

African Millennium: Genuine African Calendar: A Living Legacy of African Civilization

Ethiopian Calendar is also called Geez Calendar. It is a solar Calendar. It is a Calendar developed based on the the position and state of the earth when it revolves around the sun relative to the Ethiopian land Geo-Helio position. The origin and the evolution of the Ethiopian Calendar is as mysterious as the origin and evolution of the Geez Language itself. And As mysterious as the Axumite monument erection Technology. One thing for sure, Ethiopian Calendar is not a third hand calendar or derived from any Second Hand Calendar. I have read and read, no writer puts Ethiopian Calendar as a third hand of a second hand Calendar of Coptic or Julian except some uninformed ones. Even the oldest Cro-Magnon Calendar which said to be 9500 years old BC is perceived by some scholars to have been brought to Europe from East Africa when they first emigrated. There is no any well-grounded fact for an Ethiopian Calendar to be Coptic or Julian except assumptions from the uninformed due to the fact that these calendars are not Calendars themselves.

1. Coptic Calendar (Alexanderian Calendar)

The coptic Calendar is used by the Coptic Orthodox church. This Calendar is based on the ancient Egyptian Calendar. To avoid the Calendar creep of the original, a reform of the ancient Egyptian Calendar was introduced at the time of Ptolemy III (decree of Canopus, in 238 BC) which consisted of the intercalation of a sixth epagomenal day, every 4th year. However, this reform was opposed by the Egyptian priests, and the idea was not adopted until 25 BC. When the Roman

Augustus formally reformed the Calendar of Egypt, kept it forever synchronized with the newly introduced Julian Calendar. To distinguish it from the ancient Egyptian Calendar, which remained in use by some Egyptian Pharaoh Astronomers until medieval times, this reformed ancient Egyptian Calendar is known as the Coptic Calendar. Its years and months coincide with those of the Ethiopian Calendar, but have different numbers and names. The Ethiopian Calendar is an independent Calendar.

2. Julian Calendar:

The Julian Calendar was introduced in 45 BC by Julius Caesar and came into force in 45 BC after his death as a memento bearing his name. It was chosen after consultation with the astronomer Sosigenes of Alexandria and was probably customized to approximate the tropical year, known at least since Hipparchus. It has a regular year of 365 days divided into 12 months, and a leap day is added to February every four years. Hence the Julian Year is on average 365.25 years long and the new Julian Calendar was assumed every August 29th. The Romans named the Calendar Julian as a tribute to Julian Caesar. Julian Caesar was given the 5th month as a second tribute bearing his name Julius for July in 44 BC right after his death. The sixth month was named after emperor Augustus for August in 8 BC in memory of the Fall of Alexandria to the Romans in the event of his rising to power. The Julian Calendar was reformed 1582 to form the Gregorian Calendar which the western world is using now.

3. Ancient Egyptian Calendar:

The ancient civil Egyptian Calendar, known as, the “Annus Vagus” or “Wandering Year”, had a year that was 365 days long, consisting of 12 months of 30 days each, plus 5 extra days at the end of the year. The months were divided into three “weeks” of ten days each. For much of the Egyptian History, the months were not given individual names, but rather were numbered within the three

seasons. As early as the middle kingdom, however, each month was given its own name. These finally evolved into the New Kingdom months, which in turn gave rise to the Hellenized names that was used among others for chronology by Ptolemy in his Almagest Astronomers, in the middle ages used it as well because of its mathematical regularity. Copernicus for example constructed his table based on the Egyptian Pharaonic Calendar. It is believed that this Calendar had been being used since the reign of the First Dynasty king, King Djer.

4. The 25 Pharaohs Dynasty: Who are the 25 Pharaohs Dynasties

Pharaohs of ancient Egypt from the early dynasty period before 3000 BC through to the end of the Ptolemaic Dynasty, when Egypt became the province of Rome under Augustus Caesar in 30 BC. Note that the dates given must be regarded in most instances as approximate. Dating systems for Egyptian studies are quite various.

Archaic Period:

The archaic period includes the early dynastic period, when Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt were ruled as separate kingdoms, and the first and second dynasties.

Early Dynastic Lower Egypt:

Lower Egypt, known as the “black land” consisted of the Northern Nile and the Nile Delta.

Name of kings	Comments	Date	My Comments
Tiu		?	
Thesh		?	
Hsekiu		?	
Wazner		Crc. 3100 BC	

Early Dynastic Upper Egypt:

Upper Egypt, known as the “Red Land”, consisted of the Southern Nile and the deserts. The following list may not be complete or there are many more of uncertain existence.

Name	Comments	Date	My comments
Serekt 1	Oldest tomb	c. 3200 BC?	
Iry-Hor	Uncertain kingship	c. 3100 BC	
Ka	_____	c. 3100 BC	
King Scorpion	uncertain	c. 3100 BC	
Narmer	The king who united Upper Lower Egypt	c. 3100 BC	

First Dynasty

The [First Dynasty](#) ruled from c.[3050 BC](#) to [2890 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Menes	Potentially the same person as Narmer , Hor-Aha , Serket II , or any combination of the three.	contingent upon

		identity
Hor-Aha	Arguably the unifier of Upper and Lower Egypt.	c. 3050 BC
Djer	—	41 years
Merneith	Regent for Den	—
Djet	—	23 years
Den	—	14 to 20.1 years
Anedjib	—	10 years
Semerkhet	—	9 years
Qa'a	—	2916? – 2890

