

②

Craig White

A. CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE  
OF ANCIENT HISTORY  
2368 B.C. --- 323 B.C.

Presented To:

Mr. Roy Schulz

BY:

Mike Kneebone

January 4, 1973

INTRODUCTION

I've always wanted to understand what was in the Compendium. At first I think I was scared to really read it before this assignment. The problem was is that it is not in chronological order--it was never intended to be!!

I wanted to try and put all the major events in the Compendium in chronological order--to make it easier to understand. I wanted to include enough information under each item so that it would make sense to the reader and also be interesting. Consequently my outline is quite a bit longer than most. It has enough information in it so that it will make sense to me whenever I refer back to it when I might have forgotten some of the details which are important to really understanding the significance of some events. It was for this reason I listed the rulers of the major dynasties so I could see how each important ruler within the dynasty fitted into the chronology of the dynasty as a whole.

The bulk of the information was taken from both volumes of the Compendium with the additional help from all the syllabus material we received this year and class and some pertinent material from Western Civilization class as well. I only used an outside source (Mainstream of Civilization) to fill in some of the gaps of Greek history. I would have liked to use such material even more but time and space were against me. As it was the "outline" is almost like a miniature Compendium by itself!! Hopefully this paper will be of use to myself and others in the future. If it is, then I feel I accomplished my objective.

### THE PRE-FLOOD WORLD:

The pre-flood world endured for 1656 years from Creation to the Flood. There were 2 major lines of people in the pre-Flood world: The line of Cain and the line of Seth. Cain started a way of life that was the epitome of rebellion against God. He was the original ancestor of the non-white disobedient line of people in the pre-Flood society. The line of Seth was led by the 8 preachers of righteousness: Abel, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, Enoch, and Noah. Cain's line ultimately became completely dominant and were led in their evil way by Lamech, Jabal, Jubal, Tubalcain, and Naamah. The latter 4 were the outstandingly important children of Lamech. They shaped their society in so many wrong directions, that as a result, the Flood came in their generation, And one of them carried the way of Cain through the Flood!!

Thus, the human race had undergone 1656 years of hard experience prior to the Flood. And at the end of those many centuries, God judged the great majority of mankind as being better off dead!!!

The pre-Flood culture, society, and population were ignominiously submerged!! Only righteous Noah and his family were found worthy of preservation.

N.B. Some of this thesis is now wrong. Much or most of the dates are wrong by about 44 years. (e.g. Flood was 2324 B.C., not 2368 B.C.). Many of the gods are wrong; the early Middle East history is wrong.

POST-FLOOD PERIOD:

The 4 centuries following the Flood were some of the most crucial--if not the most crucial--in all human history!! These centuries witnessed a tremendous struggle for control of humanity!!

This time in early post-Flood history revolved around the lives of 7 key individuals--Noah, Shem, Cush, Nimrod, Semeramis, Asshur, and Horus (or Gilgamesh). These influential personalities carried on their wide-ranging activities of government and conquest as the tiny human race was just beginning to grow in numbers. Their leadership shaped the future course of the small but expanding world population.

2368--2018 NOAH'S LIFE AFTER THE FLOOD: Noah not only lived for 6 centuries prior to the Flood--he lived for 350 years after the Flood. When the Flood was over, Noah was the Patriarch of the entire human family with unlimited responsibility for it was his duty to teach all humanity God's laws, government, and way of life.

After leaving the Ark, Noah settled in the area of Armenia. He spent many years educating his children & family but eventually the human family became too populous to remain in their original area of settlement--it was time for colonization of new areas of the world (EAH II p. 26).

2268--2258 NOAH'S 1ST WORLD TOUR: Noah after 100 years in Armenia took Shem, Ham, and Japheth on a world tour, a preliminary step in establishing settlement for various branches of the human family. After journeying through the Black Sea & sailing around the coast of the Mediterranean he returned to Armenia. He then began to send out groups of colonists to various parts of the world (EAH II p. 28).

2260 NOAH FOUNDS COLONY IN ITALY: While on 1st world tour Noah founded a colony at the mouth of the River Tiber. Up until this time Italy had been uninhabited since the Flood (108 years: 2368-2260). In the list of rulers for Italy Noah is called Janus and was the 1st ruler to exercise authority in Italy (Vol. II p. 130 & EAH II p. 26). Noah exercised authority in the period that both Shem and Heber appear dominant on the world scene elsewhere.

2260 was the year when Noah began to send out colonists to inhabit new areas of the world. This was only 4 years before the building of the Tower of Babel!!

The apportioning is confirmed in the Book of Genesis. (Gen. 10:25) "And unto Heber were born 2 sons: the name of the one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan." Peleg received his name because IN HIS DAYS GOD DIVIDED UP THE EARTH'S SURFACE

AMONG THE NATIONS!! By adding up the chronology in Genesis we find that Peleg was born to Heber and his wife in Armenia shortly before Noah began sending colonists. (It is interesting to note that the nations were also dispersed from Babel in Peleg's lifetime as well.)

2260--1809 KINGS OF ITALY AFTER NOAH:

- 1.) Noah: (2260-2227)
- 2.) Gomer: (2227-2169)
- 3.) Ochus: (2169-2119)
- 4.) Camese (Ham): (2119-2100)
- 5.) Noah: (2100-2018)
- 6.) Cranus Razenus (Shem): (2018-1964)
- 7.) Aurunus: (1964-1921)
- 8.) Tagus Otmah (Togarmah): (1921-1879)
- 9.) Sicanus: (1879-1849)
- 10.) Enachi Tyrants: (1849-1819)
- 11.) Osiris Apis: (1819-1809) (Kings continued to 1452)

2260

MAGOG'S FAMILY MIGRATES OUT OF ARMENIA:

The family of Magog 1st settled in the vast reaches of the Eurasian Steppes. From there most of his descendants spread north and east through Bactria and Turkestan into Mongolia and China. A few spread northwest into the North Russian plains and the lands bordering the Baltic. (To this very day a semi-Mongoloid people--the Lapps--still inhabit the Scandinavian Arctic with their reindeer.) (Vol. II p. 195)

A new era in human experience was beginning, but part of the human family was opposed to God's plan of redistribution of population and rebelled against it. Men by this time had spread outward from Armenia down to the fertile Mesopotamia Plains. They liked it where they were and didn't want to move. The rebellion against God's plan was led mainly by the family of Ham, and by Cush and Nimrod in particular (EAH II p. 39).

2256--2254 BUILDING OF THE TOWER OF BABEL: This date of the beginning of the building of the city and tower of Babel marks the beginning of Human Government. All the nations of the ancient world begin to reckon their kings from this event (Vol. I p. 46).

Even the ancestors of Peru who at the time lived outside Mesopotamia bordering on the River Tyras begin their dynasty from 2254. (Vol. II p. 143)

The most spectacular confirmation of this date in Chinese History: Beginning in 2254, 1st king was "black" and called Shun and father's name was Chusou or Kusou--Cush. Famous woman "the mother of King of the west," or "Queen mother of west" also lived at same time (Vol. I p. 47).

Babel was a rebellion against a specific plan God had set in motion through Noah a few years before of systematically colonizing the earth:

- 1.) Tower was to be a temple, a place of religious worship--a massive symbol of idolatry.
- 2.) They described a tower "whose top may reach unto heaven" (Gen. 11:4). They were attempting to challenge the heights of the mountains & put themselves out of reach of another possible Flood.
- 3.) Wanted to "make us a name"--establish authority of their own--city and tower were to be the central HQ of mankind's authority.
- 4.) Object was to prevent being "scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." (Gen. 11:4)

Nimrod was building more than a city and tower. He was establishing a kingdom, a domain, a realm--he wanted to rule an empire!!

The fact that Nimrod and his followers were building an empire is reflected in Moffatt's translation of Gen. 10:10-12: "His (Nimrod's) Empire at first was Babylon, Uruk, Akkad, and Kalneh, in the land of Shinar; from which he pushed out into Assyria, building the great city of Nineveh and its suburbs, also Kalah..."

The KJV of this text reads: "Out of that land (Shinar) went forth ASSHUR..." Micah 5:6 shows that the land of Assyria or Asshur is also the land of Nimrod.

Conclusion is that NIMROD AND ASSHUR worked together both in Shinar & Assyria.

2256--1809 1ST DYNASTY OF URUK--MESOPOTAMIA: (Also called Kish or Erech)

- 1.) Mes-Kiag-Gasher (Shem) (2191-1866)
- 2.) En-mer-Kar (Asshur) (2326-1906)
- 3.) Lugal-Banda (Cush) (2254-2194)
- 4.) Dumu-Zi (Nimrod) (2194-2094)
- 5.) Gilgamesh (Horus) (2094-1968)
- 6.) Ur-Lugal (Amraphel) (1968-1938)
- 7.) Udul-Kalama (1938-1923)
- 8.) Labasher (1923-1914)
- 9.) En-nun-dar-anna (1914-1906)
- 10) Meshede (1906-1870)
- 11) Melam-anna (1870-1864)
- 12) Lugal-ki-dul (1864-1828)

Kish is the city of Cush or Kush, situated near the site of ancient Babylon--sacred site because people first dwelt there after the Flood. From the area of Kish they commenced the erection of the city of Babel. After failure of Babel the government of Cush and Nimrod continued at Kish.

Dynasty I of Erech or Kish is composed of 2 blood lines--that of Cush and of Asshur. Cush was originally a prominent figure at Babel but he was superseded by Nimrod who gained the carnal affections of his own mother (Semeramis). Cush soon perished and the 2 dominant figures remaining were Asshur and Nimrod. When

Nimrod was driven from Mesopotamia to Egypt the entire history of the later world came to be dominated by Asshur's descendants (Comp. I p. 246).

2254--1993 DYNASTY I OF EGYPT: (Total length: 261 years)

- 1.) Menes (Cush) (2254-2194)
- 2.) Athothis (Nimrod) (2194-2167)
- 3.) Kenkenes (Horus or Gilgamesh) (2133-2094)
- 4.) Uenephes (Semeramis) (2167-2125)
- 5.) Usaphais (2083-2063)
- 6.) Miebis (2063-2037)
- 7.) Semempses (Shem) (2037-2019)
- 8.) Bieneches (2019-1993)

Dynasty I had its capital at Thinis in Upper Egypt. Importance:

- 1.) Chronological relationship to Babel--the date 2254.
- 2.) Cush, Nimrod, Semeramis, & Horus as well as Shem included.
- 3.) Between 2222 and 2035 was only dynasty in Egypt.

2254--1883 EARLIEST RULERS OVER SPANISH:

- 1.) Tubal (2254-2098)
- 2.) Iberus (2098-2061)
- 3.) Eubalda (2061-1997)
- 4.) Brigus (1997-1945)
- 5.) Tagus Ormah (Togarmah) (1945-1915)
- 6.) Bet (Boetus) (1915-1883)

Spain was the link between Palestine and Ireland. Whoever controlled Spain was in a position to dominate the Western Mediterranean (Comp. Vol. II p. 107)

Early Spanish history begins in lands bordering the ancient Assyrian Empire. Early Spanish history is the story of the Spanish people, but the record of their foreign rulers.

2254--2043 1ST CHALDEAN KINGS AFTER BABEL:

- 1.) Porus (2254-2219)
- 2.) Nechubes (2219-2176)
- 3.) Abius (2176-2128)
- 4.) Oniballus (2128-2088)
- 5.) Zinzirus (2088-2043)

These 5 kings were parallel with Dynasty I in Erech and were in turn followed by 6 Arabian Kings. These 6 ruled from 2043 to 1828 when Babylonia and Chaldea became part of the Assyrian Empire (Vol. I p. 252).

- 2254 BEGINNING OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT AT BABEL:  
*Date of the official crowning of Cush and Nimrod as co-rulers of the people after the Babel project had been going for 2 years.*
- WITH THIS FAMOUS DATE THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION BEGINS!!!
- This date does not mark the time of the dispersal of Babel. This was only 2 years after the building began, This would not allow enough time for the building of even part of a kingdom or empire, nor would it give the rebels enough time to make progress in the erection of a great sky-scraping tower!!*
- 2254--2194 CUSH'S TOTAL REIGN (MENES, LUGAL-BANDA):  
*Total number of years of his reign both in Shinar and in Egupt prior to the coming of Nimrod was 60 years.*
- 2254--2204 SHUN REIGNS OVER CHINESE (NIMROD):  
*Was a black foreigner who reigned for 50 years after Babel. Father was Kusou or Cush (Vol. I p. 349).*
- 2254--2098 TUBAL RULES IN ASIA MINOR:  
*Grandson of Noah (Gen. 10:2) came to power at Babel. Ruled over territory in eastern Asia Minor where Tashish, the father of the Spaniards, originally settled (Vol. II pp. 109-110).*
- 2247 ARMENIAN HISTORY COMMENCES:  
*Colonists settled and were subject to the rulers in Babylonia for 139 years til 2108 when they gained their independence.*
- 2237 DISPERSAL AT BABEL (Probable Date):  
*Ancient Historian Berossus mentions a date 131 years after the Flood as being significant (2368-131=2237). This is 18 years after the Babel project had begun. Berossus nowhere speaks of the Dispersal. He merely speaks of this year as being important in the reign of Nimrod whom he presents as the 1st great Babylonian ruler.*
- This could be the year when Nimrod's plans were shattered by Divine intervention. This would mean that God allowed the rebels just under 2 decades to go ahead with their plans before He intervened (EAH II pp. 104-5).*
- Though the population was small when the project began--some 10,000 in 2254--by the time of the Dispersal, it must have been around 25,000. The main resource of Cush and Nimrod was man power and the supply was increasing rapidly.*

*God had to intervene and stop the entire Babel venture. Noah had established colonies in many places. What was to prevent Nimrod from journeying to these settlements with the intent of luring the people to join in on the*



building of the empire! NIMROD WAS A CONTINUING THREAT to the Work of God being carried out through Noah. As the years passed, Nimrod's control over the people increased and by the time of God's intervention his program had reached threatening proportions. What was going to become of the small minority of people in other parts of the world who were still loyal to Noah? (EAH II pp. 105-7).

The kingdom of Cush & Nimrod had reached the point where it threatened to take over the entire population of the earth. A WORLD DICTATORSHIP would have stamped out every vestige of the Truth and God's way.

God had to divide the power of the rebel's kingdom before it was too late!! Were 3 key purposes in God's intervention:

- 1.) People divided so they would go to those geographical areas of the world where God wanted them for the carrying out of His purpose.
- 2.) God separated various segments of human family to prevent further interracial marriage--segregated the races.
- 3.) Divided Nimrod's kingdom. However, Nimrod tried to pick up the pieces and start all over again.

2233

BEGINNING DATE OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATION:

Babylonians began their observations 1903 years before Alexander came to Babylon in 330 (Vol. I p. 252B).

2222--2192

CUSH COMES TO EGYPT:

Cush or Lugal-Banda began to reign in Shinar but came to Egypt for his last 30 years. He united Upper and Lower Egypt (as Menes--1st ruler of Dynasty I) under his supreme authority for 30 years (2222-2192). This marks the beginning of Cushite or Ethiopian settlement in Africa.

When Cush arrived in Egypt there were already certain tribes of people, some of them very primitive and savage, living along the shores of the Nile. These were descendents of Mizraim, another of the sons of Ham (Gen. 10:6). These people were distinct from the Cushites and were later ruled over by the family of Cush and Nimrod.

Mizraim actually founded a dynasty at Tanis or Zoan in the delta which was entirely separate from that of Cush and lasted for 955 years from 2254 to 1299 (EAH IV pp. 14-15).

2214--263

KINGS OF ANCIENT GERMANY:

- 1.) Tuitsch (Shem) (2214-2038)
- 2.) Mannus (Asshur) (1978-1906)
- 3.) Eingeb or Ingaevon (1906-1870)
- 4.) Ausstaeb or Istaevon (1870-1820)
- 5.) Herman (1820-1757)
- 6.) Mers (1757-1711)
- 7.) Gampar (1711-1667) (German kings cont'd to 263) (Vol. II)

2214--2038 TUITSCH (SHEM) RULES IN EUROPE:

Noah gave Shem all the land between the Don River and the Rhine. This is the beginning of the "neolithic" settlement of Europe. The ancient Germans understood the name "Tuitsch" to be the title "Teacher"--Shem was the great Patriarch of his family and he taught the divine will to his children.

Shem made his headquarters at Deutz and the country is called Deutschland after him--that is the land of the great Patriarch or Teacher, Shem. In the 25th year (2190=2189) Shem held a state assembly, divided lands among his descendants and ordained laws. He also brought more colonies from Mesopotamia.

Shem left Europe for Egypt in 2038 and arrived there in 2037.

Shem came into Europe with members of his family as well as with certain of the sons of Japheth and 2 of the sons of Ham who were of the white stock. From these have descended most of the present-day nations of Europe.

2194--2192 CUSH & NIMROD RULE JOINTLY IN EGYPT: Nimrod, the son of Cush and Semeramis settled in Egypt 60 years after building of Babel. He reigned 2 years jointly with his father.

In 2192 Cush disappears from history!! He was about 170 years old at the time and should have lived on but his life was cut short. Nimrod and Semeramis plotted to get rid of Cush and did so after 2 short years (2190). (EAH IV p. 15)

When Nimrod arrived in Egypt his mother, who was white, lusted after him. So evil was Semeramis that she later married her own son Nimrod.

2192--2167 NIMROD RULES IN EGYPT: Called Athothis in 1st Dynasty of Thinis. Ruled alone for 25 years after joint reign with Cush. Was also called OSIRIS. His sole reign was cut short in 2167--he had to pay for his evil deeds. Shem, the great patriarch, intervened to halt the growing power of the arch-rebel, Nimrod. (EAH IV. p. 15)

2191--1866 SHEM'S FULL 325 YEARS OF AUTHORITY: Reign as Mes-kiag-gashur in Dynasty I of Erech in Mesopotamia. Was pictured as a high priest. Shem travelled far and wide to put down the government of Nimrod. He had no part in the government established at Babel. He exercised, after Nimrod's seizure of power, the administration of government beginning in 2191 in Shinar as patriarch and priest of the Semitic world. His full 325 years of authority lasted till his death in 1866.

2167 NIMROD SLAIN BY SHEM: Most people in Egypt favored Nimrod, but not all. Shem came to Egypt and obtained the aid of a group of Egyptians to assist him in the execution of the evil king.

Nimrod was forced to Flee!! He went into hiding in Italy but Shem and his followers found him there, executed him, and cut his dead body into pieces were sent to different areas as a warning of what would happen to others if they followed Nimrod's God-defying practices (EAW IV p. 15).

At the flight of Nimrod, his mother-wife Semeramis also had to flee--tradition states to the Delta. She did not remain there however, but eventually journeyed to Assyria and remained in exile from Egypt for 30 years.

For the next 30 years (2167-2137) there was no ruler in Egypt! In some cases Nimrod's reign is given a total of 57 years instead of 27--even though he was dead, the Egyptians recognized no one else as the great ruler. The government Nimrod had set in motion perpetuated itself while the people waited for Nimrod's heir to return to again pick up the reins of government.

- 2137 SEMERAMIS REAPPEARS IN EGYPT: Semeramis learned that it was safe for her to return to Egypt. She suddenly reappeared--bringing with her a son named Horus! She claimed he had been begotten by a "spirit"--the supposed Nimrod immortally alive as the impregnating sun! Since the child was very young Semeramis herself took over the throne of Egypt, and ruled for 4 years alone (2137-2133) and then she associated Horus with her on the throne. 8 years after that Horus became supreme ruler (2125).

Semeramis (known also as Isis or Uenephes) thus had temporarily triumphed over those who were responsible for the execution of Nimrod!!

- 2125--2094 HORUS RULES IN EGYPT: Horus became supreme ruler of Egypt when Semeramis turned the reins of government over to him. His sole reign continued for 31 years down to 2094 at which time he journeyed to Babylonia and led a migration of people to Europe.
- 2108--1943 FAMILY OF ARAM BEGINS IN ARMENIA: Armenians descend from Aram, son of Shem. Intermarriage between his family and Togarmah's family has undoubtedly given rise to the unique character of the Armenians. The family of Aram paralleled the family of Togarmah (which began in 2178 and lasted till 1663).
- 2108--2050 ARAM RULES IN ARMENIA: "Was the first to raise the Armenian name to any degree of renown." One of his "followers" was Mishag or Mishak--his son Meshech of the Bible (Vol. II p. 166).
- 2098--2061 IBERUS RULES IN SPAIN: A son of Tubal, he gave his name to the entire peninsula of Spain, which is still known as the Iberian Peninsula. Later his descendents migrated from Spain to Iberia in the Caucasus. (Vol. II p. 110)
- 2094 HORUS LEAVES EGYPT FOR MESOPOTAMIA: Exactly 100 years after Nimrod left Babylonia Horus came back. Nimrod's era had continued down to this time in Mesopotamia even.

though he had been executed after a reign of only 27 years!!!

With the departure of Horus Semiramis again took over the throne of Egypt and ruled for 11 more years (2094-2083).

Semeramis was the guiding force of continuity in all this early period of Egyptian history. She was the wife of Cush, the mother and wife of Nimrod, and the mother of Horus. When she was not actually on the throne she was the power behind it. Although Cush had other children by other women, Nimrod got the throne because he was her son. She was the great queen and dignitary that everyone recognized. The same was true for Horus. He was able to come to power because this influential, and actually deified, woman was his mother!

2094--1968 GILGAMESH (HORUS) RULES IN MESOPOTAMIA: For 126 years Gilgamesh ruled in Mesopotamia--living to almost 200 years of age--down to the time of Abraham. (Vol. I p. 244)

2094 HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE BEGINS: This date famous in Mesopotamia history is the beginning of the kingdom of Horus (Gilgamesh or Ninyas) in the land of Shinar. Early Europeans begin their history with this event because it was in the land of Shinar that they were living when Horus arrived from Egypt. It was from Shinar that Horus or Zames Ninyas led them to Western Europe.

The migration from Shinar and the Assyrian realm in Mesopotamia shortly after 2094 brought Chaldeans and Assyrians, and probably Elamites as captive slaves, into Western Europe as its first civilized inhabitants. (Vol. I pp. 447-9)

Horus continued his rule in Western Europe until 2048--the year his mother by duplicity came to the throne of Assyria.

2068 IRELAND SETTLED: Ireland remained generally uninhabited for about 300 years after the flood (2368-2068).

In 2068 Parthalon and a band of Hebrew warriors arrived from the Greek world and established a settlement at Inis Saimer, a small island in the river Erne, at Ballyshannon.

