

# Thebes

1. Today the city of Luxor is located at ancient Thebes.
  - a. It is 500 miles south of the Mediterranean Sea
  - b. It sits on the banks of the Nile River
  - c. It is the main city of Upper Egypt (southern region of Egypt)
2. The West Bank of Luxor is where the famous Valley of the Kings is located. This is ancient Thebes.
3. The Nile River splits Luxor into two parts – the East Bank and the West Bank:
  - a. **East Bank** is the town of **Luxor**
    - i. **Karnak Temple** – This temple was in Thebes, but today is located 1.6 miles north of Luxor. This temple was dedicated to Amun, Mut, and Khonsu. This temple covers 200 acres. One of the rooms (or, halls) that covers 50,000 sq. ft. and has 134 massive columns in 16 rows. The area includes the main sanctuary, a large sacred lake and many smaller temples.



ii. Luxor Temple



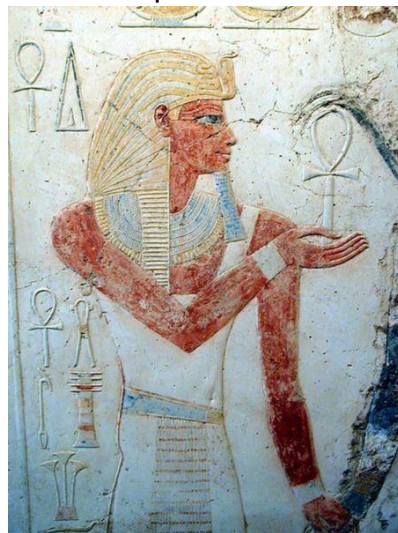
iii. Egyptian's live here today and there are hotels and restaurants

## b. West Bank of Luxor

- i. Ancient Egyptians buried the dead here
- ii. It is a necropolis filled with tombs and mortuary temples
- iii. The Valley of the Kings is the royal burial ground for pharaohs of the 18,19, 20 dynasties built between 1539-1075 BC. There are over 60 tombs in this area.
  1. Tutankhamun
  2. Ramesses II – the Ramesseum, a mortuary temple dedicated to Ramesses II. An enormous statue of Ramesses II that stood 56 feet tall now lays on the ground in broken pieces.
  3. Tuthmosis III
  4. Seti I



5. Ramesses V
6. Ramesses VI
7. Mortuary temple of Ramesses III
8. Amenhotep III



- iv. Hatshepsut's Mortuary Temple is in the Cliffs of Deir el-Bahri. It has a colonnaded structure with three terraces connected with long ramps.

