



*KMT*  
*Our African Heritage*

*Freya A. Rivers, Ed.D.*

KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era					
3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek



KMT: Our African Heritage  
 Freya A. Rivers, Ed.D.  
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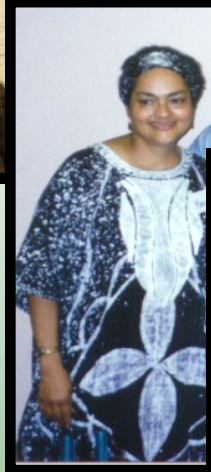


## *Dedication*

This book is dedicated to my children Monica, Shariba and Sanford, my grandchildren, Asha and Ausar and all the children of the African Diaspora. The road to the future is by knowing the past. May all African children of the world learn, understand, respect and appreciate our heritage and culture. Only then can the dreams of the future be realized. “Know thyself.”

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## *Thanks*

Thanks to my mentors, Dr. Molefi Asante, Dr. Asa Hilliard, Dr. Maulana Karenga, Dr. Linda James Meyers and Dr. Harriette McAdoo. Their inspiration, dedication and Afrocentric consciousness made this book a reality for our youth.

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## FOREWORD

Kemet, of all ancient cultures, is most closely identified with the beginning of organized human knowledge. It is fitting that Dr. Freya Rivers should write a book, *KMT Our African Heritage*, that emphasizes the principle facts of Kemetic society. To the teacher and young scholar, these principles are the key elements in any examination of our cultural heritage. Without Kemet, the study of African heritage is like water without oxygen or a computer without silicon chips.

What is the connection between contemporary Africa and Ancient Kemet? Almost all of the cultural traits that remain African are related to some original principle or concept from Kemet. This does not mean that we have not been changed by the numerous interactions we have had with other cultures. However, we have changed other cultures. Yet what remains African in the African American and African Caribbean or Continental African is the enduring values that we hold today. Whether we speak of our love of children, our commitment to protect the sacred earth, our sense of courtesy and respect for the elders, our understanding of the interconnectedness of the universe, our recognition of the values of MAAT, our appreciation for those who cultivate the earth, our gift for ceremony and ritual, or our attempt to understand the intricacies and puzzles of the universe, we are talking about values that were first developed by our ancestors in Kemet. So the connection between the ancient Kemetic people and us is first of all cultural. Moreover, we can see the physical connection by looking at the pictures of the ancient people. They look like people in the African family because they are in that family. We now know that the genetic material of Africans is found all over the world and we know that we are descendants of Africans. Therefore, in that sense we are the children of the Nile Valley people of Kemet.

We are not of the Kemetic nationality ourselves, but we are the inheritors of a cultural tradition that was disseminated, that is, spread from the Nile Valley to the rest of the African world. Indeed, that tradition has affected the entire earth. The Japanese are not Chinese but they are the inheritors of values that were disseminated from China. In the same way the British are not the ancient Greeks but they believe they share many ideas that were first developed among the Greeks. In the same way, we are the inheritors of the rich cultural tradition of the ancient Kemetic civilization.

To say *KMT Our African Heritage* is a gift of love to African American students and teachers is rather anemic when in fact it is like a gift of life. When a tired swimmer has found a buoy or a boat or a tired runner has come upon someone with a glass of water, there is hope and gratitude but also a sense of the possible. So here we have it in as much graphic detail and color as the ancient culture itself, *KMT Our African Heritage*. All of the so-called mystery and magic of our cultural heritage is condensed into some concrete facts for the student and teacher. I applaud the work and contribution of Dr. Freya A. Rivers, whose life is a contribution to MAAT.

Molefi Kete Asante

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## Prologue

KMT is the ancient name of the country now known as Egypt. KMT was created by Black African people. Under the leadership of our African ancestors, KMT became the world's greatest civilization. Children of Africa, read and look carefully. You will see things that have not been told to you, but the pictures speak for themselves. Understand that the facts can be found by educating yourself. The truth will make you free. Be proud of your heritage. Africa gave human life and civilization to the world. Look at the pictures and see your faces. Begin this journey at the Cairo Airport as we depart our airplane, Per Ah Queen Hatshepsut.

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## *Hapi, The Nile River*

Know that you are descendents of great Kings and Queens called Per Ahs (Pharaohs). The greatest ones were the Black Per Ahs who were from the south of KMT. Leaving the east coast of Africa where homo sapiens began, civilization flowed North following Hapi. This river is the longest river in the world and the civilization of KMT depended upon it for survival.

