

Clarity Chronology

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

Biblical chronology is superior to traditional Egyptian chronology

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

Herodotus and Manetho

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

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

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

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

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

Turin King List on Papyrus

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 Ryholt, p. 164

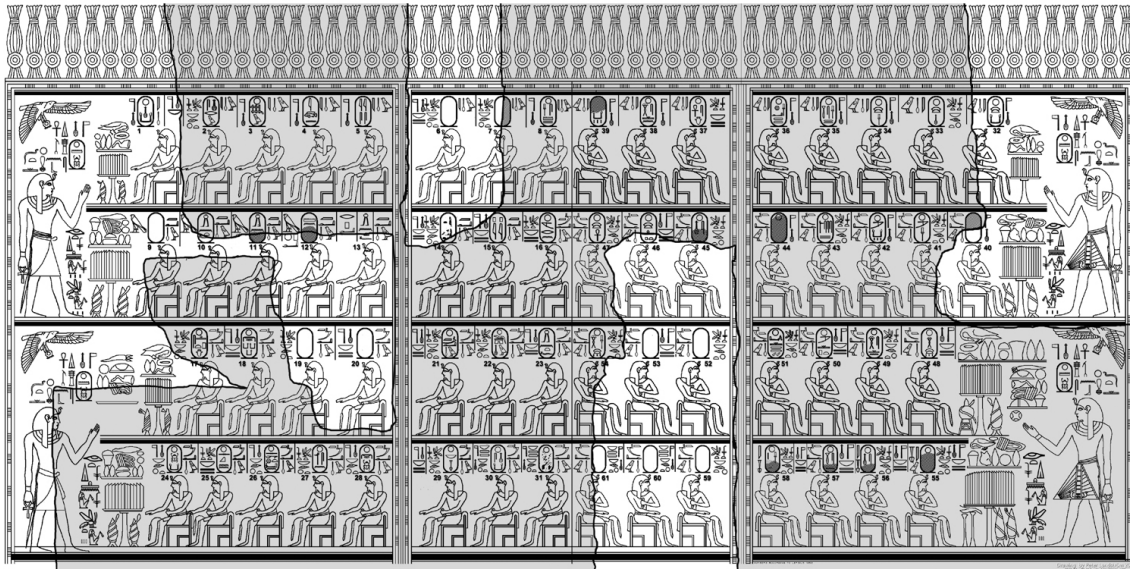
5 Ibid., p.9

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

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

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

Lepsius' Karnak King List drawing enhanced by Peter Lundstrom



Karnak, Abydos, and Saqqara King Lists in Stone

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

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

Karnak King List Left Side with Clarity dates BC

Neferkare 7 th Thisis 2000 BC	Sneferu 4 th Memphis 1977-1953	Sahure 5 th NenNesu 1965-1953	Niuserre Ini 5 th NenNesu 1935-1922	Djedkare Iseki 5 th 1914-1886	—	—	Djehuti 16 th Edfu 1820-1817
—	Intef I? 11 th Thebes 1878-1866	In...	Mon...	Intef III? 11 th Thebes 1817-1815	Teti 6 th Memphis 1856-1844	Pepi I? 6 th Memphis 1842-1817	Nemtyemsaf I 6 th Memphis 1817-1804
	Amenemhat I 12 th Itjtawy 1954-1924	Amenemhat II 12 th Itjtawy 1890-1852	—	—	AmenemhatIV 12 th Itjtawy 1770-1761	SobekNeferu 12 th Itjtawy 1914-1910	Intef IV? 11 th Thebes 1799-1798
Senusret I 12 th Itjtawy 1934-1889	Tao (II) 17 th Thebes 1746-1742	Ahmose/Tao I 17 th Thebes 1747-1746	Bebiankh 16 th Ombos 1771-1759	Intef VI 17 th Thebes 1761-1756	Montuhotep II 11 th Thebes 1815-1764	MontuhotepIII 11 th Thebes 1764-1761	—

The left top row indicates that the end of the 7th dynasty was concurrent with the 4th and 5th dynasties which came to an end about the same time Djehuty left the delta to begin the 16th dynasty. The second row indicates the 11th dynasty was concurrent with the 6th dynasty. The third row indicates

the 12th dynasty ended about the time of Intef IV or Intef V (1754-1752). It seems Senusret I should have been placed in the third row, and the rest of the fourth row were leaders at the end of my SIP.

