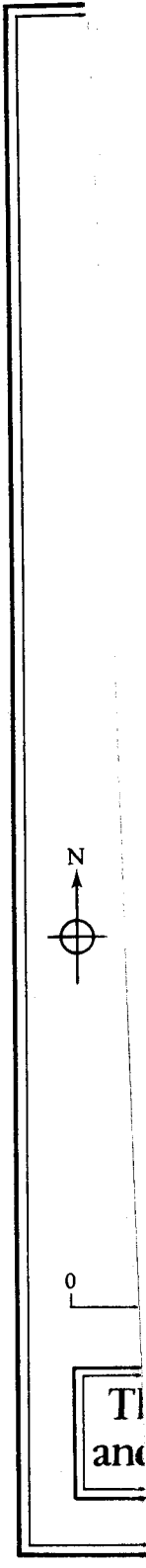
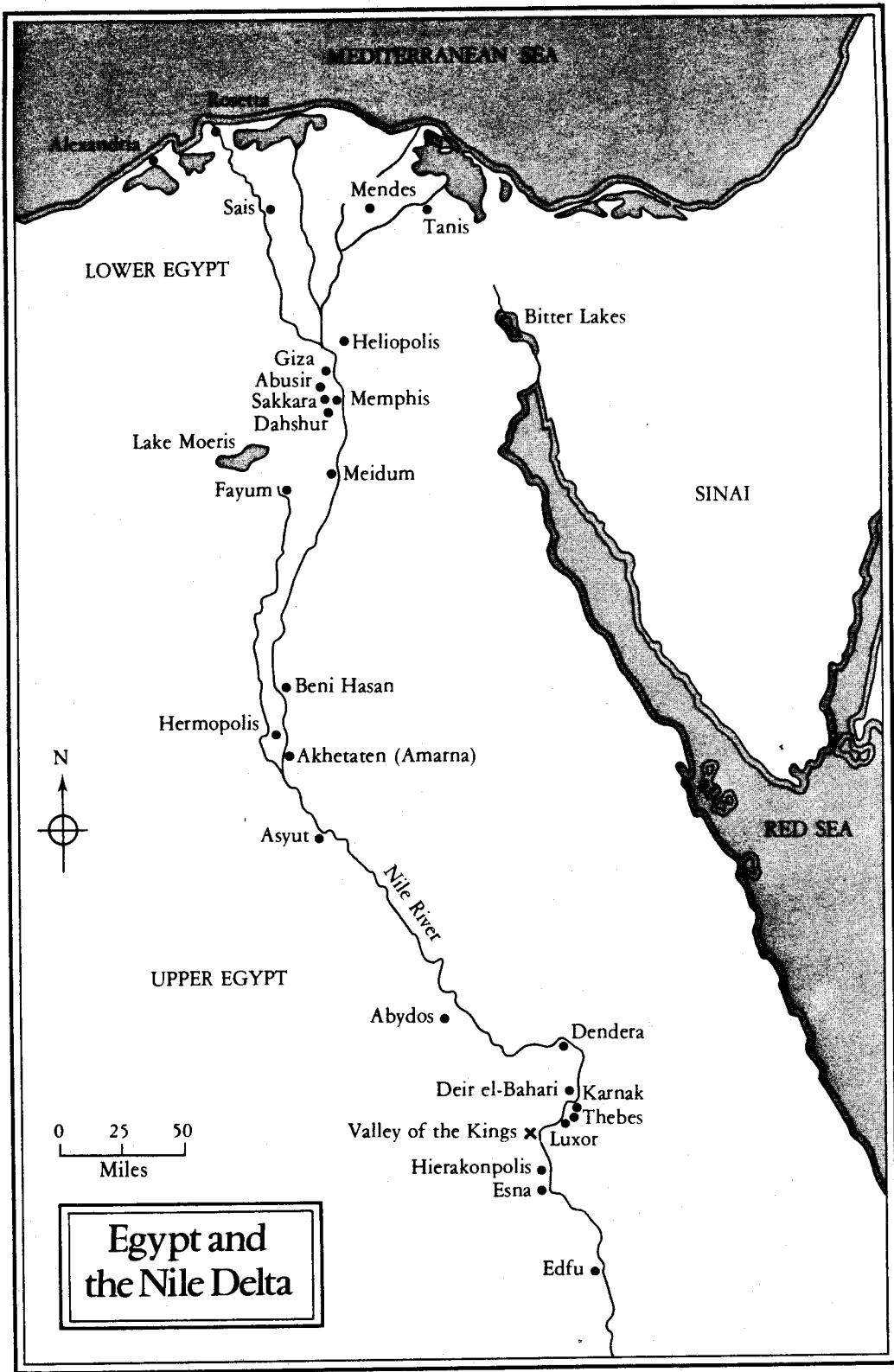