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## *Mena, First Per Ah, First Dynasty*

The Old Kingdom began when Per Ah Mena united the south and the north of Egypt. This shield is found in the Cairo Museum. It shows Mena wearing the white crown of the south, conquering the people of lower KMT, the delta region. Mena united the white crown of the south with the red crown of the north and KMT became one. The shield represents order over chaos. Mena begins the first dynasty (A dynasty is a succession of rulers in a given family) in KMT.

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## *Abdu*

Abdu (Abydos) was the capital of KMT under Mena. It is the sacred place of the god Ausar (Osiris). Mena and his successor built their tombs at Abdu. One of the oldest parts of the temple is called Wepwawat which means, Opener of the Ways. Seti I added the temple that exists today at Abdu that many call the temple of Seti. However, this original site was the first capital of KMT.

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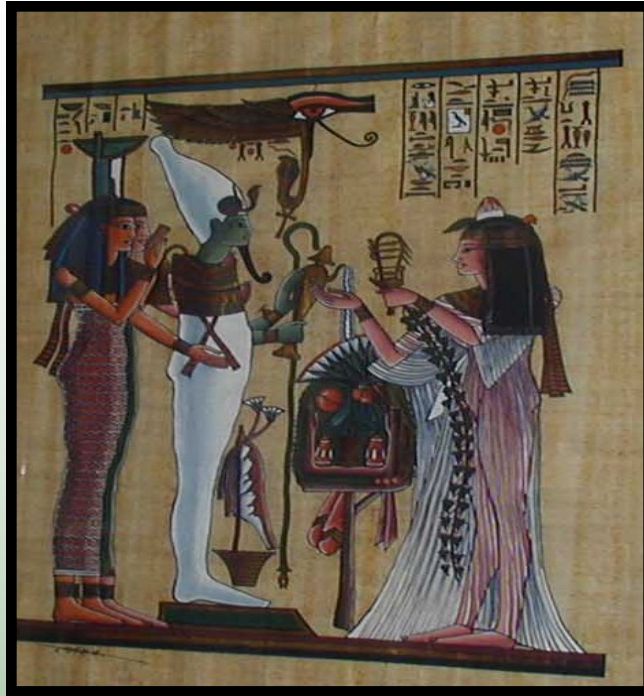


## *Ausar's Grave*

No one really knows who, why or when Ausar's grave was built, but it is found at the back of the Temple of Abdu. It is a most holy place. It is thought to be the burial site of Ausar. As early as the IVth dynasty, people made pilgrimages to Abdu to visit the tomb of Ausar. The pilgrimage lasted from January 23rd through the 30th. A tragic play re-enacting the life, death and resurrection of Ausar took place each year. This play is the first known drama.

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## *Ausar, Aset and Heru*

Ausar, Aset and Heru represent the world's first known trinity. In KMT, one's spirituality was a way of life, not a religion. Ausar represented the human aspect of God. In the KMT creation story, God created everything in pairs to complement each other—the air and water (Shu and Tefnut), the sky and earth (Nut and Geb), and the animals and humans. Ausar and his twin brother, Set, and his sister/wife, Aset, and her sister, Neb-het, were the first human pairs. Ausar was killed by his brother, Set, and Ausar became the first resurrected divinity. In an immaculate conception, Aset gave birth to Heru, son of Ausar.

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## *Judgment Scene*

Another significant goddess was MAAT. She represented the principles of truth, justice, righteousness, order, balance, harmony and reciprocity. For humans to transcend their mortal life, at death, one's heart was weighed on the balance scale against the feather of MAAT (see red arrows). There were forty-two declarations of innocence required before being admitted into the chamber of Ausar, the god of eternal life.

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## *Khepera & Djihuti*

Other important gods were Khepera and Djihuti. Khepera created himself out of himself and then beings came into being. He is represented as a scarab. Khepera is in a constant state of becoming and striving for excellence. Djihuti or Thoth (thought) is the god of wisdom. He is the divine recorder in the judgment scene.

