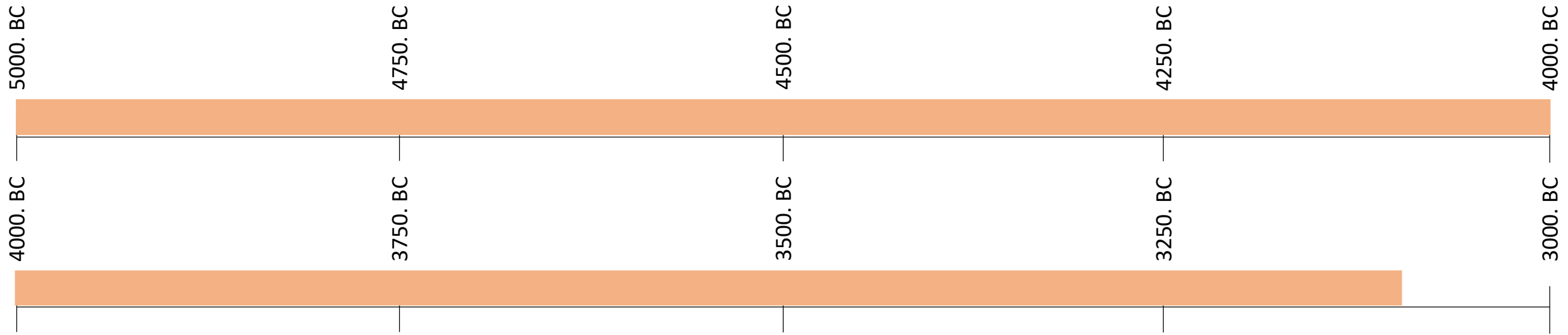
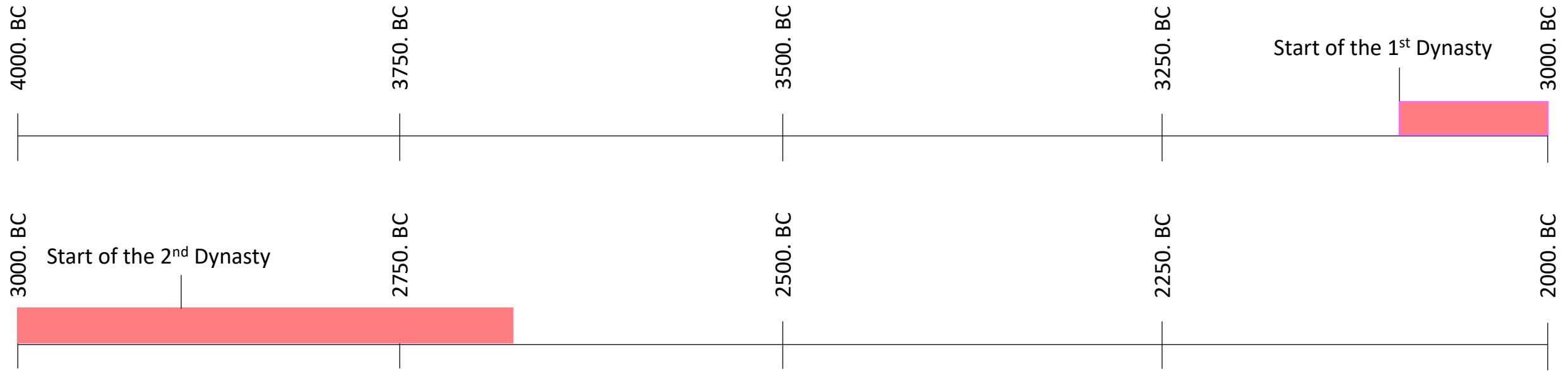


Predynastic period – 5000 – 3100. BC



- There is little that has survived from the Predynastic period of Egypt (such as artifacts). This period in Ancient Egypt was when the Egyptian civilisation was being made and cemented, helping to form the later periods and dynasties which are more well known.
- It is known that during this period settlements were created along the Nile river, with Egypt being separated into two (Upper and Lower Egypt) and there was the earliest use of hieroglyphs.