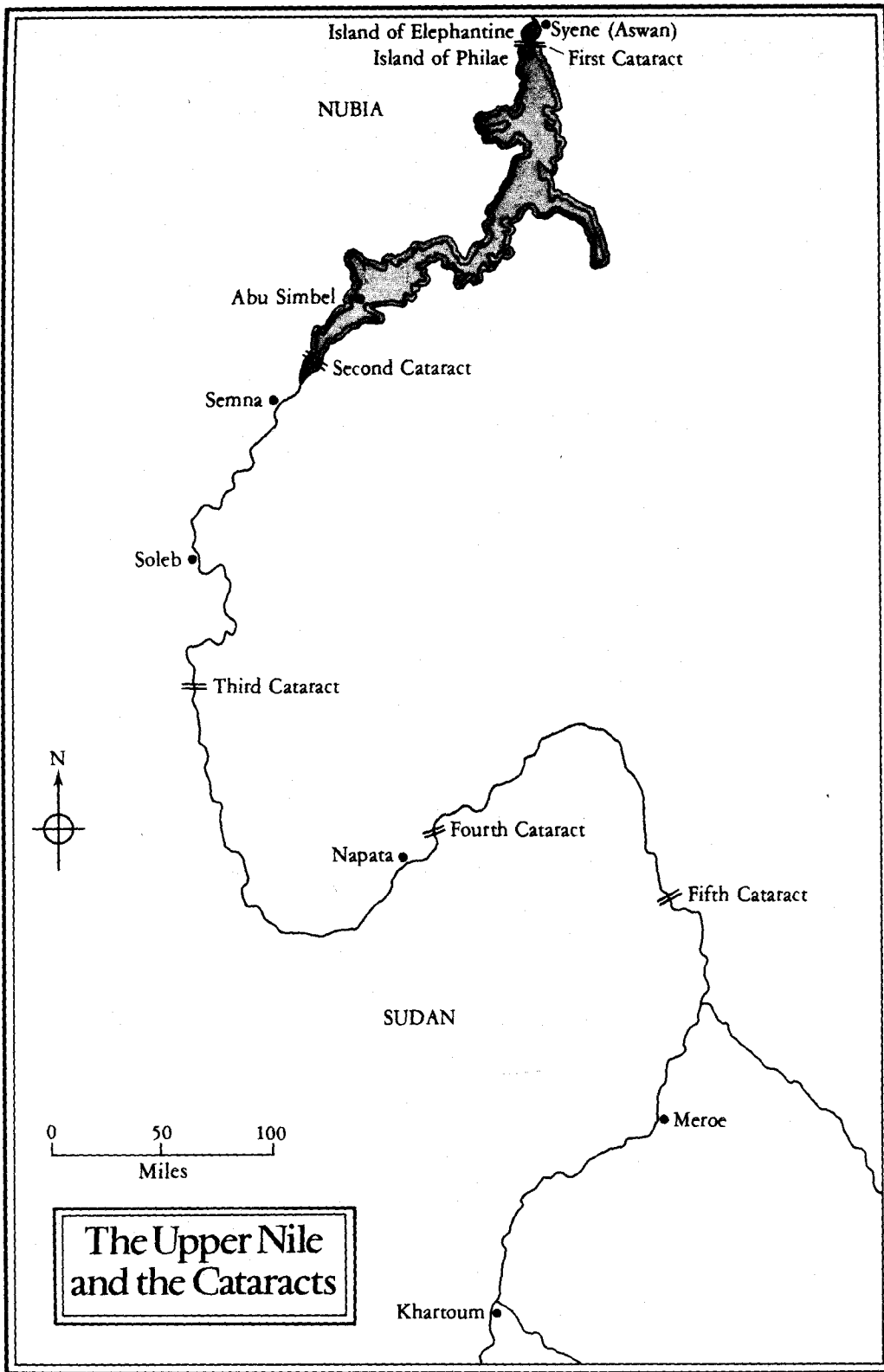