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## *Throne of Ausar*

A relief of Ausar in the Temple of Abdu shows Ausar sitting on his throne. Take a close look at the throne to see red, white and blue bars with a red inset. The throne of Ausar resembles the flag of the United States—red, white and blue stars and bars. The only thing missing is the stars. The throne of Ausar predates the United States flag by over 4000 years. Many symbols of the contemporary western world had their beginnings in KMT.

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## *Menefer*

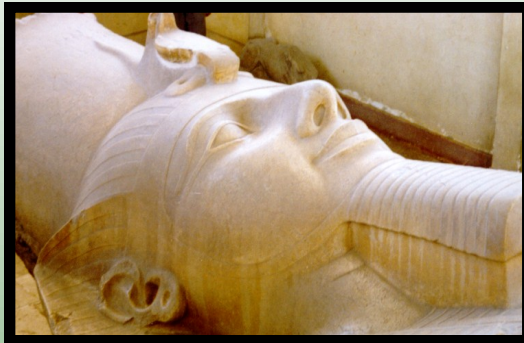
By the third dynasty, Menefer (Memphis) was the capital of KMT. The city was later destroyed by an earthquake. Few artifacts remain but some of them are shown above. The unknown sphinx is made of alabaster.

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## *Ramses II*

In Menefer there is an enormous statue of Ramses II. Per Ahs continued to add to temples during their reign to establish their immortality. Ramses built more buildings and statues than any other Per Ah. Statues of Ramses are found almost everywhere in KMT. The hand of the statue shows the royal stamp and on the wrist is the Shenu (cartouche) of Ramses.

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## *Per Ah Zoser, Third Dynasty*

Per Ah Zoser began the third dynasty. This was also the beginning of the age of the pyramids.

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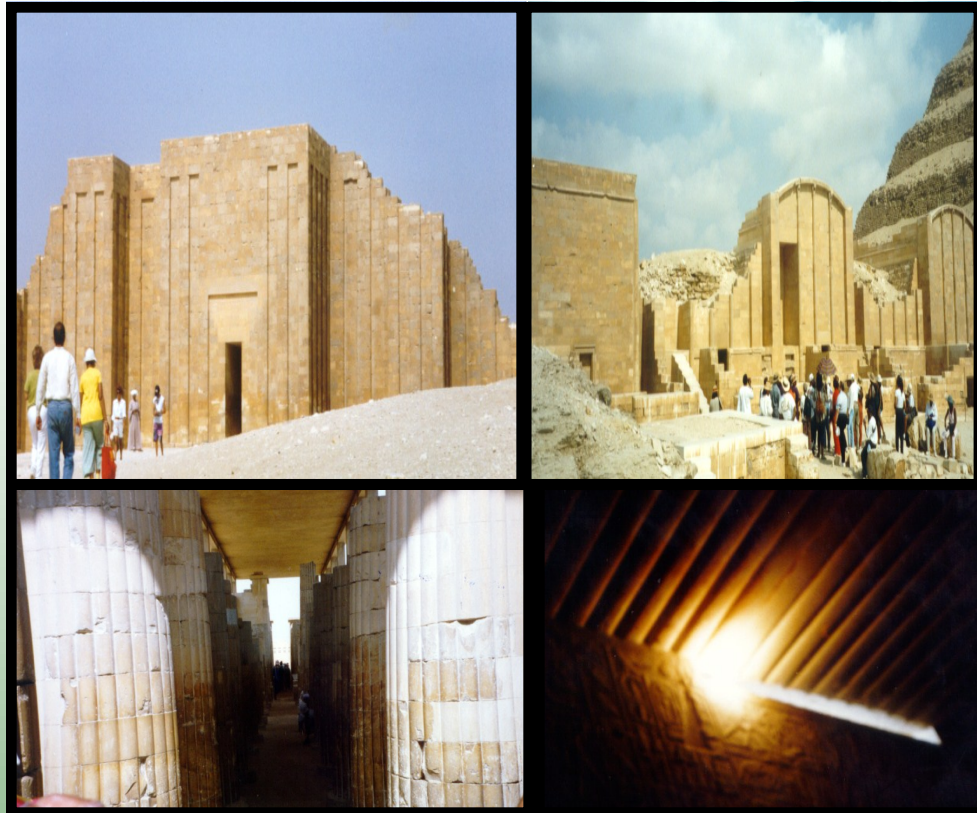
## *Step Pyramid*

The Step Pyramid at Saqqara was designed by the famous architect, Imhotep, under the reign of Zoser. This was the first stone building.