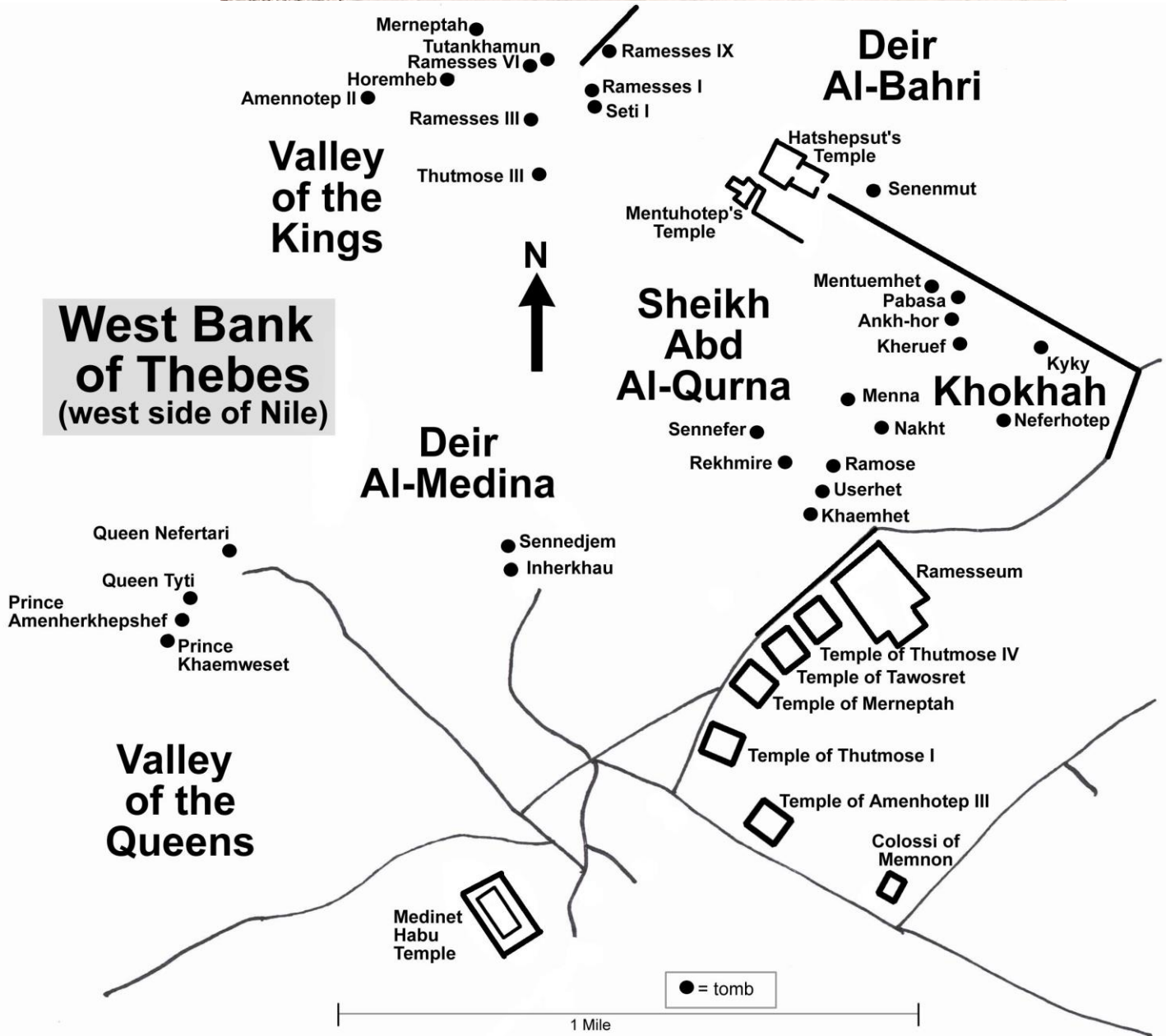


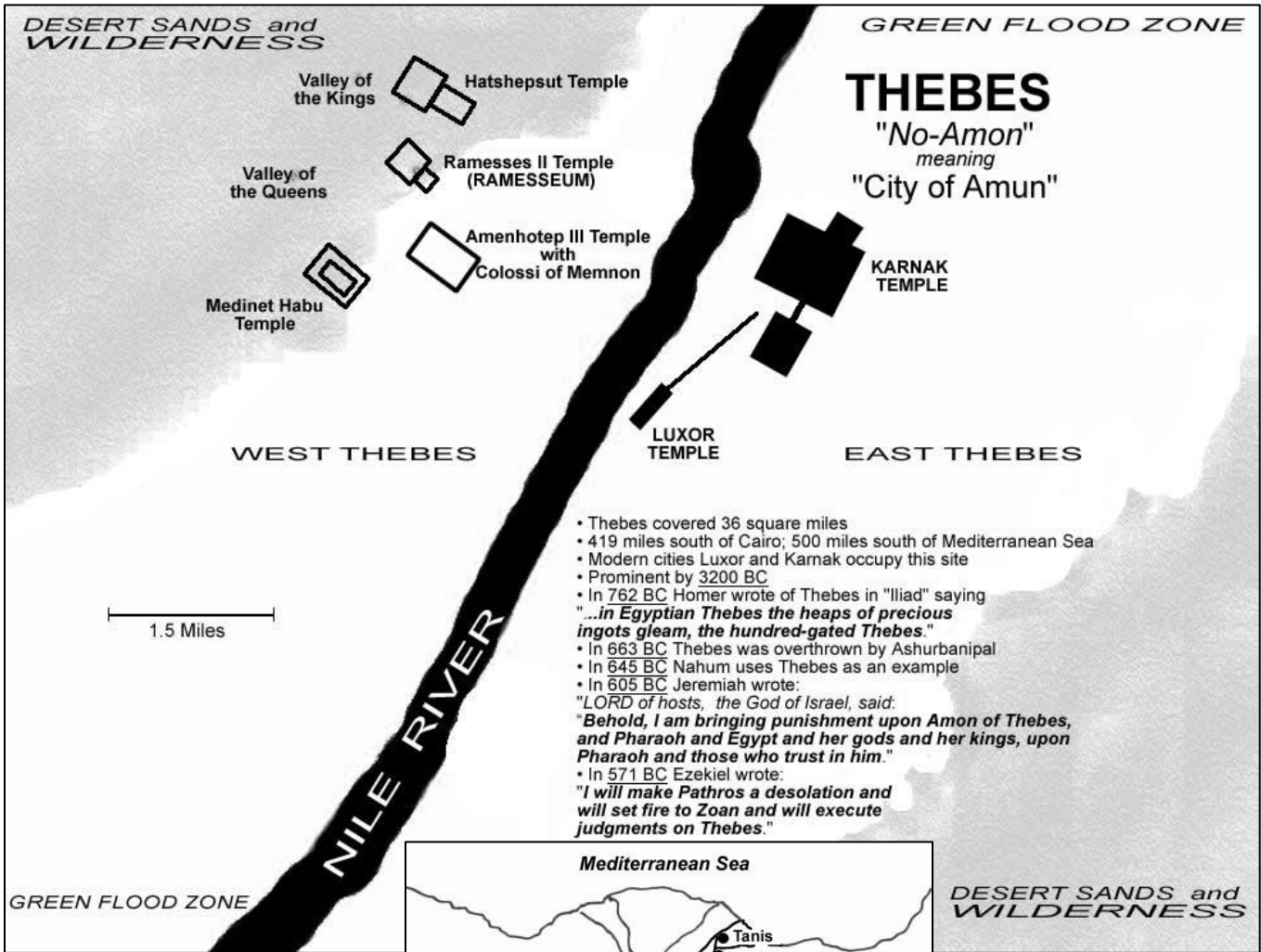
- 1. The Birth Colonnade reveals the story of Hatshepsut's divine creation by the god Amun as her father
  - 2. The Punt Colonnade details her expedition to Punt and all the luxury gifts and products she brought back to Egypt.
- v. Valley of the Queens – burial site for the wives of the pharaohs
  - 1. Queen Nefertari
- vi. Colossi of Memnon – the twin statues of Amenhotep III face the Nile River



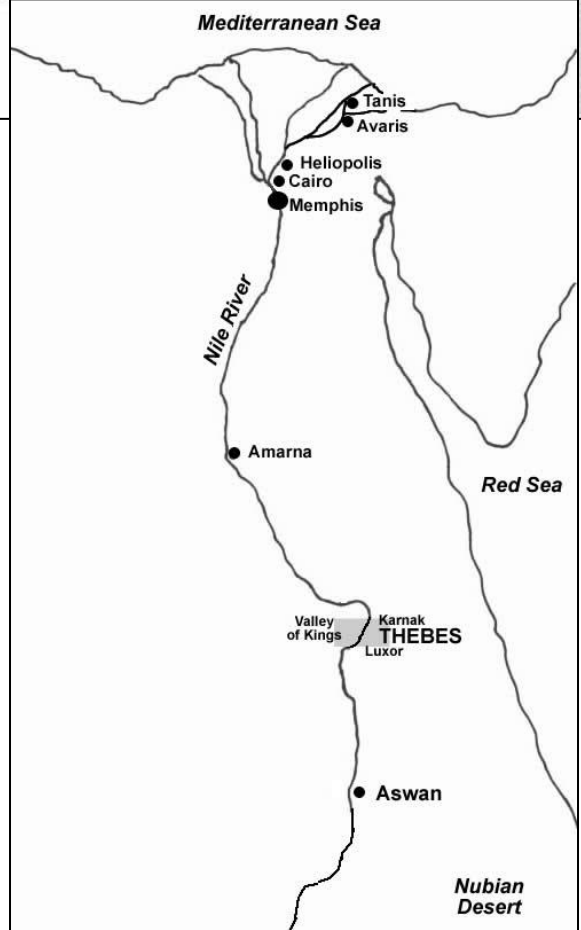
- vii. Valley of the Artisans – the artisans who built and decorated the tombs in the Valley of the Kings lived in an ancient village in Deir el-Medina. There tombs are located here.
- viii. Tombs of the Nobles