## The Principal Pharaohs of Egypt

<b>First dynasty</b> c.3100-2890 BC Narmer (Menes) Aha Djer Djet (Wadjit) Den Anedjib Semerkhet Qaa	<b>Ninth and Tenth Dynasties</b> Heracleopolitan feudal dynasties founded by Achthoes.	<b>Tuthmosis III</b> <b>Amenophis II</b> <b>Tuthmosis IV</b> <b>Amenophis III</b> <b>Amenophis IV</b> (Akhenaten) Smenkhkare Tutankhamun Ay Horemheb	<b>Twenty-Fifth Dynasty</b> c.750-656 BC Piankhi Shabaka Shebitku Tahrqa Tanutamun
<b>Second Dynasty</b> c.2890-2686 BC Hotepsekhemwy Raneb Nynetjer Peribsen Khasekhem Khasekhemwy	<b>Eleventh Dynasty</b> c.2133-1991 BC Mentuhotpe I Inyotef I Inyotef II Inyotef III Mentuhotpe II Mentuhotpe III Mentuhotpe IV	<b>Nineteenth Dynasty</b> c.1320-1200 BC Ramesses I Sethos I Ramesses II Merneptah Menmire Amenmesses Sethos II	<b>Twenty-Sixth Dynasty (Saite)</b> 664-525 BC Psammetichus I Necho II Psammetichus II Apries Amasis (Amosis II) Psammetichus III
<b>Third Dynasty</b> c.2686-2613 BC Sanakhte Djoser Sekhemkhet Khaba Huni	<b>Twelfth Dynasty</b> c.1991-1786 BC Ammenemes I Sesostris I Ammenemes II Sesostris II Sesostris III Ammenemes III Ammenemes IV Sobkneferu	<b>Twentieth Dynasty</b> c.1200-1085 BC Userkhaure Sethnakhte Ramesses III Ramesses IV Ramesses V Ramesses VI Ramesses VII Ramesses VIII Ramesses IX Ramesses X Ramesses XI	<b>Twenty-Seventh Dynasty (Persian)</b> 525-404 BC Cambyses Darius I Xerxes Artaxerxes Darius II
<b>Fourth Dynasty</b> c.2613-2494 BC Sneferu Cheops (Khufu) Redjedef Chephren (Khafe) Mycerinus (Menkaure) Shepseskaf	<b>Thirteenth Dynasty</b> c.1786-1633 BC Sobkhotpe III Khasekhemre Neferhotep Meryankhre Mentubotpe	<b>Twenty-First Dynasty</b> c.1085-935 BC TANIS THEBES Nesbanebdjed Herihor Psusennes I Pinudjem I Amenemope Masaherta Siamun Menkheperre Psusennes II Pinudjem II	<b>Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Dynasties</b> 404-378 BC Amyrteos Nepherites Achoris
<b>Fifth Dynasty</b> c.2494-2345 BC Userkaf Sahure Neferirkare Kakai Shepseskare Isi Neferofre Nyuserre Menkauhor Akauhor Djedkare Isesi Unas	<b>Fourteenth Dynasty</b> Various	<b>Twenty-Second Dynasty</b> c.935-730 BC Sheshong I Osorkon I Takelochis I Osorkon II Takelochis II Sheshong II Pami Sheshong IV	<b>Thirtieth Dynasty</b> 380-343 BC Nectanebo I Teos Nectanebos
<b>Sixth Dynasty</b> c.2345-2181 BC Teti Userkare Meryre Phlopi I (Papi I) Merenre Ankheemsaef Neferkare Phlopi II (Papi II)	<b>Fifteenth Dynasty (Hyksos)</b> Mayebre Sheshi Meruserre Yakubher Seuserenre Khyan Auserre Apophis I Aqenenre Apophis II	<b>Twenty-Third Dynasty</b> c.817-730 BC Psambastis	<b>Macedonian Kings</b> 332-302 BC Alexander the Great Philip Arrhidaeus Alexander IV
<b>Seventh Dynasty</b> 70 Kings for 70 days	<b>Sixteenth Dynasty</b> Various	<b>Twenty-Fourth Dynasty</b> c.730-709 BC Tefnakhte Bakennef (Bocchoris)	<b>The Ptolemies</b> 304-30 BC Ptolemy I Soter Ptolemy II Philadelphus Ptolemy III Euergetes Ptolemy IV Philopator Ptolemy V Epiphanes Ptolemy VI Philometor Ptolemy VII Neos Philopator Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II Ptolemy IX Soter II Ptolemy X Alexander II Ptolemy IX Soter II (restored) Ptolemy XI Alexander II Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos Cleopatra VII Philopator
<b>Eighth Dynasty</b> A triple dynasty of Memphis	<b>Seventeenth Dynasty</b> c.1650-1567 BC Nubkheperre Inyotef VII Seqenenre Tao I (The Elder) Seqenenre Tao II (The Brave) Wadjkheperre Kamose		
	<b>Eighteenth Dynasty</b> c.1567-1350 BC Amenhotep I Tuthmosis I Tuthmosis II Hatshepsut		