Karnak King List Right Side with Clarity dates BC

Senusret III 12 th Itjtawy 1847-1808	SobekHotepIV 13 th Thebes 1845-1835	Neferhotep I 13 th Thebes 1850-1839	SobekHotepIII 13 th El Kab 1865-1861	SobekHotep II 13 th Thebes 1925-1921	Amenemhat V 13 th nome 1 1938-1935	Nebiriau I 16 th Edfu 1799-1733	...kaure
Sobekhotep I 12 th Abydos 1933-1931	Sobekhotep VI 13 th 1824-1822	Senefer...re 14 th TKL, IX/7re	Sobekhotep 8 16 th 1817-1801	Sobekhotep 7 13 th 1820-1818	NeferhotepII 13 th 1823-1821	—
Rahotep 17 th Koptos 1761-1757	—	—	Wegaf 13 th 1940-1938	SobekhotepV 13 th 1825-1820	Senebmiu 13 th ?	Khety II 10 th Asyut 1870-1861	
....re	Senefer..re 14 th TKL, IX/7	Sewadj..re 13 th , 14 th or 16 th	Sekhem..re 14 th , 16 th or 17 th	—	—	—	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clarity chronology is foremost a Biblical chronology of Egypt, but would be considered a high chronology with many major adjustments to the FIP and SIP which brings it into harmony with chronologies of other cultures. The chart below includes the years Before Christ, the Egyptian dynasty numbers, and the archaeological periods of the Levant as well as those of Crete, Cyprus, and Greece.

These are rough approximations based upon much conflicting data.

Date B.C.	Egypt Dynasty #	Crete	Cyprus	Greece	Levant
2320-2200	1	EMI	ECI	EHI	EBI
2200-2100	2	EMII	ECII	EHI	EBII
2100-2050	2	EMIII	ECIII	EIII	EBIII
2050-2000	3,7	MMIA	MCI	EIII	EBIV
2000-1950	4,5,7,9,12 [FIP]	MMIB	MCII	EIII-III	MBI
1950-1900	4,5,8,9,12,13	MMIIA	MCII	EIII	MBIIA
1900-1850	4,5,8,9,10,12,13,14	MMIIB	MCII	MHI	MBIIA
1850-1800	6,9,10,11,12,13,14, pre-15,15,16 [SIP]	MMIIIA	MCIII	MHII	MBIIB
1800-1725	6,9,11-13,15,16,17	MMIIIB	LCIA1	MHIII	MBIII
1725-1650	17,18	LMIA	LCIA2	LHI	LBIA
1650-1575	18	LMIB	LCIB	LHI-II	LBIB
1575-1500	18	LMII	LCIIA-B	LHIIA	LBIIA
1500-1450	19	LMIIIA1	LCIIC	LHIIIB	LBIIIB
1450-1400	19	LMIIIA2	LCIIIA	LHIIIA	Iron IA
1400-1350	19	LMIIIB	LCIIIB	LHIIIB	Iron IA
1350-1300	Setnakht, Rameses III	LMIIIC	LCIIIB	LHIIIB	Iron IA

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

Iron Age II lasts until 600 BC, and Iron Age III lasts until the birth of Jesus Christ.

Clarity's Old Kingdom

1st → 2nd → 3rd Dynasties

The 2nd dynasty was divided between Thinis and Memphis. Though Sanakhte briefly reunited Egypt, the pharaohs after him in Thinis became the 7th dynasty, and the pharaohs in Memphis became the 3rd dynasty.

