not a city on the Orontes River in Syria). For all the details, read pages 165-174. The last documented year of Ramesses the Great recorded on any monument in Egypt is year 44 — 567-566. The dynasty withdrew to Nubia following Nebuchadnezzar's attack on Egypt (p. 167).

Ezekiel prophesied that Egypt would undergo 40 years of complete desolation (Ez. 29-30). These 40 years began in 567 after the three-year Babylonian siege (580-567) and continued till 527. At this time a terrible drought came over East Africa. The Nile dried up! This marked the eclipse of Egypt and Africa. Africa has been a backward area of the world ever since! (Read pages 212-217.)

In 525, immediately after the 40 years' desolation, Egypt was conquered by Persia. At this time the blood line of Egyptian royalty that had originated with Semiramis died out in the persons of two women—Queen Thuoris, the widow of Seti II, at the end of Dynasty XIX who died without heir; and the daughter of Psamtik III at the end of Dynasty XXVI who was refused in marriage by Cambyses, the Persian ruler. Thus here was the historical fulfillment of Ezekiel 30:13!

In short, from the days of Akhenaten on onward, Egypt experienced steady decline. It began with perversion in the royal family. At the same period there was a Libyan invasion from the west (836 B.C., p. 196). Further struggle and confusion followed. Ultimately Assyria conquered Egypt (663—conquest of Thebes). Assyria collapsed with the fall of Nineveh in 612. But then came the Babylonian invasion of 570 followed by the 40 years'

The last 700 years of Egypt's dynastic history concluded

desolation to 527. Babylon fell to Persia in 539 B.C. The Persian invasion came in 525 resulting in the end of the Egyptian royal line already discussed. This was followed by Manetho's Dynasty XXVII (527-405) which actually consisted of Persian rulers (p. 219). Egypt enjoyed a partial return to glory in the days of Ramesses III (381-350) of Dynasty XX of Thebes. But by 341 Persia had come to dominate Egypt again and the last vestige of Egyptian independence vanished! The conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great occurred in 332 B.C.!

The kings of so-called Libyan Dynasty XXIII (308-101) were not Pharaohs in the ancient sense. They were only local dynasts. This last dynasty in time-order in ancient Egypt is of minor importance.