Parthalon died in 2038 and the land was divided between his four sons. (Vol. II p. 417-8).

2063 GREEK HISTORY COMMENCES: (Vol. I p. 444)

2063--1063 PROMINENCE OF SICYON IN GREECE: Oldest city in Greece, located near Corinth. Original name of Sicyon was Aegialea--derived from its 1st king Aegialeus (which means "man of the coastland" which is very similar to meaning of Eber or Heber). The similarity between meaning of Aegialeus and Heber points to Aegialeus as a Gr. translation of Heber.

IN OTHER WORDS: HEBREWS WERE AMONG THE SETTLERS OF ANCIENT GREECE

The influence of Hebrews in the Grecian land helps to explain one

of the most remarkable events in the Gentile world--the choosing of the Greek nation to preserve the New Testament Scriptures.

Sicyon ceased to be an important city during the flowering of Corinth, beginning in 1069. (Vol. I pp. 392-3)

- 2061--1997 EUBALDA RULES IN SPAIN: Son of Iberus, was the last of the line of Tubal to rule over the children of Tarshish (Vol. II p. 110)
- 2050-2024 ARA THE HANDSOME RULES IN ARMENIA: Semeramis, Queen of Assyria offered to marry Ara but he refused. In an ensuing battle between the Assyrians and Armenians, Ara died. Semeramis raised Ara's son Garthos to the throne in his stead (Vol. II p. 166)
- 2048 HORUS (ZAMES OR SAMOTHES) RETURNS TO ASSYRIA: In this year Semeramis by duplicity came to the throne of Assyria. Horus relinquished personal dominion over Western Europe to his son and returned to Assyria, where he was involved in a lengthy 3-way struggle between himself, his mother (Semeramis), and the king of Armenia (Ara). (Vol. I p. 449)
- 2042--1828 6 ARABIAN KINGS RULE IN CHALDEA: These kings followed the 5 Chaldean kings and were parallel to the 1st Dynasty of Erech. Their rule ended in 1828 because the Assyrian kings succeeded in the Babylonian Empire and Babylonia and Chaldea became a part of the Assyrian Empire. (Vol. I pp. 252A-B)
- 2037--2019 SEMEMPSES (SHEM) RULES IN EGYPT: Listed as the 7th ruler of the 1st Dynasty of Thinis. His original name means "The Great Sem or Shem." He appears in the hieroglyphics as an old man with a long beard in priestly garb--he was 430 years old by this time.
- 2035 SHEM FOUNDS NEW DYNASTIES IN EGYPT: 2 years after Shem came to power he did something that altered Egyptian history for all time!! He founded new dynasties or kingships at Thebes and Heracleopolis.

**SHEM DIVIDED EGYPT UP TO PREVENT THE RISE TO POWER OF ONE UNIFIED KINGDOM OVER THE ENTIRE WORLD!!!**

Shem didn't want a united area in which the royal family that had descended from Semiramis and Horus could continue to grow in power. For over 2 centuries, since the days of Cush, there had been only 1 dynasty in Egypt. Shem changed the basic governmental structure of ancient Egypt--changed Egypt into a feudal confederat

The union of Upper and Lower Egypt under the rule of the family of Semeramis started a deception that has lasted ever since because all historians have assumed that all later dynasties must have also have had the country united under them.

2035--1892 DYNASTY XI FROM THEBES IN EGYPT: Founded by Shem in 2035.

- 1.) Mentuhotpe (2035-2019)
- 2.) Wahankh Inyotef (2019-1970)
- 3.) Nakhtnebtetpnuje Inyotef (1970-1962)
- 4.) Nebhepetre Mentuhotpe (1962-1911)
- 5.) Sankhkare Mentuhotpe (1911-1899)
- 6.) Nebtowerre Mentuhotpe (7 yrs. anarchy) (1899-1892)

Parallel with the end of Dynasty I and the early years of Dynasty II, IX, and X, it became the powerful and dominant dynasty in its day! (Key Facts about dynasties of Egypt--Key Facts E.)

2035--1626 DYNASTY IX FROM HERACLEOPOLIS IN EGYPT:

Shem also founded a new dynasty at Heracleopolis, south of Memphis which ruled 409 years till 1626, the date at which Dynasty VI of Memphis begins.

The historians' fiction of an Old and a Middle Kingdom--under Memphis, and then Thebes--is false.

It is rather, the story of the kings of Memphis in Lower Egypt and the kings of Thebes in Upper Egypt ruling in a great confederacy. (Vol. I p. 83)

2024--2006 KARDOS (GARTHOS) RULES IN ARMENIA: Semeramis raised Garthos to the throne in Armenia after his father Ara was killed in a battle between the Assyrians and the Armenians.

During Garthos' rule Semeramis and Ninyas (Horus or Gilgamesh) struggled for the throne in Assyria. She fled to the Armenian king. Out of gratitude for having been placed on the throne, he raised an army and marched with Semeramis against Ninyas Zames (Horus). Both Garthos and Semeramis were slain and Ninyas came to the throne in 2006 in Assyria.

2019 SHEM LEAVES EGYPT--NOAH DYING: Noah was dying in Italy. Shem had to leave Egypt to take over Noah's responsibilities in Italy.

With the departure of Shem from Egypt significant events took place in Egypt. As soon as the great Patriarch was absent from the scene, war broke out! When the controlling influence of Shem was removed from the country, it apparently fell to pieces!

A tragic war was waged between the rulers of Thebes and Heracleopol (the new dynasties Shem founded in 2035) for control of Thinis, the capital city of the 1st Dynasty which had been established by Cush. In this struggle the famous 1st Dynasty collapsed and Dynasty II of Thinis rose in its place. Thebes obtained control of Thinis and subordinated this new 2nd Dynasty. (EAH IV p.

2018 NOAH DIES IN ITALY:

- 2018--1988 30 YEARS DESOLATION IN IRELAND: 20 years after Parthalon died (2038) a plague befell the early settlers of Ireland. Only those who fled survived. After 30 years of desolation the remnant that fled returned to Ireland and continued to inhabit it for another 250 years until 1738.
- The total time which the family of the Parthalonians inhabited Ireland was 300 years--from 2068-2018 and from 1988-1738. (Vol. I p. 418)
- 2016 BIRTH OF ABRAHAM: Abraham (or Abram as he was originally called) 1st mentioned in Gen. 11:26. He was the son of Terah, a direct descendent of Noah.
- Abraham was born at "Ur of the Chaldees." There were 2 cities named Ur, one in southern Shinar and one in the north. Stephen in Acts 7:2-3 made clear that it was the northern Ur in Mesopotamia from which Abraham came. This was where the Chaldeans first lived--over 400 miles northwest of Babylon. Ur was also called Urfa named after "Arphaxad."
- Arphaxad had 2 sons Peleg and Joktan. Peleg's son Heber (or Eber) travelled with Shem to put down the government of Nimrod! The descendants of Heber are properly known as HEBREWS. Abraham was directly descended from Heber. In Gen. 14:13 Abraham is specifically mentioned as "Abram the Hebrew." (EAH III pp. 7-8)
- 2006 SEMERAMIS KILLED BY HORUS: While assisting the Armenian king Garthos in war against Horus both Semeramis and Garthos were killed (Vol. II p. 166)
- 2006--1968 GILGAMESH (HORUS) RULES IN ASSYRIA: With death of his mother Semeramis, Gilgamesh came to the Assyrian Throne. (called Ninyas)
- 1997--1945 BRIGUS RULES IN SPAIN: Grandson of Aram (Gen. 10:23) Previously settled a colony in Eastern Europe under Asshur; now leads a colony to Spain by sea. Brigus organized his people into pastoral units which multiplied so rapidly that colonies were forced to leave Spain in search of new homes. (Vol. II pp. 110-111)
- 1993--1737 DYNASTY II FROM THINIS IN EGYPT:  
The kings of the second dynasty were comparatively insignificant. Other more powerful rulers were dominating Egypt at this time. The last king (Necherophes (1765-1737) was also listed as the 1st king listed by Manetho in Dynasty III of Memphis (Vol. I p. 60)
- 1940--1040 JUDGES RULE IN SCANDINAVIA: Scandinavia, and in particular Denmark, had judges rather than kings, who governed from 1990 to 1040--959 years--until the coming of Odin--Danus I of Denmark (Vol. II p. 196).
- 1978--1906 MANNUS (ASSHUR) RULES IN EUROPE: For the last 60 years of Shem's reign in Germany (2038-1978), he governed his family from

Egypt and Italy. It was not until 1978 that Mannus assumed the government over Western Europe. At the beginning of his reign he sent out colonies to France and Asia Minor. His son Herman established the kingdom of Phygia, Mysia, and Bithynia in 1945-1944. Another son Trebeta, built Trier--the 1st German town. (Vol. II; pp. 19-20).

1968--1938 UR-LUGAL (AMRAPHEL) RULES IN MESOPOTAMIA:

Amraphel was the successor of his father, Horus or Gilgamesh. This great king was king of Erech and controlled the area of Shinar. He reigned for 30 years until he was slain by Abraham with 3 other Assyrian kings (Vol. I p. 244)

1968--1938 ARIOCH RULES FROM ELLASAR (NORTHERN MESOPOTAMIA):

One of the 4 kings mentioned in Gen. 14 who was killed by Abraham. Ruled from the city of Ellasar--the city of Asar or Asshur. Arioch controlled northern Mesopotamia (Key Events--Bab. p. 1).

1962--1911 MENTUHOTPE II RULES IN EGYPT (DYNASTY XI--THEBES):

Listed as Nebheptre Mentuhotpe and also know as Mentuhotpe the Great. He was the greatest pharaoh of Dynasty XI of Thebes. He united all of Egypt under his control in 1935. He is the Pharaoh who took Sarah from Abraham (Gen. 12) which took place in about 1940.

1954 THEBANS GAIN CONTROL OF HERACLEOPOLIS:

In the 9th year of Mentuhotpe II a great war was fought over the city of Heracleopolis. At this time the rulers of Heracleopolis and Thebes were fighting for control of the ancient capital city of Thinis. The 2nd Dynasty of Thinis which rose in 1993 was actually a subordinate of Thebes.

So small was the population of Egypt at this time of this war that only 60 men were lost by the Thebans in their attack. The Thebans were successful in this battle but the war continued intermittently until 1935. (Vol. I p 85 & EAH IV p. 19)

Actually another Dynasty was set up in Heracleopolis (Dynasty X) at this time by the Thebans.

1958 FINAL EXPULSION OF MEDES FROM BABYLONIA: (Vol. I p 252B)



1945--1915 TAGUS ORMAH RULES IN SPAIN:

The Togarmah, son of Gomer, of the Bible (Gen. 10:2). He invaded Italy one year after his domination of Spain/ Both were yet sparsely populated lands and afforded new hospitable lands. During his reign he sent many bands to seek habitation elsewhere, ultimately passing eastward into the far northern reaches of Asia (Ezek. 38:6).

1944

ABRAHAM FLEES FROM ASSYRIA TO THE DANUBE:

Jewish and Arabic traditions tell us that Abraham, in his early years was being persecuted by Horus!!

Horus was the chief ruler of Assyria down to his death in 1968. During those years (2006--1968) he waged many successful battles as he expanded the Assyrian Empire. This Assyrian expansion had an effect on Abraham's life because he lived in Mesopotamia and was about 50 years old when Horus died.

Horus and the Assyrian Empire were Satan's instruments for world-domination. Satan wanted to stamp out all knowledge of God and truth in the world. What little truth remained was preserved in the family of Abraham--among the followers of Shem and Heber.

If Satan could get rid of Abraham and the rest of the family of Terah, God's chosen line of people would have been eliminated and the light of truth extinguished from the world. (EAH III p. 18).

After the death of Horus the persecution of all those against the Assyrian religion persisted almost continuously.

In 1944 Abraham was involved in a war with a Count Sattan who was a lesser Assyrian ruler who took his orders from Arioch the son of Horus who ruled 1968-38. It was in this war that Abraham's older brother Haran was slain (Gen. 11:28). Terah was an old man at this point--yet Haran should have easily outlived his father.

Terah was so old that the Assyrian persecutors thought it not worth bothering with him. Haran resisted and lost his life as a result.

Nahor must have compromised, lived in the world, and adopted a false religion.

Abraham, next in line after Haran, took the coward's way out. He fled!!

Abraham left the area so suddenly he was forced to let

his family and belongings remain behind. He fled to the Danube. There he built a home and settled until the death of Cunt Sattan.

Abraham went to the Danube because the descendants of Heber had already settled there. Abraham is listed as the first ruler of Austria and given a 30 year rulership beginning in 1944 in the Austrian Chronicle. Austria at this time was the cultural center of Europe.

Just prior to 1944 Abraham had a son by a concubine called Susanna. Besides his wife Sarah and concubine Hagar Abraham had at least one more concubine!! Abraham's son by Susanna was called Achaim by whom the royal line of Austria continued after 1895. Susanna was the half-sister of Horus!! They had the same father but not the same mother. The mother of Susanna was unknown. Her father was Ninus II--so she was from the royal line of Assyria.

Abraham chose Susanna to be his wife because he too was an heir to royalty and rulership. Gen. 23:6 describes him as a "mighty prince." Abraham was legal heir to a vast realm he was willing to forsake!! (EAH III p. 21)

1941

ABRAHAM RETURNS TO MESOPOTAMIA: Abraham returned with the intention of getting Susanna and Achaim and bringing them back with him to the Danube Valley.

God now called Abraham and directed him to Canaan instead.

ABRAHAM GOES TO CANAAN: In Gen. 12:1 God was actually telling Abraham: "I want you to go south to a land that I will show, not northwest to the Danube where you want to migrate, settle and build" (EAH III p. 25).

Abraham was not only persecuted by the Assyrians. He was also hated by the Chaldean priesthood. He had gained fame as a skilled astronomer and mathematician and used it to prove the existence of a Creator God!! The Chaldean priests had been teaching common people that the sun, moon, and planets were Gods yet Abraham showed you could predict when such "gods" could appear in the sky. The priests would have ultimately tried to kill Abraham for publishing the truth had not God intervened (EAH III 31-34).

So when Abraham was 75 years old he and his family journeyed into the land of Canaan (Gen. 12:5-6).

1940

ABRAHAM IN EGYPT: (Probable Date) After a year or so in Palestine a famine afflicted the land (Gen. 12:10). God wanted Abraham to leave Palestine temporarily and move into Egypt. The Egyptians needed certain things that only Abraham could provide.

When he moved into Egypt it caused so small stir in the country! Abraham had an extensive entourage travelling with him.

Abraham certainly requested permission to use a large area for grazing with a necessary water supply.

During the life of Abraham the most influential dynasty was the Dynasty XI of Thebes. The pharaoh at this time was Mentuhotpe II. Mentuhotpe was the 1st ruler in Egyptian history to have a harem. He took Sarah thinking she was Abraham's sister.

This gave Abraham a chance to meet with the great minds of Egypt. Egypt needed the kind of guidance, direction, and education that only Abraham could provide. 1st of all he helped the Egyptians get straightened out on religion--their "sacred rites." Then he taught them mathematics and the science of astronomy. He provided them with the basic and practical knowledge they needed to stabilize their society.

As a result Egypt grew to greatness as a world power. By the time of Dynasty XII (1892-1680) Egypt was conducting successful military operations all over the ancient world. They came to be the leading nation of the world. This was the great and prosperous land where the children of Israel could prosper.

God used Abraham centuries in advance to prepare Egypt for the coming of the Children of Israel (EAH pp. 43-55).

After his important mission in Egypt was over Abraham went back up into Palestine.

1938

ABRAHAM SMASHES ASSYRIAN EMPIRE: In Gen. 14 is the story of the 4 Assyrian kings who attacked the 5 Canaanite kings. The Assyrians had held these 5 kings under subjection and tribute for 12 years (1952-1940). In the 13th year they rebelled and the Assyrian "Big Four" rumbled down into Palestine to put down the rebellion.

#### 4 Assyrian Kings Were:

- 1.) Amraphel: (1968-1938) Ruler of Southern Mesopotamia.
- 2.) Arioch: (1968-1938) Ruler of Northern Mesopotamia.
- 3.) Chedorlaomer: King of Elam in this period--Elam was east of Shinar.
- 4.) Tidal: Ruled over area of Asia Minor. He was the king over the loose confederacy of this area--an Assyrian king and general ruling over several different nations and peoples. (Key Events--Bab. p. 1)

The Canaanite armies were no match for the Assyrians and the Assyrians sacked and looted the cities of Sodom & Gomorrah taking captives including Lot, the son of Haran--Abraham's nephew.

Abraham marshalled his private army of 318 and not only routed the grand Assyrian Army--he killed the 4 top leaders of the Assyrian Empire!

With this slaughter of the 4 kings, Abraham actually brought about the decline of Assyria in that age.

The Assyrian realm had stretched from Elam and Shinar through northern Mesopotamia and into Asia Minor. All the civilized world had been coming under heavier and heavier Assyrian control. God wanted this domination stopped.

Assyria met crushing disaster in 1938. It took over a century to restore the Assyrian realm to the status of a major power again.

1935 MENTUHOTPE II UNITES ALL OF EGYPT: In this year the war between Thebes and Heracleopolis was brought to a halt. Thebes was victorious and Mentuhotpe succeeded in uniting Egypt completely under his control.

1935--1750 DYNASTY X FROM HERACLEOPOLIS IN EGYPT: This dynasty had actually been set up by Mentuhotpe and the Thebans in the 1st conquest of Heracleopolis in 1954. It supported Thebes, so from 1954 the government of Heracleopolis was divided. One branch supported Heracleopolis (Dyn. IX) and one branch supported Thebes.

So in 1935 there were actually 4 dynasties in Egypt:

- 1.) Dynasty XI of Thebes being the major one.
- 2.) Dynasty II of Thinis continued but it was of only minor importance.
- 3.) Dynasty IX of Heracleopolis was allowed to continue although its actual power was gone.
- 4.) Dynasty X of Heracleopolis (EAH IV p 19)

1921--1879 TOGARMAH RULES IN ITALY: Son of Gomer who augmented and established a religious system called "the rites of Janus." Tibet and Siberia--which were later settled by the sons of Gomer and Togarmah--are the lands most filled with hideous pagan superstition. The Tibetans acquired their rites from Italy. (Vol. II p. 131)

1915--1883 BOETUS RULES OVER SPAIN: Son of Togarmah. In his day the children of Tarshish (Turditanians) settled in southwestern part of Spain. His children were forced to migrate out of Europe with the rest of family of Togarmah and settled in Tibet--the plateau of Bet. The family of Togarmah was superseded by an invasion from the south (Vol. II pp. 112-113).

1915--1735 ISAAC BORN TO ABRAHAM--LIVES 180 YEARS:

1914 AUSTRIAN RULERSHIP ESTABLISHED BY SUSANNA: Abraham's reign in Austrian history was carried from 1944 to 1914. In Gen. 26:6 Abraham sent "the sons of the concubines--and

the concubines themselves as well--"away from Isaac his son." This account is actually a reference back to Gen. 21:8-14 where it mentions that Isaac was weaned and Sarah wanted Hagar and Ishmael sent away.

This was also the time that Susanna and Achaim were sent away!! Gen. 25:6 implies that Susanna and Achaim went first to Assyria before journeying back to the region of the Danube.

Susanna is the next ruler of the Austrian Chronicle ruling from 1914 to 1895. Achaim took over the reins of government in 1895. He married a Hungarian countess and they had 4 children and from these 4 the royal line of Austria continued. He ruled 45 years to 1850 (EAH III pp. 25-28).

1906--1870 EINGEB (INGAEVON) RULES IN GERMANY: This son of Mannus or Asshur was the German Mercury--his wife the German Venus. He was responsible for settling Germans on the North Sea from Denmark to Dunkirk. He sent his generals from the Danube to secure Spain against the African Amazons and defeated them when they advanced up the Danube (Vol. II p. 20).

1892--1680 DYNASTY XII FROM THEBES IN EGYPT (212 YRS.): The year 1892 marks the end of Dynasty XI from Thebes. It was in this year that the climax of 7 years of near anarchy was ended and the power of Thebes was re-established--but with a new ruling house. The rulers of this Dynasty XII led Egypt to world power and domination in preparation for the coming of Jacob, Joseph and the children of Israel!! (Egypt Outline p. 1)

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.) Amenemhe (1892-1872)      | 6.) Amenemhe III (1741-1692) |
| 2.) Senwosre I (1872-1830)    | 7.) "Dodecarchy" (1722-1700) |
| 3.) Amenemhe II (1830-1798)   | 8.) Amerses (1700-1692)      |
| 4.) Sesostris II (1798-1779)  | 9.) Ammenemes (1692-1684)    |
| 5.) Sesostris III (1779-1741) | 10.) Scemiophris (1684-1680) |

1883 SPAIN INVADED FROM AFRICA: Spain had become a civilized land and wealthy due to changes in climate and gold mines. Gerion or Deabus, a Lybian, with many men and ships invaded and conquered Spain and forced the Spaniards to dig gold for their African overlords. Many Spanish slaves died from overwork under this tyranny (Vol. II p. 113)

1883--1849 GERTION RULES IN SPAIN: Was the 7th generation from Ham descending through Cush and was the Saba of Gen. 10:7. He was also the father of the Anakim giants (Vol. II p. 113-114).

1852 EARLY EGYPTIAN COLONY IN GREECE: 1st king of Argos in Greece is called Inachus. This is but the Latin form of the Greek name Greek Inachos or the Egyptian name Weneg. Tradition is that Inachus and his family were connected with Egypt. The last king of Dynasty II of Thinis was called Weneg and his reign ended in 1852--the very year Inachus appeared in Greece! (Vol. I p. 404).