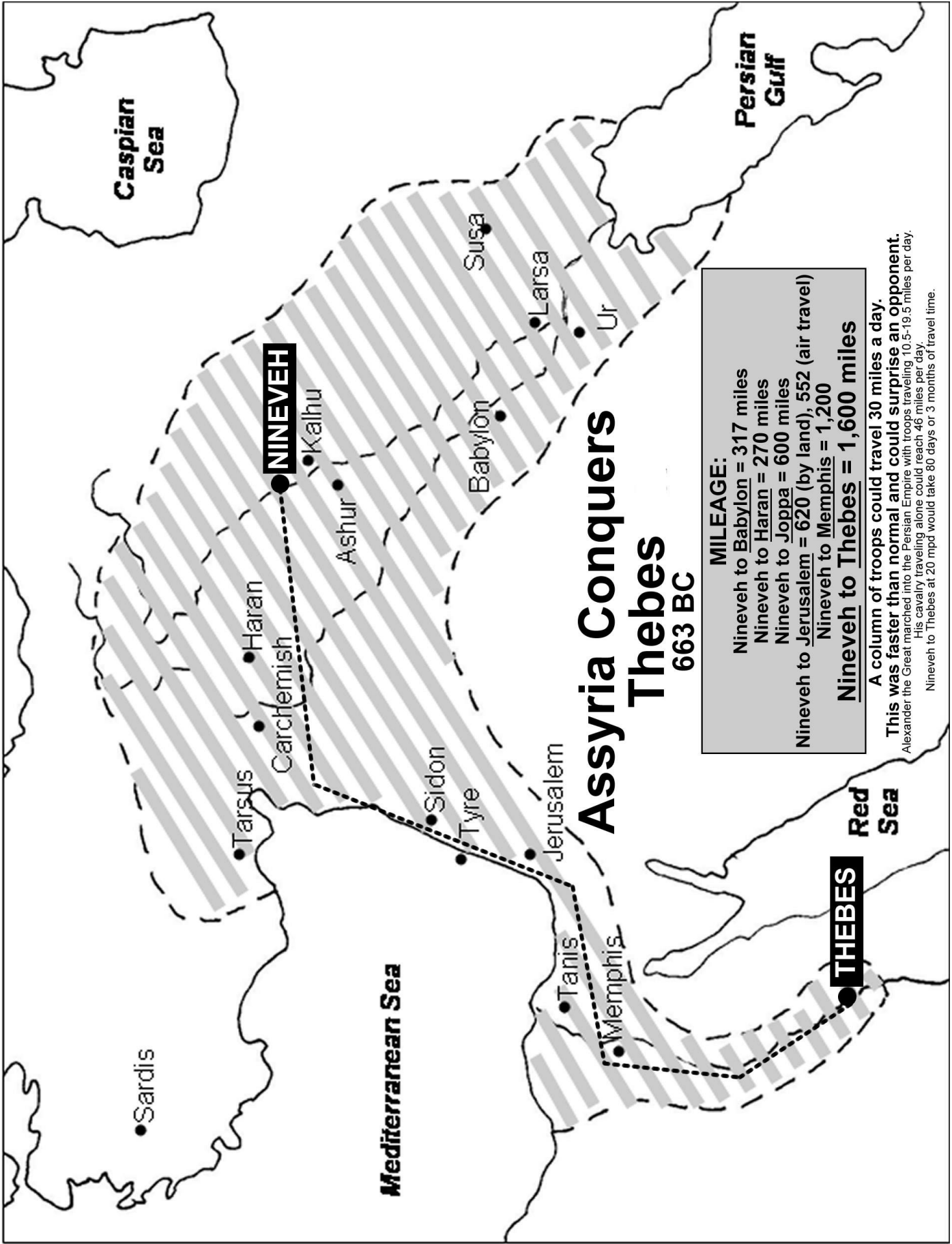
ix. Temple of Setii

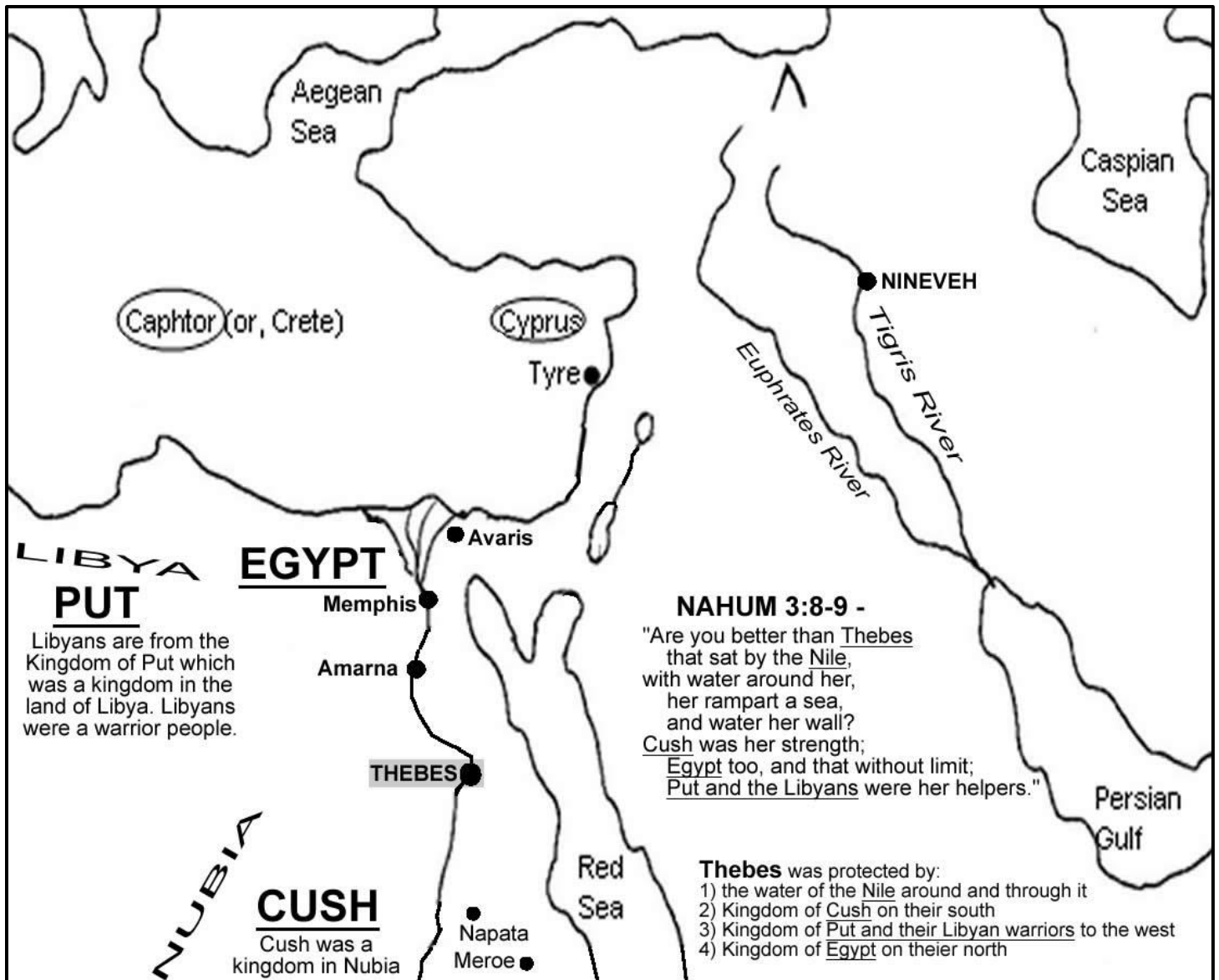




- Thebes covered 36 square miles
- 419 miles south of Cairo; 500 miles south of Mediterranean Sea
- Modern cities Luxor and Karnak occupy this site
- Prominent by 3200 BC
- In 762 BC Homer wrote of Thebes in "Iliad" saying "...in Egyptian Thebes the heaps of precious ingots gleam, the hundred-gated Thebes."
- In 663 BC Thebes was overthrown by Ashurbanipal
- In 645 BC Nahum uses Thebes as an example
- In 605 BC Jeremiah wrote:  
 "LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, said:  
 "Behold, I am bringing punishment upon Amon of Thebes, and Pharaoh and Egypt and her gods and her kings, upon Pharaoh and those who trust in him."  
 • In 571 BC Ezekiel wrote:  
 "I will make Pathros a desolation and will set fire to Zoan and will execute judgments on Thebes."







## Dynasties of Egypt

- In 300 BC Egyptian historian Manetho wrote Egypt's history. We know this through the writings of other historians such as Josephus (70 AD)
- Manetho's recording of Egyptian history begins with the reign on earth of the sun god, Ra.
- Manetho does not use a calendar dating system like ours, but records events according to Egyptian kings (Pharaoh)
- Sometimes the "dynasties" overlap because:
  - There are rival kings
  - Instead of a united kingdom of Egypt there is a divided land made up of northern (Upper Egypt) and southern (Lower Egypt) kingdoms

3100-2686 BC Archaic Period (414 years)

The Old Kingdom (505 years),

The First Intermediate Period (126 years),

The Middle Kingdom (405 years),

The Second Intermediate Period (100 years),

The New Kingdom (481 years),

The Third Intermediate Period (322 years),  
 The Late Period (415 years),  
 The Ptolemaic Period (302 years).