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## *Step Pyramid*

The Step Pyramid is a complete complex of buildings. There is a stone entrance with a wall that surrounds the pyramid. Some of the details in the stone were made to mimic wood. Inside the complex there are stone columns and several buildings that were used to house the Heb-Sed (Royal Jubilee) games. These games were held to test the strength of the Per Ah after thirty years reign to prove worthiness of remaining on the throne. These are the first games of athletic ability. The Olympic Games follow this tradition.

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## *Imhotep*

One of the most famous people of the third dynasty was Imhotep. He was worshipped as a god. Imhotep was an architect, the first known physician, mathematician, scientist, lawyer and priest. Today, doctors pledge to Asclepius (Imhotep) in the medical Hippocratic Oath. The Shafedu Papyrus (Edwin Smith) on the “Books of Medicine” are the oldest medical records in history and are thought to have been written by Imhotep.

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## *Pyramid of Unas*

Next to the Step Pyramid are smaller pyramids. These pyramids contain writings that are more than 4000 years old which indicate that we did much more than build pyramids. The oldest writings in the world are in KMT. The writing is called Mdu Ntr (hieroglyphs). The writings in the Pyramid of Unas are named the Pyramid Texts that describe the offerings and prayers necessary for survival in the afterlife. These have come to be known as “Pert Em Hru” (“The Book of the Coming Forth by Day”).

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## *Ptahhotep*

Near the Pyramid of Unas is the tomb of Ptahhotep. It contains the oldest complete book of writings. The texts of Ptahhotep are ethical instructions of wisdom that a father is giving to his son. The “Wisdom of Ptahhotep” is found in many of the proverbs of the Bible. Ptahhotep, Unas, and Kagemni are the first recorded philosophers.

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## *Tombs*

The tomb carvings and reliefs show scenes of the lives of the people of KMT. There are scenes of offerings, agriculture, dancing, and other events in the cultural lives of the people. The history of 5000 years is recorded in the tombs. There has been no evidence found that the people who built the pyramids were ever enslaved.

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## *Pyramids*

The pyramids remain one of the world's greatest mysteries. Khufu's pyramid is the largest of the pyramids. Each stone weighs over two tons which is 4000 pounds. Lifting one stone would be like trying to raise two elephants at one time. The stones were precisely laid without chips or breakage. Our ancestors worked for perfection and excellence.

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## *Per Ah Khufu, Fourth Dynasty*

The IVth dynasty is remembered for the three great pyramids at Giza. These pyramids are named after Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure. The largest one was built by Per Ah Khufu.

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## *Khufu's Boat*

Per Ah Khufu not only built the great pyramid at Giza, but he also had a navy. This navy had at least one ship that was 140 feet long. The wooden ship was built without a single nail. It was held together entirely by rope.

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## *Per Ah Khafre, Fourth Dynasty*

Per Ah Khafre built the second great pyramid at Giza. He united religious, political and economic power in KMT.

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## *Khafre's Pyramid*

Khafre's pyramid is probably the most famous. Many people think that it is the largest one but it only looks larger because it is on higher ground. The top of the pyramid is limestone. At one time the entire pyramid was encased in limestone. Khafre's pyramid is the only one that has limestone remaining.

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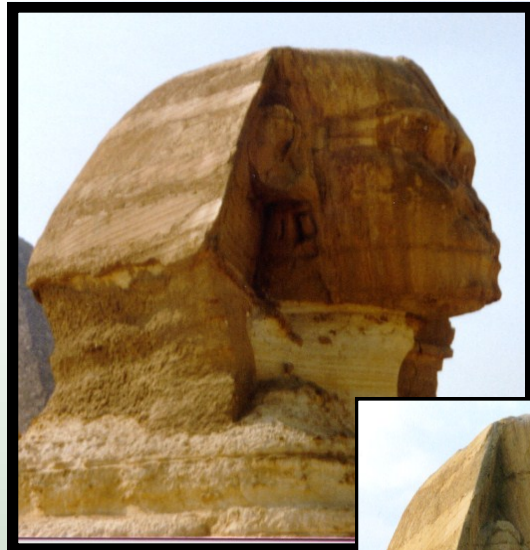


## *Hor Em Aket*

Another mystery of the world is Hor Em Aket (The Sphinx). The questions of time and ownership are unknown. Recent research dates Hor Em Aket from 10,000 to 15,000 years old. The inscription on Hor Em Aket made by Khafre says that he repaired the monument. Some historians have named Hor Em Aket for Khafre, but no evidence supports that at this time.