- 1849 EGYPTIANS INVADE SPAIN: Egyptian army under Osyris Denis (the Sethenes or Sendi of Dynasty II of Thinis 1852-1811) invaded Spain and killed Gerion. Part of Gerion's tribe took to ship and sailed to the area of Mexico.
- The arrival of these giants has been preserved by the Toltecs. Later tradition records the perishing of these giants in the New World in a struggle with the Indians (Vol. II p. 114).
- 1849--1807 THE LOMNINI--SONS OF GERION RULE IN SPAIN: These 3 giant sons of Gerion were allowed to continue to rule in Spain after the invasion. To avenge the death of their father they conspired with Typhon, brother of Osyris and Typhon assassinated Osyris. (Vol. II p. 114-115).
- 1828 ASSYRIANS SUCCEEDED IN BABYLONIAN EMPIRE: Babylonia and Chaldea became a part of the Assyrian Empire. The city of Erech and its dynasty was defeated by the city of Ur. The 1st Dynasty of Erech was greatly weakened by the death of Amraphel in 1938 but it continued down under 6 additional and little known kings till 1828 (Key Events--Bab. p. 2).
- 1828--1657 DYNASTY I FROM UR OF ASSYRIA:
- 1.) Mes-Anne-padda (1828-1748)
  - 2.) Mes-kiag-Nunna (1748-1718)
  - 3.) Elulu (1718-1693)
  - 4.) Balulu (1693-1657)
- All 4 of these names are Summerian but the last 2 strike one as being heavily African. The early Summerians were Hamitic and Cushite people who later migrated to Africa.
- Though Erech's domination passed to Ur in a local sense in 1828 there were other kings on the scene in Shinar.
- 1828--1657 DYNASTY II OF ERECH (URUK OR KISH): This dynasty's king list has not been preserved and little known about their activities.
- Many different peoples were living in Shinar at this time--especially in the cities. The cities were a mass of confused population--Hamitic folk of more than one family, Elamites, Chaldeans, Assyrians, Armenian businessmen and others. (Key Events--Bab. p. 4).
- 1820--1757 HERMAN RULES IN GERMANY: He taught the philosophy that war and to die in battle is most pleasing to God. Introduced the arts of war-making to the Germans. During this time the Druids began to flourish in Germany (Vol. II p. 20).

- 1815--1767 TYPHON RULES IN EGYPT: (Also called Sesochris or Neferkaseker) Was the one who killed his brother Osiris III. Was pictured as a destroyer in the Greek traditions of the period. Following a war in Egypt against the faction of Osiris III, he temporarily received the "united kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt and the seal of the accursed one" --Osiris. (Vol. II p. 116)
- 1807--1790 HISPAL--HERCULES' SON--RULES IN SPAIN: After the death of Osiris, Hercules appears on the scene in Spain. He challenged the Lomini--the 3 sons of Gerion--to personal combat and slew them all!! Then he turned the government of southern Spain over to Hispal his son, and one of his generals, and Hercules departed with the bulk of his army to Italy. (Vol. II p. 115)
- This Hercules was the same as Seir the Horite!  
In Spanish history Hercules referred to as "Oron," meaning the Horite. He was also a king of Egypt--adescendent of Horus. He was renowned for having subdued Libya, and vast territories that lie west of Egypt. He was the Necherophes of Dynasty II.
- 1790--1758 HISPANUS RULES IN SPAIN: Was the grandson of Hercules and extended his rule into central and northern regions of the Spanish peninsula previously settled only by wild tribes.
- This invasion of these rude tribes in the northern regions on the shores of the Bay of Biscay is also recorded in Toltec history!! At the death of Hispanus--Hercules reappears in Spain and Western Europe in his old age. (Vol. II pp. 117-118)
- 1779--1741 SESOSTRIS III (DYNASTY XII) RULES IN EGYPT: He was one of greatest conquerors in early Egyptian history. In 9 years he subdued the whole of Asia Minor and Europe as far as Thrace (Vol. I p. 92).
- 1757--1711 MERS RULES IN GERMANY: Was the son of Herman (1820-1757). Because of contact with Egypt in the days of Joseph--Beer making, agriculture, forging and medicine were brought to Germany (Vol. II p. 20).
- 1755--1627 DYNASTY IV OF MEMPHIS IN EGYPT:
- 1.) Snefru (1755-1726)
  - 2.) Khufwey (Cheops or Job) (1726-1663)
  - 3.) Suphis (Joseph) (1734-1668)
  - 4.) Kafre (Chephren or Ephraim) (1695-1668)
  - 5.) Mencheres (Menkaure, Machir, or Mycerinus) (1668-1605)
  - 6.) Rotoises (1668-1643)
  - 7.) Bicheris (1643-1621)
  - 8.) Sebecheres (1621-1614)
  - 9.) Thamphis (1614-1605)

This dynasty was one made up of foreigners, and parallels Dynasty III of Memphis (1737-1663), and Dynasty XII of Thebes. It was during this Dynasty that the Great Pyramids. It also contains the record of the 7 years famine and the full reigns of Job and Joseph. Ephraim and Mycerinus (Machir) are also among its rulers. (Vol. I pp. 74-76)

- 1748--1648 QUEEN KU-BABA RULES IN BABYLONIA: Her century-long reign comprises the entirety of Dynasty III of Kish. Little is known of her reign until the year 1680. It seemed that this former wine merchant tried to emulate the notorious Ishtar or Semeramis in gaining political prominence (Key Events--Bab. pp. 4-5).
- 1741--1692 AMENEMHET III (DYNASTY XII) RULES IN EGYPT: The son of Sesostris III (1779-1741) was the Pharaoh who appointed Joseph second in command over all of Egypt.

He dominated all of Egypt in his day. He was responsible for the construction of a long canal, a kind of secondary river along the Nile to Lake Moeris. It is still called today the Bahr Yusef--the River of Joseph! The famous Labyrinth was also erected under his rule. He associated during the middle of his reign twelve rulers with him--the dodecarchy--the sons of Jacob or Israel.

- 1741--1671, KAJOMARAS--1ST RULER OF PERSIANS: Was a descendant of Aram. In Persian history 1st dates are 2261--1701! 2261 is the approximate date Noah began to send out colonies to inhabit new areas of the world. 1741 marks the end of the sole reign of Sesostris III, the great Egyptian conqueror of the Near East--including Persia.

Ruler Siamek came to the throne in 1701 but was slain shortly afterward so Kajomaras returned to power until 1671.

After Kajomaras no supreme rulers in Persia are recorded for 200 years--1671-1471. (Vol. II pp. 153-154)

Most history writers today begin their account of Persian history about the time of Cyrus the Great. The real history of Persia (or Iran) for a 1000 years before Cyrus has been deliberately removed from history books.

Early Persian history is rejected because it includes several Biblical heroes! That alone, in the eyes of modern interpreters of history, is enough to condemn any record.

- 1739--1728 HESPERUS RULER OF SPAIN: Hercules reappeared in Spain for the years 1758--1739. Hesperus was one of the 2 generals of Hercules in his original exploits into Spain. Hercules left no heir to the Spanish throne so he was succeeded by Hesperus.

Hesperus gave his name to Spain and Italy which in early times were called Hesperia Minor and Hesperia Major. He was driven out of Spain into Italy by his brother Atlas who succeeded.



It is significant Hercules' family should appear so prominently in Western Europe. They must have already been driven out of Mt. Seir by Esau. (Vol. II pp. 118-119).

1738--1708 2ND 30 YEARS OF DESOLATION IN IRELAND: Another catastrophe came upon the Partholonians possibly at the hands of Phoenician Formorians. Ireland remained desolate until a second wave of migrants arrived in 1708 (Vol. I pp. 418-9).

1737--1582 DYNASTY III FROM MEMPHIS RULES IN EGYPT: This dynasty is one of the most important in all Egyptian history. In it are the records of Joseph's rulership and of the 7 year's famine. The 1st ruler of Dynasty III is the last ruler of Dynasty II--an important chronological link.

This dynasty is usually placed mistakenly over a 1000 years too early by historians!!!

This dynasty is divided at times into 2 or 3 branches. The government of the dynasty was centered at Memphis but not every ruler was of the same rank, but all exercised royal power (Vol. I. p 66).

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1.) Necherophes (1765-1737) (last ruler of Dyn. II) |                            |
| 2.) Zoser (Djoser-za) (1737-1708)                   |                            |
| 3.) Tureis (1708-1701)                              | 6.) Nebka (1718-1699)      |
| 4.) Mesochris (1701-1684)                           | 7.) Zoser-teti (1699-1693) |
| 5.) Souphis (Joseph) (1684-1668)                    | 8.) Nebkare (1693-1687)    |
|   | 9.) Huny (1687-1663)       |

Were also 4 other kings that completed the dynasty which were parallel in part with those mentioned above (1-9).

One branch of the Dynasty ended in 1668.

The other branch continued down to 1582:

- 10) Aches (1680-1638)
- 11) Sefhuris (1638-1608)
- 12) Kerpheris (1608-1582)

The Sefhuris of this branch also appeared as Sefhres in Dynasty V from Elaphantine (Vol. I p. 67).

1734--1668 JOSEPH (SUPHIS) RULER IN EGYPT: This period of 66 years marks Joseph's years of public service in Egypt as given in Dynasty IV. The last 16 years of the 66 are recorded in Dynasty III.

Joseph was 30 years old when he stood before Pharaoh in 1734 (Gen. 41:46). This date marks not only the beginning of Joseph's governorship in Egypt but also the beginning of the 14 years of plenty and famine.

Joseph, in Hebrew is not pronounced with an English "j" sound but with a "y" sound. Manetho's transcription of the name has only the consonents "s" and "ph" and there are no vowels in Hebrew.

So the Greek Suphis or Souphis are variant forms in which 2 or 3 vowels have been added (EAH IV p. 31).

1734--1727 7 YEARS OF PLENTY IN EGYPT: The 1st king of Dynasty III was Zoser I (1737-1718). In the 18th year of his reign (1720-1719) the 7 years of famine ended.

During these 7 years many canals were dug which intersected the whole of Egypt. These canals were dug by foreign labor--the prisoners Sesostris III (Dynasty XII) had brought back to Egypt from his far-reaching military campaigns. These canals were dug so that many more acres of land could be flooded by the unusually high Nile during this 7 year period. In this way the immense 7 year crop could be produced that was harvested and stored under Joseph's direction. Sesostris died in 1730 (he ruled jointly with Amenemhe III for 11 years--1741-1730) and never lived to see the end of this great project which continued to be carried out by his son, Amenemhe until 1727 when the prosperity ended (EAH IV p. 35).

Under Amenemhe, Lake Moeris was developed for the storage of water. The long canal between the Nile and Lake Moeris was the "Bahr Yusuḥ"--River of Joseph!!

Dynasty XII was the leading dynasty in Egypt at this time. Amenemhe III was the leading ruler and since Joseph was 2nd in command and his full 66-year reign is listed in Dynasty IV, this would make Dyn. IV the 2nd most important in the country.

The focal point of Egyptian government was the city of Lisht near Lake Moeris right near Memphis. Memphis was the area 2nd in importance because Dynasty IV was centered there.

Dynasty XII governed directly only Upper Egypt, but because of its supremacy the decisions made by its rulers were dominant in Lower Egypt as well. Amenemhe could intervene in any or all matters when necessary, but he did not directly administer all districts outside of the Theban area (EAH IV p. 39).

1728--1716 ATLAS RULES IN SPAIN: Was the brother of Hesperus whom he dethroned and exiled--both were captains of Hercules. Josephus explains that these 2 famous captains were the grandsons of Abraham. Hesperus was the Biblical Ephah. Atlas the strong man and astronomer was Epher (Gen. 25:4). It is his line that continued to control the western Mediterranean for several generations. (Vol. II pp. 120-121)

1727--1720 7 YEARS OF FAMINE IN EGYPT: The end of this famine is recorded at the close of the year 18 of Zoser I. No other 7-year famine is reported during the entire history of the Pharaohs.

1726--1663 JOB (CHEOPS) RULES IN DYN IV OF EGYPT: These 63 years mark the period of Job's reign in Dynasty IV, a dynasty of foreigners and shepherds.

In Dynasty IV on one list Job only ruled til 1703. This loss of authority after 23 years appears to correspond with the plagues of Job. At this point the death of several of the sons of Cheops is recorded at the tombs near Gizeh.

According to Herodotus, the Great Pyramid took 20 years to build, much of it during the time of the 7-years' famine when labor was available (Vol. I p. 75).

Job was an Israelite!!! Cheops was a worshipper of the true God--he closed the temples and prohibited the Egyptians from offering sacrifices. Manetho describes him: "Arrogant towards the gods, but repented and wrote the Sacred Book..."

Job was a contemporary of Joseph. He was a grandson of Jacob through Issachar (Gen. 46:8,13). Job became a king in Egypt by marrying into Egyptian royalty. By marrying the widow of Snefru, his predecessor, Job gained claim to Snefru's realm outside Egypt--a domain which extended from Mt. Seir to Lower Egypt. Mt. Seir was in the land of Uz (Job. 1:1). (EAH IV pp. 53-61)

1725 ISRAELITES COME INTO EGYPT: Jacob and his children came to Egypt in 1725 after the summer harvest had failed for 2 years in Palestine (Gen. 45:6,9,11). The Egyptians promised the Israelites the land of Goshen because of what Joseph did for them. (Gen. 45:10)

The land of Goshen was the entire eastern delta region, one of the lushiest portions of all Egypt. This is where God wanted His people to settle and grow into a great nation. Pharaoh's cattle were in the land of Goshen (Gen. 47:5). Amenemhe knew that if Joseph could bless all Egypt as he had done, his family would also be bound to bless his own stock. This area was also called the "land of Rameses" (Gen. 47:11). In the area Goshen were also Philistines. A dynasty begun by Mizraim in 2254 still ruled over the Egyptians and Philistines in Crete and the eastern Nile delta. At the time of Jacob the Cretan king of this dynasty, who was subject to Amenemhe III was Rameses (1744-1715). Amenemhe transferred title to the land of Rameses from the line of Rameses to Israel--and included not only Goshen, but Crete! (EAH IV pp. 47-48).

1722--1700 DOPECARCHY RULE IN EGYPT: This 22 year period in Dynasty XII of a "rule of 12" beginning during the latter part of the 7-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 (Egypt Outline p. 2 & Vol. I p. 91).

1711--1667 GAMPAR RULES IN GERMANY: He was the inventor of beer-making!!!  
(Vol. II p. 20).

1708 SCYTHIANS MIGRATE TO IRELAND: These migrants are pictured as sailing from the Black Sea to the North Sea through what is now European Russia. The Pripet Marshes in Russia once were a vast lake connected by rivers to the Black and North Seas. These migrants were called Nemedians after Nemedh, the leader of the expedition. They dwelt in Ireland for 216 years--1708-1492. During much of this time they were reduced to slavery under the Formorians. A part of the Nemedians fled to Grecian Thrace to escape the oppression. (Vol. I. p. 419).

1695 EPHRAIM (KHAFRE OR CHEPHREN) IN EGYPT: Herodotus tells that Ephraim was the brother of Cheops--Joseph. Jacob adopted Ephraim and Manasseh as his sons. Both of them were elevated to the same level as Joseph and made his brothers (Egypt to Exodus p. 2). Ephraim appears as Khafre in Dynasty IV (Vol. I p. 75).

1680--1655 PUZUR-SIN RULES IN SHINAR -- KISH IV: Was the son of Queen Ku-Baba. His acquisition of the throne commenced the 4th Dynasty of Kish which paralleled the last years of his mother's reign.

Puzur is a common Assyrian name. This shows that this dynasty of Kish, though not an Assyrian Dynasty proper, did have a very definite relationship to Assyria. It had Assyrian back and support. Queen Ku-Baba probably had much to do with bringing this alliance into existence (Key Events--Bab. p. 5).

1680--1227 DYNASTY XIII FROM THEBES IN EGYPT: For 153 years (1680-1527) the court was centered in the city Bubastis in the Delta. Its rulers were apparently non-Egyptian or "Asiatic." It is the only dynasty that has a ruler with the title of Mermeshoi--"the General." This was Moses!! There was no basic prejudice in adopting the Hebrew child Moses into the family because they weren't Egyptians themselves!! The rulers at Moses' time were contemporary with the last great Pharaoh in Dynasty VI of Memphis. 40 years after Moses left in 1526 Egypt collapsed--1486--the Exodus!! (Vol. I pp. 79-82).

After the Hyksos took over in 1486 they tolerated the native rulers of Dynasty XIII until 1227; (Vol. I p. 103)

1668--1605 MACHIR (MYCERINUS--MENKAURE--MENCHERES) IN EGYPT: Listed as Menkaure in Dynasty IV--was the Machir, son of Manasseh (Gen 50:23). He re-opened the temples that Joseph and Job had closed because he believed in religious freedom--typical LIBERAL AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY!!!

It was during his reign that a totally different line of rulers arose in Egypt. Even in the days of Joseph's own grand-sons, those Egyptians were coming to power who didn't know

really remember what Joseph had done, and now they began to bring many of the Israelites into subjection (Egypt to Exodus p. 2-3).

- 1663--1179 DYNASTY XIV OF XOIS IN EGYPT: Its 76 kings lasted 484 years. Known to be parallel with Dynasty III of Memphis in 1663 following the reign of Huny and the departure of Job in the same year. (Vol. I p. 97-98)
- 1657--1301 ELAMITE PROMINENCE IN SOUTHERN MESOPOTAMIA: At the close of Dynasty I or Ur in 1657 the Summerian King List carries the government to the city of Awan in Elam (Vol. I p. 253-4).
- 1657--1632 LUGAL-ZAGGISI (URUK III) RULES IN MESOPOTAMIA: He ascended the throne of Uruk (Erech) in 1657. Later he attacked in 1649 the city of Kish and defeated the Assyrians (Key. Event--Bab. p. 5).
- 1655--1649 UR-ZABABA RULES IN KISH: Was the son Puzur-Sin and the grand-son of Ku-Baba. During his brief reign he had, as his cupbearer, a young Assyrian who was destined to become world-famous--he was the Sargon the Great. Ur-Zababa died in 1649 when Lugal-Zaggasi conquered the city of Kish (Key Events--Bab. p. 5).
- 1650 ASSYRIANS DEFEATED IN INDIA: Indian history begins with the famous battle of Kuruksetra in the winter of 1650-49. At the winter solstice a heavy attack was launched against Sahadeva Indian king of Magadha by the Assyrians. The Indian king perished and had not there been some apparently miraculous intervention by God through the use of the weather, India would have been devastated. As events turned out, Assyria was defeated.
- Assyrian losses, together with those of their allies, were sufficient to change the balance of power in Babylonia in 1649 (Vol. I p. 319, 334).
- Upon the death of Sahadeva in India, the Bahadratha dynasty rose to power in Magadha in the beginning of 1649.
- The migration in 1649 of Mongoloid peoples out of India to Arakan in Burma was a consequence of the war with Assyria in 1649 (Vol. II p 219).
- 1649 LUGAL-ZAGGISI OVERTHROWS KISH: Lugal-Zaggisi had ascended the throne of Erech (Uruk) in 1657. Assyria was seriously weakened by its defeat in India and could no longer support its confederate, the 4th Dynasty of Kish and its king Ur-Zababa, grandson of Queen Ku-baba. Lugal-Zaggisi attacked Kish, conquered the city, and Ur-Zababa was slain. The inhabitants were sent into exile. His also opened the Euphrates and caused it to flow over the city so it would be flooded and rendered uninhabitable.

Lugal-Zaggisi was in practically uncontested control of the region. And, one year later, in 1648, Queen Ku-Baba died thus ending her reign of 100 long years. (Key Events--Bab. p. 5).

1649--660 SAMADHI FOUND NEW DYNASTY IN INDIA: Following the tragic Indian victory in 1649 over the Assyrians the royal house of Samadhi founded a new dynasty on the Ganges. From here royal influence was exercised across the plains to the Indus River region. Though there were other princely families governing India, only one dynastic line exercised supreme authority. Political disintegration in India did not develop until centuries later!! (Vol. I p. 335-6)

1632--1577 SARGON THE GREAT RULES IN MESOPOTAMIA: During his 6 short years Ur-Zababa had as his cupbearer a young Assyrian named Sargon. He was a confidant and advisor of the ruler whom he served.

When in 1649 Ur-Zababa, grandson of Queen Ku-Baba and only heir was slain the attack of Kish there was no one to succeed the Queen. She adopted someone in place of her heir now dead. She chose the young, popular and able cupbearer, Sargon. When Sargon later declared that he had a legal right to political power due to this adoption, his claim was a real one. Sargon was "King of Kish" as well as Akkad. (Key Events--Bab. p. 6)

The year 1632 was a pivotal year in the history of Babylonia. It marked the end of the reign of Lugal-Zaggisi and commencement of the 55-year reign of Sargon.

The rise of Sargon, an Assyrian, also signified the return of Assyrian domination in this area. Now the royal Assyrian line of Sumer, returned to power in Southern Mesopotamia after a 16 year interruption.

After defeating Lugal-Zaggisi Sargon conquered all of Sumer to the Persian gulf. He then extended his domain in all directions, subjugating Elam to the east and conquering the western regions along the upper Euphrates to the Mediterranean. As a result the new capital, Akkad became the center of a vast empire, where ships brought riches from distant countries across the Persian gulf and up the river.

It also seems that Sargon sailed over the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans to the New World. The Peruvians have recorded the coming of a new line of kings right in the time of the greatness of Sargon!! (Key Events--Bab. p. 7)

1632--1436 DYNASTY OF AKKAD: Sargon was the first king of the Akkadian Dynasty:

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.) Sargon (1632-1577)           | 5.) Sharkalisharri (1499--1475) |
| 2.) Rimush (1577-1562)           | 6.) 3 Yrs. of confusion         |
| 3.) Manish-tusu (1562-1555)      | 7.) Dudu (1472-1451)            |
| 4.) <u>Naram-Sin</u> (1555-1499) | 8.) Shudurul (1451-1436)        |

Are other indications of contact between Mesopotamia and the culture of the New World. From this period on and later there is evidence to show that corn--or maize--was offered to the gods in Mesopotamia. Maize was known only in certain areas of the world--and primarily in the New World or the Western Hemisphere!! (Key Events--Bab. p. 8)

During this time Assyrians from Mesopotamia continually migrated into Asia Minor, where they set up numerous trading posts (Vol. 11 p. 358).

All historians recognize that the Dynasty of Akkad was very influential--but most of them fail to realize its full significance. Many factors show what a great period of ancient history these 2 or 3 centuries were. In the 1700's in Egypt, the great Dynasty 12 of Thebes was in control of the sea power in Mediterranean and its rulers took over extensive segments of the Near East. Joseph and Job--and later--the 12 sons of Jaab--became rulers in the world's leading government. This allowed the Israelites to multiply and prosper in Egypt--the richest and most powerful nation in the world. While the Israelites were oppressed in the 1500's the powerful Dynasty of Akkad in Mesopotamia was sailing to the New World across the vast oceans!!!

The ancients were not so "primitive" as many modern historians would have us believe!! The "Age of Discovery" of the 1500's A.D. was not the first!! (Key Events--Bab. p. 8).