YEARS BC	EGYPTIAN PERIOD	EGYPTIAN EVENTS	PHARAOHS	WORLD EVENTS	BIBLE EVENTS
3100-2686	ARCHAIC PERIOD  (414 years)	After the reign of the gods the mortal Narmer (Menes) united Upper and Lower Egypt.  Before the end of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Dynasty rival kings had divided the land and formed the overlapping 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dynasty	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Dynasty</b> Narmer Aha Djer Djet Den Anedjib Semerkhet Qaa <b>2<sup>ND</sup> Dynasty</b> Hetepsekhemwy Raneb Nynetjer Peribsen Khasekhem (Khasekhemwy)		Gen. 10: 6 Egypt is the people of Mizraim the descendants of Ham.
2686-2180	OLD KINGDOM  (505 years)		<b>3rd Dynasty</b> Sanakht 2686-2667 <b>Djoser</b> 2667-2648 Sekhemkhet 2648-2640 Huni 2637-2613 <b>4th Dynasty</b> Sneferu 2613-2589 Khufu 2589-2566 Radjedef 2566-2558 Khafre 2558-2532 Menkaura 2532-2503 Shepseskaf 2503-2498  <b>5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b> Userkaf 2494-2487 Sahura 2487-2475 Neferirkara Kakai 2475-2455 Shepseskara Isi 2455-2448 Raneferef 2448-2445 Nyuserra 2445-2421 Menkauhor 2421-2414 Djedkara Isesi 2414-2375 Unas 2375-2345 <b>6th Dynasty</b> Teti 2345-2323 Userkara 2323-2321 Pepy I 2321-2287 Merenra 2287-2278 <b>Pepy II</b> 2278-2184 Nitiqret 2184-2181	<b>Djoser</b> built 1st large stone building - the Step Pyramid at Saqqara.  <u>4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</u> came from Memphis, and built the Giza pyramids. <u>5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</u> came from Elephantine.  There are many inscriptions from 6 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty including a letter written by <b>Pepy II</b> .  <b>Pepy II</b> pyramid at Saqqara last major monument of Old Kingdom  Old Kingdom collapsed.	