1st Dynasty 146 years from Thinis

2330-2298 Mizraim/Menes/Narmer
 2298-2296 Hor-Aha
 2296-2284 Djer
 2284-2261 Djet
 2261-2229 Den
 2229-2219 Anedjib (TKL, lived 74y)
 2219-2210 Semerkhet (TKL, lived 72y)
 2210-2184 Qa'a (TKL, lived 63y)

2nd Dynasty 122 years

Thinis
 2184-2146 Hotepsekhemwy (TKL, lived 95y)
 2146-2137 Raneb/Kakaw
 2137-2097 Nynetjer (TKL, lived 95y)
 2097-2089 Sekhemib-Perenmaat
 2089-2062 Bebti (Khasekhemwy) (TKL, 27y)

Memphis

Weneg/Wadjnes (TKL, ...s lived 54y)
 Senedj (TKL, lived 70y)
 Aaka (Seth-Peribsen) ruled 17y?
 Neferkasokar (TKL, reigned 8y)
 Sedjes (TKL 'Erased', reigned 1y, 8m, 4d)

3rd Dynasty 85 years mostly in Memphis

2062-2043 Sanakhte/Nebka [Thinis] (TKL, 19y)
 2043-2014 Djoser-It (Netjerykhat) [Memphis] 29y
 2014-2007 Sekhemkhet (Djoser-Ti) (Palermo, 7y)
 2007-2001 Khaba (TKL, 6y)
 2001-1977 Huni (TKL, 24y; built Seshem)

Thinis 7th Dynasty

Netjerikhet/Netiqerty 30y?
 Menkare (Neferka/Neferkare I) 25y?
 Neferkare II (Nefer) (TKL, reigned 2y)
 Neferkare III (Ibi) (TKL, reigned 4y)
 Djedkare Shemai (TKL, reigned 2y)
 Neferkare Khendu IV (TKL, reigned 1y)

Clarity's First Intermediate Period (FIP)

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

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

14 th Dynasty in Nile Delta	4 th Dynasty in Memphis	5 th Dynasty in Nen-Nesu	12 th Dynasty in Itjtawy	13 th Dynasty in Thebes	8 th Dynasty in Thinis
[1956-1886 Khety of 9 th]	1977-1953 Sneferu ▲	1972-1965 Userkaf ▲	[1956-1886 Khety of 9 th]	1951-1949 Wegaf '49-'44 Sonbef	5y Merenhor 5y Neferkamin I
1954-1933 'Ammu	1953-1930 Khufu ▲	1965-1953 Sahure ▲	1954-1924 Amenemhat I ▲	1944-1938 Nerikare; -Seth I	1974-1950 Qakare Ibi ▲
1934-1894 Yakbimu	1930-1919 Djedefre ▲	1953-1943 ▲ Neferirkare Kaki	1934-1889 Senusret I ▲	3y Amenemhat V 4y Sobekhotep I	1950-1945 Khuiqer
	1919-1895 Khafre ▲	& queen ▲ Khentkaus II	>1914-1910 NeferuSobek	1931-1925 ▲ Ameny-Qemaw	1 lost, Pantjeny, Wepwawemsaf,
1894-1884 Ya'ammu	1895-1893 Baka /▲ \	1943-1936 ▲ Shepsekare Isi	[20y Nikare of 9 th {10 ⁿ in Asyut} Meryhathor (10 th)	-Siharnedjheritef -Amenemhat VI 4ySobekhotep II	Snaib {5 prior placed by 13 th }
1884-1874 Qareh	1893-1865 Menkaure ▲	1936-1935 Neferefre /▲ \	1890-1852 Amenemhat II ▲	1921-1915 Khendjer ▲	Abydos Dynasty placed by 14 ⁿ
1874-1821 Sheshi	1865-1861▲ Shepseskaf	1935-1922 Niuserre Ini ▲	1886-1883 (10 ⁿ) Neferkare V	1915-1891 Aya ▲ ?	(Woser...re) (Woser...re)
1860-1856 /... (p15)->	1861-1859▲ Khentkaus I	1922-1914 ▲ Menkauhor	1883-1873 (10 ⁿ) Meribre Khety I	1891-1889 Merhotepre Ini	8 lost
	1856-1854 Seth II (p15)	1914-1886 ▲ Djedkere Isesi	1873-1870 (10 ⁿ) Senenh ...	[1889-1878 11 th Montuhotep I]	(...hebre) 3 names lost
	1854-1850 Sunu . .(p15)	1886-1856 ▲ Wenis/Unas	1870-1861 (10 ⁿ) Wahkare Khety II	-Hor I, Khabaw, -Djedkheperew	(...heb?re) (...webenre)

