

Egyptian History

Egyptian Kingdom Periods

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Egyptian Kingdom Periods

- In ancient Egyptian history, dynasties are series of rulers sharing a common origin, traditionally divided into 30-33 pharaonic dynasties.
- These dynasties are commonly grouped by modern scholars into "kingdoms" and "intermediate periods."
- The kingdom periods are characterized by a strong centralized government while the intermediate periods are characterized by weak central government, the rise of competing regional rulers.
- While widely used and useful, the system does have its shortcomings.
- Some dynasties only ruled part of Egypt and existed concurrently with other dynasties based in other cities.
- And, of course, different scholars have different dating.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynasties_of_ancient_Egypt

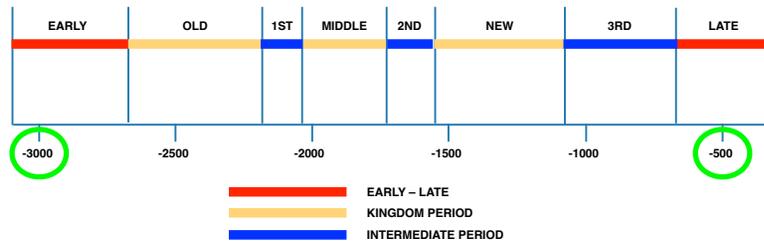
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Dating the Kingdom Periods

Period	Dynasty	Kitchen	Grimal	Rhol
Early Dynastic	1-2	3000-2700	3150-2700	2770-2554
1st Intermediate	3-8	2700-2160	2700-2190	2554-2044
Middle Kingdom	9-10	2160-2010	2200-2040	2044-1944
2nd Intermediate	11-12	2106-1786	2040-1674	1944-1632
New Kingdom	13-17	1786-1550	1674-1553	1632-1203
3rd Intermediate	18-20	1550-1069	1553-1069	1202-827
Late Period (Persian)	21-25	1069-656	1069-702	822-658
Greco-Roman	26-31	664-332	747-333	664-332

Egyptian Dynasties (Graves)

Egyptian Kingdom Periods



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynasties_of_ancient_Egypt

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Dating the Kingdom Periods

Period	Dynasty	Wikipedia
Early Dynastic	1-2	3150-2686
Old Kingdom	3-6	2686-2181
First Intermediate	7-11	2181-2130
Middle Kingdom	11-13	2130-1649
2nd Intermediate	13-17	1725-1550

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynasties_of_ancient_Egypt

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Dating the Kingdom Periods

Period	Dynasty	Wikipedia
New Kingdom	18-20	1550-1077
3rd Intermediate	21-25	1069-656
Late Period (Persian)	26-31	656-332
Hellenistic	32-33	332-30
Roman	34	30 BCE-313 CE
Byzantine		313-641 CE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynasties_of_ancient_Egypt

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Lists of Egyptian Rulers

Dynasties of Ancient Egypt (Wikipedia)

- Lists the dynasty, the seat of government, the period of rule, the first and last ruler of each period, and a link to a family tree.
- The link provides a list of pharaohs within the dynasty and a family tree.
- LINK

The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt (pharaoh.se)

- Lists the period, the dynasty and the pharaohs for each dynasty, with links to specific information on each pharaoh.
- The links provide descriptions of the pharaoh, dating by various scholars, the hieroglyphs and cartouche representing his name, sources in antiquity and a bibliography.
- LINK

Pre-Dynastic (4300-3150 BCE)

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Pre-Dynastic Period

- The Pre-dynastic Period represents an era prior to 3100 BCE that predates the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. During this time, various regions in Egypt developed their own cultures and societies.
- There is limited information available on specific deities from this early time, but the religious beliefs were likely centered around local nature spirits and animal worship.
- There was no major construction during this period.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>

Early Dynastic (3150-2686 BCE)

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Early Dynastic Period

Dynasties 1-2

- Early Dynastic Period marks the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under the rule of King Narmer, leading to the formation of the first dynasty. Other notable pharaohs include Aha, Djer, Djet, and Den.
- The second dynasty continued the cultural and political trends set by the first dynasty. Notable pharaohs include Hotepsekhemwy, Raneb, and Nynetjer.
- The end of this period marks the beginning of the Old Kingdom.
- The capital was established at Memphis and this period is characterized by the establishment of a centralized administrative system.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>

Early Dynastic Period

Dynasties 1-2

- This period also saw the development of early hieroglyphic writing and monumental architecture.
- The tradition of the pharaoh as divine ruler emerged.
- Pharaohs of this era also began the custom of building elaborate tombs and funerary practices that became iconic in Egyptian culture.
- Major construction included the Mastaba tombs and early tomb structures. During this time the pyramids at Saqqara were built.
- Deities such as Horus (associated with kingship and protection) and Set (associated with chaos) gained prominence. These deities later became integral to the Egyptian pantheon.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>



Old Kingdom Period

Dynasties 3-6

- Known as the "Age of the Pyramids," this period saw the construction of iconic pyramids.
- The capital remained at Memphis. Centralized government flourished, and powerful pharaohs ruled.
- Pharaoh Djoser, under the architectural guidance of Imhotep, built the first step pyramid.
- Pharaohs Sneferu, Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren), and Menkaure (Mycerinus) built the famous pyramids of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure
- At Giza, Khufu's pyramid and the great Sphinx have become icons of Egypt.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>

Old Kingdom (2686-2181 BCE)

Old Kingdom Period

Dynasties 3-6

- The sun god Ra (Re) is considered the most important deity of the period.
- Pharaohs were often associated with Ra, emphasizing their divine right to rule.
- Other prominent deities included Osiris, god of the afterlife and resurrection, associated with the Nile's fertility and Anubis, god of mummification and the afterlife, often depicted with a jackal head.