Second Dynasty

The [Second Dynasty](#) ruled from [2890](#) to [2686 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Hotepsekhemwy	—	2890 –?
Raneb	—	39 years
Nynetjer	—	40 years
Wneg	—	8 years
Senedj	—	20 years
Seth-Peribsen	—	17 years
Sekhemib-Perenmaat	—	
Khasekhemwy	?– 2686 BC	17 to 18 years

Old Kingdom

The [Old Kingdom](#) is period in the third millennium BC when Egypt attained its first continuous peak of civilisational complexity and achievement (the first of three so-called "Kingdom" periods which mark the high points of civilization in the Nile Valley), spanning the period when Egypt was ruled by the [Third Dynasty](#) through to the [Sixth Dynasty \(2630–2151 BC\)](#). Many [Egyptologists](#) also include the Memphite [Seventh](#) and [Eighth](#) Dynasties in the Old Kingdom as a continuation of the administration centralised at [Memphis](#). The Old Kingdom was followed by a period of disunity and relative cultural decline referred to by Egyptologists as the [First Intermediate Period](#) -- or, as the Egyptians called it, the "first illness."

The royal capital of Egypt during the Old Kingdom was located at [Memphis](#), where [Djoser](#) established his court. The Old Kingdom is perhaps best known, however for the large number of [pyramids](#) which were constructed at this time as pharaonic burial places. For this reason, the Old

Kingdom is frequently referred to as "*the Age of the Pyramids*".

Third Dynasty

The [Third Dynasty](#) ruled from [2686](#) to [2613 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Sanakhte	—	2686– 2668
Djoser	Commissioned the Step Pyramid designed by Imhotep	2668– 2649
Sekhemkhet	—	2649– 2643
Khaba	—	2643– 2637
Huni	—	2637– 2613

Fourth Dynasty

The [Fourth Dynasty](#) ruled from [2613](#) to [2498 BC](#) and included the pharaohs who had the [Great Pyramids](#) built, [Khufu](#) (Cheops), [Khafr](#) (Chephren) and [Menkaura](#) (Mycerinus).

Nomen (Praenomen)	Comments	Dates
Sneferu	Built the Bent Pyramid, which is a pyramid built at a normal angle at the bottom but drastically changes at the top. He also built the first "true" pyramid, known as the Red Pyramid. Some say that he was buried at the Red Pyramid, while others say that he was buried at the Bent Pyramid. Bones have been found at the Red Pyramid, but there is no evidence that this is Sneferu's body.	2613– 2589
Khufu	Greek form: <i>Cheops</i> . Built the great pyramid of Giza. Note that Khufu is spoken of in early sources as being "third" of his family to rule, although there is no known record of a Pharaoh between Sneferu and Khufu. One supposition is that there might have been a very short reign of some elder brother of Khufu, whose inscriptions, name, and monuments have perished for one reason or another.	2589– 2566
Djedefra (Radjedef)	—	2566–

		2558
Khafra	Greek form: <i>Chephren</i>	2558– 2532
—	here some authorities insert <i>Bikheris</i> , following Manetho	—
Menkaura	Greek form: <i>Mycerinus</i>	2532– 2503
Shepseskaf	—	2503– 2498
—	here some authorities insert <i>Thamphthis</i> , following Manetho	—

Fifth Dynasty

The [Fifth Dynasty](#) ruled from [2498](#) to [2345 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Userkaf	—	2498– 2491
Sahure	—	2487– 2477
Neferirkare Kakai	—	2477– 2467
Shepseskare Isi	—	2467– 2460
Neferefre	—	2460– 2453
Nyuserre Ini	—	2453– 2422
Menkauhor Kaiu	—	2422– 2414
Djedkare Isesi	—	2414– 2375
Unas	—	2375– 2345

] Sixth Dynasty

The [Sixth Dynasty](#) ruled from [2345](#) to [2181 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Teti	—	2345– 2333
Userkare	—	2333– 2332

Pepi I Meryre	—	2332– 2283
Merenre Nemtyemsaf I	—	2283– 2278
Pepi II Neferkare	Possible unto 2224 which would explain the following 4 kings.	2278– 2184
Neferka(a child)	Only mentioned in the redford. Reigned during Pepi II; was possibly his son or co-reigner.	2200– 2199
Nefer	Reign of 2 years, 1 month and a day according to turin canon	2197– 2193
Aba	4yrs 2mths.Reign dates dont follow turan canon. Highly unlikely.	2293– 2176
Unknown King	Unknown king attested here	
Merenre Nemtyemsaf II	Uncertain pharaoh.	2184
Nitigret	A supposed female ruler.	2184– 2181

First intermediate period

The [First Intermediate Period](#) is the period between the end of the [Old Kingdom](#) and the advent of the [Middle Kingdom](#).

The [Old Kingdom](#) rapidly collapsed after the death of [Pepi II](#). He had reigned for 94 years, longer than any monarch in history, and died aged 100. The latter years of his reign were marked by inefficiency because of his advanced age.

The Union of the Two Kingdoms fell apart and regional leaders had to cope with the resulting [famine](#).

Around [2160 BC](#), a new line of pharaohs tried to reunite [Lower Egypt](#) from their capital in [Herakleopolis Magna](#). In the meantime, however, a rival line based at [Thebes](#) was reuniting [Upper Egypt](#) and a clash between the two rival dynasties was inevitable.

Around [2055 BC](#), a descendant of the pharaoh [Intef III](#) defeated the Herakleopolitan pharaohs, reunited the Two Lands, founded the [Eleventh Dynasty](#) and ruled as [Mentuhotep II](#), the first pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom.

