

Egyptian Kings, according to Herodotus.

11,340 (or 5115) years" Herod. ii. 142.

930 Sovereigns.

Menes.

18 Ethiopians and Queen Nitocris. (The Nitocris of Manetho is placed in the 6th Dynasty, and after Suphis the founder of the great pyramid.)

Mæris, built the Labyrinth and excavated the lake Mæris.

Sesostris, the great conqueror.

Pheron, his son.

A Memphite, whose name according to the Greeks is Proteus.

*According to Diodorus.**

Menes, or Menas.

Then 2 of his descendants. } During a period of more than 1,400 years.

Then 52 Kings. }

Busiris.

Then 8 of his descendants; the last of whom bore the same name as the first †, and was said to have founded Thebes. His 8th descendant, who bore the name of his father, Ucho-reus, reputed to be the founder of Memphis.

Then 12 generations of Kings.

Myris, dug the lake above Memphis.

Seven generations of Kings.

Sesoösis I. the great conqueror.

Sesoösis II.

Many kings succeeded him.

Amasis, who was conquered by Actisanes.

Actisanes the Ethiopian.

Mendes, or Marrhus, an Egyptian, who built the labyrinth as a tomb for himself.

An interregnum for 5 generations.

Cetna, or Cetes, who is Proteus.

We are here provided with a GOLDEN opportunity to witness evidence from Ancient Greek historians who wore not the lens of hatred or racism toward black people of their time. In fact, the Ancient Greeks REVERED the blacks of their time. They learned from the blacks in Kemet. They had black priestesses in their Temples for Zeus and Apollo (Zeus = Kemetic Ammon/Amen).

So, where did it all go wrong?!? Well, the blacks of the ancient time 'fell' from their high place. So that later European colonists could not UNDERSTAND how or why a people of such high standing in the Ancient World would be seen in the light that they were, at the time Europeans of the last few centuries met blacks again on the African continent. **The main reason why blacks fell from their high cultural standing during Ancient Kemetic times, is because of WAR WITH ASIATICS!!**

Returning to the exhibit given in the page above, once again, it provides us, the peoples of today, with invaluable evidence, from Ancient Greeks, unfettered by the racial lens of our current times, to observe the fact that Ancient Kemet was over long periods of time an exclusively black culture. It was led by blacks. By 'black', I mean people who look like black African people today: **very** black, as well as those who look like light brown / 'reddish-brown' African people today. Across the African continent (in Western, and Southern regions), several royal houses have traditions of both 'black' and 'red' royal bloodlines among their people. Examples: Akan (Asante, Akem, Akwamu, Bono, etc.) have both; the Luba peoples of Southern Africa have both; The Zimbabwean peoples (Ndebele, and Shona) also have it. I classify both (i.e., very black, and light brown/red) as black. Whether in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo or Zimbabwe, etc., the very dark, and moderately dark skinned people you find in these places are EXACTLY what 'black' and 'red' meant/means, from ancient times to the present, and ALSO what you would have found in Ancient Kemet, in Kush/Punt, and in parts of Kanaan/the Levant, as well as of course among the various tribal peoples further into the African continent of the ancient time. This is a fact!!

The black peoples of Ancient Egypt/Kemet, and of Africa and the Ancient World, were an eclectic bunch, comprising (i) Ancient Kushites/Naqada/Napata peoples who inhabited the region for tens of thousands of years, the same peoples around the delta region as around Thebes, as also around Nagaa and locales in Kush/Nubia beyond the first cataract. These were the first black peoples in the Nile valley region to achieve 'high' cultures, and the last to leave. The Kushites/Punt peoples and the Theban people further north were kin since ancient times. Among the Kushite/Punt/Nubian peoples were also some Naga/Amarru/Bosommuru peoples from Lemuria (via Dravidians), who also integrated into Kush and Kemet; (ii) the 'Ancient Hebrew' light brown/red peoples, from the Levant, among whom were peoples like the Ammonites and the Edomites; (iii) The 'Black Atlanteans' (the Asarians, with Djehuti), another Naga group, who were also kin to certain Sumerian / Akkadian / Babylonian Enki peoples (which includes members who ended up in Persia (Bactria, Kangchu / Sogdia etc.), Samarkand, Taklamakan / Uighur, and further into China), and who, after sojourning in parts of the Middle East after the fall of Atlantis (known to them as 'AmanPtah', a Metu/Twi term meaning 'Nation of Ptah') then also migrated to Ancient Kemet to establish the Old Kingdom/Empire (3rd - 5th dynasties), and finally (iv) various indigenous peoples of Africa, who had been there in the African hinterland for tens of thousands of years.