#### 1627--1486 DYNASTY V FROM ELEPHANTINE IN EGYPT:

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.) Usercheres (1627-1620) | 6.) Rathures (1563-1552)     |
| 2.) Sefhres (1620-1608)    | 7.) Mencheres (1552-1544)    |
| 3.) Nephcheres (1608-1587) | 8.) Tancheres (1544-1516)    |
| 4.) Sisires (1587-1580)    | 9.) Onnos (Unis) (1516-1486) |
| 5.) Cheres (1580-1563)     |                              |

Dynasty V is from Elephantine--far away to the south, in Upper Egypt. Manetho lists nine kings but states there were only "8 kings from Elephantine." This is because the 2nd ruler Sefhres was of the Memphis line and already appears in the 3rd Dynasty. Though from Elephantine, the government of Dynasty V was usually centered near Memphis.

With Unis (1516-1486) the dynasty comes to a catastrophic end with the Exodus. (Vol. I p. 67-8)

Seems that the 5th Dynasty was made up a royal priestly family or branch of the ruling family of Egypt while the 6th Dynasty was dominant and consisted of the actual political rulers. Seems that the rulers in 6 appointed those in the 5th.

Overall governmental structure in Egypt: (Egypt to Ex. p. 4)

- 1.) Economic--financial--(Dynasty III) (Joseph)
- 2.) Military--Dynasty XIII (Moses)
- 3.) Political--Dynasty XII (Amenemhet III) & Dynasty VI
- 4.) Religious--Dynasty V (Unis)

The government of Egypt was based on the fact that certain men were military commanders, other were the political rulers, some had the function of the priesthood and the maintenance of the religious traditions, and others were handling the financial situation. (Egypt to Ex. p. 8)

1626--1445 DYNASTY VI OF MEMPHIS IN EGYPT:

- 1.) Teti (Othoes) (1626-1613)
- 2.) Userkare (1613-1607)
- 3.) Pepi I (1607-1587)
- 4.) Merenre (1587-1581)
- 5.) Neferkare (Pepi II) (1581-1487)
- 6.) Merenre II (1487-1486)
- 7.) Nitocris (1486-1474)
- 8.) Neferka (the younger) (1474-1454)
- 9.) Nufe (1454-1452)
- 10) Kakare (1452-1448) 2 more kings ruled down to 1445.

Dynasty VI reflects the events of the Exodus and reveals the Pharaoh of the oppression--Pepi II, and the Pharaoh who drowned in the Red Sea--Merenre II. (Vol. I p. 72-3)

1607--1587 PEPI I RULES IN DYNASTY VI--EGYPT: Was the father of Pepi II (the Great) and was in power when the last branch of Dynasty IV ceased. Pepi I actually came to power as early as 1614. It seems that Pepi I was the one who initiated the first stages of the oppression of the Israelites but that it was his younger son Pepi the Great who carried out the bulk of it. Pepi I reigned jointly during the early years of his young son Pepi.

1581--1581 MERENRE (MENTHUSUPHIS) RULES IN DYNASTY VI--EGYPT: Was the older brother of Pepi II (son of Pepi I) and his reign was short lived--didn't seem to figure strongly in the story of the enslavement of the Israelites. (Egypt to Ex. p. 4) He also reigned a year jointly with his young brother before he died (1581-1580) (Vol. I p 73).

1581--1487 PEPI II (THE GREAT) RULES IN DYN. VI--EGYPT: Came to the throne at the age of 6 in 1581 but reigned jointly with his father Pepi I, who lived till 1561. This means that in 1566 he was just a young man of 20 years of age when Moses was born.

When did the oppression of the Israelites begin?

Oppression could not have begun until the Israelites had multiplied enough in population to scare the Egyptians (Ex. 1:7-11). Bible shows that it began a little before the birth of Moses in 1566.



During the period 1627 to 1605 Egypt was probably consolidated under new leadership stemming from Dynasties VI and V while the influence of the family of Israel was declining.

There was the initial attempt to have all the firstborn Israelite babies slain by the midwives (Ex. 1:15-21) but that didn't work. Hence Aaron escaped! They then came up with another idea--bearing in mind that Aaron was 3 years older than Moses (Ex. 7:7, thus born in 1569)--and that was to drown all the little boys in the river (Ex. 1:22).

It was very probably Pepi the Great who contrived the idea of drowning the babies. He apparently was still a young ruler--he was the same ruler who 40 years later drove Moses from the country--his long life spanned enough year to cover all these events. All the time Moses was with Jethro, Pepi was still ruling. When he died in 1487, it was safe for Moses to return to Egypt (Ex. 2:23; 4:19). (Egypt to Ex.p. 4).

1577--1562 RIMUSH RULES IN AKKADIAN DYNASTY: In the year 1577 Sargon the Great was succeeded by his son Rimush who reign for 15 years. Rimush was followed by his twin brother, Manish-tusu who reigned only 7 years, 1562-1555. These 2 twins probably ruled jointly for several years.

The names of these twins shows that the Dynasty of Akkad was predominantly Assyrian. Rimush is an ancient Assyrian name, while Manish or Manis is an old Germanic name (Key Events--Bab. p. 8).

1566--1526 1ST 40 YEARS OF MOSES IN EGYPT: Moses was born in 1566 and later educated at the Egyptian royal court (Acts. 7:22). At age 40--1526--he was forced to flee Egypt. Prior to this event he had held kingly authority as Mermeshoi--"the General" or Commander of troops in Dynasty XIII.

Moses is listed as the 17th ruler in Dynasty XIII under the title "The General," with the throne name Semenkhkare. The king just before Moses was Userkare Khendjer--he ruled over the Delta as well as Upper Egypt. No descendent of his comes on the throne--implication being that his descendent, by adoption, was Moses. Though nothing more is known of this man's family, every evidence points to him as the Pharaoh whose daughter adopted Moses.

Josephus records Moses' important role in the Ethiopian Wars. When Moses was made General he automatically inherited royal authority, as did Joseph before him. Just prior to the flight of Moses--in 1526--the Egyptians had been overrun by the Ethiopians from the south. The final victory over the invaders was gained at the city of Saba, where the daughter of the Ethiopians--Tharbis--turned over the city as the price of her marriage to Moses (Num. 12:1???)

Moses' rule in Dynasty XIII was contemporary with that of Pepi the Great in Dynasty VI. Pepi ruled jointly with others from elsewhere in Egypt--Memphis while the 13th Dynasty was composed of men who were Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, and also were Pharaohs in Upper Egypt. (Egypt to Ex. p 7 & Vol. I pp. 78-80).

1555--1499 NARAM-SIN RULES IN AKKADIAN DYNASTY: Was a grandson of Sargon the Great who ruled for 56 years. He was another great conqueror, under whom the Akkadian Empire in the Middle East was again expanded to the dimensions it had under Sargon. 1st major blow to Akkadian domination took place in 1535--20th year of Naram-sin--when the Gutti invaded the land of Shinar. They didn't completely take control of the Akkadian realm but neither could he drive them out of the country. The Gutti hordes struck again in 1500 and Naram-Sin was toppled from power. A year later--in 1499--he died, but he had lived long enough to see his empire collapse. (Key Events--Bab. pp. 8-9).

1553--1489 ALMAN RULES IN GERMANY: Was the German Hercules--famous for Lion on his shield--used trained lions in war. Descendants are the Bavarians who still use a lion on coat of arms (Vol. II p. 21).

1535 GUTI INVADE BABYLONIA: The Gutti--or Gothic people--invaded Babylonia when Naram-sin was ruling the Akkadian Empire. They were led by Erridupizir who claimed to be as big a conqueror as Naram-sin was. The Gutti's initial attack was successful and enabled them to make inroads into Mesopotamia. In the years following their increased efforts were even more successful. In 1511 the Scandinavian judge Berich led many to the Middle East. (At that time the Goths were widely scattered. Many had settled in the regions of Bactria northeast of Mesopotamia; others had been in Eastern Europe and Scandinavia). (Vol. II p 196)

The Gutti finally toppled the Akkadian Empire in 1500!!

1516--1486 UNIS RULES IN DYNASTY V IN EGYPT: Was the "Pope" of ancient Egypt as Dynasty V was the religious dynasty of its day. He was Pepi II's "hatchet man!" After Moses left Egypt in 1526 he commenced the frightful practice of eating the firstborn of his enemies (Vol. pp. 68-9). 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 Tim. 3:8. He was the last ruler of Dynasty V which came to its catastrophic end at the Exodus. (Egypt: Outline p. 3) He died the night of the Passover--he himself was a firstborn.

- 1500 ARABS INVADE AKKAD: Berossus designates this year as the one in which an Arabian dynasty of 9 kings wrested control of Babylonia from the Chaldeans. This was the time when Naram-sin was toppled from power in Akkad, and left his successor Sharkalisharri in a very weakened condition. (Vol. I pp. 257-60)
- Coupled with the invasion from Arabia was one from the east under the Guti.
- 1500--1410 GUTI DYNASTY IN BABYLONIA: This time the Guti destroyed the area of Akkad. The greatness of Akkad had passed forever!! The Guti Dynasty lasted till 1410. Apparently this dynasty was the dominant one in Shinar during this period of almost a century's duration. But it was by no means the only one. The successors of Naram-sin in Akkad had a limited rule in the north. The 2nd Dynasty of Ur. (1535-1427) was also in existence, as well as the Dynasty of Awan in Elam in the east (Key Events--Bab. p. 9).
- 1492 NEMEDIANS RETURN TO IRELAND: A part of the Nemedians fled from Ireland in 1708 to escape oppression by the Formorians to Grecian Thrace. They returned in 1492 and were called the Fir-Bolgs, a name derived from circumstances of their oppression while in Thrace. The Fir-Bolgs set up a kingship upon their conquest of the Formorians (Vol. I pp. 419-420).
- 1489--1429 BAIER RULES IN GERMANY: Was the son of Alman (1553-1489). He sent a great army of Germans and Wends from Germany, Denmark, and Gothland to the Balkans. One group, the Goths settled on the river Theissa and lived there as the Getae. Another group, including the German Amazons, proceeded down the Danube valley to the Black Sea to Armenia and Cappadocia and the Taurus mtns. Here they were known as the Cimmerians. Baier also built Prague (Vol. II pp. 21-22)
- 1487--1486 MERENRE II (DYN. VI) RULES IN EGYPT: This son of Pepi the Great was the Pharaoh of the Exodus who drowned in the Red Sea. He only ruled 1 year while his father ruled 94 years!!! Merenre II was the Pharaoh whom Moses and Aaron met since Pepi had died the year before in 1487--Ex. 4:19).
- Merenre was succeeded by his widow 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 (Vol. I p. 73).

1486

EXODUS--EGYPT DEVASTATED: When Moses was 80 years old he led the Children of Israel out of Egypt for the Promised Land.

Numerous catastrophic events befell Egypt at the time of the Exodus. A frightful destruction of its national wealth; loss of 2 million people used as slaves; the death of its most powerful rulers.

Once powerful Egypt was left AN ECONOMIC SHAMBLES AND A POLITICAL VACUUM, HELPLESS BEFORE FOREIGN INVADERS--the army and Pharaoh had all been drowned.

THE EDMITE-AMALEKITE HYKSOS MOVED IN!!

1486--1446

ISRAEL IN WILDERNESS FOR 40 YEARS: For 40 years led by Moses the Israelites wandered in the wilderness of the Sinai Peninsula prior to entering Canaan in 1446. Moses died in 1446.

It was during this period in 1456 that the first migration of the Tuatha-De-Danaan occurred! They settled in Ireland and the total length of Danite dominion in Ireland before the coming of the Milesians was 440 years--1456-1016 (Vol. I p. 420).

1486--1076

HYKSOS INVADE EGYPT: After the Exodus an invasion of the Delta occurred, a natural consequence of Israel evacuating the territory. These invaders came from the east--passing to Egypt from Sinai. These were the Edomite Amalekites! They were a nation late to arrive, since they stemmed from Esau (Num. 24:20). But they were suddenly plumed to greatness by seizing the Delta at the Exodus. The 1st people to attack the Israelites in Sinai were the Amalekites (Ex. 17:8). Had not God intervened on behalf of Israel, the Amalekites would have gained a great victory.

From 1486 to 1076 the Amalekite Shepherd Kings and kindred peoples dominated the land of Egypt. (Vol. I pp. 101-102) In this rather uninteresting period of Egypt's history there were 3 main dynasties--XV, XVI, and XVII--with the "Great Hyksos" of XV and XVII being the chief rulers. (Egypt: Outline p. 4)

1486--1227

DYNASTY XV--HYKSOS DYNASTY IN EGYPT: Manetho tells us that this dynasty was composed of Shepherd Kings. In the year they overran Egypt they established their government in Memphis and ruled Egypt for the next 259 years. 9 years after the Exodus in 1477 they established court in Thebes.

The 4th ruler Akenenre Apopi (Apophis) (1387-1326) was known by the Greeks as Epopeus and was slain there. (Vol. I p. 102-3)

The Great Hyksos kings of Dynasty XV tolerated the native rulers of Dynasty XIII of Thebes until 1227 when they were forced to adopt a change in government at Thebes consequent to a native uprising.

1486--1297 DYNASTY XVI--HYKSOS DYNASTY IN EGYPT: At the time of the conquest of Egypt by Dynasty XV, which set up its capital at Memphis, and later held court at Thebes, a lesser dynasty of foreigners set up a new regime in Upper Egypt in Thebes--this line of kings known as Dynasty XVI. After 1297 Dynasty XVI ceased to rule at Thebes and may have been located in Phoenicia later (Vol. I pp. 106).

1477--1181 TROJAN KINGS DOMINATE ASIA MINOR: The story of the famous Trojan kings begins in the days of Jasius or Jason, who became king of Celtica in 1601. The half-brother of Jasius is Dardanus or Darda (II Chron. 2:6). Darda was of the House of Judah and the Trojan Kings were therefore Jews!!

Following a quarrel Dardanus fled to Asia Minor, married the daughter of a native king, and founded the vital port of Troy in 1477. The Trojans were able to dominate Western Asia Minor because they were generally supported by the Assyrians in all their wars against the Greeks (Vol. I p. 453).

1472--1410 DYNASTY IV OF ERECH COMES TO POWER IN SHINAR: 1472 marks the end of 3 years confusion (1475-1472) in Akkad. During this period of weakness, upheaval, and uncertainty a rival dynasty to Akkad arose at Erech. The rise of Erech IV began in 1472 but it reached its fullest power in 1436 when the Dynasty of Akkad finally died out completely. (Key Events--Bab. p. 9)

1471--1421 HUSHANG RULES OVER THE PERSIANS: Hushang was the Husham of Gen. 36:31 & 34. This Husham is the Temanite king who ruled over the children of Esau or Edom. His native land was in Persia--proving how early certain of the children of Esau were moving out of the land of Edom by the Red Sea into the land of Persia and Turkestan. Husham or Hushang was king over the widely scattered tribes of Edom. He was the great ruler who ordered Moses not to cross his territory in the year 1448-1447. (Vol. II p 158).

1470--1420 DANEUS RULES IN ARGOS IN GREECE: Was the son of Belus who was a king of Edom (Gen. 36:32--Bela). Edom was the son of Isaac and grandson of Abraham--earliest indication of settlement of Aegean and western parts of Asia Minor by sons of Esau. Daneus first arrived in Argos in 1486--the year he fled from his brother Aegyptus when the Hyksos quarreled in Egypt. (The many sons of Aegyptus constituted Dynasty VII Of Memphis) (Vol. I pp. 504-406).

1456 1ST MIGRATION OF TUATHA-DE-DANAAN TO IRELAND: This was during the Israelites wandering in the Wilderness. The Total length of Danite dominion in Ireland before the coming of the royal house of the Milesians was 440 years--1456-1016. (Vol. I p. 420).

1452 UNITY OF ITALY CEASED: After the reign of Tyrrenus (1503-1452) the unity of Italy ceased. Not until the rise of the Roman Republic did all the numerous tribes in Italy again become united under one government. Hereafter the history of Italy is the story of the Kings of the Tuscans and of Kittim. (Vol. II p. 133)

1446--1440 ISRAELITES CONQUER CANAAN UNDER JOSHUA: During this 6 year period the Israelites conquered Canaan under the inspired leadership of Joshua.

The Welsh Triad records that in Joshua's later year he also settled Israel peaceably in the British Isles. From there, for trading purposes, they spread to the coasts of the continent which were subject to the German Cymry. (Vol. II pp. 49-50)

Even before settling Britain Joshua (known as Hesus or Hu Gadarn) pursued the Canaanites and drove them out of Western Europe. It was after he reduced Spain to his sway that he led the migration to Britain (Vol. II p. 123).

The true "Hittite" people were children of Canaan. Canaan was the father of Heth, the Hittite. The land of the Hittites in the days of Joshua, and of the Judges extended north of Palestine through Syria to the Euphrates (Judges 1:26). After the Israelite conquest of Palestine, many Hittites migrated northward through Syria into Anatolia. So famous were these people, so different from other races, that they gave their name to the whole wide regions to which they migrated. (Vol. I p. 359)

1445--1439 DYNASTY VII & 6 KINGLESS YRS. IN EGYPT: Prior to Dynasty VIII of Memphis was 1439 to 1299 were kingless years. This period corresponds with Joshua's conquest of Goshen to the Nile (Joshua 10:41 & 11:16). Sometimes this period were attached to Dynasty VI; on other occasions it is attached to Dynasty VIII. Very little known about these 6 years (Vol. I pp. 71-72).

1439--1299 DYNASTY VIII OF MEMPHIS IN EGYPT: This period of 140 years was a very weak one; were under foreign domination. This Dynasty concludes the 955 years from the beginning of the government of Menes or Cush at Babel according to the Turin Canon. (Vol. I p. 71)

- 1436--1410 AKKADIAN DYNASTY COLLAPSES--ERECH IV: During the last few years of weakness, upheaval and uncertainty, in the Akkadian dynasty a rival dynasty (IV) arose at Erech. The rise of Erech IV began in 1472 and reached its fullest power in 1436 when the Dynasty of Akkad finally died out completely (Key Events--Bab. p. 9).
- 1429--1377 INGRAM RULES IN GERMANY: Was the son of Baier (1489-1429) and sent many German colonists to Asia Minor. Tanhauser king of the Germans in Asia Minor led a conquering army through Syria as far as Egypt. (Vol. II p. 22)
- 1427--1337 DYNASTY OF ADAB IN BABYLONIA: In 1427 it succeeded Ur II and exercised authority in Babylonia for 90 years. The only name of a king of this dynasty is that of Lugal-Annemundi.
- 1427--1291 DYNASTY OF MARI IN MIDDLE EUPHRATES: At the same time that Ur II lost control to the city of Adad, another city, Mari, far distant on the Middle Euphrates, came to power. Mari later became famous as a town bordering on Israel's territory on the Euphrates. The Mari dynasty was contemporary with that of Adab and lasted 136 years (Vol. I pp. 263-264).
- 1421--1091 JOSHUA DIES--PERIOD OF JUDGES BEGINS IN ISRAEL: In 1421 Joshua died after leading Israel for 25 years. For the next 330 years Israel was led by the Judges until the time of Saul's coronation in 1091.
- 1410--1403 DYNASTY V OF URUK IN BABYLONIA: The kingship over Uruk was obtained in 1410 by Utuhegal, who constitutes Dynasty V. Utuhegal gained prominence at the beginning of his reign by overthrowing the Guti who had invaded Babylonia 125 years before in 1535. (Vol. I p. 260)

The year 1410 marks the end of the Guti Dynasty. This whole period of confusion in Shinar from 1472 onward during the time of Erech IV and V is parallel with the period of the Judges in Israel.

This confusion made it possible for the Assyrians to rise to a degree of prominence again. It is a general principle of history that a period of confusion always precedes a return to power of some people or nation.

The defeat of the Assyrians by Abraham in 1938 had been so successful that, apart from the brief period after 1400 the Assyrians were never able to overcome Israel in all the centuries from 1938 to 718!! During all this time the Assyrians were making attempts to rise to ultimate power but God never allowed them to achieve it. Finally God allowed them to rise to such power that He could use them as His military instrument to punish the northern 10 tribes of Israel and take them into captivity. (Key Events--Bab. p. 10)

- 1403--1286 DYNASTY III OF UR IN SHINAR: In 1403 the predominant power in Shinar passed from Erech to the city of Ur. Utuhegal had appointed an official, Ur-Nammu to be director over the city

of Ur. Ur-Nammu was disloyal and revolted, overthrew his overlord Utuhegal, and established his rule and dynasty at the city of Ur which lasted down to 1286. Ur-Nammu ruled for 18 years to 1385 and 4 other rulers followed him. (Key Events--Bab. p. 10).

During its period Dynasty III of Ur was the leading dynasty in the area of Shinar. But it was by no means the only one--were contemporary dynasties at Awan in Elam, Adab, and Mari.

- 1392--1276 OGUS KHAN CREATES VAST MONGOL EMPIRE: The Mongoloid Turkic people trace their ancestry back to Turk, the adopted son of Japheth. The son of Turk in Tatar history was Taunak Khan who was in part a contemporary of Jajomaras of Persia. He was the grandson of Taunak's successor Kajuk Khan was Mogul Khan, from whom the Moguls or Monguls trace their name. The son of Mogul Khan was Kara Khan who spread idolatry over his rule. Ogus Khan revolted against the idolatry of his father and after 72 years of war created a vast Mongul Empire. Ogus Khan carried his conquests to Egypt and was listed even as one of the Hyksos rulers of the time. (Vol. II p. 163)
- Iran at this time was without unified leadership during the reign of Giemshid (1391-1361).
- 1369--1361 DAHAK RULES IN PERSIA: Was a famous man out of Arabia who came to power in the last years of Giemshid. He drove Giemshid into exile and finally slew him. He came to the throne 1000 years after the Flood began in 2369. He ruled only for 8 years until his death in 1361 (Vol. II p. 159).
- 1361--1241 ALPHIDUN RULES IN PERSIA: Lived 123 years and married the daughter of Danak. Was the son of Giemshid and came to the throne when he was 3 years old. He divided his realm between his sons--to Tur he gave Turkestan (From Tur the Temanite inhabitants took the name Turan or Turk); and to Irege he gave the realm of Persia. In the family quarrels that followed, all the sons of Alphidun were slain and the kingship passed to Manougcher (1241-1121), son of Irege (Vol. I p. 159).
- 1328--1277 LAREIN RULES IN GERMANY: During his rule an army left Germany and went to the Danube Valley where it joined Germans who had come to the area 150 years before and the combined forces attacked Asia Minor and passed through Phrygia and settled in Armenia (Vol. II p. 22).
- 1311--1286 IBBI-SIN REIGNS IN UR III: Was the last ruler of Dynasty III of Ur and during his reign the leadership of Ur in Shinar crumbled. Business documents recovered by archaeology show that there was famine in Ur, prices rose, and the governments had to



buy grain at high prices from different nations. At the same time 2 city governors usurped authority and made themselves independent kings:

Naplanum (1306-1285) set up dynasty in Larsa.  
Ishbi-Irra (1301-1268) set up dynasty in Isin.