Seventh and Eighth Dynasties (combined)

The [Seventh and Eighth Dynasties](#) ruled from [2181](#) to [2160 BC](#). (This table is based on the Abydos Table from the Temple of Seti I, taken from www.narmer.pl/main/abydos_en.html)

Name	Comments	Dates
Neferkara I	-	

Neferkara Nebi	-
Djedkara Shemai	-
Neferkara Khendu	-
	Some authorities place here Merenhor
Neferkamin	-
Seneferka	-
Nikara	-
Neferkara Tereru	-
Neferkahor	-
Neferkara Pepyseneb	-
Neferkamin Anu	-
Qakare Ibi	-
Neferkara II	-
Neferkawhor	-
Khuwihap	-
Neferirkara	-

Ninth Dynasty

The [Ninth Dynasty](#) ruled from [2160](#) to [2130 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Meryibre Khety (Achthoes I)	-	2160– ?
Meribre Khety II	-	?
Neferkare III	-	?
Nebkaure (Acthoes II)	-	?
Setut	-	?
Wakhare Khety I	-	?
Merykare	-	?
Wankhare Khety II	-	?
Menethoupe I	-	?
Wankhare Khety III	-	?
Khety II	-	?
Khety II's daughter	-	?
Merikare's daughter	-	?–2130

Tenth Dynasty

The [Tenth Dynasty](#) was a local group that held sway over [Lower Egypt](#) that ruled from [2130](#) to [2040 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Meryhathor	—	2130– ?
Neferkare IV	—	?
Wankare (Acthoes III)	—	?
Merykare	—	?
—	—	? –2040

Eleventh Dynasty

The [Eleventh Dynasty](#) was a local group with roots in [Upper Egypt](#) that ruled from [2134](#) to [1991 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Intef I	—	2134– 2117
Intef II	—	2117– 2069
Intef III	—	2069– 2060
Nebhetepre Mentuhotep I	Gained all Egypt 2040, Middle Kingdom begins.	2060– 2010
Sankhkare Mentuhotep II	—	2010– 1998
Nebtawyre Mentuhotep III	—	1997– 1991

Middle Kingdom

The [Middle Kingdom](#) is the period from the end of the [First Intermediate Period](#) to be beginning of the [Second Intermediate Period](#). In addition to the [Twelfth Dynasty](#), some scholars include the [Eleventh](#), [Thirteenth](#) and [Fourteenth Dynasties](#) in the Middle Kingdom. The Middle Kingdom can be noted for the expansion of trade outside of the kingdom that occurred during this time. This opening of trade eventually led to the downfall of the Middle Kingdom, induced by an invasion from the [Hyksos](#).

Twelfth Dynasty

The [Twelfth Dynasty](#) ruled from [1991](#) to [1802 BC](#), and is considered by later Egyptians to have been their greatest dynasty.

Name	Comments	Dates
Amenemhat I	—	1991– 1962
Senusret I (Sesostris I)	—	1971– 1926
Amenemhat II	—	1929– 1895
Senusret II (Sesostris II)	—	1897– 1878
Senusret III (Sesostris III)	Most powerful of the Middle Kingdom pharaohs.	1878– 1860
Amenemhat III	—	1860– 1815
Amenemhat IV	Had a co-regency lasting at least 1 year based on an inscription at Konosso .	1815– 1807
Sobekneferu	A rare female ruler.	1807– 1803

Second intermediate period

The [Second Intermediate Period](#) is a period of disarray between the end of the [Middle Kingdom](#), and the start of the [New Kingdom](#). It is best known as when the [Hyksos](#) made their appearance in Egypt, whose reign comprised the [Fifteenth](#) and [Sixteenth Dynasties](#).

The [Thirteenth Dynasty](#) was much weaker than the [Twelfth Dynasty](#), and was unable to hold onto the long land of Egypt. The provincial ruling family in [Xois](#), located in the marshes of the western Delta, broke away from the central authority to form the [Fourteenth Dynasty](#).

The Hyksos made their first appearance during the reign of [Sobekhotep IV](#), and around [1720 BC](#) took control of the town of [Avaris](#) (the modern [Tell ed-Dab'a/Khata'na](#)). The Hyksos, led by [Salitis](#), the founder of the Fifteenth Dynasty, overran Egypt during the reign of [Dudimose I](#).

Around the time [Memphis](#) fell to the Hyksos, the native Egyptian ruling house in [Thebes](#) declared its independence and set itself up as the [Seventeenth Dynasty](#). This dynasty eventually drove the Hyksos back into Asia

Thirteenth Dynasty

The [Thirteenth Dynasty](#) (following the [Turin King List](#)) ruled from [1803](#) to around [1649 BC](#) and lasted 153 or 154 Yrs according to Manetho. This table should be contrasted with [Known kings of the 13th Dynasty](#)

Name	Comments	Dates
Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep or Wegaf	Founded the 13th Dynasty. His reign is attested by several Nile Records and Papyri.	1803–1799 4 yrs.
Sekhemkare	Amenemhat V Senebef, brother of Sekhemre Khutawy. 3 Yrs.	—
Amenemhat	—	1795–1792
Sehetepre	—	? –1790
Iufni	—	?
Seankhibre	—	?
Semenkare	—	?
Sehetepre	—	?
Sewadjkare	—	?
Nedjemibre	7 months	?
Sobekhotep I	—	?
Renseneb	4 months	c. 1775
Awybre Hor I?	—	c. 1775?
Sedjefakare	A well known king attested on numerous stelae and other documents.	c. 5 to 7 yrs.
Sekhemre Khutawy Sobekhotep	Compare Wegaf	c. 1767
Khendjer	Minimum 4 yrs and 3 months	c. 1765
Imyremeshaw	—	?
Antef V	—	?
Sobekhotep III	4 years and 2 months	c. 1755
Neferhotep I	11 years	1751–1740
Sobekhotep IV	10 or 11 years	1740–1730
Sobekhotep V	—	c. 1730
Wahibre Ibiau	10 years & 8 months	c. 1725–1714
Merneferre Ai	23 years & 8 months	c. 1714–1691
Merhetepre Ini	2 years & 2 months	?
Seankhenre	—	?
Sewadtjew	—	?
Mersekhemre Ined	—	?