Pre-15th dynasty

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

Khety of the 9th dynasty established trade from Asyut to Herakleopolis Magna and to Herakleopolis Parva and another Herakleopolis which were east and west ports on the Mediterranean respectively. The Achtoy's/Khety's of the 10th dynasty continued as a support for the 5th dynasty of Nen-Nesu, but

when the 5th dynasty ended, the Asyut 10th dynasty renamed Nen-Nesu as Herakleopolis Magna and governed both nomes as the 9th - 10th dynasties also known as the Herakleopolitan dynasty.

Thinis Dynasty placed by 13th dynasty during cFIP

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

Abydos Dynasty placed by 14th dynasty during cFIP

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

14th Dynasty Trade Kinglets during cFIP and cSIP

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

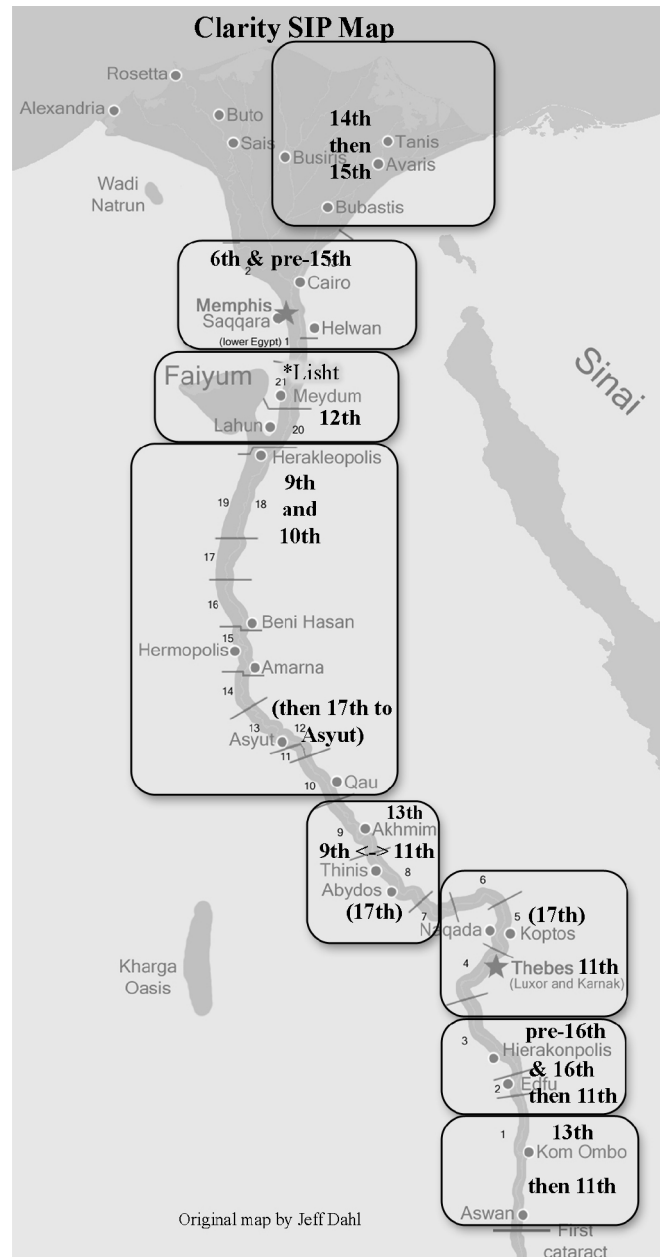
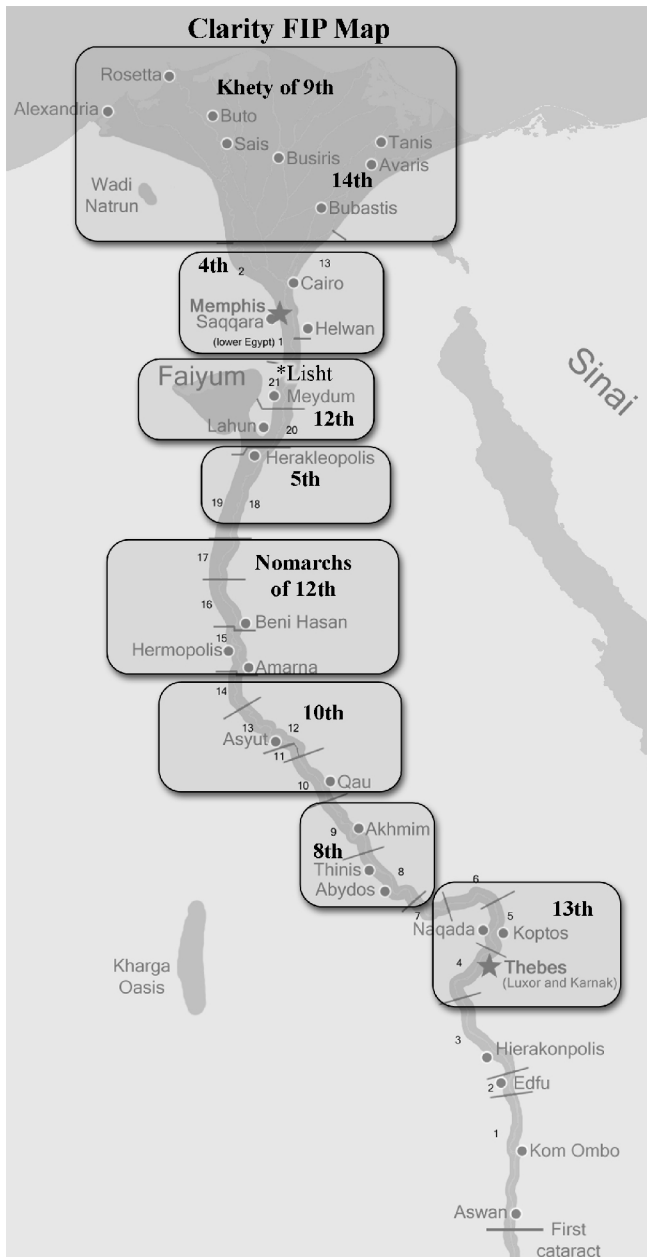
Pre-16th Dynasty Kings