First Intermediate Period (2181-2130 BCE)

First Intermediate Period

Dynasties 7-10

- Following the collapse of the Old Kingdom there was a period of famine, social unrest, and political fragmentation.
- Weak central authority led to the rise of regional rulers and competing dynasties. There was no major construction during this period.
- Struggles for control led to a series of short-lived dynasties (7th to 10th). The period ended when the Theban king Mentuhotep II of the 11th Dynasty reunified Egypt, marking the start of the Middle Kingdom.
- The period saw significant changes in art and literature, with a more somber tone reflecting the uncertainties of the time.
- Religious practices were localized and fragmented due to the political instability.

Middle Kingdom (2130-1649 BCE)

Middle Kingdom Period

Dynasties 11-14

- The Middle Kingdom marked a reunification of Egypt under the Theban rulers. It was characterized by efforts to restore stability, improve infrastructure, and grow culture.
- The reign of Mentuhotep II, who reunified Egypt after the First Intermediate Period, begins the era, while pharaohs such as Senusret III and Amenemhat III were also powerful leaders.
- The period saw a flourishing of literature, and continued architectural innovation.
- The expansive temple complex at Karnak and the Mortuary Temple of Menthotep II are characteristic of the period.
- Amun, a creator god gained prominence, later merging with Ra to become Amun-Ra, the chief deity of the Egyptian pantheon. The cult of Osiris continued to grow, focusing on resurrection and afterlife beliefs.
- The Middle Kingdom ended as central authority once again broke down.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>

Middle Kingdom Period

Dynasties 11-14

- It is probably during the Middle Kingdom that Abram visits Egypt.
- It is also during this period that Joseph is sold by his brothers to the Midianites who carry him to Egypt where he rises to prominence.

Second Intermediate Period (1725-1550)

Second Intermediate Period

Dynasties 15-17

- This period was marked by political fragmentation, social upheaval.
- A foreign Semitic dynasty called the Hyksos conquered and ruled northern part of Egypt.
- The traditional Egyptian rulers maintained their authority in Thebes, leading to a divided Egypt.
- The Hyksos introduced new tools of warfare into Egypt, such as the composite bow and horse-drawn chariot.
- There was no major construction during this period.
- Due to foreign rule, deities from the Hyksos' homeland were likely introduced alongside traditional Egyptian gods.
- Eventually, the Theban 17th Dynasty led a successful war of liberation against the Hyksos, paving the way for the New Kingdom under Ahmose I.
- It is during the Second Intermediate Period that the Israelites suffer bondage in Egypt.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>

New Kingdom (1550-1077 BCE)

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New Kingdom Period

Dynasties 18-20

- The New Kingdom, also called the Egyptian Empire, was Egypt's most prosperous time and marked the zenith of its power. It was a period of great military expansion and cultural achievement.
- It encompasses ancient Egyptian history between the 16th and 11th centuries BCE, and includes the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties.
- The capital shifted to Thebes and later to Amarna during Akhenaten's reign.
- Some of the most notable pharaohs ruled during this era: pharaohs like...
 - Hatshepsut (one of the few female pharaohs)
 - Thutmose III (a great military pharaoh)
 - Akhenaten (introduced monotheism)
 - Tutankhamun (whose tomb was found mostly intact)
 - Rameses II (also known as Rameses the Great) noted for his building programs and for the Battle of Kadesh

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New Kingdom Period

Dynasties 18-20

- Some of Egypt's most famous landmarks were constructed during this period:
- The Colossi of Memnon, two massive stone statues of the Pharaoh Amenhotep III standing at the front of the ruined Mortuary Temple of Amenhotep III, largest in the Theban Necropolis.
- Abu Simbel, an historic site comprising two massive rock-cut temples situated on the western bank of Lake Nasser.
- Valley of the Kings, where for a period of nearly 500 years rock-cut tombs were excavated for pharaohs and powerful nobles.
- Temple of Luxor, known in the Egyptian language as *ipet resyt*, "the southern sanctuary", it was one of the two primary temples on the east bank (the other being Karnak).
- The Temple of Hatshepsut, a mortuary temple located opposite the city of Luxor, is considered to be a masterpiece of ancient architecture.