Sewadjkare Hori	—	?
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The position of the following kings is uncertain:

Name	Comments	Dates
Dudimose I	—	c. 1654
Dudimose II	—	?
Senebmiu	—	?
Mentuhotep V	—	?
Senaayeb	—	?

Fourteenth Dynasty

The [Fourteenth Dynasty](#) was a local group from the eastern Delta, based at [Xois \(Avaris\)](#), that ruled from around [1705](#) to around [1690 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Nehesy	-	c. 1705
Khakherewre ?	-	?
Nebefawre	-	c. 1704
Sehebre ?	-	?
Merdjefare	-	c. 1699
Sewadjkare ?	-	?
Nebdjefare	-	c. 1694
Webenre ?	-	?
?	-	?
—djefare ?	-	?
—webenre	-	c. 1690

The [Turin King List](#) provides an additional 25 names, some fragmentary, and no dates. None are attested to elsewhere, and all are of very dubious provenance.

Fifteenth Dynasty

The [Fifteenth Dynasty](#) arose from among the [Hyskos](#) people: desert [Bedouins](#) who emerged out of the [Fertile Crescent](#) to establish a short-lived governance over much of the Nile region, and ruled from [1674](#) to [1535 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Sheshi	Ruled either 1 or 3 years	1674- ?
Yakubher	-	?
Khyan	-	30-40 Years
Apepi I	-	40 Years

Khamudy - or more
? -1535

Sixteenth Dynasty

The [Sixteenth Dynasty](#) was a local group based on the north coast of the [Sinai \(Pelusium\)](#) and ruled from [1663](#) to around [1555 BC](#):

Nomen (Praenomen)	Comments	Dates
-	name of the first king is lost here in the Turin King List , and cannot be recovered	-
Djehuty (Sekhemresegmentawy)	-	3 y
Sobekhotep VIII (Sekhemrenewosertaw y)	-	16 y
Neferhotep III (Sekhemresankhtawy)	-	1 y
Mentuhotepi (Sankhenra)	-	1 y
Nebiryraw I (Sewadjerra)	-	26 y
Nebiryraw II - (Semenra)	-	3 m? 1 y?
Bebiankh (Sewoserenra)	-	12 y
- (Sekhemreshdwaset)	-	3 m?
	names of five kings are lost here in the Turin King List, and cannot be recovered	-

Some sources include as many as six more names – Semqen, Khauserre, Seket, Ahetepre, Amu, and Nebkhepshre (Apepi III) – who are not attested elsewhere. This group seems to have disappeared entirely by 1555 BC.

Seventeenth Dynasty

The [Seventeenth Dynasty](#) was based in [Upper Egypt](#) and ruled from [1650](#) to [1550 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Rahotep Sekhemrewahkhaw	-	1650- ?
Intef V the Elder	-	3 years

Antef VI	-	?
Sekhemrewepmaat		
Antef VII	-	
Nubkheperre		
Intef VIII	-	-
Sekhemreherhermaat		
Sobekemsaf II	-	-
Sekhemrewadjkhaw		
Thuty	-	1 year
Mentuhotep VI	-	1 year
Nebiryerawet I	-	6 years
Nebiryerawet II	-	?
Semenmedjatre	-	?
Seuserenre	-	12 years
Shedwast	-	?
Intef VII	-	3 or more years
Tao I the Elder (ie: Senakhtenre)	-	c. 1558
Tao II the Brave (Seqenenre)	-	c. 1558- 1554
Kamose	-	1554- 1549

New Kingdom

The [New Kingdom](#) is the period covering the [Eighteenth](#), [Nineteenth](#), and [Twentieth dynasty of Egypt](#), from the [16th century BC](#) to the [11th century BC](#), between the [Second Intermediate Period](#), and the [Third Intermediate Period](#).

Through military dominance abroad, the New Kingdom saw Egypt's greatest territorial extent. It

expanded far into [Nubia](#) in the south, and held wide territories in the [Near East](#). Egyptian armies fought with [Hittite](#) armies for control of modern-day [Syria](#).

Two of the best known pharaohs of the New Kingdom are [Akhenaten](#), also known as Amenhotep IV, whose exclusive worship of the [Aten](#) is often interpreted as the first instance of [monotheism](#), and [Ramesses II](#), who attempted to recover the territories in modern [Israel](#), [Lebanon](#) and [Syria](#) that had been held in the Eighteenth Dynasty. His reconquest led to the [Battle of Qadesh](#), where he led the Egyptian armies against the army of the Hittite king

[Muwatalli II](#).