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

Clarity FIP and SIP Maps

1978 – 1861 BC

1861 – 1720 BC



During my FIP and SIP, the 12th dynasty capital of Itjtawy/Lisht was recognized as the king's residence in which the most powerful pharaoh dwelt.

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

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

Clarity's Second Intermediate Period (SIP)

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

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

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

[14 th] & 15 th Dynasty (Hyksos) in Delta	6 th Dynasty in Memphis (<i>pre-15</i>)	12 th Dynasty in Ijtawy/Lisht	9 th & 10 th Dynasties in Herakleopolis Magna	11 th Dynasty in Thebes 13 th Dynasty various cities	16 th Dynasty in El-Kab & Edfu
[1874-1821 Sheshi]	1856-1844 Teti ▲		1861-1856 Merikare▲	1878-1856 Intef I (11 th)	[Ankhtifi of Mo'alla]
[Sheshi to Nehesy; Nehesy to Djehuty]	<i>Hor... 3 lost</i>	1858-1839 Senusret II ▲	1861-56 Khuy▲ 1856-1845 Neferkare VII ▲	1866-1817 Intef II (11 th)▲	1850-1840 Zeket... 1840-1830 Ar...
[1821-1820 Nehesy] [Djehuty fled south]	1844-1842 Userkare, usurper	1847-1808 Senusret III ▲	1845-1825 Shed...+ H... 1845-1830 Neferkahor	11y Neferhotep I, Sihathor 9y Sobekhotep IV, 5y Hori	1830-1820 ...nia... 1820-1817 Djehuty
	1842-1817 Pepi I ▲	1827-1779 ▲ Amenemhat III	1830-1825 (Neferkare) Pepiseneb VIII (9 th)	Montuhotep V, Dedumose 10y Sobekhoteps III, V-VII	1817-'01 Sobekhotep VIII 1801-1800 Neferhotep III
1820-1815 Salitis15 th 1815-1810 Beon	<i>Nib... Mer?en</i>		1825-1815 (Wankhare) (10 th) Khety III	Nebnun, Renseneb, Neferhotep II, Nedjemibre	1800-1799 Montuhotepi 1799-1773 Nebiriau I
1810-1805 Sakir-Har	<i>Penensetensepet</i>		1825-'15 Neferkamin II	<i>Seb,Kay, 3y Amenemhat VII</i>	-Sobeknakht II El-Kab
1805-1765 Khyan	<i>Shepesu (Kheretheb) (Khut... hemet) lost</i>		1815-1801 (Nebkaura) (10 th) Khety IV	2y Imyremashaw, 3y Ined, 11y Wahibre Ibiau; Ibi	1773-1772 Nebiretawe 1772-1771 Nebiriau II
	1817-1804 Nemtyemsaf I ▲		1815-1805 Kaukara 1805-1795 Neferkaure2	3y Sewadjtu; Senebmiu, Sankhptahi {13 th ends 1780}	1771-1759 BebiAnkh 1759-1758 Shedwaset
1765-1731 Apepi	1804-1760 Pepi II ▲	1781-1772 /▲ \ Amenemhat IV	1795-1790 (9 th) Neferkauhor Khu Hepu	1817-1815 Intef III (11 th) 1y (Sehotepkare) Intef V	Montemsaf at Edfu Dudimose I + II Edfu
