Nimaatra (1) Amenemhat III

Was responsible for the pyramid complex at Dahshur and a second at Hawara, thought to be the Labyrinth that astounded Herodotus more than the Great Pyramid for scale and elaborate decoration. The king dispatched virtually yearly a team to work the turquoise veins of Sinai.

Maakherura (T) Amenemhat IV

Last king of the Twelfth Dynasty. His burial has not been located.

Sobekkara (T) Sobekneferu

A queen who became the last ruler of the Twelfth Dynasty, with full fivefold titulary. It is assumed that she became queen because Amenemhat IV died without a male heir. Her tomb has never been found.
Thirteenth Dynasty, c. 1786–1674 BC
Kings ruling from Itj-tawy, with authority over all Egypt at least until king Ay. No single royal family followed the Twelfth Dynasty; instead, the kings came from varied backgrounds and each reigned for on average only about five years. Although these short reigns excluded major exploits in building or foreign ventures, Egypt saw little change in government and way of life until about the reign of king Ay. Four small Thirteenth Dynasty pyramids survive at Saqqara, but after king Ay’s reign the kings at Itj-tawy seem to have lost control of the Eastern Delta and their activity was gradually reduced to the Theban area.

Principal Names of the Kings of Egypt

Khitawyra (T) Wegaf  Sankhibra (T) Ameny Intef Amenemhat

Auhibra (T) Hor

Hor reigned only a few months, according to the Turin Canon. This seems to be confirmed by the discovery of his intact burial in a modest grave at Dahshur at the pyramid of Amenemhat III.
These three brothers reigned in the middle of the Thirteenth Dynasty, an isolated moment of strong rule and continuity on the throne. Neferhotep is shown on a relief at Byblos receiving the adulation of the local town prince. He and Sobekhotep launched the only known Thirteenth Dynasty expeditions for valuable stone in the Eastern Desert. The third brother, Sihathor, appears on several monuments as a prince, but attestations of him as a king Menwadjra (†) have been disputed.
Merneferra (T) Ay

The last Thirteenth Dynasty king whose monuments survive in both Upper and Lower Egypt. The Eastern Delta probably seceded soon after his death.

Sekhemra-Sankhtawy (T) Iykhernofret Nefertophetep
Fourteenth Dynasty, c.1700–1674 BC
These kings ruled the Eastern Delta during the late Thirteenth Dynasty. Only two are known from contemporary monuments.

AASEHRA (T) NEHESY

Fifteenth Dynasty, c.1674–1567 BC
‘Desert kings’, in Egyptian Hyksos, ruling northern Egypt after the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Dynasties. Only Khyan and Apepi left large monuments, but Yannas, the son of Khyan, is named on a block recently discovered at Tell ed-Daba in the Eastern Delta. The kinglists cite six Hyksos who ruled from Avaris, probably Tell ed-Daba. Apepi and Khyan held Horus names and cartouches but not a full titulary of five royal names. Apepi fought with the successors of the Thirteenth Dynasty, the Seventeenth Dynasty at Thebes, who emerged victorious. In the course of his long reign he changed his throne name twice.

SEUSERENRA (T) KHIYAN

AAUSESRA (T) APEPI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Dynasty/Pharaohs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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| 1785–1633 BC | Dynasties XIII and XIV  
|  | Sekhemre-Khutawy  
|  | Ammenemes V  
|  | Seshetepibre (II)  
|  | Ammenemes VI ("Ameny the Asiatic")  
|  | Hornedjheritef "the Asiatic"  
| 1750 BC | Sobkhotep I  
|  | Reniseneb  
|  | Hor I  
|  | Ammenemes VII  
|  | Ugaf  
|  | Sesostiris IV  
|  | Khendjer  
|  | Smenkhkare  
|  | Sobkemsaf I  
| 1745 BC | Sobkhotep III  
| 1741–1730 BC | Neferhotep I  
|  | Sahathor  
|  | Sobkhotep IV  
| 1720–1715 BC | Sobkhotep V  
|  | Neferhotep II  
|  | Neferhotep III  
| 1704–1690 BC | Iaib  
|  | Iy  
|  | Ini  
|  | Dedumesiu I  
| 1674–1553 BC | Second Intermediate Period |
| Dynasty XIV | Dynasties XV and XVI (Hyksos)  
| 1674 BC | Dedumesiu I  
|  | Saltis  
|  | Dedumesiu II  
|  | Senebmiu  
|  | Djedkare  
|  | Montkuremsaf  
| 1650 BC | Yaqub-Har  
|  | Rahotep  
|  | Invotef V  
|  | Sobkemsaf II  
|  | Djehuty  
|  | Mentuhotpe VII  
|  | Nebiyau I  
|  | Invotef VII  
| 1633 BC | End of Dynasty XIV  
|  | Khyan  
| 1578 BC | Apophis I  
|  | Senakhtenre Taa’a I  
|  | Seqenenre Taa’a II  
|  | Kamose  
|  | Apophis II  

**1674–1553 BC Second Intermediate Period**

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- Dedumesiu I
- Saltis
- Dedumesiu II
- Senebmiu
- Djedkare
- Montkuremsaf

**1650 BC**
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- Rahotep
- Invotef V
- Sobkemsaf II
- Djehuty
- Mentuhotpe VII
- Nebiyau I
- Invotef VII

**1633 BC**
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Statue of Scribe
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|          | Ammenemes VI (‘Ameny the Asiatic’)  
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This illustration from Lepsius' classic publication, Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien, is from the tomb of Khnumhotep at Beni Hasan. Khnumhotep was a nomarch, or governor, of the Oryx nome in Middle Egypt, during the Twelfth Dynasty, in the time of King Sesostri II. Here Khnumhotep (out of the illustration, to the right) welcomes a group of Asiatic travellers led by a Bedouin chief, Abisha. The hieroglyphic inscriptions that accompany the colourfully dressed foreigners records them as [heka khomet], a term meaning 'foreign rulers' that was later applied to the kings of the Second Intermediate Period. Lepsius' attention to detail in recording scenes like these have enabled scholars to study details that have often since disappeared.
Stele of Seth
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