Eighteenth Dynasty

The [Eighteenth Dynasty](#) ruled from [1550](#) to [1295 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Ahmose I , Ahmosis I	Successor to Kamose, above.	1550- 1525
Amenhotep I	-	1525- 1504
Thutmose I	-	1504- 1492
Thutmose II	-	1492- 1479
Thutmose III	Often called the " Napoleon of Egypt." Dominated early in his reign by his stepmother Hatshepsut; after she died, he began expanding Egyptian rule into the Levant .	1479- 1425
Hatshepsut	The second known Female ruler. Her statues often show her as a man, with the false beard and no sign that she was a woman. The reason for her death is unknown.	1473- 1458
Amenhotep II	-	1425- 1400
Thutmose IV	-	1400- 1388
Amenhotep III	-	1388- 1352
Amenhotep IV/ Akhenaten	Founder of brief period of monotheism (Ateism) His original name means " Amun is pleased."	1352- 1334
Smenkhkare	Possible coregent with Akhenaten .	1334- 1333
Tutankhamun	Commonly believed to be the son of Akhenaten, probably reinstated the polytheistic religion.	1333- 1324
Kheperkheprure Ay	-	1324- 1320
Horemheb	Former General and advisor to Tutankhamun . Obliterated images of the Amarna queens and kings (all except Amenhotep III and Tiye).	1320- 1292

Nineteenth Dynasty

The [Nineteenth Dynasty](#) ruled from [1295](#) to [1186 BC](#) and includes one of the greatest pharaohs: [Rameses II](#) the Great:

Name	Comments	Dates
Ramesses I	-	1292- 1290
Seti I	-	1290- 1279
Ramesses II the Great	The ruler usually associated with Moses , though with very little evidence to support this. Reached a stalemate with the Hittites at the Battle of Kadesh in 1275 BC, after which the earliest known peace treaty was signed in 1258 BC.	1279- 1213
Merneptah	A stele describing his campaigns in Libya and Palestine contains the first known reference to the Israelites .	1213- 1203
Amenemses	-	1203- 1200
Seti II	-	1200- 1194
Merneptah Siptah	-	1194- 1188
Tausret	A rare female ruler also known as Tiahotep in some places	1188- 1186

Twentieth Dynasty

The [Twentieth Dynasty](#) ruled from [1185](#) to [1070 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Setnakhte	-	1186- 1183
Ramesses III	Fought the Sea Peoples in 1175 BC.	1183- 1152
Ramesses IV	-	1152- 1146
Ramesses V	-	1146- 1142
Ramesses VI	-	1142- 1134
Ramesses VII	-	1134- 1126
Ramesses VIII	-	1126- 1124

<u>Ramesses IX</u>	-	1124-1106
<u>Ramesses X</u>	-	1106-1102
<u>Ramesses XI</u>	- stripped of power by High Priest of Amun Herihor	1102-1069

Third intermediate period

The [Third Intermediate Period](#) marked the end of the [New Kingdom](#) after the collapse of the Egyptian empire. A number of dynasties of [Libyan](#) origin ruled, giving this period its alternative name of the Libyan Period.

Twenty-first Dynasty

The [Twenty-first Dynasty](#) was based at [Tanis](#) and was a relatively weak group. Theoretically, they were rulers of all Egypt, but in practice their influence was limited to Lower Egypt. They ruled from [1069](#) to [945 BC](#)

Name	Comments	Dates
<u>Nesbanebdjed I</u>	Also known as Smendes I (<u>Smendes</u>)	1069-1043
<u>Amenemnisu</u>	-	1043-1039
<u>Psusennes I</u>	-	1039-991
<u>Amenemope</u>	-	993-984
<u>Osorkon the Elder</u>	- *(Osochor)	984-978
<u>Siamun</u>	-	978-959
<u>Psusennes II</u>	-	959-945

Twenty-second Dynasty

The pharaohs of the [Twenty-second Dynasty](#) were [Libyans](#), ruling from around [945](#) to [720 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
<u>Shoshenq I</u>	The biblical <u>Shishaq</u>	945-924
<u>Osorkon I</u>	-	924-889
<u>Shoshenq II</u>	-	890-890/889
<u>Takelot I</u>	-	889-874
<u>Harsiese</u>	A rebel, at Thebes	875-862
<u>Osorkon II</u>	-	874-834
<u>Shoshenq III</u>	-	834-795
<u>Shoshenq IV</u>	-	795-782
<u>Pami</u>	-	782-776
<u>Shoshenq V</u>	-	776-740

[Osorkon IV](#) - 740-720

Twenty-third Dynasty

The [Twenty-third Dynasty](#) was a local group, again of [Libyan](#) origin, based at [Leontopolis](#), that ruled from [836](#) to [720 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Takelot II	Previously thought to be a 22nd Dynasty pharaoh, he is now known to be the founder of the 23rd	837-813
Pedubast	A rebel- seized Thebes from Takelot II	826-801
Iuput I	-	812-811
Shoshenq VI	Successor to Pedubast	801-795
Osorkon III	Son of Takelot II- recovered Thebes, then proclaimed himself king	795-767
Takelot III	-	773-765
Rudamun	-	765-762
Iuput II	-	762-728

The Libu

Not reckoned a dynasty as such, the [Libu](#) were yet another group of western nomads ([Libyans](#)) who occupied the western Delta from [805](#) to [732 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Inamunnifnebu	-	805-795
?	-	795-780
Niumateped	-	780-755
Titaru	-	763-755
Ker	-	755-750
Rudamon	-	750-745
Ankhor	-	745-736
Tefnakht	-	736-732

Twenty-fourth Dynasty

The [Twenty-fourth Dynasty](#) was a short-lived rival dynasty located in the western Delta ([Sais](#)), with only two Pharaoh ruling from [732](#) to [720 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Tefnakhte	-	732-725
Bakenrenef (Bocchoris)	-	725-720

Late period

The [Late Period](#) runs from [732 BC](#) to Egypt becoming a province of [Rome](#) in [30 BC](#), and includes periods of rule by [Nubians](#), [Persians](#), and [Macedonians](#).

