

Temptative chronology from the beginning of the 15th dynasty of the Great Hyksos until the end of Touthmose Ist's reign

The dates are calculated according to the helical raising of Sothis in the 9th year of Amenophis Ist reign, that is to say in 1527 B.C. (with a probability of ± 15 years because we don't know if the astronomical observation was made in Memphis, in Thebes or in Aswan).

✚ 1651 : The end of the 13th dynasty and the beginning of the 17th dynasty in Thebes.

✚ **1623 : The beginning of the 15th dynasty so-called "the Great Hyksos"** (See my note at the end of this document).

✚ 1596 ? : Birth of princess Tani, Danae in Greek (= Io that is to say Ah-hotep) in Cyprus or Argos.

✚ 1581 : Arrival of pregnant Ah-hotep in Egypt where she was welcomed by king Antef (VII) Nubkheperre reigning in Thebes. (Perhaps Antef VII gave to his protegee the name of the mother of Montouhotep (II) Nebhepetre, a daughter of Antef II who was called Iâh) .

✚ **1580 ?** - The son of Antef VII, Antef nicknamed Nakht chief of the armies, died prematurely. Antef VII fled in a hurry to Nubia.

- **Kamose was clandestinely born by Ah-hotep in Chemnis** : the grandmother of the baby queen Teti-sheri presented the baby as her own child to protect him against Aaqenenre Apophis (I) who wanted to kill him. Then, Kamose was recovered by Antef VII who gave him a military education in Nubia.

- Ah-hotep married her own brother Seqenenre Tao. They reigned all together in Thebes with the agreement of their relative Aaqenenre Apophis (I) who continued to rule the North of Egypt from Avaris. At this moment whole Egypt belonged to Asian rulers (see my note at the end of this document).

✚ 1567 ? Return of Kamose to Egypt.

✚ 1562 ? Seqenenere is seriously injured in an ambush. Birth of Ahmose ?.

✚ **1561 ? Death of Seqenenre by his injuries** (after 19 years of reign). Banishment of his murderer, his relative Aaqenenre Apophis (I), and beginning of the reign of their father Aawserre Apophis (II) already very old in Avaris. **Beginning of the regency** of Kamose and Ah-hotep in Thebes.

✚ **1558 ?** Siege of Avaris by Kamose (**Year 3 of the regency**). There he met his father Aawserre Apophis (II) and takes the name of Khyan Sewserenre (the Sesostris of the tradition). He ruled Egypt for 12 years from Memphis and Avaris, this territory he had recovered "by the strength of his shoulders". (See his cartridge with that of Aawserre Apophis in Gebelein).

✚ **1543 ?** - Takeover of the throne by Ahmose with the name of Nebpehtire. Kamose refused to give back to him the sovereignty on the North. and reigned in Avaris under the name of Nebkhepereshre Apophis (III) designated by the Egyptians under the name of Khamudi ("the man of god Khamu " cf. Hamurabi), whose Greeks made "Bnon" the Babylonian).

- **Ahmose besieged Avaris** where Kamose was entrenched with his rebel troops.

- Mediation of Ah-hotep between her two sons : Kamose and the rebel inhabitants of Avaris left Egypt for Phenecia the kingdom of Aawserre Apophis (II) that Kamose received in inheritance, while Ahmose inherited Egypt from his defunct father Seqenenre.

- Marriage of Ahmose with Ahmose-Nefertari the eldest daughter of Kamose and Kamose spoused Merit-Amun a sister of Ahmose in order to seal definitely the peace between the two stepbrothers.

However, Ahmose pursued his brother because the people of Avaris have taken with them some part of the wealth of Egyptians. He was found almost drowned in the swamps but was resuscitated .

- Under the reign of Ahmose, there was a **viceroy of Nubia named Djehuti** who was perhaps the new identity of Kamose prefiguring the royal name of the future Thutmose Ist.

✚ **1536 : Death of Ahmose after reigning for 25 years.** and **Beginning of the reign of Amenophis Ist.** He was still a child.. So Kamose came back to Egypt in order to assure the regency under the name of Khebron, with his daughter the queen-mother Ahmose-Nefertari).

✚ **1515** : Succeeding to Amenophis Ist (died without male heir after a reign of 21 years) **Kamose become king at Thebes with the name of Thutmose Ist (at the age of 65 years ?)**

✚ Circa 1509 : Death of Ahmose-Nefertari . Thutmose Ist (71 years of age ?) was very affected.

✚ **1502 ? : Death of Thutmose Ist** after 13 years of reign (Kamose at 78 years of age ?). Following a late tradition, the king become blind maybe committed suicide: deliberately lost in the Theban swamps, he had been devoured by a hippo).

Note : Following the list of kings of the Turin papyrus the rule of the Hyksos kings had lasted **108 years** : that is to say **from the beginning of the 15th dynasty (so-called the Great Hyksos) in 1623, up to end of the reign of Amenophis Ist in 1515.** Because Amenophis Ist was a direct descendant of Seqenenre and Ah-hotep who both were children of Apophis (II) Aawserre. On the other hand Thutmose Ist (alias Kamose come back to Egypt after 40 years of exile) was considered as the direct descendant of the last Theban king of the 17th dynasty Antef (VII) Nubkheperre, because he claimed to be the son of the queen Seniseneb whose husband was Senakhtenre, the son of Antef VII who reigned less than one year before to die in the fight against the Hyksos king Aaqenenre Apophis (I).

Finally, according to Flavius Josephus quoting Manetho (C.A. I Book, XIV: 84): "The people called the Sphepherds and their descendants were rulers of Egypt for **511 years**". In this case the beginning of this period would be **the beginning of the reign of Seqenenre in 1580** when the whole Egypt passed under the domination of "Asians" (with Aaqenenre Apophis (I) reigning in Avaris and his brother or nephew Seqenenre reigning in Thebes). And all the rulers of the following dynasties had been considered as direct descendants of "Asian" rulers **up to the end of the 20th dynasty in 1069.** Indeed the kings of the 21st dynasty so-called Tanite were issued from the Theban families of high priests of Amun. With this new dynasty the sovereignty was therefore come back to pure Egyptian rulers.