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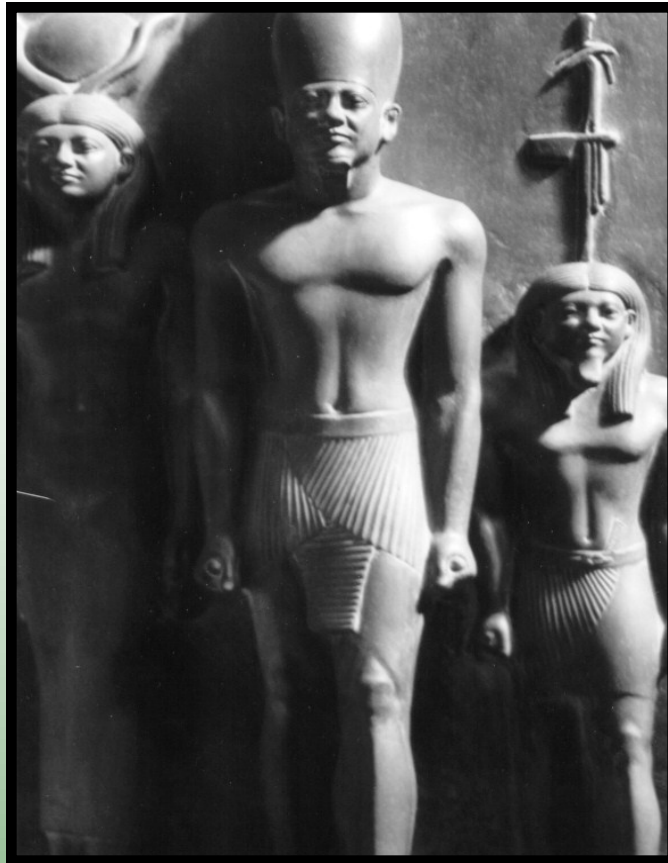


## *Hor Em Aket*

The face of Hor Em Aket is said to resemble Khafre. However, the nose of Hor Em Aket is missing. Efforts are underway to restore this monument using computer imaging. Look carefully at the features. They are African! Sadly, the faces of KMT are changing. In future years as restorations are made, they may not look the same .

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## *Per Ah Menkaure, Fourth Dynasty*

The third great pyramid at Giza was built by Per Ah Menkaure. All three pyramids were completed before 2500 BCE.

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## *Pyramids at Giza*

The three pyramids are one of the seven wonders of the world. With all of the modern technology that exists today, scientists still cannot explain these wonders. Children of Africa, this is your heritage.

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## *Temple of Tantera, Fourth Dynasty*

A great temple built during the time of the pyramids was the Temple of Tantera (Dendera). The origins of the temple of Tantera date back to Khufu and Pepi I, but the temple was later restored by the Ptolemies (Greek pharaohs).

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## *Temple of Tantera (Dendera), Zodiac*

The temple at Tantera has the zodiac signs in a gold ceiling relief. It was built during the fourth dynasty. The calendar and zodiac symbols shown in the temple have existed for the people of KMT for more than 6,000 years. The calendar of KMT consisted of ten days in a week, three weeks in a month, and twelve months. The last five days were holy days honoring the birth of Ausar for a total of 365 days. The signs represent the movement of groups of stars called Decans (constellations).

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## *Per Ah Mentuhotep, Eleventh Dynasty*

The Pyramid Age or the Old Kingdom came to an end after the VIth dynasty of Pepi I and Pepi II. There was civil war within KMT while neighbors from the outside continued to invade. The unification was split again. Foreigners came in and the first intermediate period began. Intermediate periods were times of war and chaos. In the eleventh dynasty, Per Ah Mentuhotep II drove the foreigners out and reunited KMT. He reigned for fifty-one years. Under Mentuhotep II, KMT became an artistic and religious power. This began the Literary Age or Middle Kingdom and trade was restored.

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## *Nubian Archers*

Per Ahs recruited young men for their armies. These wooden soldiers represent Nubian archers during the Middle Kingdom period. They may have helped Mentuhotep II in his reuniting of KMT.