Twenty-fifth Dynasty (the last Ethiopian Dynasty in Egypt)

[Nubians](#) invaded Egypt in [732 BC](#) and took the throne of Egypt, establishing the [Twenty-fifth Dynasty](#) which ruled until [656 BC](#).

Name	Comments	Dates
Piye	King of Nubia ; conquered Egypt in 20th year; full reign at least 24 years, possibly 30+ years	752-721
Shabaka	-	721-707
Shebitku	Synchronism with Sargon II of Assyria establishes his accession date at 707/706 BC	707-690
Taharqa (the last Ethiopian King in Egypt)	-	690-664
Tantamani		664-653

They were ultimately driven back into Nubia, where they established a kingdom at [Napata](#) (656-590), and, later, at [Meroë](#) (590 BC-4th cent. AD).

Twenty-sixth Dynasty

The [Twenty-sixth Dynasty](#) ruled from around [672](#) to [525 BC](#).

Name	Comment	Dates
Necho I	-	672 – 664 BC
Psamtik I	-	664 – 610 BC
Necho II	-	610 – 595 BC
Psamtik II	-	595 – 589 BC
Wahibre	-	589 – 570 BC
Ahmose II	-	570 – 526 BC
Psammetichus III	-	526 – 525 BC

Twenty-seventh Dynasty

Egypt was conquered by the [Persian Empire](#) in [525 BC](#) and annexed by the Persians until [404 BC](#). The [Achaemenid shahs](#) were acknowledged as pharaohs in this era, forming a "[Twenty-seventh](#)" Dynasty:

Name	Comments	Dates
Cambyses II	-	525 – 521 BC
Smerdis the Usurper	-	522 – 521 BC
Darius I the Great	-	521 – 486 BC
Xerxes I the Great	-	486 – 465 BC
Artabanus the Hyrcanian	-	465 – 464 BC
Artaxerxes I Longhand	-	464 – 424 BC
Xerxes II	claimant	424 – 423 BC
Sogdianus	claimant	424 – 423 BC
Darius II		424 – 404 BC

Twenty-eighth Dynasty

The [Twenty-eighth Dynasty](#) lasted only 6 years, from [404](#) to [398 BC](#), with one Pharaoh:

Name	Comments	Dates
Amyrtaeus	Descendant of the Saite pharaohs of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty; led a successful revolt against the Persians	404 – 398 BC

Twenty-ninth Dynasty

The [Twenty-ninth Dynasty](#) ruled from [398](#) to [380 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Nefaarud I	Also known as Nephertites	398 – 393 BC
Psammuthes	-	393 BC
Hakor (Achoris)	-	393 – 380 BC
Nefaarud II	-	380 BC

Thirtieth Dynasty

The [Thirtieth Dynasty](#) ruled from [380](#) until Egypt once more came under Persian rule in [343 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Nectanebo I	Also known as Nekhtnebef	380 – 362 BC
Teos of Egypt	-	362 – 360 BC
Nectanebo II	-	360 – 343 BC

Thirty-first Dynasty

Egypt again came under the control of the [Achaemenid](#) Persians. After the practice of [Manetho](#), the Persian rulers from [343](#) to [332 BC](#) are occasionally designated as the [Thirty-first Dynasty](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Artaxerxes III	Egypt came under Persian rule for the second time	343 – 338 BC
Artaxerxes IV Arsēs	Only reigned in Lower Egypt	338 – 336 BC
Khababash	Leader of a Nubian revolt in Upper Egypt	338 – 335 BC
Darius III Codomannus	Upper Egypt returned to Persian control in 335 BC	336 – 332 BC

Argead Dynasty

The [Macedonians](#) under [Alexander the Great](#) ushered in the [Hellenistic](#) period with his conquest of Persia and Egypt. The [Argeads](#) ruled from [332](#) to [309 BC](#):

Name	Comments	Dates
Alexander III the Great	Macedon conquered Persia and Egypt	332 – 323 BC
Philip III Arrhidaeus	Feeble-minded half-brother of Alexander III the Great	323 – 317 BC
Alexander IV of Macedon	Son of Alexander III the Great and Roxana	317 – 309 BC

Ptolemaic Dynasty

The second [Hellenistic](#) dynasty, the [Ptolemies](#) ruled Egypt from [305 BC](#) until Egypt became a province of [Rome](#) in [30 BC](#) (whenever two dates overlap, that means there was a co-regency):

Name	Comments	Dates
Ptolemy I Soter	Abdicated in 285 BC ; died in 283 BC	305 – 285 BC

Berenice I	Wife of Ptolemy I	?-285 BC
Ptolemy II Philadelphos	-	288-246 BC
Arsinoe I	Wife of Ptolemy II	284/81-ca. 274 BC
Arsinoe II	Wife of Ptolemy II	277-270 BC
Ptolemy III Euergetes I	-	246-222 BC
Berenice II	Wife of Ptolemy III	244/3-222 BC
Ptolemy IV Philopator	-	222-204 BC
Arsinoe III	Wife of Ptolemy IV	220-204 BC
Ptolemy V Epiphanes	Upper Egypt in revolt	207-186 BC
Cleopatra I	Wife of Ptolemy V, co-regent with Ptolemy VI during his minority	193-176 BC
Ptolemy VI Philometor	Died	180-164 BC
Cleopatra II	Wife of Ptolemy VI	173-164 BC
Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	Proclaimed king by Alexandrians in 170 BC; ruled jointly with Ptolemy VI Philometor and Cleopatra II from 169 to 164 BC. Died	171-163 BC
Ptolemy VI Philometor	Egypt under the control of Ptolemy VIII	164 BC-163 BC; Ptolemy VI restored
Cleopatra II	Married Ptolemy VIII; led revolt against him in	163-127 BC
Ptolemy VII Neos Philopator	Proclaimed co-ruler by father; later ruled under regency of his mother Cleopatra II	131 BC and became sole ruler of Egypt.
Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	Restored	144-145 BC
Cleopatra III	Second wife of Ptolemy VIII	145-131 BC
Ptolemy Memphitis	Proclaimed King by Cleopatra II; soon killed by Ptolemy VIII	142-131 BC
Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	Restored	131 BC
Cleopatra III	Restored with Ptolemy VIII; later co-regent	127-116 BC
		127-107 BC