2181-2025	FIRST INTERMEDIATE  (126 years)		<p><b>7th &amp; 8th Dynasty</b> (2181-2125 BC) Wadjkara Qakara Iby (plus 17 minor warlords ruling provinces)</p> <p><b>9th &amp; 10th Dynasty</b> (2160-2025 BC) <b>Khety</b> Meryibra Khety Wahkara Merykara Ity</p>	<p>Civil disorder, famine, death rate rises, environmental disasters, NE Africa became dryer.</p> <p>Warlords ruled provinces. Egypt split into North and South.</p> <p><b>Khety</b> ruled in north from Herakleopolis</p> <p>Theban dynasty ruled from Thebes and stabilized the South (Upper Egypt).</p>	
2125-1650	MIDDLE KINGDOM  (405 years)		<p><b>11th Dynasty</b> Intef I 2125-2112 Intef II (Inyotef II) 2112-2063 Intef III 2063-2055 <b>Mentuhotep I</b> 2055-2004 Mentuhotep II 2004-1992 Mentuhotep III 1992-1985</p> <p><b>12th Dynasty</b> <b>Amenemhet I</b> 1985-1955 Sesostris I 1965-1920 Amenemhet II 1922-1878 Sesostris II 1880-1874 <b>Sesostris III (Senusret III)</b> 1874-1855 <b>Amenemhet III</b> 1855-1808 Amenemhet IV 1808-1799 Queen <b>Sobeknefru</b> 1799-1795</p>	<p>Upper &amp; Lower reunited by <b>Mentuhotep I</b> overthrew the North.</p> <p><b>Mentuhotep I</b> mortuary complex is at Dayr al-Bahri in Valley of Kings at Thebes</p> <p><b>Amenemhet I</b> moved capital back to Memphis</p> <p>Written language was standardized in classical form of the Middle Kingdom Age</p> <p>First female king Queen</p>	<p><b>Abraham</b> Gen. 12:10 with Pharaoh <b>Intef II</b> (2112-2063)</p> <p>Isaac</p> <p>Jacob</p> <p><b>Joseph</b> may have interpreted dreams of <b>Sesostris III</b> (Sesostris III reduced the power of regional rulers and led revival in craftwork, trade and urban development</p>

			<p><b>13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  Wegaf  Intef IV  Hor  Sobekhotep II  Khendjer  Sobekhotep III  Neferhotep I  Sobekhotep IV  (about 1725)  Ay  Neferhotep II</p> <p><b>14<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  ???? (57 years)  Petty kings ruled in the Eastern Nile Delta which was settled by monadic people from Canaan and Asiatic, desert people known as the Hyksos.</p>	<p><b>Sobeknefru</b> ended 12<sup>th</sup> D.</p> <p>13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty is vague with few monuments, short reigns, and some commoners reigning.</p> <p>Eastern Nile Delta broke away after Ay. Migration to NE Delta by Semites was great. They were called the Hyksos from Egyptian phrase "ruler of foreign lands"</p>	<p>and cut a canal)</p> <p><b>Amenemhat III</b> 1860-1814 was Pharaoh while Joseph was still alive in Egypt.</p> <p><b>Hebrews prosper in Egypt</b></p>
1650-1550	<p><b>SECOND INTERMEDIATE</b></p> <p>(15<sup>th</sup> 1650-1550)</p> <p>(16<sup>th</sup> 1650-1550)</p> <p>(17<sup>th</sup> 1650-1550)</p>		<p><b>15<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  (Hyksos)  Sheshi  Yakubher  Khyan  <b>Apepi I</b> (reigned 40) years  Apepi II</p> <p><b>16<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  Anather  Yakobaam</p> <p><b>17<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  Sobekemsaf  Intef VII  Tao I  <b>Tao II</b> Around 1560  Kamose 1555-1550</p>	<p>The Hyksos, or the Shepherd Kings or Desert Princes built their capital at Avaris in the Delta</p> <p>In the south, Lower Egypt, Native rulers in Thebes.</p> <p>Treaties with Hyksos in the north, (Upper Egypt) until war broke out and <b>Tao II</b> was killed in battle (mummy has significant head wounds). His son <b>Ahmose</b> began the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty and expelled the Hyksos from Egypt.</p>	