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## *Per Ah Senwosret, Twelfth Dynasty*

Mentuhotep II established peace and once again there was time for writing and building. This Literary or Classical Age was exemplified with Per Ah Senwosret. He rebuilt the Temple of Amon-Ra at Ipet Isut (The Most Select of Places). Per Ah Senwosret also founded the city of Athens, Greece during his reign.

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## Waset

The temples of Waset (Luxor) and Karnak were home for the gods and served as universities. Senwosret added on to both temples. Ipet Isut became a high place of learning. Mdu Ntr encircled the columns, the ceilings and the walls. The history of a country became indelible. The tekhenwy (obelisks) have been stolen and copied all over the world. The genius of KMT has not been duplicated. In the United States the monument to the first president, George Washington, is a tekhen. Countries continue to copy KMT symbols and monuments.

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## *History*

On a wall in the temple of Waset is a relief of the chronological history of the Per Ahs. Manetho (a historian) utilized this wall to present a historical time line of Per Ahs with the shenu representations.

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## *Amenemhet III, Twelfth Dynasty*

The Literary Age brought in another great Per Ah. This one was Amenemhet III. He created the labyrinth which was the largest building ever built in the world. The Literary Age came to an end after the next Per Ah, Senwosret III. The foreigners returned and a second intermediate age began.

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### *Kom Ombo*

The second intermediate era ended with the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty, the Imperial Age (New Kingdom). This became the era when KMT reigned over the entire world. The dynasty began with Ahmose, who continued to expand the power of KMT. Next was Amenhotep I who pushed out the Hittites. The temple of Kom Ombo was founded by Amenhotep I. Later Tehutimsus III added on to the temple, but it was reconstructed by the Ptolemies after Alexander the Greek invaded KMT. Kom Ombo is a medical temple. The medical instruments, the birthing chair and the medical symbol used today, the Caduceus, are all represented on the temple walls.

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## *Kom Ombo, Nilometer*

The Nilometer is another point of interest at Kom Ombo. The Nilometer measured the depth of the Nile. It was useful in predicting the flooding of the river. The seasons in the calendar of KMT were based on the Nile. Akhet (inundation) was the season of the flood - July through October. Peret (cultivation) was the season of the waters falling - November through February and Shemu was the season of the harvest - March through June.

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## *Valley Of The Kings*

On the west bank of the Nile is the Valley of the Kings and Queens where the great tombs are found. The east bank is for the living, and the west bank is for the dead as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. The wealth of the tombs has been stolen by robbers, but the history and art remain as a testament to greatness.

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## *Valley Of The Kings*

Inside the tombs are mastabas that held sarcophagi and mummies of Per Ahs. King Tutankhamen had three stacking mastabas which contained three stacking sarcophagi that held his mummy with a golden mask. These can be seen at the Cairo Museum. On the walls of the tombs are reliefs and paintings whose colors are still vivid and vibrant.

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Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek





### *Per Ah Hatshepsut, Eighteenth Dynasty*

The Imperial Age continued to expand under Tehutimsus I and II who brought the cities of Waset and Abdu back to regal splendor. Per Ah Queen Hatshepsut followed and reigned for twenty years. She ruled as a male Per Ah often times wearing the false beard like a male. Per Ah Hatshepsut sent traders out to the seas and troops into battle. She also built beautiful temples.

**KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era**

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek

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## *Hatshepsut's Temple*

The temple of Hatshepsut was built next to the site of Mentuhotep's (Literary Age Per Ah) temple. The temple was carved out of the stone mountain. It is one of the most beautiful settings in KMT. None of the statues of Per Ah Hatshepsut remain at her temple but many can be seen at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Greek Parthenon resembles this temple.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181 Old Kingdom	2130-1786 Literary Age	1560-1295 Imperial Age	750-665 Revival	500 Persian	300 Greek
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## Trade

Per Ah Hatshepsut is known for her expeditions of trade with Punt. On the walls of her temple, the fish of the ocean, the items of trade and the processional of the Queen of Punt are all portrayed. The picture above marks the spot where a tree that she brought back from Punt had grown. This tree was still alive in 1991.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek



## *Tehutimsus III, Eighteenth Dynasty*

Tehutimsus III followed Per Ah Hatshepsut. No one knows how she died, but there are rumors that she was killed by Tehutimsus III. He covered her tekhenwy at the Temple of Waset. He obliterated her faces and shenus. Nevertheless, he became a great Per Ah. He conquered many lands outside of KMT. He only reigned for thirty-four years, but his legacy spread throughout the world.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181 Old Kingdom	2130-1786 Literary Age	1560-1295 Imperial Age	750-665 Revival	500 Persian	300 Greek
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## Temple of Edfu

Tehutimsus III built the original temple of Edfu. The temple of Edfu is the temple of Heru, son of Ausar and Aset. The Ptolemies, who assumed rule after the invasion by Alexander, restored the temple. Edfu tells the battle of good and evil between Heru and Seth. The reliefs on the wall show Heru conquering Seth.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek



### *Queen Tiye & Per Ah Amenhotep III, Eighteenth Dynasty*

Another great female of the Eighteenth Dynasty was Queen Tiye. She was the wife of Amenhotep III, the mother of Akhenaten and the Grandmother of Per Ah Tutankhamen. Although Amenhotep III was Per Ah, Queen Tiye was a powerful woman. It is demonstrated by her equal stature in the statue with her husband.

#### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek

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## *Per Ah Akhenaten, Eighteenth Dynasty*

The son of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye was Amenhotep IV. He changed his name to Akhenaten when he changed the religion of KMT from the worship of Amon to Aten. He made great changes in art, literature and religion. Some of the Psalms in the Bible are almost verbatim to Akhenaten's poetry to Aten. His poetry predates the Bible by 1000 years.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek

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### *Per Ah Tutankhamen, Eighteenth Dynasty*

Per Ah Tutankhamen, the grandson of Queen Tiye, followed Akhenaten. He was a boy king who died at eighteen. The tomb of Per Ah Tutankhamen was found undisturbed. Thus, the legacy of the wealth of KMT survives through his artifacts.

#### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek

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## *Tutankhamen's Tomb*

Some of the artifacts found in Tutankhamen's tomb were his golden mask, sarcophagi, mastabas, a folding umbrella, gold chests, games, jewelry and much more. Comparatively speaking Per Ah Tutankhamen was insignificant, but the geological finds have made him world renowned.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek



## *Per Ah Ramses II, Nineteenth Dynasty*

Ramses I brought in the Nineteenth Dynasty. He was followed by Seti I and Ramses II. Ramses II left his mark on many temples. He ruled until he was 92 years of age.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek

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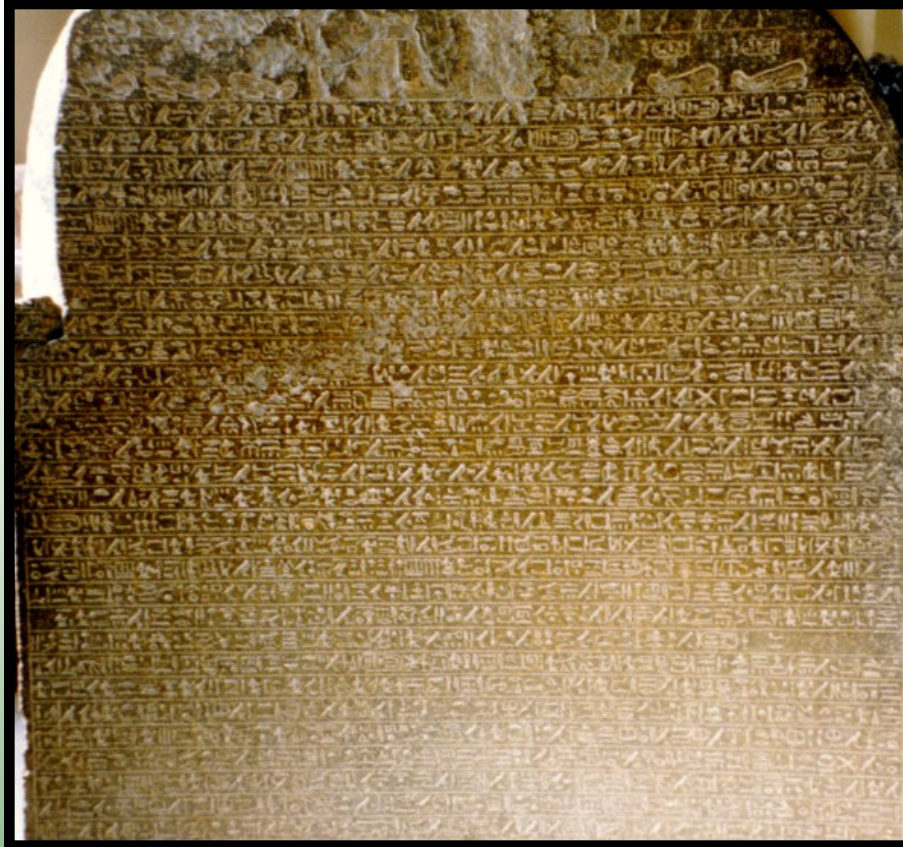
## *Abu Simbel*

