

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE DYNASTIES OF EGYPT

Why Dynasty One is important:

1. Because of its chronological relationship to Babel—the date 2254.
2. Because Cush, Nimrod, Semiramis and Horus, as well as Shem, are revealed to be rulers in it!
3. Because between 2222 and 2035 it is the only dynasty in existence in Egypt.

Why Dynasty Two is important:

1. For chronological reasons—it immediately follows the First Dynasty.
2. It is the second and last dynasty from Thinis (This or Abydos).
3. It reflects a period of religious wars which, in a long-range way, prepared the religious background of Egypt for the coming of the Children of Israel.
4. Seir the Horite (Gen. 36) is revealed as ruler in this dynasty — Necherophes.

Why Dynasty Three is important:

1. The first ruler of Dynasty III is the last ruler of Dynasty II — an important chronological link.
2. It is the first dynasty from Memphis.
3. It contains a record of the 7 years' famine.
4. The latter 16 years of Joseph's reign is recorded in it.
5. There is a "horizontal link" between it and Dynasty Five in the person of Sepsuris showing these dynasties were parallel.

Why Dynasty Four is important:

1. Because during this time the Great Pyramid was built.
2. Because it is revealed to be mainly an Israelitish dynasty!
3. Because of the full reigns of Job and Joseph are contained in it.
4. Because Ephraim and Mycerinus (Machir—Gen. 50:23) are also among its rulers.
5. Because of important "horizontal links" with Dynasties Three and Twelve.

Why Dynasty Five is important:

1. Because of its parallel chronological and political relationships to Dynasty Six.
2. Because it ends at the Exodus.
3. Because of what it reveals about the horrible enslavement of the Children of Israel.
5. Because of its last ruler, Unis.

Why Dynasty Six is important:

1. Because it reflects the events of the Exodus.
2. Because it reveals the Pharaoh of the Oppression — Papi II.
3. Because it reveals the Pharaoh who drowned in the Red Sea — Morenre II.

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Note that Dynasties VII, VIII, IX and X (parallel with XI), as well as XIV, are important only for chronological reasons but are relatively minor in the story of Egypt as it ties in with the Biblical account.

The importance of Dynasty Eleven:

1. It began in 2035 during the reign of Shem in Dynasty One (which is also the beginning date for Dynasty Nine).
2. Parallel with the end of Dynasty One and the early years of Dynasties Two, Nine, and Ten, it became the powerful and dominant dynasty in Egypt in its day!
3. The description of Mentuhotpe II matches the events of Genesis 12 in regard to Abraham and Sarah coming to Egypt (drought, wells; harem, Sarah).

The importance of Dynasty Twelve:

1. The end of this dynasty is parallel with the early portion of Dynasties Three and Four but was the dominant of the three.
2. The important deeds of Amenemhet III—including the appointment of Joseph to second in command in Egypt.
3. The Dodecarchy—"rule of 12"—and the Bahr Yusuf—"River of Joseph"—^{ALL}~~is~~ important clues that this was the time of Joseph and thus parallel with Dynasties III and IV.

The importance of Dynasty Thirteen:

1. Its rulers were non-Egyptian or "Asiatic."
2. It was apparently Userkare Khendjer's childless daughter who adopted Moses, bringing him into Egyptian royalty.
3. It is the only dynasty in the history of Egypt that has a ruler with the title of Mermeshoi—"the General!" Must refer to Moses.
4. The dating of the life of Moses within this dynasty provides the chronological basis for the placement of the two preceding Theban dynasties in the early history of Egypt—XII and XI.

This concludes all the dynasties down through the Exodus prior to the Hyksos period.