	1760-1759 Nemtyemsaf II	[1772-1764 Montuhotep IV]	1790-1785 Neferirkare II	1815-1772 Montuhotep II (Upper Egypt only) (11 th)	Senusret IV 17 th Dyn. N. of Thebes
(Apepi conquered Memphis in 1754.)	1759-1754 (Netjerikare) Siptah	(1772-1761 by 11 th dynasty)	(1785-1761 by 11 th dynasty)	1772-1764 Montuhotep II Middle and Upper Egypt	1761-1757 Rahotep 5y Nub Intef VI ▲
				> Montuhotep IV at Lisht 1764-1761 Montuhotep III	1757-1754 Sobekemsaf I 2y wep Intef V
1731-1720 Khamudi	(1754-1720 15 th dyn)	(17 th dynasty)	(then 17 th dynasty)	(then 17 th dynasty)	> Intefs VII + VIII

17th Dynasty cont.

1754-1747 Sobekemsaf II

1747-1746 Tao I

1746-1742 Tao II

1742-1738 Kamose (co-reign last year)

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

Clarity's New Kingdom

18th Dynasty 245 years (capital began in Luxor)

1738-1712	Ahmose I, reunited Egypt
1712-1702	Amenhotep I (Ahmose-Nefetari, mom)
1702-1688	Amenhotep I
1688-1674	Thutmose I
1674-1672	Thutmose II (with Hatshepsut; Thutmose III designated successor in 1674)
1672-1651	Hatshepsut (with Thutmose III)
1651-1618	Thutmose III (last 4 as co-reign)
1622-1596	Amenhotep II (first 4 as co-reign)
1596-1588	Thutmose IV
1588-1550	Amenhotep III (one year co-reign with his son)
1551-1534	Amenhotep IV/Akhenaten (capital in Akhenaten - Amarna)
1534-1531	Smenkhkare (Nefertiti maintained royal status and function)
1531-1530	Nefertiti/Neferneferuaten
1534-1524	Tutankhamun (Tut usurped regnal years; his first attestation is in his 4 th year)
1524-1520	Ay
1520-1493	Horemheb

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

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

20th Dynasty of **Rameses**, 124 years

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

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

21A High Priests as kings in Thebes, 147 years, with	[21 st dynasty kings ruling 143y in Tanis]
1199-1169 Herihor (with Pinedjem as HPA)	{1195-1169 Smendes, treasurer}
1169-1148 Pinedjem I	[1169-1146 Smendes I]
1148-1099 Menkheperre	[1146-1142 Amenemnisu (co-reign)]
	[1146-1100 Psusennes I]
1099-1097 Smendes II	[1100-1091 Amenemope]
1097-1075 Pinedjem II	[1091-1085 Osorkon, elder]
	[1085-1066 Siamun]
1075-1052 Psusennes III	[1066-1052 Psusennes II (III)]

Clarity's Third Intermediate Period (TIP)

When kings have a duplicate name of a predecessor, subsequent Roman numerals are added.