The final blow to Ibbi-Sin came in 1286 when the Elamites attacked from the east and conquered Ur. Ibbi-Sin was carried captive to Elam--and the 3rd Dynasty of Ur had become history (Key Events--Bab. pp. 10-11).

1306--1042 DYNASTY OF LARSA IN SHINAR: This dynasty rose to power during the struggles between Elam and the 3rd Dynasty of Ur. Larsa's last king, Rim-sin, reigned a full 60 years (1103--1043) and then in his year 6<sup>1</sup>, Hammurabi attacked the aging king and captured Larsa in Hammurabi's 29th year. (Vol. I pp 278-9)

1301--1075 DYNASTY OF ISIN IN SHINAR: This dynasty came into being about the same time as the dynasty of Larsa. The last king of Isin Damiq-ilishu (1098-1075) was overthrown by Rimsin of Larsa (1103-1042) who was in turn overthrown by Hammurabi in 1042. (Vol. I pp. 267-8, 278-9).

With the establishment of the dynasties in Larsa and Isin a new stage was reached in the confused history of Babylonia. From the time of the captivity of Ibbi-Sin of Ur III in 1286 to the rise of Babylon to a real power in 1077--a period of over 2 centuries--Shinar was split into a northern kingdom dominated by Isin and a southern kingdom ruled by Larsa. There were no ruling dynasties from any other cities until the rise of Babylon in 1174. This period has been labeled the Isin-Larsa period (Key Events--Bab. pp. 11-12).

1277--1224 ULSING (ULSING) RULES IN GERMANY: This was the Trojan Ulysses of Tacitus and the Greek Odysseus who sailed out to the Atlantic and up to the Rhine. During his reign the Germans under Galter again invaded Asia Minor and settled on the banks of the river Sangarius. Priam of Troy tried in vain to expel them, finally made a treaty and, later they helped him against the Greeks. (Vol. II p. 22)

1276--1206 KIUN KHAN RULES THE MONGOLS: The son of Ogus Khan. The history of Persia indicated that hereafter the kings of Persia dominated the accessible steppes of Turkestan, (Vol. II p. 163)

1241--1121 MANOUGEHER RULES IN PERSIA: Was surnamed Phirouz. From him the people of Iran were called Persians. Was the Perseus of Greek tradition. (Vol. II pp159-160)

1227--1179 APHOPHIS II RULES IN EGYPT: This the Hyksos ruler whose reign extended over the 48 year period between the end of Dynasty XV in 1227 and the commencement of Dynasty XVII in 1179 (Vol. I pp. 108-109).

1227--1076 DYNASTY XVII--HYKSOS DYNASTY IN THEBES: Actually this dynasty ruled at Thebes 70 years before replacing the Great Hyksos of the 15th Dynasty in 1227. (Vol. I pp. 109-110)

An important key in understanding Egyptian history at this time is the fact that in the period of Hyksos Domination (1486--1076) there were actually 3 Hyksos kings with the name Apophis!! They were:

- 1.) Akenenre Apopi (1387-1326) of Dynasty XV who was slain in Greece.
- 2.) Aweserre Apopi (1227-1166) who fought a native rebellion which rocked the country in 1227--he was the Apophis II who bridges the 48-year gap between the Dynasties XV and XVII--he is the most important.
- 3.) Nebkheperhre Apopi (1090-1076) was the last Hyksos ruler of Dynasty XVII who short reign witnessed the final collapse of the Hyksos dominion in Egypt. (Egypt: Outline p. 3)

In 1227 the natives forced the Hyksos or Amalekites to accept a new line of Egyptian rulers to represent Egypt at Thebes. The 43 Shepherd kings of Dynasty XVII were paralleled by 43 native kings of Thebes for 151 years until 1076 when the Hyksos were overthrown and the native Thebans of Dynasty XVII were superseded by Dynasty XVIII. (Vol. I pp. 103-110)

1221--716. HERACLIDAE RULE IN LYDIA: Their rule lasted 22 generations during 505 years and governed Lydia prior to the Mermnadae (Vol. I p. 385).

1216--776 KINGS OF THE CELTS IN GAUL: This line was begun by Francus (1216-1169) who was the scion of the House of Troy and last king of the Britons before the coming of Brutus in 1149. Francus originally turned over the government of Britain to the Druids (until the time of Brutus). He supported the Trojans against the Greeks. After the Greek victory, he continued to govern the remnants of the Celts along the lower reaches of the Danube basin. (Vol. II p. 186)

During some of this period the kings of Italy and Alba also ruled Celtica in Gaul. The Agrippa (903-875) of the Celtic King list was the Agrippa of Italy, who was assigned 40 years in Alba--915-875.

Whoever controlled the ancient city of Trier (which was then part of Belgium) was in a favorable position to dominate over the Celts of Gaul (Vol. II pp. 187-8).

1213

2ND MIGRATION OF TIATHA-DE-DANAAN TO IRELAND: This was in the days of Barak and Deborah--1233-1193, when "Dan abode in ships" (Judges 5:17). Deborah and Barak had delivered the Israelites from Jabin, king of Canaan, whose military strength lay in Hazor and Syria. The Irish annals speak of Jabin's oppression of the Israelites for 20 years until his defeat in 1233. When the Danites saw the natives of the land of Greece where they were living at the time, vanquished by these Syrians who came to Greece in a large fleet they all fled out of the country. They didn't stop until they reached Scandinavia and after remaining here for a while they passed over to the north of Scotland. When they had remained for 7 years in Scotland--or Alba--they passed over to Ireland and landed in the north. They ruled in Ireland for 197 years until the Milesians came in 1016 (Vol. 1 pp. 420-422).

1191--1181 1ST TROJAN WAR: This war is the beginning of European History!!!

On the very northwestern tip of Anatolia, where the straits are fairly narrow, there was the famous fortress--the city of Troy. In the 1st Trojan War, the Greeks fought against the Trojans, and defeated them--destroying the city of Troy.

Troy was a very important and strategic fortress because it controlled the Dardanelles-Bosphorous Straits (the Hellespont). Troy controlled all the shipping coming through the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and vice-versa; and could charge any kind of a tribute they please. In times of war they would be able to control the movement of troops across the straits as well as through the straits.

By the 1200's the Greeks had already established colonies on the north shore of the Black Sea, and Greek shipping was going through the straits to pick up grain to feed the population at home. It was only a matter of time before war would result!!

The Trojans had captured Helen who was the wife of one of the Greek generals and the Greeks launched 1000 ships in order to get her back--they besieged Troy for 10 miserable years!!

All the main Greek forces went over in league to fight the Trojans who held out for 10 years, and the Greeks were about to give up. Finally, however, they made a few last attacks and finally overcame Troy in 1181.

On the Trojan side were not only the Trojans themselves because Troy was a small city--it was a fort. But all of Asia Minor, and even some people from further east came to the aid of Troy. The Phrygians; the Hittites; and some minor kingdoms from along the coastal regions; and the Assyrians from Nineveh. Assyria was in control of all Asia Minor and it was in their interests to maintain a hold on that strategic sea gate.

When Troy fell to pieces, the Assyrians and all their allies along with the Trojans were defeated. Although the armies were defeated, they were not obliterated so these soldiers began to drift around--they basically began to move into Europe!!

1181

PHRYGIAN MIGRATION INTO EUROPE--THE FRANKS: The Phrygians were among those who migrated into Europe after the Trojan War.

About 12,000 of them fled by ship to Macedonia. From there the Phrygians migrated by sea and land under a king Franko or Francio to the mouth of the Rhine where they built New Troy at Xanten.

In Holland they were no longer known as the Phrygians or Bridges (as the Macedonians called them), but are known as the "Franks." The word "Frank" means free---so the Franks were freeman--this same appellation followed the Phrygians all the way west!! [Explan. of 3 T. Wars & Vol. II pp 190].

HOLLAND WAS THE FIRST HOME OF THE FRANKS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

The Franks didn't stay in Holland. They migrated down towards Belgium; then they started Gaul or France. They generally drifted down into that region and took over all of France; They gave their name to France.

Then branches of them sent settlements into Germany where we find them living today mainly in Franconia.

Historians would have us believe that Western Europe was inhabited by wild and barbarian Celts and Germans while Rome flourished in power and glory. But, the evidence proves that civilized people migrated to Gaul and the Low Countries centuries before the founding of Rome.

Immediately after the Trojan war the Greek King Menestheus was murdered at the Isle of Melus, before he was able to return to Athens. (Vol. I p. 391)

1179

TROJAN MIGRATION TO BELGIUM: While the descendants of Hector were led by his son Francio to France, Bavo led another group into Western Europe--became the royal family that governed the Celts and the Belgians on the Continent. Following the fall of Troy they migrated along the Rhine and reached the Rhine by 1179. Here they joined the descendants of the Assyrians who had followed Trebeta and had been compatriots of the Trojans and had served the same deities. (Vol. II p. 182-183)

1179

TROJANS MIGRATE TO ITALY: The refugees of the 1st Trojan War also settled in Italy where they founded Lavinium in 1179--and later they settled the city of Alba at the time of the 2nd Trojan War in 1149. The Trojan royal house founded in Italy a line of kings that reigned in Lavinium and later Alba from 1178 to 753 when the center of government passed to Rome. (Vol. I p. 411)

1179--1173

RISE OF ROYAL CITY OF ASSUR IN SHINAR: The first king Assur-dugal. reigned 6 years. In his 6th year some kind of internal catastrophe hit the city, for 6 kings came to the throne during

the 6th and last year of Assur-dugal. This confusion and revolution allowed for the sudden appearance of government at Babylon, which had had no political power since the days of Nimrod (Vol. I p. 323-4).

1174

1ST DYNASTY OF BABYLON ESTABLISHED:

- 1.) Samu-abum (1174--1160)
- 2.) Sumu-la-ilum (1160-1124)
- 3.) Zabum (1124-1110)
- 4.) Apil-Sin (1110-1092)
- 5.) Sin-muballit (1092-1082)
- 6.) Hammurabi (1072-1029)
- 7.) Samsu-iluna (1029-991) other kings cont'd to 879.

Only a major upheaval in Assyria could make it possible for a rival power to rise in the city of Babylon. The revolution in Assyria made it possible for Sumu-abum to ascend the throne at Babylon and commence its first dynasty of political overlords. In another century this dynasty was to be the dominant dynasty in Shinar.

Babylon is universally considered to be one of the greatest of ancient cities and yet there was no dynasty of kings ruling from it until as late as 1174!!! From the time of Cush and Nimrod and the building of the city and tower of Babel until Sumu-abum, the 1st king of Babylon there were no political rulers exercising control from Babylon.

For 1080 years there were no kings in Babylon proper!!  
Babylon had existed prior to this only as a religious center.  
 (Key Events--Bab. p. 12)

From 1174 on there were 3 powerful dynasties in existence in Babylonia--Isin, Larsa, and Babylon. This resulted in a 3-cornered struggle for power. Down to 1077 none of the 3 dynasties attacked each other. 3 rulers had come to power: Rim-sim of Larsa in 1103; Damiq-ilushu in Isin in 1098; and Sin-muballit (father of Hammurabi) of Babylon in 1092.

Babylon initially overcame Isin in 1077 but in 1075 Larsa conquered Isin and drove out the Babylonians. In 1067 Babylon had grown strong enough to recapture Isin. Finally in 1042 Babylon, under Hammurabi, was able to conquer Larsa. Thus in the long struggle over 35 years,, Babylon came out the victor.  
 (Key Events--Bab. p. 12-13)

1155--1114 FRANK RULES IN GERMANY: This was the son of Heccar or Hector. From him descended the German Franks or Franconians.  
 (Vol. II p. 22a)

1149

2ND TROJAN WAR--GREEKS LOSE: In 1181 when the Trojans were crushed Aeneas of the royal family fled to Italy. Later, his son Brutus, expelled from Italy returned to the Aegean area and organized the enslaved Trojans, Lydians, and Maeonians and attacked the Greeks. The Greeks were defeated and Troy was recaptured.

The Jewish House of Dardanus was once again restored in Troy!!

According to the terms of the treaty with the Greeks, Brutus migrated with all who wished to follow him, via the Mediterranean into Britain. His sons continued to rule ancient Britain, and on occasion vast areas of the continent.  
(Vol. I p. 454)

The Greeks do not restore the history of this restoration: They did not want to recall their defeat in 1149. Their writers deliberately confused the history of Troy to make it appear that only one great war occurred between the victorious Greek states and the Trojans. This corruption of Trojan history was the direct result of trying to make Greek history conform to a distorted account of Egyptian history (Vol. II p. 189).

1149--480

ANCIENT SEA POWERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN: Prior to 1149 the Greeks had been in control of at least the Eastern Mediterranean. Even before the Greeks rose to prominence on the sea there were the Minoans and Deucalion from Crete. At even earlier times there must have been Egyptian sea power in the days of the 12th Dynasty in order to have Egyptian colonies planted on Indian Ocean shores by Sesostris III the Great (1779-1730).

	<u>Dates of E. Med:</u>	<u>Dates of W. Med:</u>
1.) Lydians--Maeonians	1149--1057	1149--1101
2.) Pelasgians	1057--972	1101--970
3.) Thracians	972--893	970--884
4.) Rhodians	893--870	884--864
5.) Phrygians	870--845	864--838
6.) Cyprians	845--813	838--799
7.) Phoenicians	813--768	799--758
8.) Egyptians	768--725	758--723
9.) Milesians	725--707	723--694
10) Carians	707--646	694--646
11) Lesbians	646--578	646--578
12) Phocaeians	578--534	578--530
13) Samians	534--517	
14) Lacedemonians/Sparta	517--515	
15) Naxians	515--505	
16) Eritreans	505--490	
17) Aeginetans	490--480	

The list from Eastern Mediterranean ends in 480 B.C. which was the time of the struggle between Persia & Greece (Vol. I p. 408-9 & Vol. II p. 124-6).

(For the sake of continuity I have used the dates from the Eastern Mediterranean from now on for the Sea Powers)

1149--1057 LYDIAN--MAEONIAN SEA POWER: Following the recapture of Troy in 1149 many groups of people, conquered as well as conquerors, sought new homes. As a result several areas of western and northern Spain were populated. The Lydians achieved dominance after 1149 over all the Mediterranean region. Each of the Sea Powers in turn dominated Spain until Nebuchadnezzar the Great of Babylon made Spain a part of the Chaldean Empire. As ancient Troy was the key to control of the Eastern Mediterranean, so Spain was to the Western Mediterranean. (Vol. II p. 124)

The Lydians or Maeonians are mentioned in Judges 10:12 as Maonites who were allies of the Midianites and Amalekites. The Lydians were in Asia Minor--the children of Lud (Gen. 10:22). From this area came peoples into Italy known as the Tyreans or Etruscans. They represent the people of Asia Minor who recovered the power, control of trade and of the sea after the Greeks had taken over the sea routes following the 1st Trojan War in 1181. The Greek defeat in 1149 resulted in a Greek departure from sea control for centuries--all the people in the list of sea powers before the Phoenicians were non-Greek. (Anc. Sea Powers p. 2)

1101 HERACLIDAE RE-ESTABLISHED AT SPARTA: In this year, 80 years after the fall of Troy in the 1st Trojan War the Heraclidae were re-established in Sparta. From 1101 to 1063 the kings of Sicyon were compelled to share the throne with the priests of Apollo Carneus, who were appointed by the Heraclidae.

A generation after Sparta was established by the Heraclidae they launched an attack on Athens. Though finally defeated, they were yet strong enough to establish a new line of native kings in Corinth friendly to Sparta.

The Heraclidae were not originally Greek in ancestry, but with occasional intermarriage they became partly Grecianized. These people came from Asia Minor and may have been related to the Hyksos and other tribes descended from Edom. (Vol. I pp. 396-402)

1091--1051 40-YEAR REIGN OF SAUL IN ISRAEL: After his anointing by Samuel there were almost 20 years til 1071 when the country went to pieces under Philistine and Amalekite invaders. Then Saul regained his power for 20 years--1071-1051. (Vol. I p. 110)

1077 BABYLON OVERCOMES ISIN IN BABYLONIA: In that year Sin-Muballit of Babylon attacked Isin and Damiq-ilushu and made them submit to his overlordship. Damiq-ilushu was allowed to remain in the city of Isin. Sin-muballit's dominion over Isin was short-lived. In 1075 he was driven out by Rim-sin of Larsa (Key Events--Bab. p. 13).

1076 HYKSOS OVERTHROWN IN EGYPT: In this year the Hyksos were overthrown and the native Thebans of Dynasty XVII were superseded by the great Ethiopian Dynasty XVIII. The Amalekite power was not crushed solely by the Egyptians. Biblical history proves that Saul had no small part in the final overthrow of the Shepherd Amalekites outside Egypt in 1070-69 (Vol. I p. 110).

1076--778 DYNASTY XVIII OF THEBES IN EGYPT:

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.) Ahmose (1076-1051)       | 9.) Amenophis III (909-871)     |
| 2.) Amenophis I (1051--1030) | 10.) Akhenaten (Orus) (871-854) |
| 3.) Thutmose I (1030-1017)   | 11.) Smenkhkare (854-851)       |
| 4.) Thutmose II (1017-997)   | 12.) Tutankhamen (851-841)      |
| 5.) Hatshepsut (976-975)     | 13.) Ay (841-837)               |
| 6.) Thutmose III (977-943)   | 14.) Haremhab (837-778)         |
| 7.) Amenophis II (943-918)   |                                 |
| 8.) Thutmose IV (918-909)    |                                 |

The return of Egypt to a great world power commenced with the overthrow of the Shepherd Kings in Upper Egypt. It opened the way for the most glamorous--and the most incestuous--of all Egyptian families--Dynasty XVIII of Thebes. (Vol. I pp. 111-113)

1076--1051 AHMOSE RULES IN DYNASTY XVIII IN EGYPT: He commenced the dynasty and expelled the foreign Shepherd Kings. His queen, Ahmose-Nofreteri, is depicted with a black countenance. The 2nd ruler of the dynasty, Amenophis I was also pictured black. This is evidence that the Egyptian royal family of this period was of Ethiopian blood. (Vol. I p. 112)

1075 LARSA OVERTHROWS ISIN: 2 years after Babylon under Sin-muballit had overthrown Isin Rim-sin launched an attack from Larsa against Isin and the military occupation of Sin-mauballit. The Babylonians were driven out, Damiq-ilushu fled to the Sealand (where he ruled till 1050), and Rim-sin incorporated the fallen city into his realm. (Key Events--Bab. p 13)

1075--846 SEALAND DYNASTY: Damiq-ilushu fled to the Sealand where he was also recognized as king and he continued to rule there for 25 more years until 1050. The Sealand was an extensive area--desert region extending from southern Shinar down into southeastern Arabia adjoining the lower edge of the Persian gulf. It was an extension of the region of Babylonia which bordered on the sea and thus derived its name. The Sealand Dynasty continued to 846 and was contemporary with Hammurabi and Babylon I. Was overthrown by the Kassites (a warring Cushite dynasty from the east 1022-660) in famous war which included Assyria and other peoples of Mesopotamia (Key Events--Bab. p. 15).



1072--1017 HAMMURABI RULES IN BABYLON I: In 1072 Hammurabi began a joint reign of 10 years with his father, Sin-muballit

One of the most amazing facts is that Hammurabi was contemporary with Saul and David. Historians have invariably placed him centuries earlier--dating him anywhere from the 17th back to the 19th century B.C.

Historians like to believe that Moses fashioned the 10 Commandments after the famous law code of Hammurabi. The true restoration of history proves that Hammurabi lived 4 CENTURIES AFTER MOSES.

There is clear and positive proof that Hammurabi and his successors lived during the time of the greatness of Israel. In the days of his son and grandson, Babylon was famous for its proverbial literature--written in the form of Biblical Proverbs. In the days of Solomon (1011-971) the culture of Israel dominated the world. Moses and Solomon did not need the help of the Babylonians--just the opposite was true!!!

The reign of Hammurabi is regarded as the "classical age" of ancient Babylonia. His correspondance gives the impression of a shrewd politician and an able administrator who took careful pains to maintain a good government. His famous law code was compiled in the later years of his reign. Trade flourished in this time--economy was based on private property and enterprise. As for religion: When Babylon rose to power, its city-god, Marduk became the supreme god and replace the old Sumerian god Enlil as head of the pantheon (Key Events--Bab. p. 14).

1071--1051 SAUL REGAINS POWER IN ISRAEL: One year after his return to power he appointed his son Jonathan to assist him in a military campaign against the Philistines. God intervened on behalf of Israel with a tremendous earthquake that shook the earth (I Sam. 14:15), and Saul gathered a great host against the Amalekites and defeated them (I Sam. 14:48). It is significant that in the year 1069, in Greek history, there was an invasion of the Aegean by Amalekites and their brethren who were fleeing from war and from a terrible earthquake that had destroyed their possessions in Western Europe. (Vol. I pp 110-111)

1069--753 ARCHONS RULE IN ATHENS IN GREECE: Athens was for centuries the chief city of Greece. Codrus the last Athenian king, perished in a great war in 1069 in which the Athenians gained a great victory. To honor the fallen king, Athenians agreed that no other man in after days should have the honor of that office. Thereafter Athenian rulers assumed the title of Archon. Until 753 the Archons held office throughout their lifetime. In 753 the Perpetual Archons were replaced by Dicennial Archons--each held the office for 10 years. (Vol. I p. 391-392)

1069--746 KINGS OF CORINTH IN GREECE: In 1069 Athens maintained her independence against a grand alliance of foreign peoples, associated with the Heraclidea. It was in this same year that these enemies of Athens turned the rule of Corinth over to Aletes who began the line of Corinthian kings who ruled 323 years. They were followed in 746 by a constitutional oligarchy which ruled for 90 years (746-656), then by the Tyranny of the Cypselidae (656-583). (Vol. 1 pp. 387-9)

The same year 1069 Corinth superseded Sicyon as the dominant city in the Corinthian plain (Vol. 1 p. 398).

1066 BABYLON RECAPTURES ISIN: By the year 1066 Babylon under the joint leadership of Sin-ruballit and Hammurabi, had grown in strength to the extent it was ready to challenge the power of Rim-sin. The Babylonians attacked Isin, recaptured the city, and drove out the forces of Rim-sin. Larsa, under Rim-sin had passed its peak and was now on the decline (Key Events--Bab. p. 13).