The most famous temples that Ramses II built are at Abu Simbel. The temples had to be moved from their original sites because of the Aswan Dam project. One of the temples was dedicated to his wife, Queen Nefertari. His temple showed reliefs of the many episodes of war in which he was triumphant.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

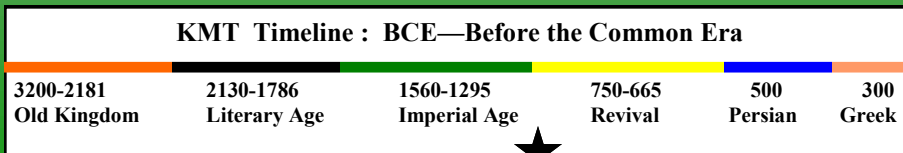
3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek





### *Per Ah Piankhi, Twenty-fifth Dynasty*

Not until the XXV dynasty was KMT unified again. Per Ah Piankhi fought his way from Nubia to the lower delta. He recorded his episodes on what is known today as a stela. The history of his campaigns was called his bragging stone. Piankhi recorded how he ran the foreigners out of KMT.



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### *Per Ah Tarharqa, Twenty-fifth Dynasty*

Another great Nubian Per Ah of the XXV dynasty was Tarharqa. He was called the Emperor of the World. He was king of KMT and Kush. He conquered lands in Europe and Asia.

**KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era**

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek

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## Temple of Philae

After Tarharqa's reign KMT was invaded first by the Assyrians and then again around 500 BCE by Cambyses, King of Persia. This was the first time KMT was completely conquered by outsiders and the invaders never left. By 300 BCE, Alexander the Greek invaded KMT and the reign of the Ptolemies began. This is also the time when Greek philosophy began - after the invasion of KMT. The temple of Philae was built by the Ptolemies and dedicated to Aset, the wife of Ausar. On the pillars in the temple are reliefs that show musical instruments and dancing. Some of the instruments are the tambourine, flute and lyre. The religion of Aset (Isis) reigned until Justinian in 535 ACE.

### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181	2130-1786	1560-1295	750-665	500	300
Old Kingdom	Literary Age	Imperial Age	Revival	Persian	Greek

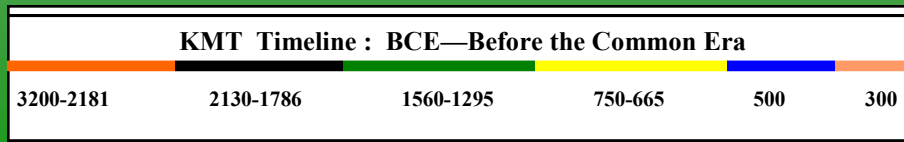
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## *Ankh & Staff & Eye of Heru*

Be proud children of Africa. Your heritage is wondrous. The symbols of KMT are still being copied. The ankh is a symbol of KMT that represents life. The cross that comes much later in history is similar, but it represents death. The staff is a symbol of power. The all-seeing eye of Heru is one of the most duplicated symbols of KMT. It is on the United States dollar at the top of the pyramid that also comes from KMT. It is a symbol of HBO and CBS. Can you think of more?







### *Syene (Aswan), Yebu Island (Elephantine Island)*

As we leave the continent of our history and culture, know that your people were great. They were the first scientists, astronomers, philosophers, physicians, musicians, mathematicians, writers, artists and priests. They civilized the world! This is your heritage. Now that you know your past, let nothing stop you from becoming. The quest has just begun. Grow ! Learn ! Become ! As Imhotep said, “Know thyself.”

#### KMT Timeline : BCE—Before the Common Era

3200-2181 Old Kingdom	2130-1786 Literary Age	1560-1295 Imperial Age	750-665 Revival	500 Persian	300 Greek
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