	with Ptolemy IX and X.	BC
Cleopatra II	Reconciled with Ptolemy VIII; co-ruled with Cleopatra III and Ptolemy until 116.	124-116 BC
Ptolemy IX Soter II	Died 80 BC	116-110 BC
Cleopatra IV	Shortly married to Ptolemy IX, but was pushed out by Cleopatra III	116-115 BC
Ptolemy X Alexander I	Died 88 BC	110-109 BC
Ptolemy IX Soter II	Restored	109-107 BC
Ptolemy X Alexander I	Restored	107-88 BC
Ptolemy IX Soter II	Restored again	88-81 BC
Berenice III	Forced to marry Ptolemy XI; murdered on his orders 19 days later	81-80 BC
Ptolemy XI Alexander II	Young son of Ptolemy X Alexander; installed by Sulla ; ruled for 80 days before being lynched by citizens for killing Berenice III	80 BC
Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos (Auletes)	Son of Ptolemy IX; died 51 BC	80-58 BC
Cleopatra V Tryphaena	Wife of Ptolemy XII, mother of Berenice IV	?-57 BC
Cleopatra VI	Daughter of Ptolemy XII	?-58 BC
Berenice IV	Daughter of Ptolemy XII; forced to marry Seleucus Kybiosaktes, but has him strangled	58-55 BC
Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos	Restored; reigned briefly with his daughter Cleopatra VII before his death	55-51 BC
Cleopatra VII	Jointly with her father Ptolemy XII, her brother Ptolemy XIII, her brother-husband Ptolemy XIV, and her son Ptolemy XV; also known simply as Cleopatra	51-30 BC
Ptolemy XIII	Brother of Cleopatra VII	51-47 BC
Arsinoe IV	In opposition to Cleopatra VII	48-47 BC
Ptolemy XIV	Younger brother of Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIII	47-44 BC
Ptolemy XV Caesarion	Infant son of Cleopatra VII; aged 3 when proclaimed co-ruler with Cleopatra	44-30 BC

Rome

Cleopatra VII had an affair with Roman Dictator [Julius Caesar](#), and Roman General [Marc](#)

[Anthony](#), but it wasn't until after her suicide in 30 BC (after Marc Anthony was defeated by [Octavian](#), who would later be the emperor Augustus) that Egypt became a province of [Rome](#) in [30 BC](#). Subsequent Roman Emperors were accorded the title of Pharaoh, although exclusively while in Egypt. See the [list of Roman emperors](#).

References

- Sir Alan Gardiner *Egyptian Grammar: Being an Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphs*, Third Edition, Revised. London: Oxford University Press, 1964. Excursus A, pp. 71-76.

Biblical Evidence of Pharaohs Identity

Pharaoh is the common biblical title for kings of Egypt, a synonym for “his majesty”. Many Pharaohs are mentioned in the old Testament. The Pharaohs were not Arabs, but blacks, there are many citations in the old testament that the Pharaohs were actually Ethiopian rulers. I have been curious for long to know the identity of the Pharaohs. Although there are no any studies from the side of Ethiopian history. In Egypt there is Egyptology which studies ancient Egypt. I have meticulously studied the history of ancient Egypt.

None of the secular scientists who studied about Egypt or excavated all the Egyptian tombs, tablets, statues, potteries, mummies ... are able to determine the identity of the Pharaohs with absolute accuracy or certainty.. The good thing is that even the secular scientists have put it clearly that the 25 dynasties who

ruled Egypt from about c. 3200 BC to c. 665 are Ethiopians or Nubians. Arab writers or Egyptians themselves admit that they are Ethiopians but they have stated in many of their archives, the ancient Ethiopian or Cushite Pharaohs have nothing to do with the present Ethiopia which I believe is subjective than objective. However, the westerners or the Arabs can write what they think, but they could not change the immutable concrete imagery of the Pharaohs as black People. The biblical Abraham lived circa 1991 – 1778 BC. The contemporary of Abraham would have been one of the kings of the 12th dynasty (Gn 12:15ff). Joseph's Pharaoh was one of the Hyksos (descent of the Avaris or Cush) kings of the 15th dynasty circa 1700 BC (Gn37:50). The Pharaohs of the Exodus, Moses' Exodus were circa 1400 BC. We all know that Moses was adopted by one of the Pharaohs daughter. He was nurtured and brought up in the Pharaohs Palaces. We all know Moses married from the Pharaohs Royal Class and had two sons. We all know from the Mosaic book or from the old testament that his wife Zipora was a black Ethiopian. We

know Mariam Moses' sister was angry with Moses for marrying the black Ethiopian. God punished Mariam with leprosy for being racist and for discriminating Zipora. This is an evident that 1400 BC, the Pharaohs were Ethiopians.