1057--972 PELASGIAN--ISRAELITE--SEA POWER: The year 972 in the Eastern Mediterranean list is the year before the death of Solomon and the beginning of the struggle between Israel and Judah that allowed for the complete separation of the 2 kingdoms and led to the demise of their control of the sea. These peoples were based on the Palestinian coast--Biblical record demands that the Pelasgians were a combination of Phoeniceans and Israelites. The Phoeniceans were already a sea power before David's time and continued as a sea power during his reign and then Solomon was linked with them.

Their power ended with the death of Solomon and the break-up of his empire, and now it passes to the Thracians. (Anc. Sea Powers pp. 2-3)

1051--1011 DAVID'S 40-YEAR REIGN IN ISRAEL:

1045--1005 EBRANCK CONQUERS GAUL: Was of the line of Brutus which began in Northwestern Europe in 1149. Was a great conqueror; made an alliance with the king of Italy, occupied all of Gaul and much of Germany and threatened to invade the eastern Mediterranean. (This might explain the unusual behavior of King David in his late years when he sought to take a census of the House of Israel in preparation for a vast military program.) Vol. 1 p. 455).

1042 HAMMURABI--BABYLON--DEFEAT LARSA: In the 29th year of Hammurabi the forces of Babylon attacked and defeated the city of Larsa and its aged king Rim-sin. The dynasty of Larsa passed out of existence!! Babylon under the ambitious Hammurabi had become the dominant power in Shinar!!

This was not the end of Hammurabi's triumphs. He later defeated Assyria and annexed it into his expanding realm in 1041. The domination of Babylonia over Assyria continued for 50 years.

Hammurabi also subjugated Mari and so for the last 20 years of his 55-year reign, he ruled over a kingdom that extended from the Persian gulf to Mari and Assur and eastward to the Zagros Mountains.

But Hammurabi could not overcome the power of Israel in Palestine in the reign of David (1051-1011) (Key Events--Bab. p. 13).

After Hammurabi the 1st Dynasty of Babylon continued in unbroken sequence down to 879. However, these 5 later kings were not able to maintain Hammurabi's empire although the cultural and economic life of Babylonia continued along the same lines he had developed. Then in 879, a foreign invasion brought this famous dynasty to its close (Key Events--Bab. p. 15).

1040--999

ODIN (DANUS I) RULES IN NORTHWESTERN EUROPE: Danus or Odin (Votan) was 8th in descent from Priam who was the king of Troy during the 1st Trojan War. Odin was a Hebrew, of the line of Judah, from whom the chief rulers were to come. (1 Chron. 5:2).

Israel was the ancestor of the ancient Trojan royal house. From Israel the line descended through Judah and Zarah to Dardanus. Dardanus carved out an important inheritance for himself at Troy. The lineage of Dardanus is brought down after the 1st fall of Troy to Odin.

In 1040 the Hebrew Cymry in the area of Denmark called for a descendant of Judah, a royal scion of the House of Troy, to rule over them. Odin answered the call and led a migration out of Thrace into Denmark and neighboring regions. (Vol. II p. 50).

Danish history begins with Danus I or Odin. Denmark originally received its name from the tribe of the Danaan. It passed to the king who took the name of the subjects over whom he ruled. Danus' realm extended far beyond the reaches of the Danish peninsula. The people over whom he ruled were a collection of tribes which constituted the greatest sea power of the time--the Pelasgians. Their chief center of habitation was Palestine and Denmark was one of several overseas settlements. Israel gained power in 1057 shortly before the break-up of Germany in Europe. (Vol. I pp. 43 & 50).

Saxon History: Intimately tied to the history of Denmark and especially Sweden. The Saxon throne in England today goes back to the same royal lines that anciently governed Denmark and Sweden. Each ultimately stems from the Jewish Trojan House of Dardanus. (Vol. I p. 204).

American Indian Tradition: The Mayas claim that their kingdom was founded by a great eastern ruler named Votan or Oden or Dan by various tribes. He was a white man who came by sea from the east and settled them in their new land. The time of their

migration was 10 centuries before this present era. When the Spanish conquistadors arrived in the New World they found wild, rude tribes and civilized nations as well who preserved the history of their journeys. Danus gave his name to the "Forest of Dan" in the land of the Quiche Indians. His capital for his monarchy on the Guatemalan Plateau, built for the Indians and their white suzerains, was named Amag-Dan!!

Is it any wonder that it was the Danes, of all nations of Europe, who continued to communicate with the New World in the days of \*Eric the Red? (Vol. II pp. 88-91).

1040

1ST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF SCOTLAND: Scotland is the link between Scandinavia and Britain and Ireland. Its shores provide control of the far reaches of the North Sea and the ocean. When Danus came into Denmark he brought with him a mixed tribe known as the Agathyrsi. He settled them in Scotland under their leader Cruithne--after whom they were called Cruithnians or Cruithne. These men found themselves without wives because of various catastrophes and so they sought wives among the neighboring tribes. They eventually got wives from the Milesians in Ireland on the condition the Agathyrsi would pass on their inheritance through their daughters, not their sons. (Vol. II pp. 60-61)

In after ages the Cruithne came to be known falsely, as Picts. The true Picts were another people--uncivilized who painted themselves. Because the Cruithne ruled over the Picts who lived in the Scottish highland, later writers called them both "Picts." The wild, unsettled Picts later disappeared from Scotland.

1016

MILESIA MONARCHY ESTABLISHED IN IRELAND: The line of the family of Mileadh or the Milesians begins with Easru or Azariah in Egypt. Azariah was of the same generation as Moses--his descendants did not enter Palestine--they left the rest of the Israelites after crossing the Red Sea and journeyed to Scythia. The symbol of the line of Mileadh was the Crimson or Red Branch--signifying the royal line of Zarah--Judah's son (Gen. 38:30).

The Milesians were so named after Milesius of Spain whose sons conquered Ireland and ruled over the Danites. Milesius or Miledh left Egypt shortly before the expulsion of the Hyksos in 1076 and landed in Thrace and eventually ended up in Spain where he died. There followed a scarcity of food in Spain for about 26 years. An invasion of the Irish coast was planned to relieve the pressure from the drought and it occurred in 1016 near the end of the reign of David. The Tuatha-De-Danaan were forced to accept the new line of royalty. The realm of Ireland was divided between the 2 sons of Milesius--Ebher and Ghedhe. The 2 brothers founded a town called Tea or Tara, which was to be the new capital of Ireland. (Vol. I pp. 423-425)

Another name has been preserved for Tara--Dowd's Town--David's Town!! Apparently shortly after 1016 David arrived in Ireland

with his daughter Tamar whom he gave in marriage to Trial the son of Gede. It was not until after the death of Absalom that David was free to depart for Ireland, to give the disconsolate Tamar to a prince of the line of Zarah. (Vol. I p. 426).

- 1017--997 THUTMOSE II RULES IN EGYPT: Was the Pharaoh to whom Solomon became allied to by marriage. Solomon took his daughter as wife (I Kgs. 3:1). Thutmose's chief wife and queen was Hatshepsut and she may have been Solomon's mother-in-law. (Vol. I p. 114).
- 1011--971 SOLOMON'S 40-YEAR REIGN IN ISRAEL: Solomon commenced the building of the Temple in his 4th year and completed it in the 11th year (I Kgs. 6:37-38). Then he spent 13 years building his own house so he finished both by 991. After he had finished Hiram king of Tyre came to visit Solomon. The Queen of Sheba also visited Solomon--she was the ruler of Egypt and Ethiopia. Under Dynasty XVIII of Thebes, Ethiopia and Egypt were united. The Queen of the south was also the queen of Egypt. (Vol. I p. 115-6)
- 996--975 HATSHEPSUT (HASHEPSOWE) RULES IN EGYPT: This was the Queen of the South who visited Solomon. Event occurred in her 9th year--988-987. She came to Solomon to prove his wisdom with hard questions (I Kgs. 10:1). She was queen of Egypt and Ethiopia and came to Jerusalem with great splendor. (Vol. I pp. 115-6).
- 997--943 THUTMOSE III RULES IN EGYPT: This ruler was the Shishak of the Bible who came to Jerusalem in 967 and carried away all the treasures (I Kgs. 14 and II Chron. 12). He reigned not only in the later years of Solomon, but in the time of Rehoboam. Shishak invaded Judah shortly after Solomon's death. In his 30th year (967) Thutmose campaigned in Judah. He did not capture Jerusalem at this time but he did harvest the grain and take hostages. He received continuous tribute from Judaea during the succeeding years of his reign. In his 42nd year he again arrived near Kadesh or Jerusalem and captured the cities therein. This was in 955 or one year before Rehoboam died. Thutmose's intention was to perpetuate Egyptian rule on the kingdom of Judah.

Thutmose also made 2 other campaigns which preceded the attack on Jerusalem. In 975 he commenced the "1st victorious expedition to extend the boundaries of Egypt." This campaign proceeded no farther north than southern Lebanon. 7 years later in 968 a major campaign was carried on along the eastern Mediterranean coast to the city of Arvad. All of Phoenicia now passed under Egyptian sway. (Vol. I pp. 125-6)

These momentous shifts in world politics at the close of Solomon's reign were the direct result of Solomon's sin. Historians mistakenly assumed that the spectacular growth in Egyptian power was due solely to Thutmose's political astuteness. Neglected is the military situation. Thutmose could never have

accomplished his extended campaigns apart from revolts against Solomon: The Edomites became restive; the Arameans in Damascus became independent; and 10 out of the 12 tribes of Israel were anticipating the death of Solomon as a quick remedy for excessive taxation.

Thutmose merely seized the spoils of a nation which had grown soft spiritually because it set its mind on physical greatness alone.

991--952 TIGLATH-PILESER I RULES IN ASSYRIA: His reign began at the exact midpoint of Solomon's reign. 50 years before his reign began in 1041 Hammurabi and his allies had defeated Assyria and annexed it to his expanding realm. With Tiglath-pileser Assyria returned to power. In the beginning of his reign he defeated the kings of Meshech. In his latter days Assyria was again defeated and conquered by Thutmose III.

Tiglath-pileser was a king of the Calah line. (Vol. I p. 307-8)

The History of Assyria differs greatly from the history of Babylonia. Babylonia was divided into numerous semi-independent regions and city-states. Its dynasties were usually shortlived. Assyria by contrast had unusually centralized government. Not more than 2 or 3 royal families dominated the life of the Empire for generations. The dynasty of Nineveh began in 745 and continued down to the collapse of Assyria in 612. The Calah began in 1058 and continued to 621 when the Assyrian Empire was disintegrating. The dynasty of Assur lasted from 930 to 692 and was the 3rd contemporary royal line ruling Assyria from the 12th to the 7th centuries before this present era. (Vol. I pp. 292-311)

971--954 REHOBOAM'S 17-YEAR RULE IN JERUSALEM:

971--893 THRACIAN SEA POWER: The Thracians were originally some of the children of Tiras (Gen. 10:2). They also included, in the larger area of Thrace settlers who had descended from Meshech, the son of Aram. The mouth of the Danube and northern Greece became significant in terms of control of the sea. Even some Israelites may have settled in this area having fled from Troy after the wars in 1181 and 1149 (Anc. Sea Powers p. 3).

943--918 AMENHOTPE II RULES IN EGYPT: This ruler is contemporary with Zerah the Ethiopian of the Bible who attacked Judah in 937 with one million troops. (Egypt: Outline p. 4).

937 ZERAH THE ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS JUDAH: At this time Thutmose III was dead--his son Amenhotpe II reigned in Egypt. In Jerusalem Rehoboam was succeeded 1st by Ajijah and then by Asa in 951. Important military changes were disturbing the eastern Mediterranean seaboard. Asa's 1st 10 years were relatively peaceful (957-941). An efficient army was trained and fortified cities were constructed throughout Judah. Then in the 15th year of Asa, Zerah the Ethiopian attacked Judah with an army of 1 million troops. With God's intervention, Zerah's army was

totally annihilated. (II Chron. 15:10-11) Zerah belonged to the Dynasty of Menelik I. This dynasty began with the death of Hashepsowe in 975 and Menelik, the 1st ruler was the son of Solomon and an Egyptian princess. (Vol. I pp. 127-129)

930--692 DYNASTY OF ASSUR IN ASSYRIA: In 930 a revolt in the Calah line brought Enlil-nasir II to the throne in Assur. The Assur line ceased in 692 when the last king was killed in a battle with the Kassites in Babylonia (Vol. I pp 310-311).

909--871 AMENHOTPE III RULES IN EGYPT: Was an effeminate individual who purchased his pleasures by bestowing power on his friends. In his senile years he was sculptured wearing women's clothing!!

With perversion like this in the Egyptian royal Family, Egypt was on the descent. The once-powerful Dynasty XVIII was never to return to former greatness. (Vol. I p. 154)

The reigns of Amenhotpe III and his son Akhenaten have become famous for the El-Amarna letters which were official foreign correspondence between Egypt and other nations. The letters reveal that many of the coast towns of Syria and Palestine which had owed allegiance to Egypt were torn assunder by internal strife or were being overrun. Local princes and Egyptian officials usually sought in vain for Egyptian assistance. This was the period of Aramean expansion in Syria and Palestine.

Israel during the reigns of Jehoshaphat and Joash (II Chron. 21:10-16-17 & 24:33). Later, Israel was delivered from the Power of the Arameans during the time of Jeroboam II.

893--870 RHODIAN SEA POWER: At this time it was possible for a nation to control the sea which had very little land. If it has built a navy, a little island can control a vast portion of the world (Anc. Sea Powers p. 3).

879--747 DYNASTY II OF ISIN IN BABYLONIA: The end of Hammurabi's famous dynasty, Babylon I in 879 brought to prominence a new line of kings from the city of Isin. This dynasty--also often referred to as the Pasha Dynasty--exercised government both from Isin and from Babylon. Both cities were regarded as the political and religious capitals of their respective regions. (Key Events--Bab. p. 15)

The 4th ruler of Isin II was Nebuchadnezzar I (847-825) who was a predecessor of the Nebuchadnezzar of the Bible who was actually Nebuchadnezzar II.

879--841 AKHENATEN RULES IN EGYPT: 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 Tiye! This incestuous family brought about the decline of Egyptian power.

This degeneration was in part, the result of infiltration of foreign influence during the reign of Amenhotpe III. These foreigners brought with them not only the concept of marriages between uterine brothers, and sisters, but of the marriage of parents with children. The practice of marriage of son with his mother and begetting children was revolting to many Egyptians of high rank and had not been done since Nimrod. Akhenaten did it because he regarded himself as a new incarnation of Nimrod, the sun-god--hence he was called Orus, another spelling of Horus--the 1st incarnation of Nimrod.

Akhenaten made religion the cloak for his perversions. He pictured himself as the solar disk, and from his nude body emanated the beams of light that were to illuminate the world (Vol. I pp. 161-162).

From Zerah to Akhenaten--from power to perversion--the story of Dynasty XVIII!!!

870--845 PHRYGIAN SEA POWER: The Phrygians were from the inland but they pushed through to the sea and built ships and won some victories on the sea--but didn't last too long!! (Anc. Sea Powers p. 3)

854--778 DYNASTY XVIII COLLAPSES: King Ay who is 2nd to last on the list of rulers was not of royal descent--was the father-in-law of Akhenaten--daughter was Nefertiti. Later Ay became Akhenaten's brother-in-law when Akhenaten married his own mother Tiy who was the sister of Ay!!

Young Smenkhkare--Akhenaten's son--for whom Akhenaten also had a unnatural attraction--later returned to the old capital of Thebes and after 3 short years on the throne (854-851) was supplanted by his younger brother Tutankhamen who reigned for 10 years (851-841).

When Tutankhamen died in 841, Ay mounted the throne himself and married Tutankhamen's young widow--his own granddaughter!! Ay only reigned for 4 years before he died. His successor Haremhab was a general who controlled the army. (Vol. I p. 146).

After the death of Ay the Libyans penetrated Lower Egypt and set up their own dynasty. 2 generations later the political center of gravity shifted to Tanis in the Delta. Upper Egypt meanwhile saw the last kings of Dynasty XVIII retire to their homeland in Nubia. When the religious controversy under Akhenaten developed the religious pressures of the Upper Egyptians forced the withdrawal of the later members of the Dynasty to Napata in Nubia. Here a branch of the family rose to new power in the person of Rameses Piankhi, and reestablished the famous Ethiopian era in Egypt. (Vol. I pp. 163-164)



- 845--813 CYPRIAN SEA POWER: Cyprus was anciently settled by Kittim and not the Greeks. Cyprus also included Phoenician colonies. No matter who was on Cyprus, they were labelled Cyprians. (Anc. Sea Powers p. 4)
- 836--720 DYNASTY XXII OF BUBASTIS IN EGYPT: During the reign of Horus or Akhenaten the Libyans from North Africa west of Egypt came into Egypt during the expansion of their realm and dominated the land. The 1st king in their list Sesonchis or Sosenq-- is the So, king of Egypt in II Kgs. 17:4. So was a Delta king second in rank to the Ethiopian rulers of Upper Egypt. The date of the end of this dynasty--720--also marks the full end of Dynasty XXIII of Tanis. (Vol. I pp. 197-199).
- 816 MEDES REVOLT AGAINST THE ASSYRIANS: The Medes successfully attacked the king of one of the Assyrian capitals, the city of Rehoboth on the Euphrates and slew him and razed the city. Only the repentance of the Ninevites in the time of Jonah saved it from the Median ravages.
- The Median royalty which came to power in 816 was the line of Darius the Mede. Although the Medes gained much progress toward ultimate triumph, they had to wait til 700 to make their final and complete break from the Assyrians. The Median kings who rose to power after the revolt in 700 were another and distinct line of kings. (Vol. I p. 329)
- 813--336 KINGS OF MACEDONIA TO ALEXANDER: In about 813 a migration into Macedonia occurred. A new line of kings was founded in Macedonia of Græco-Heraclidae descent. From this line ultimately sprang Alexander the Great. (Vol. I p. 399-400)
- 813--768 PHOENICIAN SEA POWER: The Cyprian sea power was followed by the Phoenicians. These were the Canaanite Sidonians with the additions of some people from the Red Sea who were Edomites. (Anc. Sea Powers p. 4)
- 794--720 DYNASTY XXIII OF TANIS IN EGYPT: This new royal family ruled in Lower Egypt while the Thebans of Dynasties XVIII and XIX ruled from Upper Egypt. The 2nd ruler Osorthon (769-761) is very important in Greek history, as is the 1st ruler Petubastis (794-769). In Petubastis' reign the Olympic festival was first celebrated in 776. Osorthon was called Heracles by the Egyptians. In Greek History Heracles lived 3 generations before the famous Trojan war--this would be the 3rd war in 677 B.C. (Vol. i p. 194)
- 776--470 POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN BELGIUM BRINGS NEW KINGS: The last priest-king of the line of Bavo ended his rule in 776. Political upheaval forced a change in form of government and brought a strong-willed, able warrior to the royal estate--Ursus.

Ursus obtained the throne and organized much of continental Europe under his power. The kinglist he established lasted until 470. (Vol. II pp. 184-185)

773--705 RAMESSES AEGYPTUS (PIANKHI) RULES IN EGYPT: This famous Ethiopian ruler was of the Cushite line of Sheba that had been ruling Egypt from Solomon's day. His reign is recorded in both Dynasties XVIII and XIX. Historians have confused him with Ramesses the Great who ruled in the 6th century (Egypt: Outline p. 5).

773--524 DYNASTY XIX OF THEBES IN EGYPT:

- 1.) Ramesses Aegyptus (773-705)
- 2.) Ammenophis (705-665)
- 3.) Sethos (665-610)
- 4.) Ramesses the Great (610-544)
- 5.) Ammenophthis (Merenptah) (544-536)
- 6.) Ammenemes (536-531)
- 7.) Thoris (531-524)

This Dynasty has been greatly confused in history books because historians have confounded several Ramesseses in Manetho's list into one. The Ramesses who ruled from 773-705 was the Ethiopian Piankhi. After Nebuchadnezzar's attack on Egypt the Dynasty withdrew to Nubia. The name "Israel" has only been found once in all Egyptian annals, during the reign of Merenptah. This is a historical account of the disappearance of the people of Israel from Palestine. This was never completely fulfilled until the captivity of the House of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar--proves Ramesses the Great ruled in the 6th Century. (Vol. I p. 168)

753 ROME RE-FOUNDED FOR THE 3RD TIME: Shortly before this event the twins Romulus and Remus killed Amulius Sylvius. Sylvius had deprived his older brother Numitor, maternal grandfather of the twins, of the throne of Alba. (Vol. I p. 412)

753--683 7 DICENNIAL ARCHONS OF ATHENS IN GREECE: In 753 the Perpetual Archons were replaced by the Dicennial archons--7 rulers each ruling for 10 years. In 683 the government of the Athenians famous for their democracy--passed into the hands of Annual Archons. (Vol. I p 392)

751--702 DYNASTY XXIV OF SAIS IN EGYPT: Immediately before Dynasty XXV of Sais, the city became prominent in politics. This dynasty is famous for one man--Bochchoris (Vol. I p 185).

747--538 DYNASTY II OF BABYLON--ERA OF NABONASSAR: In this year the 2nd dynasty of Babylon began. This year marks the beginning of what is called the "Era of Nabonassar"--after the first of a new series of kings, native and foreign, who ruled in Babylon: (Vol I pp. 289-290)

- 1.) Nabonassar (747-733)
- 2.) Nabu-nadinzir (733--731)

- 3.) Tiglath Pileser III (731-726)
- 4.) Shalmaneser V (726-721)
- 5.) Mero-dach-baladan (721-709)
- 6.) Sargon (709-704)
- 7.) Bel-ibni (702-699) (others 699-625)
- 8.) Nabopolassar (625-604)
- 14.) Nebuchadnezzar (604-561)
- 15.) Evil-Merodach (561-559)
- 16.) Nergal-shar-usur (559-555)
- 17.) Nabonidus (father of Belshazzar) (555-538)

From 747 there were 3 other dynasties in Babylonia besides Babylon II:

- 1.) Sealand II (747-726)
- 2.) House of Bazu (726-706) Displaced Sealand II.
- 3.) Elamites (706-700)

From 700 on to 538 Babylon II was the only Dynasty in existence!! The nearer one comes to the end of ancient Babylonian history the less dynasties there will be in existence. The rulers of Babylon II succeeded in bringing all of the Babylonian city-states under their dominion.