When HPA's have a duplicate name of a predecessor, subsequent alphabetical letter are added.

When an HPA becomes a king as well, their letter is changed to the corresponding Roman numeral.

But since Iuput A did not become a king, Iuput B, became the first king by that name and is Iuput I.

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

22 nd Dynasty in Tanis/Bubastis	concurrent with	[23 rd Dynasty in Thebes] <i>HPA</i> (<i>High Priest of Amun</i>)
1055-1022 Sheshonk I		[1052-1024 <i>Iuput A</i>]
1022-988 Osorkon I		[1024-994 <i>Sheshonk C</i>]
988-979 Takelot I		[994-984 <i>Iuwelot</i>]
979-970 Sheshonk IIa		[984-970 <i>Smendes C</i>]
970-965 Sheshonk IIb		[970-950 Smendes III]
965-960 Sheshonk IIc	[960-950 <i>HarSiEse A</i>]	950-928 <i>HarSiEse I</i>
960-928 Osorkon II		[947-935 . . . <i>dju</i> . . .]
928-889 Sheshonk III	[935-910 Takelot F/II]	[930-901 <i>HarSiEse B</i>]
		[928-905 PedubastSiEse]
889-874 Sheshonk IV	[886-881 <i>Sheshonk VIa</i>]	[914-901 Iuput I (co-reign)]
		[901-890 <i>Takelot B</i>]
874-863 Pami		[890-871 <i>Osorkon B</i>]
863-834 Osorkon III		[866-840 <i>Takelot C</i>]
	[863-834 Shepenupet I, daughter of Osorkon III]	[840-826 Takelot III]
834-796 <i>Sheshonk V</i>	[834-827 Amenirdas I of Cush]	[826-788 Pedubast SiBast]
796-790 Sheshonk VI	[834-811 Kashta , Amenirdas' father]	[803-788 <i>Takelot D</i>]
790-772 Osorkon IV	{790 Tefnakhte becomes general in Sais}	
772-767 Shepseskare-Imere (placed by Tefnakhte I)		
767-757 Sekhemkare (Tanis only)		

25th in Thebes, and 24th → 26th in **Sais**24th Dynasty in Sais concurrent with Kushite 25th Dynasty in Thebes

787-759	Tefnakhte I	780-745	Piye
759-743	Bakenrenef	745-729	Shabako
741-718	Padinemti	729-713	Shebitku
718-702	Tefnakhte II	713-687	Taharqa

26th Dynasty in Sais/Tanis

702-688	Nekauba		
688-678	Necho I (placed by Sennacherib)	687-678	Tantamani (25 th ends)
678-663	Psammetichus I	678-663	12 kings
663-624	Psammetichus I	663-624	Psammetichus I
624-605	Necho II (delta only)		
605-595	Necho II	605-595	Necho II
595-589	Psamtik II		
589-570	Hophra		
570-526	Amasis		
526-525	Psamtik III (defeated by Cambyses II of Persia)		

Clarity's Late Period27th Dynasty

525-522	Cambyses
522-486	Darius I
486-466	Xerxes
465-424	Artaxerxes I (Longmanus)
424-404	Darius II

28th Dynasty

404-399	Amenirdis (Amyrtaios)	Pedubast III (Seheribre SiBast) 1y
---------	-----------------------	------------------------------------

29th Dynasty

399-393	Nepherites (Baenre merynetjeru)
393-393	Psammuthis (Userre stepenptah)
393-380	Hakoris (Khnemmaatre)
380-380	Nepherites II

30th Dynasty

380-362	Nectanebo I (Kheperkare)
362-360	Teos (Irmaatenre)
360-343	Nectanebo II (Senedjemibre setpenanhur)

2nd Persian Period

343-338	Artaxerxes III Ochus
338-336	Arses
335-332	Darius III Codoman
333-323	Alexander the Great