Early Dynastic period (Archaic period) – 3100 – 2686. BC

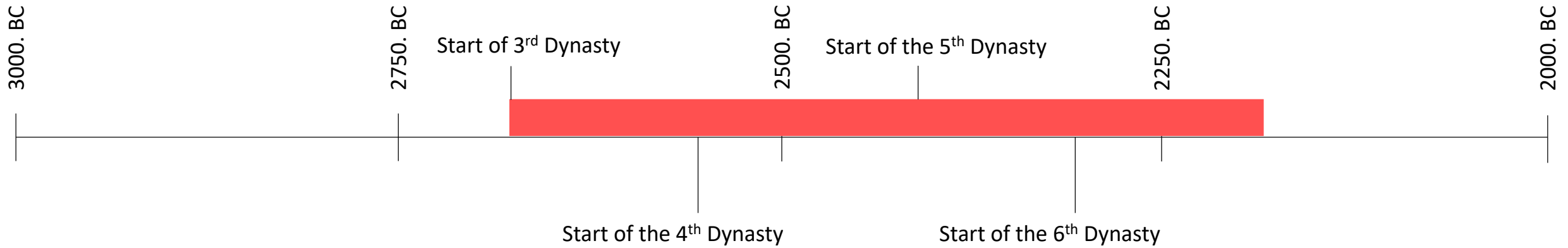


- Rulers include: (1st Dynasty) Djer, Semerkhe and Qaa; (2nd Dynasty) Raneb, Ninetjer and Khasekhemwy.
- During this period, Upper and Lower Egypt were united into one, under King Menses, something which played a part in the formation of the 1st Dynasty of Egypt. Memphis was the Capital of this newly united Egypt.



The ancient city of Memphis.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Memphis-ancient-city-Egypt>

Old Kingdom (“Age of Pyramid Builders”) – 2686 – 2181. BC



- Rulers include: (3rd Dynasty) Sanakhte, Sekhemkhet and Khaba; (4th Dynasty) **Khufu**, Menkaru and Shepseskaf; (5th Dynasty) Sahure, Menkauhor, Unas; (6th Dynasty) Teti, Pepi I and Pepi II.
- **Pharoah Khufu (2589 – 2566. BC)** was the second Pharoah in the 4th Dynasty and the Pharoah who had the tallest one of the Pyramids of Giza constructed in his name, with Pharoah Khafre (4th Dynasty), who also had the Great Sphinx statue built with the Pyramids, and Pharaoh Menkaure (4th Dynasty), making the smaller ones that are at it's side.
- There are smaller Pyramids close by the three main Pyramids of Giza, which are referred to as the 'Queen's Pyramids'



http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/khufu.shtml



<http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/greatpyramid6.htm>



Khafre's Pyramid is in the background, Khufu's is in the middle and Menkaure's is in the fore-front.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/archaeology/giza-pyramids/>

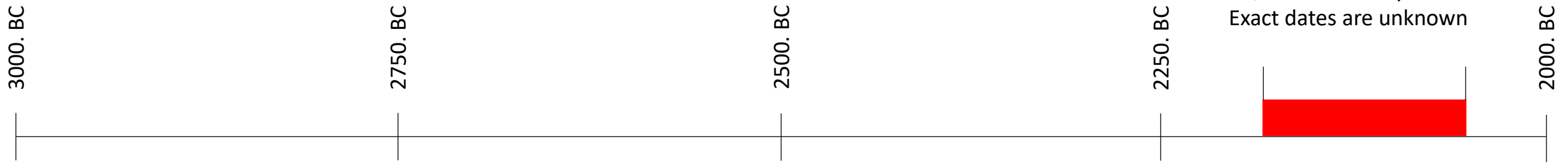
<https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/ancient-egypt>

http://mstecker.com/pages/egyptdyn_fp.htm

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/archaeology/giza-pyramids/>