Okay, now let us transition to the Ancient Greek historians. They give us some very beautiful evidence of black Pharaohs. Who can doubt this now?!? We've proved this fact that there were

black (as in, the way I've just defined it) Pharaohs from the earliest Kemetic dynasties to the 25th and early 26th dynasties SO MANY TIMES NOW, in works such as mine (and many others, on the continent, and in the Diaspora), that we're beginning to get tired of it. Let's do so yet another time:

Herodotus: "**18 Ethiopians and Queen Nitocris**":

Kwame Adapa: In Herodotus' work, the term "Ethiopian" is limited not only to those from Abyssinia, whom we know of today as Ethiopians, rather it is a term referring to ALL black people, INCLUDING Ancient Egyptians, most of whom were black. For example, here are some quotes from Herodotus on what he said about Ethiopians in his *Histories*:

[First quote]: "For the people of Colchis are evidently Egyptian, and this I perceived for myself before I heard it from others. So when I had come to consider the matter I asked them both; and the Colchians had remembrance of the Egyptians more than the Egyptians of the Colchians; but the Egyptians said they believed that the Colchians were a portion of the army of Sesostris. That this was so I conjectured myself not only because they are dark-skinned and have curly hair (this of itself amounts to nothing, for there are other races which are so), but also still more because the Colchians, Egyptians, and Ethiopians alone of all the races of men have practised circumcision from the first." (*Kwame Adapa's comments*: Sesostris was also known as Seruset III. He was perhaps **the greatest Egyptian Pharaoh of all time**, notably both for his ability to rule justly (kindly toward his people, while SMITING the Asiatics who kept bothering the black Egyptians of the Middle Kingdom era), but also in terms of upholding the culture, philosophies and spiritual traditions of 12th dynasty Middle Kingdom/Empire Ancient Kemet.)

[Second quote]: "The pillars which Sesostris of Egypt set up in the various countries are for the most part no longer to be seen extant; but in Syria Palestine I myself saw them existing with the inscription upon them which I have mentioned and the emblem. Moreover in Ionia there are two figures of this man carved upon rocks, one on the road by which one goes from the land of Ephesos to Phocaia, and the other on the road from Sardis to Smyrna. In each place there is a figure of a man cut in the rock, of four cubits and a span in height, holding in his right hand a spear and in his left a bow and arrows, and the other equipment which he has is similar to this, for it is both Egyptian and Ethiopian: and from the one shoulder to the other across the breast runs an inscription carved in sacred Egyptian characters, saying thus, "This land with my shoulders I won for myself.""

[Third quote]: "Now in the regions above Elephantine there dwell Ethiopians at once succeeding, who also occupy half of the island, and Egyptians the other half."

Thus, what Herodotus is telling us, in "**18 Ethiopians and Queen Nitocris**" as shown in the exhibit from Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Volume 1 of *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, is that AT LEAST 18 OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF OLD AND MIDDLE KINGDOMS BEFORE SESOSTRIS/SERUSET III, WERE ETHIOPIAN/BLACK.

In case you missed the significance of this, Menes is often credited to be first or among the first of the rulers of Ancient Kemet. That means, Dynasty one. Sesostris/Seruset III, ruled in Dynasty twelve.

Now, let us move on to Diodorus, another Ancient Greek historian of arguably larger status and standing as an ancient historian than Herodotus. One quote from his section of the exhibit above:

“Actisanes the Ethiopian”

Diodorus was in fact referring to a black Ancient Kemetic (Theban/black) Pharaoh of the 13th dynasty, known conventionally as Sedjefakare Kay Amenemhat VII, or simply as Amenemhat VII. After Seruset III ruled, there were a succession of Theban/black Pharaohs that followed him, leading to the end of the 12th dynasty, and into the 13th dynasty, being:

Amenemhat III, Amenemhat IV, Neferusobek, Sobekhotep I, Sonbef, Nerikara, Sekhemkara, Amenemhat, Ameny Qemau, Qemau Siharnedjheritef, Iufni, Sankhibra Amenemhat, Nebnun, Sewesekhtawy Sehotepibra, Sewadjkara, Nedjemibra, Sobekhotep II, Ranisonb, Hor I, Sekhemra Khutawy, Djedkheperu, Sebkey, ***Sedjefakara Kay-Amenemhat (aka “Actisanes the Ethiopian”)***, Wegaf, Khendjer, Imyremeshaw, Intef IV, Meribra Seth, Sobekhotep III, Neferhotep I, Sihathor, Sobekhotep IV, Sobekhotep V, Sobekhotep VI, Wahibra Jaib, Aya, Ini, Sewadjtu, Ined, Sewadjkara Hori, Sobekhotep VII, Merkheperra, Merkara, Mentuhotep V, Ibi, Hor II, Sakarra, Sankhptahi, Sekhaenra, Maara, Sobekhotep, and Senebmiu

ALL OF THESE PHARAHOHS ABOVE WERE THEBAN/NAPATAN/BLACK/ETHIOPIAN.

There were MANY MORE “Ethiopian” Pharaohs (c.f.:1st to 6th dynasties; 11th – 13th dynasties; some in the 18th dynasty; some in the 20th dynasty; 22nd dynasty; ALL of 25th dynasty, and finally, early part of 26th dynasty) including these above listed Theban Pharaohs, of the late 12th to 13th dynasties.

Now, right after the 13th dynasty, we have the **NATION WRECKERS** come in for the ‘second intermediate period’. The ‘Asiatics’ (the first and second intermediate periods have been called the ‘dark ages’ of Ancient Kemet, by some prominent Egyptologists). The first Pharaoh of the 14th dynasty, an ‘Asiatic dynasty’, was named YAKBIM. That is NOT a Theban / Napatan / Black / Ethiopian Pharaoh.