<p>1550-1069</p>	<p>NEW KINGDOM</p> <p>(18<sup>th</sup> 1550-1295)</p> <p>(19<sup>th</sup> 1295-1186)</p> <p>(20<sup>th</sup> 1186-1069)</p>	<p><b>Amenhotep I</b> decreed Hebrew male babies be killed</p> <p><b>Thutmose I</b> enslaved the Hebrews</p> <p><b>Thutmose I's</b> daughter <b>Hatshepsut</b> took Moses from Nile</p> <p><b>Amenhotep II</b> is pharaoh of Exodus</p> <p><b>Amenhotep II</b> moved from Thebes (home of the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty) to reign in Memphis which was close to Goshen</p> <p><b>Thutmose IV</b> was not Amenhotep II's eldest son. Egypt was in a downward spiral into chaos due to: 1) ten plagues, 2) plundered treasures, 3) loss of slave labor force, 4) severe military losses, 5) dynasty crisis with loss of pharaoh's son.</p> <p>In <b>Amenhotep IV's</b> palace 380 cuneiform tablets were found attesting to the instability and 150 tablets from Canaanite city-state knngs requesting help with the invading "Apiru (Habiru)</p>	<p><b>18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b></p> <p><b>Ahmose</b> 1550-1546</p> <p>Amenhotep I 1546-1525</p> <p><b>Thutmose I</b> 1525-1508</p> <p>Thutmose II 1508-1503</p> <p><b>Hatshepsut</b> 1503-1483</p> <p><b>Thutmose III</b> 1482-1450</p> <p>Amenhotep II 1450-1425</p> <p>Thutmose IV 1425-1408</p> <p>Amenhotep III 1390-1352</p> <p>Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten) (&amp; Queen Nefertiti) 1352-1336</p> <p>Smenkhkare 1338-1336</p> <p>Tutankhamun 1336-1327</p> <p>Ay 1327-1323</p> <p>Horemheb 1323-1295</p> <p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b></p> <p>Rameses I 1295-1294</p> <p><b>Seti I</b> 1294-1279</p> <p><b>Rameses II</b> 1279-1213</p> <p><b>Merenptah</b> 1213-1203</p> <p>Amenmessu 1203-1200</p> <p>Sety II 1200-1194</p> <p>Saptah 1194-1188</p> <p>Tausret 1188-1186</p> <p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b></p> <p><b>Setnakht</b> 1186-1184</p> <p><b>Rameses III</b> 1184-1153</p> <p>Rameses IV 1153-1147</p> <p>Rameses V 1147-1143</p> <p>Rameses VI 1143-1136</p> <p>Rameses VII 1136-1129</p> <p>Rameses VIII 1129-1126</p> <p>Rameses IX 1126-1108</p> <p>Rameses X 1108-1099</p> <p>Rameses XI 1099-1069</p>	<p>Egypt Rises</p> <p><b>Ahmose</b>, first of Theban kings, expelled the Hyksos and expand border into Canaan and Syria.</p> <p>Prosperity follows civil and social success.</p> <p>Thutmose I conquered Asia and Nubia</p> <p><b>Hatshepsut</b> and <b>Thutmose III</b> made Egypt first super power, or first world empire.</p> <p><b>Seti I</b> restored prosperity and monuments</p> <p><b>Rameses II</b> most significant of 19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</p> <p><b>Merenptah</b> struggled as Egypt began decline</p> <p><b>Setnakht</b> restored order after chaos</p> <p><b>Rameses III</b> the last great king and defeated the Sea People</p>	<p>1525 - Moses Born</p> <p>1485 - Moses Flees</p> <p>1445 - Moses Exodus</p> <p>1405 -Joshua enters Land</p> <p>1405-1400 - Israel's wars in Canaan</p> <p>1380-1050 - The days of Judges and 1 Samuel</p> <p>Hittite Empire rises during Rameses II calling for treaties and</p>
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					<p>war with Egypt.</p> <p>The Sea People from the West overrun the Hittite Empire but Rameses III defeats them saving Egypt.</p> <p>Iron Age begins, but Egyptian society is broken and cannot exploit the age as other cultures did.</p>
1069-663	<p>THIRD INTERMEDIATE</p> <p>(21<sup>st</sup> 1069-945)</p> <p>(22<sup>nd</sup> 945 715)</p> <p>(23<sup>rd</sup> 818-715)</p> <p>(24<sup>th</sup> 727-715)</p> <p>(25<sup>th</sup> 780-656)</p>		<p><b>21<sup>st</sup> Dynasty</b>  <b>Smendes</b> 1069-1043  Amenemnesu 1043-1039  Psusennes I 1039-991  Amenemnept 993-984  Osorkon 984-978  Siamun 978-959  Psusennes II 959-945</p> <p><b>22<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty</b>  <b>Shoshenk I (Shishak)</b> 945-924  Osorkon I 924-889  Shoshenk II 890  Takelot I 889-874  Osorkon II 874-850  Takelot II 850-825  <b>Shoshenk III</b> 825-773  Pimay 773-767  Shoshenk V 767-730  Osorkon IV 730-715</p>	<p><b>Smendes</b> proclaimed king in Tanis after Rameses XI died.</p> <p>Egypt divides between north (Lower Egypt) and the <b>high priests</b> of the god Amun in Thebes in the south (Upper Egypt)</p> <p>Immigrants from Libya rule Egypt for 200 years beginning with <b>Shoshenk I (Shishak)</b> who reunited Upper and Lower Egypt. During King <b>Shoshenk III</b> reign (<b>22<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty</b>) King <b>Pedubast I</b></p>	<p>Solomon marries Pharaoh <b>Siamun</b> or Pharaoh <b>Psusennes II's</b> daughter</p> <p>King Solomon dies in Jerusalem and <b>Shishak (Shoshenk I)</b> invades Judah and continues to Megiddo.</p>