I. ENNEAD OF HELIOPOLIS (ennead means 9 items)

1. Nun: personification of the primeval ocean.  
father of the gods.

OR

1. The Sun Gods of Heliopolis:either Re: the sun at noon.Rehorakhty: the sun at dawn and dusk.or Kepri: the sacred beetle, "kheper," "to come into existence."  
the sun in the morning.Re: the sun at noon.Atum: the sun at dusk.  
primeval god of Heliopolis, born of himself.  
Overlapping functions with Nun and his primary  
"competitor" for the top job.Also Maat: goddess of truth and justice.  
daughter of Re.

(eventually Re became the most important of these gods, and during the New Kingdom he was combined with Amun, the local god at Thebes, to become Amun-Re, the greatest of all the gods.)

begotten by Atum from himself:

2. Shu: god of air.
3. Tefnut: goddess of moisture.

children of Shu and Tefnut:

4. Geb: god of earth.
5. Nut: goddess of heaven; later also goddess of trees.

children of Geb and Nut:

6. Osiris: god of vegetation.  
benevolent god of the underworld.  
the common man's most important deity.
7. Isis: consort of Osiris.
8. Seth: national god of Upper Egypt in prehistoric times.  
hostile brother to Osiris.
9. Nephthys: consort of Seth, sister of Isis.

- (10) Horus: a complicated deity. Usually, but not always, included in the Ennead of Heliopolis. Son of Osiris and Isis. Principle god of Lower Egypt in prehistoric times. National god under the unified Old Kingdom.

The Osiris Legend: In archaic times Osiris was a king. His brother, Seth, desired the kingdom and murdered Osiris, tossing his body into the ocean. Isis, Osiris' wife, found his body which a crocodile had carried on its back to the shore. She prayed to the gods, uttered the proper sacred formulas, anointed his body, and waved her wings, thus restoring to him the breath of life. Later he withstood the accusations of Seth in the court of the gods, was found "true of speech," and was awarded the kingdom of the dead to rule.

Horus, Osiris' son, was later given the right to rule over the earth, in some ways overlapping the role of his father. Thus the two gods, were combined in the person of the pharaoh during the Old Kingdom: Pharaoh in life was Horus, in death he was Osiris.

## II. OGDOAD OF HERMOPOLIS

(ogdoad means 8 items)

four pair of deities.

male in guise of frog; female in guise of serpent.

Nun and Naunet: the primordial ocean.

Heh and Hehet: infinite space.

Kek and Keket: darkness.

Amun and Amaunet: concealment.

## III. THE SACRED TRIAD OF MEMPHIS

Ptah: The "great god of creation" encompassing and embodying the Ogdoad of Hermopolis and the Ennead of Heliopolis. (Menes, the first pharaoh, established the capital of the united Egypt at Memphis. Ptah was the local god but needed to be elevated to the higher rank befitting the god of the new capital. Thus a campaign was launched in which Ptah was credited with the creation of all things: people, earth, even the other gods. Further, he was said to have done all this through thoughts alone.)

Sekmet: Goddess of the desert, bad weather, and pestilence.

Nefertem: god of scent.

These three pantheons, the Ennead of Heliopolis, the Ogdoad of Hermipolis, and the Sacred Triad of Memphis, competed for supremacy during most of the Old and Middle Kingdoms. Each had greater or lesser success in different regions along the Nile. By the time of the New Kingdom the dominant gods were:

IV. THE SACRED TRIAD OF THEBES:

Amon-Re: the "great king of the gods."  
As had happened to Ptah earlier, Amon, the local god of Thebes, was given greater stature as the god of the new capital of the New Kingdom: he was combined with Re to become Amon-Re.  
Amon (or Amun) was breath, wind; Re (or Ra) was light, the sun.

Mut: consort of Amon-Re

Khonsu: god of the moon.  
son of Amon-Re and Mut.

V. THE SUPREME DEITY OF AKHENATEN:

Aten: the sun disc, with rays terminating in hands.  
bringer of life to man.