

Second Intermediate Period - Part III

Sobekhotep IV Sobekhotep IV was one of the most powerful Egyptian kings of the 13th Dynasty. He was the son of the 'god's father' Haankhef and of the 'king's mother' Kemi. His brother, Neferhotep I, was his predecessor on the throne.

Sobekhotep IV

He states on a stela found in the Amun temple at Karnak that he was born in Thebes. Some sources indicate that under his reign, a military campaign against Nubia occurred.

The king is believed to have reigned for around 10 years. He is known by a relatively high number of monuments, including stelae, statues, many seals and other minor objects. There are attestations for building works at Abydos and Karnak.

Sobekhotep IV's wife was the 'king's wife' Tjan. Several children are known. The royal court is also well known. Vizier was Neferkare Iymeru. Treasurer was Senebi and high steward a certain Nebankh.

Sobekhotep V

Sobekhotep V was an Egyptian king of the 13th Dynasty. His birth name was Sobekhotep, and his throne was Khahetepre.

Sobekhotep V appears in the Turin King List as successor of Sobekhotep IV. He reigned according to this document only for four years. Sobekhotep IV was perhaps his father, as he had a son called 'Sobekhotep'. Sobekhotep V is known from a statue found at Kerma and from several scarab seals.

Wahibre Ibiau

Throne name: Wahibre

Birth name: Ibiau

Wahibre Ibiau is an Egyptian king of the 13th Dynasty, who reigned for 10 years, 8 months and 29 days according to the Turin King List. He is not known from many contemporary monuments. There are several scarab seals with his name as well as a stela of an official of his and some other minor objects.

Merneferre Ai

Merneferre Ai or Ay was an Ancient Egyptian ruler of the Thirteenth dynasty of Egypt. He assumed the throne around 1700 BC.

His reign length--as preserved in the damaged Turin King List--was disputed in the past with Jürgen von Beckerath reading the damaged figure on the papyrus fragment as only 13 years in his 1964 work *Untersuchungen zur politischen Geschichte der zweiten Zwischenzeit in Ägypten*, while both Alan Gardiner--in *The Royal Canon of Turin* (1959)--and Kenneth Kitchen in his 1987 paper 'The Basics of Egyptian Chronology in Relation to the Bronze Age at the ' "High, Middle or Low"' University of Göteborg convention maintained that it was 23 Years.

The latest examination of the damaged figure by Kim Ryholt confirms that it must be read as 23 Years.

Ryholt stresses in his 1997 book on the Second Intermediate Period that "the tick that distinguishes 20 and 30 from 10 is preserved and beyond dispute.

Accordingly, 23 years or, less likely, 33 years must be read.", Therefore, Ai's reign length was 23 Years, 8 Months and 18 days (Ryholt: p.192). This marks him out as the longest serving Pharaoh of the 13th Dynasty--a time when numerous short-lived kings ruled Egypt.

Merhetepre Ini Seankhenre Sewadjew Mersekhemre Ined Sewadjkare Hori

Sewadjkare Hori is a Pharaoh of the Thirteenth dynasty of Egypt. He is listed in the Turin Canon and is given a reign of 5 full Years.

Dudimose I

Dudimose II

Senebmiu

Mentuhotep V

Mentuhotep V was a pharaoh of Egypt in the 13th dynasty. His prenomen was Sewedjara.

Senaayeb