			<p><b>23<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty</b>  <b>Pedubast I</b> 818-793  luput I  Shoshenk IV 780  Osorkon III 777-749</p> <p><b>24<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  Tefnakht  Bakenrenef</p> <p><b>25<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  <b>(Kushites)</b>  Alara  Kashta  Piy 747-716  Shabako 716-702  Shabatka 702-690  <b>Taharka</b> 690-664  <b>Tantarnani</b> 664-653</p>	<p>claims himself king in the central Delta area at Leontopolis (<b>23<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty</b>) . Shoshenk III reigned nearby at Tanis (<b>22<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty</b>). Then Nubians attempt to rule Upper Egypt which leads to the creation of the <b>24<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b> attempting to repel the Nubians</p> <p>Degenerate Egypt is conquered by princes of Kush (or, Nubia) forming the 25<sup>th</sup> Dynasty. Ancient customs, texts and religion is restored. Thebes is rebuilt and ancient pyramid burial restored.</p> <p><b>Tantamani</b> invaded Lower Egypt (north) April 663 taking Memphis and killed <b>Necho I</b> who was loyal to Assyrian Ashurbanipal.</p> <p><b>Psamtek I</b> (son of Neko)</p>	<p><b>Taharka</b> supported <b>Hezekiah</b> against Assyria king <b>Sennacherib</b></p> <p><b>Esarhaddon</b> defeated <b>Taharka</b> and captured Memphis.</p> <p><b>Tantarnani</b> returned from refuge in Upper Egypt and killed Assyrian garrisons. <b>Tantarnani</b> ruled Egypt until <b>Ashurbanipal</b> arrived. <b>Tantarnani</b> fled to Nubia and was buried in a</p>
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				joined with Ashurbanipal to defeat <b>Tantamani</b> and sack Thebes.	large pyramid at Nuri.
664-332 BC	LATE PERIOD  (26 <sup>th</sup> 664–525)  (27 <sup>th</sup> 525 – 404)  (28 <sup>th</sup> 404 – 399)  (29 <sup>th</sup> 399-380)  (30 <sup>th</sup> 380-343)		<p><b>26<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  <b>Neko I</b> 672-664  <b>Psamtek I</b> 644-610  <b>Neko II</b> 610-595  Psamtek II 595-589  Apries 589-570  Amose II 570-526  Psamtek III 526-525</p> <p><b>27<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  <b>(1<sup>st</sup> Persian Kings)</b>  Cambyses 525-522  Darius I 522-486  Xerxes 486-465  Artaxerxes I 465-424  Darius II 424-405  Artaxerxes II 405-359</p> <p><b>28<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  Amyrtacus 404-399</p> <p><b>29<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  Nepherites I 399-393  Hakor 393-380  Nepherites II 380</p> <p><b>30<sup>th</sup> Dynasty</b>  Nectanebo I 380-362  Takos 362-360  Nectanebo II 360-343</p> <p><b>31<sup>st</sup> Dynasty</b>  <b>(2<sup>nd</sup> Persian Kings)</b>  Artaxerxes III 343-338  Arses 338-336  Darius III 336-332</p>	<p><b>Psamtek I</b> reunited Egypt and delivered it from Assyria.</p> <p><b>Neko II</b> connected the Red Sea and the Nile with a canal.</p>	<p><b>Neko I</b> is placed on throne by Ashurbanipal and his son <b>Psamtek I</b> is educated in Nineveh.</p> <p><b>Psamtek I</b> is able to free himself from Assyria because of Ashurbanipal faced rebellion in Babylon, yet Egypt and Assyria remained allies.</p> <p><b>Neko II</b> killed King <b>Josiah</b> of Judah at Megiddo on his way to help Assyria against <b>Nebuchadnezzar</b> of Babylon at Carchemish.</p>

332-323 BC	(ALEXANDER)		<b>Alexander the Great</b> Enters Egypt Nov. 332 and is welcomed as a deliverer from the Persians.	<b>Alexander</b> sacrifices to the god Apis in Memphis and is crowned with the double crown of the pharaohs uniting both Upper and Lower Egypt. He establishes the city of Alexandria.
305-30 BC	PTOLEMAIC		<b>Dynasty of Ptolemy</b> <u>The Greek Kings</u> Ptolemy I 305-285 (Soter I) – a General of Alexander Ptolemy II 285-246 (Philadelphus) Ptolemy III 246-221 (Euergetes I) Ptolemy IV 221-205 (Philopator) Ptolemy V 205-180 (Epiphanes) Ptolemy VI 180-145 (Philometor) Ptolemy VII 145 (Neos Philopator) Ptolemy VIII 170-116 (Euergetes II) Ptolemy IX 116-107 (Soter II) Ptolemy X 107-88 (Alexander I) Ptolemy XI 80 (Alexander II) Ptolemy XII 80-51 (Neos Dionysos) Cleopatra VII 51-30 (Philopator) Ptolemy XV 44-30 (Caesarion)	

## Fall of Thebes in 663

1. 701 BC – **Sennacherib** (705-681 BC) in Judah
  - a. The Egyptians (Lower Egypt, north) and the Kushites (Upper Egypt, south) began trying to take control of Philistia, Judah, fallen northern Israel, fallen Aram, Phoenicia.
  - b. Sennacherib attacked the rebels taking:
    - i. Phoenician city of Sidon
    - ii. Philistine cities of Askelon and Ekron