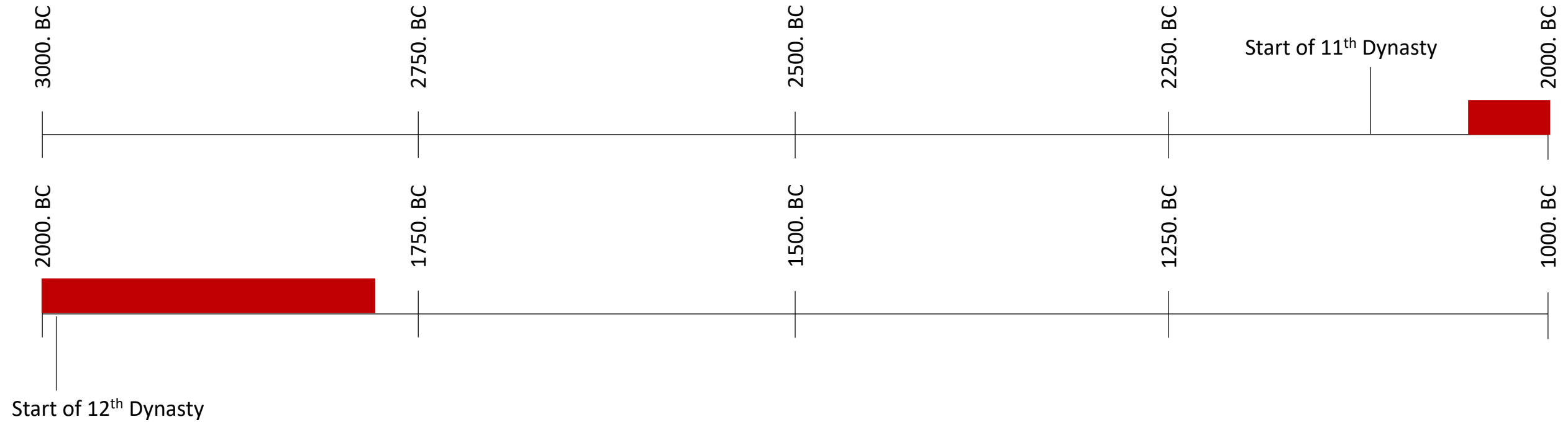
http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/khufu.shtml

First Intermediate period – 2181 – 2040. BC



- There was a period of governmental breakdown during this time. Little is known about the period and the pharaonic dynasties that took place within it.

Middle Kingdom – 2040 – 1797. BC

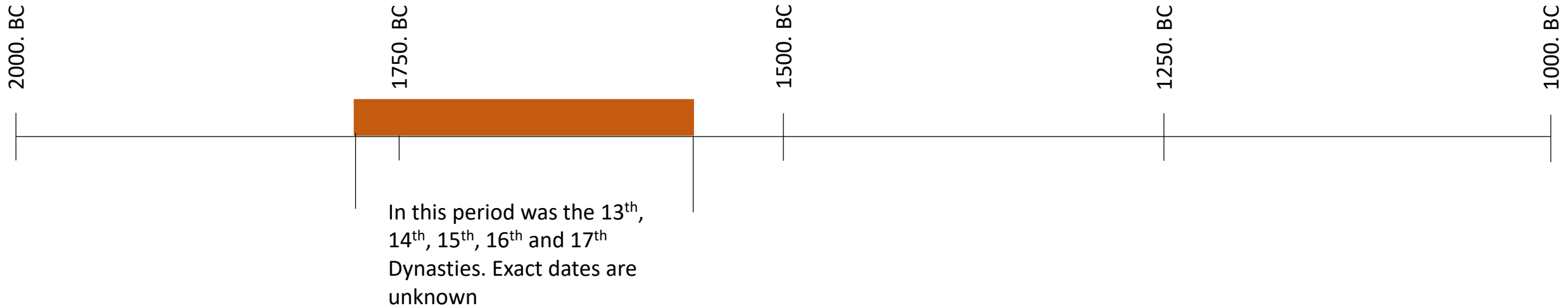


- Rulers include: (11th Dynasty) Intef I – III and Mentuhotep 1 – III; (12th Dynasty) Amenemhet I – IV, Senusret I – III and **Sobeknefru**.
- **Sobeknefru (1785 – 1782. BC)** is thought to be the first female Pharaoh of Egypt, and was the last ruler of the 12th Dynasty. Unlike other female Pharaohs, such as Hatshepsut, Sobeknefru did not pretend to be a male ruler, using female suffixes and dressing in female clothing, as opposed to male. Her burial place is thought to be undiscovered.