747--733

NABONASSAR RULES IN BABYLON II: The first ruler of Babylon II acknowledged the supremacy of Assyria and the powerful Tiglath-pileser III. Nabonassar was able to keep matters under control during his reign but after his death in 733 revolts and dynastic struggles broke forth. One ruler Nabu-nadinzer held the throne for 2 short years. The next ruler wrested power from Nabu-nadinzer but his power taken by intervention of Tiglath-pileser. (Key Events--Bab. p 17)

745--608

DYNASTY OF TIGLATH-PILESER III AT NINEVEH:

- 1.) Tiglath-pileser III (745-726)
- 2.) Shalmaneser V (726-721)
- 3.) Sargon (721-704)
- 4.) Sennacherib (704-681)
- 5.) Essarhaddon (681-668)
- 6.) Assur-banipal (668-626)
- 7.) Assur-etililani (626-622)
- 8.) Sin-serra-ishkun (622-612)
- 9.) Assur-uballit II (612-608)

This dynasty existed to the collapse of Assyria in 612.

745--726

TIGLATH-PILESER III RULE IN NINEVEH: Was first called Pul when he ascended the throne--also used the name Pul when he ascended the throne of Babylon in 729. In the Bible "Pul" refers to his early years and "Tiglath-pileser" to the later independent reign beginning in 745.

When after Nabonassar's death in Babylon in 733, the country was in confusion Tiglath-pileser took advantage of the situation. In 729 he seized the city of Babylon and made himself king of

Babylon under the name Pulu (Pul in the Bible). With this conquest the 2 kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia were united in a personal union under Tiglath-pileser III. The union did not exist very long in peace and harmony.

- 735--621 END OF THE CALAH DYNASTY IN ASSYRIA: Calah, a suburb of Nineveh was one of the three capitals of the late Assyrian Empire.. Shalmaneser "the Great" III reigned in the dynasty from 735-700. During the reigns of the last 3 kings in Calah (659-621) the Assyrian Empire gradually disintegrated. Plagues ravaged the homeland. Revolt flared throughout the the Empire. Then a final revolt in Calah in the last year of Assur-nerari (631-621) brought the downfall of the dynasty in 621. This is the very year that the Babylonians record a revolt and a great victory over the Assyrian army (Vol. Ipp. 301-302).
- 735--700 SHALMANESER "THE GREAT" (III) IN ASSYRIA: This was the Shalmaneser of the Bible who besieged Samaria. Historians think that Shalmaneser V who followed Tiglath-pileser II in Babylon was the one. How could Shalmaneser V, who died in 722 execute a 3-year siege of Samaria in 721-718 after he was dead? (Vol. I p. 297)
- 725--721 SHALMANESER V RULES IN NINEVEH: Was the son of Tiglath-pileser and reigned for only 5 years.
- From the time the Assyrians 1st captured Babylon in 729 till Shalmaneser V died in 721 the Assyrians kept Babylonia in subjection. But in 721 the Babylonians along with the Kassites and others, were able to revolt against the Assyrians, and Merodach-baladan, a Chaldean, made himself king in defiance of Assyria. (Key Events--Bab. p. 17)
- 721-718 3-YEAR SIEGE OF SAMARIA--NORTHERN 10 TRIBES CAPTIVE: In his 14th year (722-721) Shalmaneser III sent 120,000 troops across the Euphrates to crush a revolt, which suddenly developed along the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. His attack was successful. The next 3 years are silent in his annals and then in year 18 (718-717) he receives tribute from "Jehu (son of Omri). The 3 intervening years (721-718) were those of the siege of Samaria. When the war was over, the Assyrians reorganized Palestine into an Assyrian province and appointed Jehu, son of Omri, to administer Assyrian affairs temporarily in the land of Israel. (Vol. I pp. 300-301)
- 721-709 MERODACH-BALADAN RULES IN BABYLON: After he became king in Babylon his kingship did not go unchallenged. In the same year 721 Sargon II ascended the throne of Assyria in Nineveh. While Shalmaneser the Great was carrying out God's will in the punishment of Israel, Sargon was making plans to bring Babylon back into the Assyrian fold. In 719 Sargon attacked Babylonia but the Elamites, allies of Merodach-baladan, defeated his forces and Babylon remained unpunished.

Merodach-baladan is one of the few Babylonian kings mentioned

in the Bible. In 710 his envoys paid a visit to Hezekiah, king of Judah (724-695). This was the occasion on which Hezekiah showed the Babylonians all the treasures in his realm. Merodach wanted the favor of Hezekiah because he felt the Israelite king had divine favor--Merodach needed all the allies he could get against the ever-present threat of Assyrian invasion and conquest.

Hezekiah's friendliness didn't help. In 709 Sargon invaded Babylon and overthrew Merodach who fled to Elam. Sargon then took over the throne of Babylon (Key Events--Bab. p. 18)

- 721-704 SARGON II RULES IN NINEVEH: After defeating Babylon in 709 he reigned there for 5 years. He punished the Chaldeans for rebelling but he did not destroy Babylon or other cities--he wanted to be the "restorer." His reign was cut short when he was killed on a campaign in Persia in 704 (Key Events p. 18)
- 716--546 MERMNADAE KINGS OF LYDIA: The Mermnade were the last royal family to rule Lydia to the time of Cyrus king of Persia. In 546 Sardis, the capital of Lydia was overthrown (Vol. I pp. 384-385).
- 711--710 SENNACHERIB CAPTURES CITIES OF JUDAH--ARMY DESTROYED: Sennacherib was at this time associated with his father on the throne of Assyria. A vigorous general, he captured all the fortified cities of Judah except Jerusalem, enslaved the inhabitants and carried them into Eastern Europe along the Danube River. Central Europe was then part of the Assyrian Empire.
- But a funny thing happened on the way to victory!! one fine spring morning Sennacherib woke up to find his 185,000 soldiers dead!!! (II Kgs. 19 and Isaiah 37) The death angel had intervened on behalf of Hezekiah and the Jews. Here was another serious blow to Assyrian fortunes. (Decline and Fall of Assyria 6 Vol. I p. 195).
- 707--663 DYNASTY XXV OF SAIS IN EGYPT: This dynasty was during the Ethiopian rule of Egypt. In 663 Thebes was sacked by the Assyrian king Assurbanipal (Vol. I pp. 177-178).
- 707--646 CARIAN SEA POWER: The Carians were a people from southwestern Asia Minor who were allies at this time with the Assyrians. Western Asia Minor was extremely prominent then--many islands, and one of the most fruitful lands in ancient times. (Anc. Sea Powers p. 5)
- 706--700 ELAMITE DYNASTY IN MESOPOTAMIA: In this year the Elamites invaded the land of Akkad under the leadership of king Mar-biti-apal-usur. The Elamites joined with the Chaldeans and Babylonians in revolting against the domination of Assyria. These 6 years of Elamite attack are also the last 6 of the reign of Shalmaneser III in Assyria. This period of upheaval

is reflected in reigns of Merodach-baladan and Sargon II.

This Elamite incursion made possible the final rebellion of the Medes against their Assyrian overlords in 700!!

The Medes had been a subservient people since 1958 B.C.!! In 816 they had revolted and gained much progress toward ultimate triumph. But they had to wait til 700 to make their final and complete break. {Key Events--Bab. p. 16}

704--681

SENNACHERIB RULES IN NINEVEH--ASSYRIA: Began his sole reign after ruling jointly with his father Sargon II. In 702 Sennacherib defeated the combined forces of the Babylonians, Chaldeans, and Elamites--and forced Merodach-baladan was forced to flee for his life. Sennacherib put a man of his choice on the Babylonian throne--Bel-ibni (702-699). In 699 the Babylonians revolted and Sennacherib put down the revolt and put his son Assur-nadin-shum on the Babylonian throne [699-693].

During the reign of his son Sennacherib decided to punish the Elamites for their help to the Babylonian insurgents. He sailed down the Euphrates and Tigris for an attack on Elam from the Persian Gulf but the Elamites occupied Babylonia and captured Assur-nadin-shum and put Nerga-ushezib on the throne instead!!

Then in 688 Sennacherib conquered Babylon and looted and completely destroyed the city; flooding it by a diversion of the river Euphrates. For the rest of his reign Babylon remained a wasteland!! For 8 years the famous city of Babylon was kingless and uninhabited!!

Sennacherib was murdered by his own sons in 681 (II Kgs 19:37) (Key Events--Bab. pp. 18-19)

680--668

ESSARHADDON RULES IN NINEVEH: Sennacherib was followed by this son who was the Assur-akh-iddin of Babylon II. He ruled for 13 years but did not follow his father's policy in relation to Babylon--began to rebuild the city. He died in 667 while on the way to Egypt to put down a revolt there (Key Events--Bab. p. 1)

678--665

13 "FATAL YEARS" IN EGYPT: This was a period of foreign invaders who polluted the Egyptian religious temples. The enemies were the Assyrians who sent their troops into Egypt, conquered the land and polluted its religious worship. (Vol. I p. 169)

677

3RD TROJAN WAR--GREEKS WIN: This war like the first lasted actually 10 years--687-677. The Greeks defeated both the Assyrians in the land of Hatti and Phrygians at the fall of Troy in 677.

After the war the region of Phrygia was utterly devastated by Cimmerians--Greek for people of Gomer. The Phrygians gradually migrated into Europe. After the fall of Troy the Assyrians in Anatolia migrated northwest up the Danube into Europe (Vol. I pp. 364, 375).

The Trojans who left Troy in 677 went to the area of the Black Sea where they joined the group that had been led there by Ascanius after the 1st Trojan War in 1181. (Vol. II p. 190d)

668--626

ASSUR-BANIPAL RULES IN NINEVEH: When he ascended his throne on Nineveh his older brother Shamash-sum-ukin ruled in Babylon (667-647). In 651 Shamash attempted to challenge the supremacy of Assyria and his younger brother Assur-banipal. He felt this revolt would succeed with the backing of the Egyptians, the Elamites, and Aramaean and Arab tribes but after 4 years of fighting Assur-banipal conquered Babylon in 647. (Key Events--Bab. p. 19)

663--525

DYNASTY XXVI OF SAIS IN EGYPT:

- 1.) Psamtik (663-609)
- 2.) Necho (610-594)
- 3.) Psamtik II (594-588)
- 4.) Apries (Hophra) (589-569)
- 5.) Amasis (569-525) (Ahmoese II)
- 6.) Psamtik III (525)

The same year Ethiopian rule over Lower Egypt ended--in 663 Dynasty XXVI of Sais rose to power. It was established by Assyrian authority, but its rulers were, to some extent, related to the Ethiopian Theban line by marriage. The kings of Dynasties XIX of Thebes of XXVI participated on joint ventures--for example, the wars of Ramesses the Great and Necho with Nebuchadnezzar. (Vol. I pp. 180, 184)

663

THEBES ATTACKED BY THE ASSYRIANS: Assurbanipal attacked Memphis in 667 and the final Assyrian attack on Thebes occurred in 663. With the end of Tanuatamun (665-663) on the throne in Thebes the last vestiges of Ethiopian control of Egypt ceased.

The authority of Thebes over Egypt disappeared with the Assyrian conquest. For almost 3 centuries no native dynasty is known to have been centered in the ancient capital of Upper Egypt. (Vol. I p. 225)

660

SEMIRAMIS III & ASSYRIAN DEFEATED IN INDIA: The next great blow to Assyrian strength came in 660. Semiramis III (660-651) --the self-styled reincarnation of the original Semiramis-- personally led Assyrian troops to the borders of India. The Assyrians were attempting to spread their domination far to the east of Mesopotamia. But a great catastrophe befell the marauding Assyrian host, on the banks of the Indus River. God, in some supernatural manner, intervened in the weather! The tide was turned against the Assyrians--the troops of the Queen were annihilated! She fled almost alone from the battle scene. 3 years later, with power and influence gone, her 42-year reign ended.

This disaster in India was one from which Assyria never recovered!!

Just about this same time--before this abortive conquest, the Assyrians sent into exile to the plains of India tens of thousands of Ethiopians, Egyptians and multitudes from the region of the Hindu-Kish mountains in Bactria. These were \*the famous migrations of Aryan-speaking peoples into India. (Vol. I p. 335).

660 NEW DYNASTY OF SAMADHI IN INDIA: The Dynasty of Somadhi which began in 1649 was overthrown at the time of the Assyrian invasion in 660. The Pradyota dynasty now came to prominence. Its kings ruled to the time of the death of Cambyses in Persia (Vol. I pp337-338).

660 ZORASTER COMES TO PROMINENCE AMONG THE PARSEES: The Parsees are Persian immigrants living in India. In their sacred literature are references to a famous prince Zoroaster II who came to royal prominence in 660. He was actually a king in Scythia. In Parsee tradition Zoroaster lost his life in a war in Media in the year 584-3. He was called the "son of Heaven"--his name means "seed of Ishtar."

Japan has a tradition of a "son of Heaven" who extended his rule from west to east, whose mother was a "goddess" and a queen. The Japanese royal house was founded in 660.

Apparently Scythian tribes migrated to Japan under the authority of a prince who was a son of the Assyrian "Queen of Heaven." (Vol. I pp. 342-344)

647--625 KANDALANU--ASSYRIAN APPOINTEE RULES IN BABYLON: After Asshur-banipal conquered Babylon in 647 he appointed Kandalanu to be king who reigned for 22 years to 625. He was the last Assyrian ruler--either conquering king or Assyrian appointee--to sit upon the throne of Babylon!! 13 years after his death the Assyrian Empire was no more!! (Key Events--Bab. p. 19).

Of the 14 rulers who held the throne of Babylon between 747 and 625, 8 were Assyrian kings or appointees, 5 were Babylonian and 1 was Elamite. This shows the close inter-relationship between Assyria and Babylon during these 122 years, with Assyria enjoying the political supremacy for at least 85 of them.

Babylonia had in most of its previous history, been composed of many warring states and was not unified. But now, in its last years largely due to the influence of Assyria, the land of Political confusion had become UNIFIED under just one dynasty--Babylon!! This Assyrian-inspired unity actually resulted in the down-fall of Assyria!! It enabled the Babylonians to marshal the strength necessary to gain the victory over the crumbling Assyrian Empire!! (Key Events--Bab. p. 19).

From 659 to 621 it was all down hill for Assyria as the empire gradually disintegrated. In 621, a final revolt in Calah brought the Calah Dynasty of Assyrian kings to an end. And finally, in 612 Nineveh fell to the Medes and Chaldeans marking the official end of the Assyrian Empire.



- 646--578 LESBIAN SEA POWER: The island was, in all tradition, founded by Amazons. The Amazons had settled in much of Asia Minor. The Island of Lesbos was right next to that of Caros and thus it shared in part its sea power with the Carians. (Anc. Sea Powers p. 5).
- 625--539 NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE: The reign of Nabopolassar (625-604) begins what historians call the Neo-Chaldean or Neo-Babylonian Empire. This period encompasses the reigns of the last 5 rulers of ancient Shinar, all of the Babylonian, which may actually be viewed as a dynasty distinct from the previous 14 rulers in the king list designated Babylon II.
- These 87 years mark the last period of flourishing of Babylonia!
- 625--604 NABONPOLASSAR KING IN BABYLON: After the death of Kandalanu in 625, anarchy existed in Babylonia. Assyria tried to bring the Babylonians under control but only temporary success. Out of the struggle Nabopolassar emerged to establish himself as king of Babylon. The years following 625 were filled with wars between Assyria and Nabopolassar, during which border regions were taken. The Assyrians were, however, engaged in a losing struggle.
- The year 616 marked the beginning of the end for Assyria. Nabopolassar marched up the Euphrates and Khabur valleys, defeated the Assyrians near Haran and exacted Tribute from them. The Assyrian concluded an alliance with Egypt but this proved useless. (Key Events--Bab. p. 20)
- 614 MEDES CONQUER ASSYRIAN CAPITAL OF ASSUR: The Medes besieged and conquered Assur which, along with Nineveh and Calah was one of the 3 royal cities of Assyria. Nabopolassar came with his army to help the Medes but arrived only after the city had been taken. However at this Nabopolassar and Cyaxeres of the Medes MADE A FORMAL TREATY OF ALLIANCE.
- The DOOM OF ASSYRIA WAS SEALED!!
- 612 NINEVEH FALLS TO MEDES & CHALDEANS: The fighting continued for 2 more years to 612. Then both the Medes and Chaldeans .. BESIEGED NINEVEH! The city fell in the month of August. The 3rd and last royal city of Assyria had been conquered. It was looted and completely destroyed, never again to be rebuilt!
- The last vestiges of Assyrian power sputtered on for a few more years. Assur-uballit II (612-608) set up a final Assyrian dynasty in Haran. In 609 Nabopolassar took Haran forcing Assur-uballit to flee. In 608 Assur-uballit attempted to retake Haran with the aid of the Egyptians but failed and disappeared from history.
- After Nineveh's fall in 612, the fall of Haran in 609, and Assur-uballit's failure in 608---ASSYRIA CEASED TO EXIST!!!

The Assyrian Empire was divided between the Babylonians and Medes: Northern Assyria and Anatolia were taken by the Medes; while the south became the part of Babylonia.

Nabopolassar was thus able to elevate Babylonia to the position of top power in the Near East. In the latter years of his eventful reign he was ably assisted by his famous son, Nebuchadnezzar.

612--584 MEDES BATTLE SCYTHIANS: In 612 when the Medes were besieging Nineveh the Scythian troops from the region of Bactria came to lift the siege. The Medes, sensing what would happen if Assyria were to recover strength submitted terms to the Scythians in exchange for breaking their alliance with Assyria--they were given control of much of Upper Asia for 28 years. At the end of this 28 year Media and Scythia came to blows. Scythian ravages were more than the Medes could take. The Medes were victorious and the Scythians withdrew to far Asia (Vol. I p. 342).

610--544 RAMESSES THE GREAT RULES IN EGYPT: This great ruler of Dynasty XIX from Thebes was a contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. These famous men opposed each other in 2 famous battles at Carchemish on the Euphrates. The last documented year of Ramesses is year 44 (567-566). The dynasty withdrew to Nubia following Nebuchadnezzar's attack on Egypt.

609--593 NECHO RULES IN EGYPT--DYNASTY--XXVI: This contemporary of Ramesses the Great ruled from Sais. He and Ramesses joined forces in their battles with Nebuchadnezzar. (Vol. I p. 184)

607--603 NEBUCHADNEZZAR DEFEATS RAMESSES AND NECHO: During the years 607-606 Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar continued fighting the Egyptian army that had aided Assur-uballit --the battles taking place in the region of Syria. In 605 Nebuchadnezzar continued the campaigns after Nabopolassar returned to Babylon.

In 605 and 603 Nebuchadnezzar fought 2 battles against Ramesses the Great and Necho II of Egypt. In the first battle the Egyptians marched through Palestine, slew Josiah of Judah, and crossed the Euphrates at Carchemish meeting the Babylonians there. The Babylonians first withdrew quickly and then came back and smashed the Egyptian army. The Chaldeans then seized the whole area of Hatti and later captured Judah and the city of Ashkelon in the land of the Philistines.

In 603 the Chaldeans again overthrew the Egyptians in the 2nd Battle of Carchemish. The remnants of the Egyptian army were pursued and annihilated and Nebuchadnezzar was eventually able to conquer all of Syria. (Vol. I pp. 171--174).

604--561 43-YEAR REIGN OF NEBUCHADNEZZER IN BABYLON: When he was the crown prince he defeated the Egyptians. In August of 604 Nabopolassar died and Nebuchadnezzar returned to Babylon to officially become his successor.

The 43-year reign marked the peak of Neo-Babylonian Empire:

The Main Events of this time were:

- 1.) Babylonian captivity of Jews (604-585)
- 2.) 13-year seige of Tyre (85-573)
- 3.) Conquest of Egypt (570-567)
- 4.) 7 years of Nebuchadnezzar's insanity

604--585 NEBUCHADNEZZER BATTLES KINGDOM OF JUDAH: Between 604 and 585 Nebuchadnezzar made war with the Kingdom of Judah. The Jews were not successful in any of their battles with the Babylonians and in the first years of this war, Nebuchadnezzar carried away the majority of the Jews from Judah to Babylon. This group which included the prophet Daniel was taken in 604 (Dan. 1:1-2). Jehoiachin, his family, entire staff, and all the leaders of Judah were taken in 596 (II Kgs. 24:10-16).

At the end of the war 587-585 Jerusalem was beseiged and taken, Zedekiah was captured and his eyes put out, and all the Jews except those under Gedaliah, were finally carried to Babylon (II Kgs. 25).

And even those under Gedaliah finally fled Palestine. This was a complete captivity!! (Key Events--Bab. p. 21)

589--479 BRENNER II & KOENMAN RULE IN GERMANY: Brenner was the son of Mader (644-589) who built Milan, and king of the Schwaben. His wife, Thamarin, was queen of the Getae, Dacians and Scythians. Brenner sent her troops to help in the war against Cyrus. He also defeated Darius who tried to invade the lower Danube region. Together Brenner and Thamarin conquered much of Asia Minor as far as Armenia (Vol. II p. 22b).

585 JEREMIAH FLEES JERUSALEM WITH TEA TEPHI: According to Masonic tradition a Prince Eochaid of Ireland came to Jerusalem several years before 585 and was present during the siege. Eochaid was blood royal of the Milesian Zarah line. After the fall of Jerusalem he married Zedekiah's daughter, Tea Tephi of the Perez line and they fled with Jeremiah and Baruch to Egypt. The last Biblical record places them in Egypt but Masonic tradition traces their journey to Ireland.

Irish histories relate the arrival of a royal party in 569 B.C. The arrivals included Prince Eochaid, his wife Tea Tephi, their son and Jeremiah and his scribe Baruch. When they reached Tara, Eochaid was proclaimed king since his father had just died. In a ceremony Jeremiah joined the hands of the prince and princess over the sacred stone (Lia fail) and commanded the blessing of Israel's God to rest upon the throne of David.

This ceremony was not the marriage of Eochaid and Tea Tephi, but, the symbolic joining of the lines of Zarah and Pharez. (Vol. I pp. 427-428).

585--573 NEBUCHADNEZZER'S 13-YEAR SIEGE OF TYRE: After the captivity of Judah was complete Nebuchadnezzar systematically turned his attention to that famous commercial city of the ancient world--Tyre in Phoenicia. He besieged this great city for 13 long years. Finally he was able to take part of the city located on the mainland. The population of the city, fled to the island part of Tyre and fortified this island part of the city and Nebuchadnezzar was never able to capture it. It was not until 332 that Alexander was able to conquer Tyre completely.

By 572 Nebuchadnezzar was in control of practically the entire Near East!! Babylonia and Assyria were his, he had taken over Syria, Judah and Palestine--he had a great empire. But Egypt still remained (Key Events--Bab. p. 22).