Descriptions from wikipedia

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New Kingdom Period

Dynasties 18-20

- Prominent deities of the period included Amun-Ra, the central deity of the Egyptian pantheon, associated with the pharaoh's power, Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten) and Aten.
- Akhenaten attempted to shift Egypt's religious focus to the sun-disk deity Aten, emphasizing monotheistic worship.
- It is probably during this period that the Israelites are delivered from bondage through the ministry of Moses.
- It is also during this period that the world suffers the Bronze Age collapse of civilization (1177 BCE)

Descriptions from wikipedia

Third Intermediate Period (1069-656 BCE)

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Third Intermediate Period

Dynasties 21-25

- This period was marked by political instability and foreign influence, including the rule of the Libyans (from the west), Nubians (from the south), and Assyrians (from the east).
- The country was divided into smaller kingdoms, often with different pharaohs ruling the north and the south.
- Despite political instability, art and culture flourished during this time. The capital city of Tanis with temples and palaces was constructed during this period.
- There also were significant religious developments, such as the growth in power of the priesthood of Amun. The cult of Osiris remained strong, and other local deities gained regional prominence.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>

Late Period (664-332 BCE)

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Late Period

Dynasties 26-30

- During this period, Egypt saw the resurgence of native rule with the liberation from Assyrian rule by the 26th Dynasty, often considered the last great native dynasty of Egypt.
- Egypt was controlled the Persians (27th dynasty) with a brief restoration of native rule (28th to 30th dynasties), and then again Persians (31st dynasty) before the arrival of Alexander the Great.
- The city of Alexandria gained prominence as a major center of culture and learning.
- The importance of Amun-Ra: continued, and the city of Thebes became a major center of Amun worship.
- Isis and Osiris remained central to religious beliefs, with the story of Osiris' resurrection appealing to a broader audience.

<https://www.havefunwithhistory.com/egyptian-pharaohs-timeline/>

Late Period

Dynasties 26-30

- Necho II of the 26th dynasty played a significant role in the histories of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, the Neo-Babylonian Empire and the Kingdom of Judah.
- Necho II is most likely the pharaoh Neco who was mentioned in 2 Kings, 2 Chronicles, and Jeremiah of the Bible.
- The aim of the second of Necho's campaigns was Asiatic conquest, to contain the westward advance of the Neo-Babylonian Empire, and cut off its trade route across the Euphrates.
- However, at the battle of Carchemish, the Egyptians were defeated by the unexpected attack of the Babylonians and were eventually expelled from Syria.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Necho_II

Ptolemaic Dynasty (332-330 BC)

Ptolemaic Period

- When Alexander the Great died, his Macedonian Kingdom was divided between his four generals. Ptolemy received the Egyptian region.
- The Ptolemaic Kingdom was a powerful Hellenistic state, extending from southern Syria in the east, to Cyrene to the west, and south to the frontier with Nubia.
- Alexandria became the capital city and a center of Greek culture and trade.
- The most famous member of this dynasty was Cleopatra VII, known for her relationships with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony of Rome.
- She was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom, and her death marked the end of Ptolemaic rule in Egypt.
- During this period the Pharos Island lighthouse of Alexandria was constructed, as were the Temple of Edfu and the Temple of Isis at Philae.

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Roman & Byzantine Period (30 BC-AD 641)

Roman Period

- Egypt became a Roman province after the defeat of Cleopatra by Octavian in 30 BCE (later Emperor Augustus).
- It remained under Roman control for centuries, with Alexandria as a significant cultural and trade hub.
- Prominent construction included the Roman Baths of Alexandria and the Temples at Dendera and Temple Kom Ombo.
- It is during the Roman Period that Joseph takes Mary and Jesus to Egypt as he flees the slaughter of the innocents under Herod the Great (r. 37 BCE to 4 BCE). He returns under the reign of Herod Archelaus who governed Judea from 4 BCE to 6 CE.

Roman and Byzantine Egypt

- The Roman period also saw the gradual spread of Christianity throughout the province.
- In 395 CE, the Roman Empire split into East (Byzantine) and West, and Egypt became part of the Eastern or Byzantine Empire.
- The Byzantine period continued until 641 CE when Egypt was conquered by the Arab Muslims, marking the end of nearly 700 years of Roman control and the beginning of the Islamic period in Egypt.

Major Egyptian Accomplishments

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Ancient Egyptian Accomplishments

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- Ancient Egypt was a civilization that thrived for over 3,000 years along the Nile River in northeastern Africa. It is known for its rich culture, monumental architecture, complex religious beliefs, and advancements in various fields.
- The society was hierarchically structured, with pharaohs as political and divine leaders.
- Religion played a central role, and the Egyptians made contributions in writing, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, engineering, and agriculture.
- Their architecture, including pyramids and temples, is renowned. Ancient Egypt's history and cultural achievements continue to captivate the world.

Major Egyptian Accomplishments

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Number	Accomplishment
1	Construction of the pyramids
2	Development of hieroglyphic writing
3	Advancements in medicine and surgery
4	Contributions to mathematics and geometry
5	Study of astronomy and development of a calendar

Major Egyptian Accomplishments

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Number	Accomplishment
6	Engineering feats and irrigation systems
7	Skill in ship building and navigation
8	Artistic and architectural achievements
9	Innovation in textile production
10	Advancements in agriculture and irrigation techniques