A damaged bust of Sobeknefru
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sobeknefru>

Second Intermediate period – 1797 – 1567. BC



- Another period about which little is known. It is thought that because of struggles within the pharaonic dynasties themselves as well as occupation from foreign invaders, rulers did not last long during this period. Instability, lasting from 1730 to 1580 was brought to an end by a family from Thebes, with Ahmose (the first Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty) expelling the Hyksos from Egypt and beginning the era of the New Kingdom.

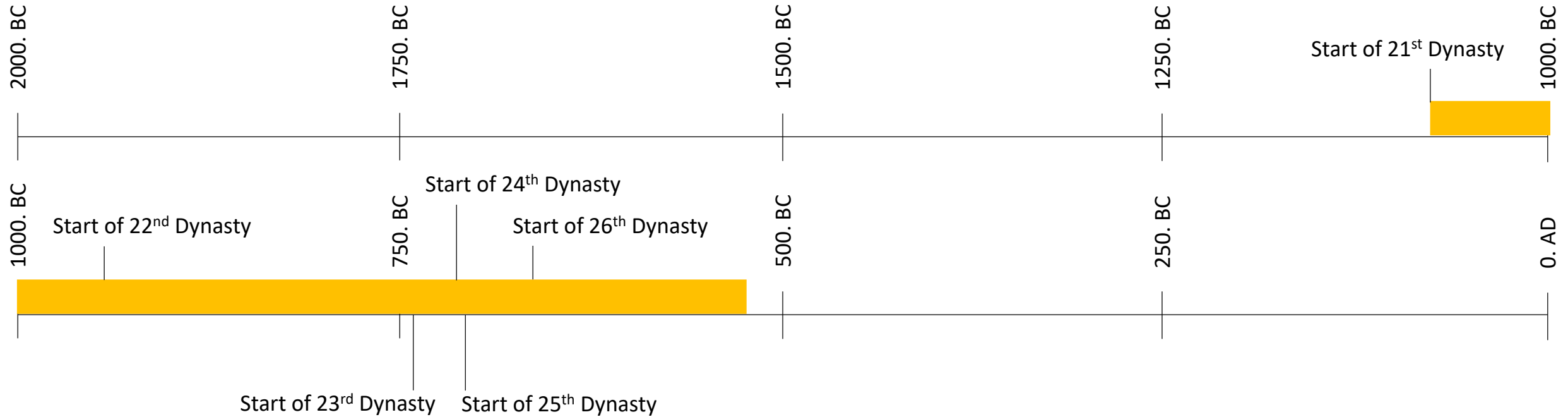
New Kingdom – 1567 – 1070. BC



- Rulers include: (18th Dynasty) **Hatshepsut, Akhenaton and Tutankhamun**; (19th Dynasty) **Rameses I – II, Seti I – II, Siptah**; (20th Dynasty) **Rameses III – X**.
- **Queen Hatshepsut (1498 – 1483. BC)** was the third female to rule Egypt, with her power beginning when she acted as regent for her step-son, Thutmose III, and then she later took on the role as co-ruler. She, unlike Sobeknefru, depicted herself as a male ruler in statues and images of her (because of this, her true gender was unknown by scholars until the 19th Century). Late on in his own rule, Thutmose III had all traces of Hatshepsut destroyed, meaning little was known about Hatshepsut's rule until 1822.
- **Pharaoh Akhenaton (1350 – 1336. BC)** is one of the more controversial Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt, because the religious changes he made to Egypt. He became known as the 'Heretic King' for his changing of the Cult of Amun, to the Cult of Aten; as well as moving Egypt's capital from Thebes to the city of Amarna (the Amarna Period). His wife was Queen Nefertiti, who ruled with him as co-regent and some scholars believe she may have gone on to rule herself (taking on the persona as the following Pharaoh, Smenkhare) once Akhenaton died. He is also the father of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun.