578--534 PHOCAEIAN SEA POWER: This was the first Greek sea power in the list of Ancient Sea Powers (pp. 408-409 of Vol. I).

578--569 NEBUCHADNEZZER'S DOMINION OF THE SEA: The 9 years of his dominion began in 578 and ended in 569, the year his insanity commenced. He gained dominion over the Mediterranean through the Phocaeian fleets. Nebuchadnezzar established as his representative in Spain a long-lived here named Aganthonius who ruled 80 years (578-498) to the coming of the Carthaginians in 498. (Vol. II pp. 125-126).

For the 1st 2000 years of human history, Africa--and Egypt in particular--was the vortex of world politics. Today Africa is militarily a void. Egypt and Ethiopia--once the world's leaders--are today backward, unprogressive nations..

The contact of Africa with the ancient Near East always passed through Egypt, or its domains. The valley of the Nile led to the heart of Africa. To cut off Africa from the influences of civilization, only one land had to be destroyed--Egypt.

The military power that overthrew Egypt was from Babylon. Its king, Nebuchadnezzar, carried the Egyptians captive. But man's power alone could not have wrought what befell Africa: (Vol. I pp. 212-215)

570--567 NEBUCHADNEZZER'S CONQUEST OF EGYPT: His Egyptian campaign began in 570 with the great king personally present at the front. The first skirmishes met with such brilliant success, however, that Nebuchadnezzar left the campaign in the hands of his able generals while he returned to Babylon.

The conquest of Egypt took just 3 full years--570-567. In the calendar year of 567-566 the destruction of Egypt was complete! Pharaoh Amasis was sent into exile to the island of Cyprus and the Egyptian people were deported from their homeland. 40 years later he returned to Egypt with his people, under the scrutiny of the Persians.

569--562

7 YEARS OF NEBUCHADNEZZER'S INSANITY: Nebuchadnezzar had returned home before the Egyptian campaign was over--he did not continue on the throne to see it completed. His reign was interrupted--he became insane!

The story is told in Daniel 4: The events in verses 4 through 27 apparently took place in year 571 after the siege of Tyre and before attack on Egypt. Daniel interpreted the astonishing and horrible dream Nebuchadnezzar had, telling him that he would be insane for 7 years till he learned "that the most High rules in the kingdom of men, and gives it to whomsoever He will." (v. 25). Daniel completed his interpretation by telling the king to repent of his ways.

But things were going too well for the world ruler to change. In 570 when he returned from Egypt he proclaimed: "Is not this great Babylon what I have built, by the might of my power and for the honour of my majesty?" (Vs. 29-30) He was not giving God any credit for his successes at this point.

\* Suddenly, at that very moment--HE LOST HIS MIND. For 7 years the greatest ruler in the world became like an untamed beast. After he regained his senses he did realize the power and greatness of God, and he rendered Him praise and honor.

Nebuchadnezzar's reign is recorded as ending in 561, the year after he recovered his mind. Whether this is the year of his death is not known. (Key Events--Bab. pp. 22-23)

Nebuchadnezzar was a type of all Gentile rulers. His 7 years illustrated the 7 Times (2520) years of Gentile rule till the return of Christ. The Gentile rulers throughout history have behaved like beasts because they have constantly made war! They have not repented or acknowledged the power and dominion of God. But Christ will change this when He returns!!

567--527

40-YEARS DESOLATION OF EGYPT: Even the Babylonians did not bring about the catastrophe that befell Egypt. 40 long years followed the enslavement during which God sent a terrible drought in East Africa. Normal rains ceased. No water flowed in the Nile!! The land was so parched and dry that wild beasts could not survive there! Egypt was absolutely and completely desolate--a non-existent nation, for all practical purposes. The prophecies of the Bible had again been fulfilled. Ezekiel had prophesied such things in about the year 570 (Chaps. 29-30).

All this occurred at the time the remainder of the world was enjoying the Golden Age of human civilization. Cut off from direct contact with Europe and Asia, the native populations of Africa stagnated, then degenerated. Never again was Africa able to catch up with the world.

THE 40 YEARS OF DESOLATION IN EGYPT MARKED THE ECLIPSE OF AFRICA!!!

- 561 END OF NEBUCHADNEZZER'S REIGN IN BABYLON: The reign of Nebuchadnezzar (604-561) marked the pinnacle of the greatness of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. It was a period of prosperity, building, and restoration. He made Babylon the greatest city of the ancient world!!
- With the end of his reign the fall of Babylon was only 22 years away. Leading nations are often at their greatest just before they collapse!! (Key Events--Bab. p. 23)
- 561--559 EVIL-MERODACH RULES IN BABYLON: The 1st of the last 3 kings of Babylon. Nothing is known of the short 2-year reign except that he pardoned Jehoichin and restored him to an honorable status (II Kgs. 25:27-30) (Key Events--Bab. p. 24). Evil-Merodach was succeeded by his brother-in-law Nergal-shar-usur.
- 558--529 CYRUS THE GREAT RULES PERSIAN EMPIRE: Cyrus was half-Persian and half-Mede. He came to the Persian Throne which he shared with father Cambyses in 558. (Vol. I p. 331)
- 555--539 NABONIDUS--FINAL RULER IN BABYLONIAN HISTORY: Nergal-shar-usur was assassinated in 555 and Nabonidus, a usurper, seized the throne. He reigned for 16 1/2 years but he was not the sole ruler of the realm in its last years. In 552 he made his eldest son, Belshazzar, co-regent with him (Belshazzar is presented as the last king of Babylon in Dan. 5). Nabonidus then went to Arabia where he stayed for some 13 years and was not present at the fall of Babylon when Belshazzar was killed. (Key Events--Bab. p. 24)
- 549 CYRUS THE GREAT FOUNDS MEDO-PERSIAN EMPIRE: The confederation of Persians and Medes resulted from a political union by Cyrus of the house of Arbaces, which began in 816, and the house of Deioeces, which began in 700. Cyrus of Deioeces came out on top by conquering his grandfather Astyages of Deioeces in 549 and then the house of Arbaces agreed to a political union. (Darius the Mede was Cyrus' uncle, but he was subordinated to his nephew) (Syllabus--Persian Rulers).
- 546 HITTITE EMPIRE COLLAPSES: The empire collapsed as the Persians conquered Asia Minor in 546 (Vol. I p. 368).
- 539 BABYLON FALLS TO THE MEDO-PERSIANS: With Nabonidus occupied in Arabia and Belshazzar at home in Babylon apparently unaware of the grave dangers that threatened the realm, the stage was set for

the fall of Babylonia. Cyrus had been making great military conquests since the start of Nabonidus' reign and by the autumn of 539 he was ready to take Babylon!!

Belshazzar and his lords--1000 of them--were celebrating a great feast (Dan 5). They blasphemously dared to use the sacred vessels of God that had been taken from the temple in Jerusalem in 585. God miraculously caused an inscription to be written on the wall foretelling the fall of Babylonia to the Medes and the Persians but apparently Belshazzar didn't call off the feast and thus disappoint the lords despite this miracle.

\* Cyrus dug channels to divert the water of the Euphrates River which flowed under the gates of the city of Babylon. Then the Medo-Persian army slipped down onto the waterless river bed, crept quietly through the gates of the city, and rushed to the palace where the drunken feast was taking place. They burst in and slew Belshazzar.

After Babylon had succumbed, Cyrus went to Media to visit his uncle Darius (also called Cyaxeres) while Cyrus returned to Persia. During the year Cyrus was in Persia Darius made temporary king over the realm of the Chaldeans. (Dan. 9:1) (Key Events--Bab. p. 25)

The downfall of the Babylonian Empire in 539 marked the end of the 70 years of captivity of the Jews who had been carried away under Nebuchadnezzar. Cyrus, as prophesied in Isa. 45:1-4 some 200 years before, made it possible for the Jews to return to Palestine.

In October of 539, the last dynasty of ancient Babylonia came to a halt. Nabonidus had rushed to the scene from Arabia with his army after Cyrus had entered Babylon--but it was too late! He was easily defeated and his reign ended.

The one-great Neo-Babylonian realm was absorbed into the Persian Empire!!

536 First Jews return to Jerusalem from captivity (2520 = 1985!)

529--522 CAMBYSES RULES MEDO-PERSIAN EMPIRE: Was the son of Cyrus the Great and conquered Egypt right after the 40 years of desolation in 525. Committed suicide in 522. (Persian Rulers)

525 PERSIAN INVASION OF EGYPT: With this invasion the line of Egyptian royalty passed from the scene. The princes that had ruled Egypt for centuries ceased. The bloodline 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 Ezek. 30:13, A prophecy that there would not a prince of the land of Egypt be available to rule the country.

From this time on Egypt has been ruled by foreigners--whether it be Persians

Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Turks, whatever it might be. And this old royal line never revived again.

As far as God was concerned, this put an END to the line that went back to Nimrod and Isis and all the ancient royalty that was responsible for so many things that were bad for the world. GOD USED THE PERSIANS TO PUT AN END TO THAT ROYAL FAMILY that even sponsored the type of religion where all the rulers were looked upon as divinity in the flesh.

525--405 DYNASTY XXVII--PERSIAN KINGS IN EGYPT:

- 1.) Cambyses (525--522)
- 2.) Magi (7 mos. 522)
- 3.) Darius (521-486)
- 4.) Xerxes "the Great" (486-465)
- 5.) Artabanus (7 mos. 465)
- 6.) Artaxerxes (465-424)
- 7.) Xerxes II (2 mos. 424)
- 8.) Darius II (424-405)

There are only Persian rulers for the period 525-405. Egypt for this time was a political blank. There were no native rulers of any kind for 120 years--and then the rulers that finally did gain control were of different blood. So, in a sense, 525 was really the end of the old Egypt! (Study Notes--Ch. 7-9 Vol. I)

When Cambyses conquered Egypt the Persian Empire embraced almost all of the civilized world. The organization of the Persian Empire was so successful that it was later used by both the Greeks and Romans. The Persian system combined a large measure of local autonomy with careful supervision by the central government. Each of the subject peoples was allowed to keep its own customs, its own religion, and often even its own local government. When faced with rebellion, the Persians, however, did not hesitate to take extreme military measures. (Mainstream of Civilization Pt. I p. 22)

521--486 DARIUS I RULES IN PERSIA: Fought a series of wars to gain strong natural frontiers for the Persian Empire--defeated by the Greeks in the Battle of Marathon in 490 (Persian Rulers).

509 1ST ROMAN CONSULS APPOINTED: At the end of the reign of Tarquinius Superbus the first Roman Consuls were appointed. They held office for about 16 months. Later they held office for a Roman calender year--January to January (Vol. I pp. 413-414)

490 PERSIANS DEFEATED BY GREEKS AT MARATHON: When the Greek cities of Asia Minor revolted against Persia in 494, Athens sent a fleet to assist them. After the revolt had been put down, the Persian King Darius dispatched a punitive force to Athens. A small Athenian force defeated the Persians at Marathon. It was the Persians 1st taste of defeat. (Mainstream pp. 23 & 38)

The reason for Persia's defeat was probably not the superior fighting ability



of the Athenians, so much as a combination of weaknesses in the Persian system. One was that it placed too much power in the hands of the king. Such a system can only succeed under a man who is both a good administrator and a good general. During the 5th Century B.C. the Persian Empire was ruled by a series of men who were neither (Mainstream pp. 23-24)

Darius unwilling to let such a humiliation go unpunished, planned a full-scale campaign against the cities of the Greek peninsula but he died before the attack began.

485--465 XERXES "THE GREAT" RULES PERSIAN EMPIRE: This ruler was the Ahasuerus of the book of Esther. After the defeat of the Persians by the Greeks, Xerxes consoled himself with Esther. Esther 2:16 tells of the 7th year of his reign--478. this was immediately after the disastrous Greek campaigns of 480-479. The whole story of Esther happened after the debacle in Greece. (Syllabus--Persia, Greece etc.)

480--479 GREEK--PERSIAN WARS: In 480 Xerxes and a PERSIAN army of over 100,000 crossed the Dardanelles and marched down the Greek peninsula. Athens and the Peloponnesian League were left to defend Greek civilization from envelopment by the Persians. A small Spartan detachment held the pass at Thermopylae until a decisive naval battle could be fought. The Persians finally broke through the pass and destroyed Athens but Themistocles and the Athenian fleet met the Persian navy and destroyed it in a single engagement. After a final defeat by Sparta in 479 the Persians retired permanently from the Greek peninsula.

The defeat of Persia in 479 meant the Greek world remained outside Persian control. The Persian Empire was not defeated; for the next century and a half Persia retained its control over the rest of the eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, Syria, most of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. (Mainstream p. 38)

460--404 PELOPONNESIAN WARS IN GREECE: The first Peloponnesian War lasted from 460 to 446. It concluded with what was called "The 30 Years 'Peace'". The 2nd and 3rd Wars occurred 431-421 and 414-404. Most of the Greek cities became associated with one of 2 alliance systems: The Delian League dominated by Athens or the Peloponnesian League dominated by Sparta. After years of fighting Athens surrendered to Sparta. The Spartans, realizing that they could not defend the Greek world without Athenian help, permitted Athens to survive, though stripped of her power and her pride. (Mainstream p. 44)

434--55 BRITAIN UNITED UNDER NATIVE KINGS: In 434 Molmutius Dunvallo, son of Cloten, king of Cornwall, unified the kingdom. He enacted remarkable laws and was the 1st prince of Britain to be installed with the rites and ceremonies of coronation. This new line of kings ruled till the coming of Julius Caesar in 55. (Vol. I p. 456).

- 417--308 DYNASTY XXI OF TANIS IN EGYPT: Ruled during the Persian and early Greek period. All that is known of the period is that the Persian king who then governed Egypt never visited the country. The Tanites were probably established to maintain Persian authority in the absence of the Persian King. The dynasty survived severe struggles between Egyptians, Greeks, and Persians as the only symbol of authority in the Delta, or Lower Egypt. Its last king had only a daughter as heir and the line was superseded by Libyans who intermarried with the Tanite line. (Vol. I pp. 209-211).
- 405--399 EGYPT REBELS--DYNASTY XXVIII OF SAIS: Smoldering revolt suddenly flared into the open 120 years after the Persian armies marched into Egypt. Though Persian authority was tacitly acknowledged for a few years, Egypt became virtually independent. Persian and mercenary armies were sent against Egypt but they were unsuccessful until 343. Dynasty XXVIII consisted of one King, Amyrteos and his reign only lasted for 6 years. He was overthrown by pretenders from the city of Mendes, whose rulers constituted Dynasty XXIX (Vol. I p. 220).
- 399--379 DYNASTY XXIX OF MENDES: This dynasty only lasted 20 years after which it too was overthrown. (Vol. I p. 223)
- 399--361 BRENNER III RULES IN GERMANY: Was king over both Schwaben and Bavarians, and reigned over Germany and Italy. Under his leadership the Schwaben and Bavarians sacked Rome. His daughter Gueta was married to Phillip of Macedon. (Vol. II p. 226)
- 383--296 DYNASTY XX OF THEBES RULES IN EGYPT: For 300 years no native dynasty had been centered in this ancient capital of Upper Egypt. Then a new Dynasty XX began in 383 and its rulers included the Famous Ramessids III to XI. Here was an era without native kings. Foreign princes had Egypt in tribute. The religion of Egypt was suppressed; its temples bare. Not in all the history of Egypt had such a time occurred from the days of Nimrod to the Persian conquest.
- Dynasty XX rose to power during the period of rebellion against Persia. The most famous king of Dynasty XX was Ramesses III (381-350).

During this time there were 3 other dynasties: XXVIII of Sais; XXIX of Mendes; and XXX of Sebennytus which were all in the Delta. It appears as if the invaders were always able to shake up the dynasties in the north--in the Delta but Thebes was strong enough to repulse them. (Study Notes Chaps. 7-8 p. 5)

- 381--350 RAMESSES III RULES FROM THEBES IN EGYPT: Came to the throne in 381. His father, Setnakhte was the first ruler of Dynasty XX was able to come to power in Thebes by repulsing the Persian armies. In his 8th year Ramesses fought a great battle against invaders from Asia. Historians usually assume them to be

Philistines. Actually they were "sea peoples"--from the isles and coastlands of the northern Mediterranean. They were mercenary troops of a vast empire that ruled in Asia Minor and over Palestine--the Persian Empire--and its mercenaries were Greeks and their allies!! Ramesses' invaders were crested soldiers--Greeks were famous for their crested soldiers. Ramesses III defeated his enemies at the time of the rising Nile. Ramesses III speaks of natural calamity and unrest in the isles of the sea peoples--in 373 the Greek isles were devastated with frightful earthquakes and floods. (Vol. I pp. 227-8)

In this period, all over the world, the Greeks were spreading out and joining the Persian and Egyptian armies. They joined both sides in preparation for battle. The sensible Greeks joined Persia; the foolish Greeks first of all went to Egypt. The Greeks hired themselves out as mercenary soldiers and thus got excellent military training in preparation for the time when they would join Alexander the Great to take over the world (Study Notes Chaps. 7-8 p. 4).

379--341 DYNASTY XXX OF SEBENNYTUS IN EGYPT: The last ruler was Nectanebos (359-341). In 343 when the Persians launched a great campaign against Egypt he fled to Ethiopia where he continued to exercise authority over Upper Egypt for another 2 years--to 341 (Vol. I p. 225)

343--341 PERSIANS CONQUER THE DELTA OF EGYPT: Persia mounted a great military campaign against Egypt after a previous one had failed in 351. The Delta came under their control and the last ruler of Dynasty XXX fled to Ethiopia.

In 341 was the conclusion of Nectanebos' exile in Ethiopia.

341 B.C. marks the vanishing of the last vestige of Egyptian independence!!

359--336 PHILLIP II--KING OF MACEDONIA: Became king of Macedonia in 359. He engaged in a series of conquests resulting in the formation of the Greco-Macedonian Empire. After the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 he announced plans for an Asiatic campaign. In 336 an army was sent into Asia Minor--but then Phillip was assassinated! This set the stage for the rise of Alexander II, the Great (Persia, Greece & Alex. p. 3)

What about the Jews during this struggle between Egypt and Persia? The Jews had gone back to Palestine and they were caught in the middle between the Persians and the Egyptians. They were an important factor in Egypt's wanting to become independent. They aroused a lot of Egyptian hatred. The Persians had assigned all authority between the Euphrates and ~~and~~ Ethiopia--all the country west!--was under the Jews. They were the tax collectors for the Persians (Ezra 7:21-26) (Persia, Greece, & Alex. p. 3)

336--323

ALEXANDER THE GREAT CREATES WORLD EMPIRE: With the assassination of Philip, his brilliant but undisciplined son Alexander came to the throne. Conceited, overbearing, and wildly temperamental, Alexander could also display a mesmerizing charm. He was idolized by his soldiers--no small factor in his military success--and even among his enemies he became a legend in his own short lifetime.

When he was only 23 he crossed the Hellespont into Asia Minor with an army of 32,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry and also 160 ships.

At this time there were Greek mercenaries still fighting on the side of the Persians--toughest soldiers the Greeks had to face were Greeks!!

334

The 1st major battle between Alexander and the Persians was fought in 334 at Granicus in Asia Minor. Darius III (336-331) was completely defeated by Alexander. At time the Greek cities revolted from Persia on the coast of Asia Minor.

HOW DID THE GREEKS DEFEAT THE PERSIANS? There was a switch in power in Persia in 336 the very year that Alexander came to the throne. Seemed as if everything the Persians did turned out wrong; and everything the Greeks planned to do, they didn't, and therefore it turned out right!

333

In 333 Alexander at Issus attacked and completely defeated Darius III. Darius offered to give up all Asia west of the Euphrates and pay 10,000--and make Alexander his son-in-law--but Alexander demanded unconditional surrender.

The cream of the Persian military forces fell at the Battle of Issus. The Greeks used a new technique in fighting--they aimed at the Persians' faces instead of their bodies which literally confused the Persians.

WHEN DID THE PERSIAN EMPIRE END? It may be dated 333 with Battle of Issus or in in 331 with the Battle of Arbela (Gaugamela). For all practical purposes Persia was defeated in 333 but one final battle was necessary to secure the victory.

332

After Issus all Phoenicia submitted but not Tyre. After a difficult siege of 7 months, Tyre was reduced in 332.

All during this 7 month period the Persians couldn't get an army together to fight the Greeks, attack them from behind as they were pre-occupied with Tyre!! The Persians were just slow. The Persian Empire had almost ground to a halt before because it was so big.

After Tyre was taken Alexander moved southward but God had instructed the highpriest to have the people dress in white and go out and meet Alexander. As a result of this preparatory Divine intervention The Jews in Jerusalem and Alexander got along fine!!

Alexander didn't put the finishing touches on Persia now but went into Egypt and there he was unopposed and he founded the city of Alexandria.

Alexander knew that the Egyptians would follow a man if he were a god-king so he went out to the Libyan desert and there met the oracle of the gods and it was signified that Alexander was indeed divine and so then the Egyptians gave their overwhelming support to him.

331 Alexander left Egypt and in the spring of 331 he met and defeated the Persians at Gaugamela in October and went on and seized much Persian treasure at the city of Arbela.

Babylon and Susa surrendered but Persepolis resisted so Alexander looted and burned the city. When he burned Xerxes' palace, ALL the ancient history of the world that had not already been translated into Greek perished.

All the records that would have supported the Biblical record at this point--vanished. If we did not have the Bible, we could have never known the events that are preserved in Scripture.

330 In the spring of 330 Alexander pursued Darius III through Media where Darius III was murdered by one of his own men.

329 Alexander moved into Bactria and overcame the Iranians

327--324 Alexander marched to India. In 326 he barely defeated Porus of India in battle of Hydaspes. Then he advanced as far as the Hyphasis. Here, his army refused to go farther. Rain, disease and casualties had broken the morale of the Macedonians.

So Alexander had to turn back retracing the route through Persia by which he had gone east before.

324--323 Pursuing his policy of fusion Alexander and his officers and men all married native Persian woman. He was going to make one people and one world!! When he got to Babylon, he broke up the schools of the Chaldean priests and scattered them all over the empire with the hope they would promulgate one religion.

323 ALEXANDER DIED AT BABYLON IN JUNE OF 323. He was only 33 years old when he died after he had ruled the world at the age of 26!!

ALEXANDER WASN'T FIT TO RULE: He had no control over his emotions. He would just launch into a rage. A demon would just simply get control of him from time to time and just cause him to do all kinds of things. He wanted to control the world but was unfit to be a world ruler--couldn't control himself!!

-----  
T H E   E N D