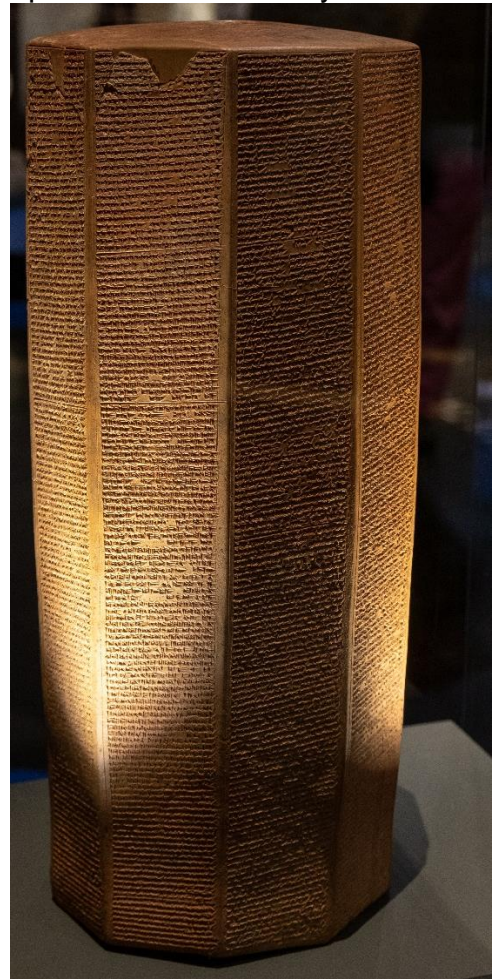
- iii. Defeating Egyptian powers in these lands
- iv. All of Judah's fortified cities including Azekiah and, finally, Lachish
  - 1. Isaiah 10 – But, Sennacherib failed to finish Jerusalem siege due to the Angel of the Lord slaying 185,000 Assyrian troops. Other historical accounts and explanations for Sennacherib's sudden retreat from Jerusalem, Judea and this entire campaign are:
    - a. **Pharaoh Shabatka** or **Pharaoh Taharka** (depending on Egyptian dating) launched a surprise attack from Egypt on the Assyrians still stationed at Lachish.
    - b. A plague struck Sennacherib's camps
    - c. Hezekiah surrendered. Sennacherib records that Hezekiah did pay tribute.
    - d. Greek historian Herodotus records mice chewed up all the leather which included the bow strings, shields, horse harnesses and parts of other equipment.
    - e. Combination of the Angel of the Lord striking down 185,000 soldiers with a plague brought in by mice which also devoured the dead soldier's weaponry.
  - c. 681 BC Sennacherib is assassinated by his sons while praying to the god Nisroch
- 2. 673 BC – **Esarhaddon** (681-669 BC) campaigns against **Pharaoh Taharqa** multiple times. These are recorded on monuments:
  - a. 677 BC – Arab tribes around the Dead Sea taking Esarhaddon up to the Brook of Egypt (the boundary line between Judah and Egypt)
  - b. 673 BC – Esarhaddon invades Egypt, but was defeated. **Pharaoh Taharqa** defeated Esarhaddon in 674 according Babylonian documents when Esarhaddon's exhausted army arrived at Egypt controlled Ashkelon. Esarhaddon withdrew back to Nineveh.
  - c. 671 BC – Esarhaddon arrives with a larger army and traveled from Nineveh to Egypt at a slower pace to preserve his soldiers strength and moral.
    - i. Esarhaddon captured and plundered Memphis.
      - 1. Pharaoh Taharqa escaped south to Thebes, but his royal family (eldest son, wife, other sons, etc.) and his royal court were captured and taken to Assyria.
      - 2. Ashurbanipal marched through Egypt conquering cities on his way south to Thebes
      - 3. Esarhaddon set up Assyrian leadership in Lower Egypt (north) including **Pharaoh Necho I** at the city of Sais in the delta. Necho's son **Pharaoh Psamtik I** had been educated by the Assyrians in Nineveh
    - ii. **Pharaoh Taharqa** returned from Upper Egypt (south) to cause confusion and revolts against the Assyrian established government in Lower Egypt (north).
- 3. 667 BC – **Ashurbanipal** face pressure from the Medes in the east along northern pressure from the Cimmerians and Scythians. He also campaigned and collected tribute from Egypt.
  - a. 664 BC - Ashurbanipal installed **Pharaoh Psamtik I** (664-610), a native Egyptian, as his king in 664
    - i. **Pharaoh Psamtik I** continued to reign for Ashurbanipal in Lower Egypt (north) until 652 BC when he declared and gained his independence from Assyria because:



1. Mercenary soldiers from Lydia in the north came to help him rebel against the Assyrians because the Assyrians had refused to help the Lydians against the Cimmerians in the north.
  2. Ashurbanipal's brother, Shamash-shum-ukin of Babylon, began a civil war against the Assyrians using Babylonian nationalism
  3. But, **Pharaoh Psamtik I** in Lower Egypt (north) maintained friendly relations with Ashurbanipal even though Ashurbanipal campaigned against **Pharaoh Taharqa** in Thebes in Upper Egypt (south)
- b. 663 BC – Ashurbanipal marched against **Pharaoh Tantamani** in Thebes
- i. **Pharaoh Tantamani**, the former **Pharaoh Taharqa**'s brother, of Thebes in Upper Egypt (south) invaded Egypt in the north (Lower Egypt) in attempt to reunite Upper and Lower Egypt.
  - ii. **Pharaoh Tanamani** of Thebes reoccupied Lower Egyptian (north) cities such as Memphis and **Pharaoh Necho I** (Assyrian vassal) was killed.
    1. The Assyrian appointed leaders in the Delta submitted to **Pharaoh Tanamani** and they drove out of Egypt the Assyrian troops
    2. The dead Pharaoh Necho I's son, Pharaoh Psamtik I, fled with his military through Israel to the Assyrian for help.
  - iii. Ashurbanipal marched on Egypt in 663
    1. Necho I's son, **Pharaoh Psamtik I**, joined Ashurbanipal in battle and defeated **Pharaoh Tanamani** at Memphis
    2. **Pharaoh Tanamani** fled to Thebes, but Ashurbanipal arrived 40 days later.
    3. **Pharaoh Tanamani** had fled another 120 miles south deep into Kush or Nubian territory.
    4. The Assyrian account records that Thebes was conquered and plundered being "smashed as if by a flood storm". The Assyrian annals record:
      - a. Inhabitants of Thebes were deported
      - b. Plunder included:
        - i. Large amounts of gold, silver and precious stones
        - ii. Clothes
        - iii. Horses
        - iv. Fantastic animals
        - v. Two obelisks covered in electrum weighing more than 75 tons each.

- c. The Rassam Cylinder of Ashurbanipal records it this way:

*“This city, the whole of it, I conquered it with the help of Ashur and Ishtar. Silver, gold, precious stones, all the wealth of the palace, rich cloth, precious linen, great horses, supervising men and women, two obelisks of splendid electrum, weighing 2,500 talents, the doors of temples I tore from their bases and carried them off to Assyria. With this weighty booty I left Thebes. Against Egypt and Kush I have lifted my spear and shown my power. With full hands I have returned to Nineveh, in good health.”*



- d. Isaiah prophesied in Is. 10:1-6:

*“Just as my servant Isaiah has gone stripped and barefoot for three years, as a sign and portent against Egypt and Cush, so the king of Assyria will lead away stripped and barefoot the Egyptian captives and Cushite exiles, young and old, with buttocks bared—to Egypt’s shame. Those who trusted in Cush and boasted in Egypt will be dismayed and put to shame.”*

- e. Six years later **Pharaoh Psamtik I** sent a fleet of ships to Thebes who submitted to the rule of Lower Egypt (north) to form a reunited Egypt.