- Pharaoh Tutankhamun (1334 – 1325. BC) was the son of Akhenaton and a lesser wife, Kiya, and is one of the most famous Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt, following the discovery of his mostly intact tomb in 1922.
- Pharaoh Rameses II (1279 – 1213. BC) lived until the age of 96 and was the longest reigning Egyptian Pharaoh. He was the one who had the monument, Abu Simbel, created and is famous for the largest chariot battle against the Hittites at the Battle of Kadesh. This battle led to the world's first Peace treaty, a copy of which hangs in the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/ancient-egypt>
http://mstecker.com/pages/egyptdyn_fp.htm
<https://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/hatshepsut>
<https://www.ancient.eu/Akhenaten/>
<https://www.ancient.eu/Nefertiti/>
<https://www.ancient.eu/RamesesII/>

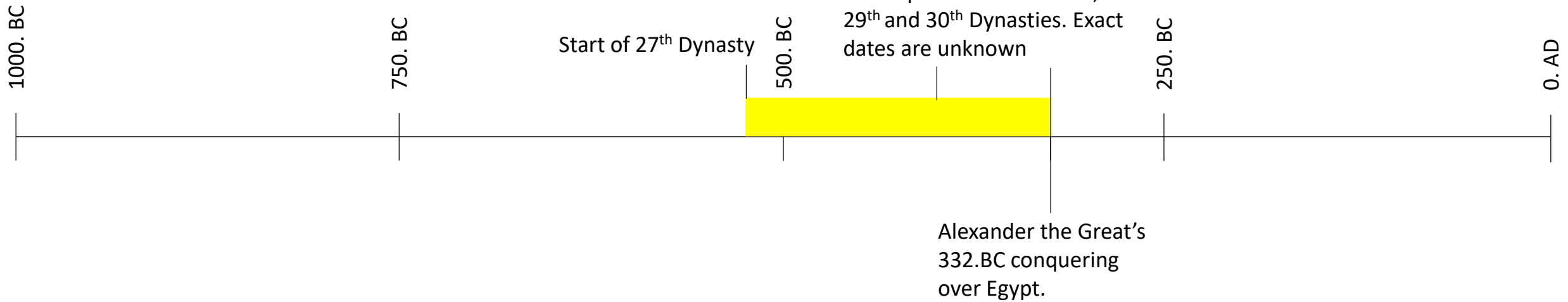
Third Intermediate period – 1070 – 525. BC



- After the 'Golden Age' of the 18th, 19th and 20th Dynasties, Egypt was bankrupt and under the rule of foreign Pharaohs, such as the Libyans, Nubians and Assyrians.

Late period – 525 – 332. BC

In this period was the 28th,
29th and 30th Dynasties. Exact
dates are unknown



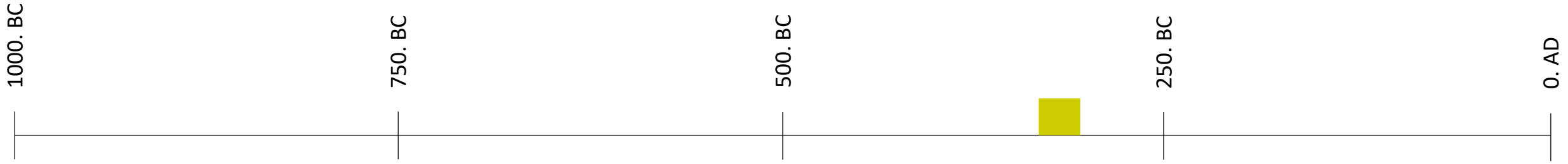
- Rulers include: (27th Dynasty) Persian Rulers: Artaxerxes, Xerxes and Darius I; the last Persian ruler of Egypt before Alexander the Great was Darius III.
- During this period, Egypt faced a lot of invasions from Persia, living under rulers such as Darius I, referred to as Darius the Great. This ended with the conquering of Egypt by the Macedonians under Alexander the Great, and began the rule of Greeks over Egypt.