Further, circa 800 BC, Prophet Jeremia was persecuted by his own people and thrown to die in a cistern or into a muddy well when he could not rescue himself, but he was rescued by an Ethiopian Pharaohs Royal official called Ebed-Melech who saved Prophet Jeremia from a death pit.

Moreover, we know that King Hezekiah of Israel was rescued by general and king, Zerah of the Ethiopian Pharaohs from the Assyrian attack because God promised to king Hezekiah that he will bring a mighty force to protect him which did. There was another Ethiopian Pharaohs king who had attempted to conquer Jerusalem armed with one million ground soldiers but who was defeated because Jerusalem was favored by God and almost all the Ethiopian soldiers perished in the desert. Actually that Ethiopian defeat was a big blow to Ethiopian influence in the middle east and in the rest of the world. Thus there are many biblical evidences that the Pharaohs are Ethiopians. The Pharaohs monuments are also another living witness of Ethiopian presence in Egypt because the Pharaohs monuments are an exact replica of the Axumite monuments in architecture. They might differ in the script they bear but the same architecture.

My curiosity to study the Pharaohs has been piqued by my special interest to know the origin of Ethiopian Calendar. This is based on the fact Ethiopian Calendar is neither Coptic nor Julian .

The Coptic or Alexandrian Calendar was cloned from the Egyptian Calendar in 328 BC. And there is no any reason which makes Ethiopians Calendar a Coptic Calendar. The Alexandrian themselves did not have any knowledge of astronomy before they controlled Egypt. The Pharaohs dynasty ended c. 665 BC when the Ethiopian king Tirakeh was defeated by the Arabs. The Arabs looted Pharaohs dynasty scientific knowledge, and they were subsequently conquered by the Hellenic fledgling conquerors c. 630. In return they collected all the manuscripts of the pharaohs and from the Arabs. Then the Hellenics mulled over the Pharaohs scientific knowledge which lead to the school of Pythagoras, Euclidean space and geometry and Archimedes Principle....

Julian Calendar, Julian Caesar is a Roman despot or dictator who for the first time created the Roman Empire. He was the father of the Roman Empire. There was no Rome before him. Julian Caesar was consulting the Alexandrian Astronomer Sosigenes to clone for him a Calendar from the Egyptian one in the same way as that of the Alexandrian Clone. He got his customized cloned Calendar. He died before he used it in 44 BC. After his death, the Calendar came into effect bearing his name in 45 BC. Thus Romans did not have any scientific knowledge at that time leave alone to inspire Ethiopian Calendar, even if to inspire their own Calendar. They just forged the Egyptian Calendar. They even called themselves the Pharaohs of Rome without any shame.

Throughout all my readings, I am very grateful to the writers, none of the writers mentioned Ethiopian Calendar as Coptic or Julian. They all have only mentioned Ethiopian Calendar to relate the similarity of Ethiopian Calendar with the other Calendars. Ethiopia has been independent from the beginning and it is falsity to say Ethiopian Calendar is Alexandrian because there is no even Alexandrian Calendar except an Egyptian. Ethiopia has never been under Alexandria. Ethiopia has never been under Rome. Most of the writers even do not know the where about of Ethiopia except the name they find by their research in Egypt. They even do not know from where the Nile comes from. None of all the writers have mentioned the where about the source of the Nile

while they have been writing tones of papers. Then why do we Ethiopian expect them to tell us our history and even our Calendar. No historian has written Ethiopian Calendar as Coptic or Julian. But I see some Ethiopians writing false information without any prior study. I suggest those of who you do not know about the Calendar, please do not write or post wrong information to the public by pretending as you know.

Europeans learned little new information of about the origin of the Nile until the 15th and 16th Centuries. When travelers to Ethiopian visited not only Lake Tana, but also also the source Blue Nile in the mountains south of the Lake. Although [James Bruce] claimed to have been the first European to have visited the headwaters,, and modern writers with better knowledge give the credit to the *Jesuit Pedro Paez*. Europeans had been resident in the country since the late 15th century, and it is entirely possible one of them had visited the headwaters, but was not unable to send a report of his discoveries out of

Ethiopia.

In conclusion, according to my objective research, Ethiopian Calendar is neither Coptic nor Julian because both of them are cloned from the Egyptian in their contemporary colonial time. I have done fine research to find out the relationship between the Egyptian Calendar and Ethiopian Calendar. Although there is no really difference between the Ethiopian Calendar and Egyptian except the Egyptian one did not have name until the medieval time. Probably no one was able to retrieve the old name of the Calendar because the Calendar was in many hands while Egypt was in many Colonizers hand. Since the Egyptian Calendar started with the Ethiopian occupation of Egypt, I have drawn the inference that Ethiopian Calendar was introduced to Egypt. And there is astronomical differences in the Geo-Helio position of Egypt of the Pharaohs and the proper Ethiopia when the earth revolves around the sun and there are different seasons in Egypt and Ethiopia. It is most likely the Ethiopian Calendar was customized with local astronomical phenomena of Egyptian settings.

Thus Ethiopian Calendar is an independent mother Calendar of all the cloned Calendars. Ethiopians, you must not expect other people to tell you about you Calendar like Hannah Beech. You must take pride of your unique calendar which is a living legacy of your mother-land's unique history as a cradle of human and civilization.

The dictum that Ethiopian Calendar came with Christianity in 3rd AD is a falsehood. Actually Christianity came to Ethiopia long before that in the first century AD, not in the 3rd AD. When did Philip baptize the Ethiopian Eunuch at the river Jordan? It was in the 1st AD. There are many other biblical evidences that Christianity came to Ethiopia in the 1st AD, not in the 3rd AD.

Gezaee Hailemicahael