A carving of Darius I.

<https://www.livius.org/articles/person/darius-the-great/>

Alexander the Great's control over Egypt – 332 – 305. BC



- Alexander the Great conquered Egypt from the Persians in 332. BC, and founded the city of Alexandria there. He allowed the culture and religion of the Egyptian people to remain what it was prior to his conquering of it. Alexander remained in Egypt for a few months after conquering it, before moving further East into Asia to begin his conquest of first Persia (to defeat Darius III, which happened at the Battle of Gaugamela, 331. BC) and then into his campaigns further East. He did not return to Egypt in his life, though it is said that his body may have been taken there after he died, before it was lost. Following Alexander's death, his empire was divided up by the infighting of his Generals, with Ptolemy gaining control of Egypt.



An image of modern day Alexandria, Egypt.

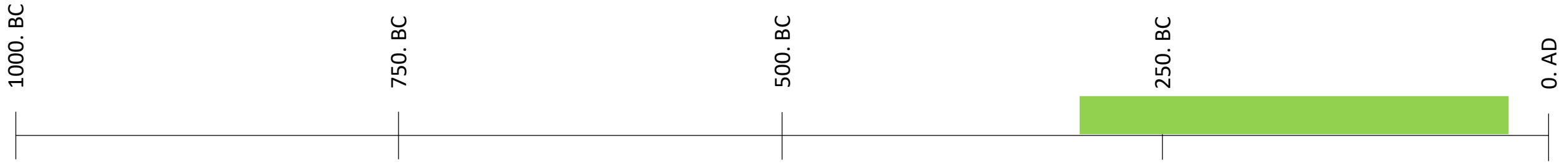
<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/magazines/panache/ancient-past-merges-seamlessly-into-the-vibrant-present-in-alexandria/articleshow/68970569.cms>



An image of Alexander the Great during the Battle of Gaugamela.

<https://www.biography.com/political-figure/alexander-the-great>

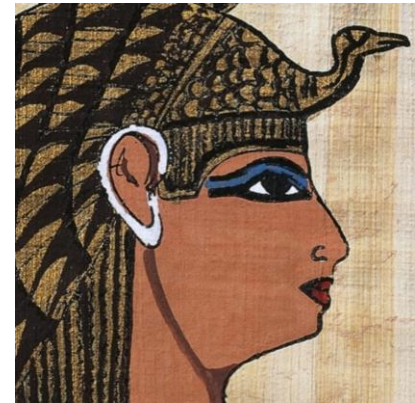
Ptolemaic Period – 305 – 30. BC



- Rulers include: **Ptolemy I Soter**, General under Alexander the Great who claimed Egypt in the wars (after Alexander died) and **Cleopatra VII Philopator**, the last Pharaoh of Egypt.
- **Ptolemy I** was the General under Alexander the Great who claimed Egypt when Alexander's empire fell apart following his death in 323. BC.
- **Cleopatra** was the last Pharaoh of Egypt before it fell to the Roman empire in 30. BC. Cleopatra is one of the most well known Pharaohs, with tales of her seductions of Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony being famous. She had a son with Caesar (though Caesar did not acknowledge him as his own), Caesarion, and a statue of her was erected in Rome, despite her being unpopular in Rome, by Caesar. When Caesar was assassinated, she moved to Mark Anthony, and her affair with him ultimately ended with the deaths of both, Cleopatra's being caused by either poison or allowing herself to be bitten by an Egyptian Asp.



A bust of Ptolemy I.
<https://www.livius.org/article/s/person/ptolemy-i-soter/>



An image of Cleopatra.
<https://www.biography.com/royalty/cleopatra-vii>