In the Tablet of Karnak, as originally placed on the walls of the Temple chamber, the names of the first three kings of Dynasty XIII are mentioned. The next king of the XIIIth Dynasty, according to the succession of the Karnak List, is Sankh-ab-Ra, identified as the son of Amenemhat IV.

In the Karnak List, Sankh-ab-Ra appears opposite the position of Senusert III, and is followed by Sekhem-khu-taui-Ra (Sebekhotep), opposite the position of Amenemhat III. This corresponds with what we know from the Sallier Papyrus I, as to the character of the last Hyksos kings, in their studied and deliberate insult levelled at institutions and treasured possessions of the contemporary native kings of Egypt.

In the Tablet of Karnak, as originally placed on the walls of the Temple chamber, thus apparently implying contemporaneity (For data relating to the Karnak List refer Appendix).

In regard to the order of succession of the kings of Dynasties XIII and XIV the Turin Papyrus List and the List of Kings of the Hyksos (in the Turin Papyrus) are in disagreement. To obtain a basis for succession, Egyptological authorities follow the order of the Tablet of Karnak. This is the order used in this book, unless otherwise stated.

In the Karnak List, the Dynasty XIV kings are shown as contemporaneous with the kings of Dynasties XII and XIII. For further information relating to the Karnak List and the intention of its representation, the reader is referred to the Appendix.

Despite the differences in the order of succession of the kings of Dynasties XIII and XIV, the Karnak List, and the Turin Papyrus, there is agreement in the inclusion of Sekhem-suaz-taui-Ra (Senusert III). The Karnak List places Senusert III in the 8th year of his reign opposite the position of Amenemhat III. This is confirmed by the Turin Papyrus, which lists Sekhem-suaz-taui-Ra as king in the 8th year of his reign.

The Karnak List also mentions the tiny king in the 8th year of his reign, along with the names of the Hyksos kings. This is in agreement with the Turin Papyrus, which lists the Hyksos kings in the 8th year of their reign.

The Karnak List also mentions the king in the 12th year of his reign, along with the names of the Hyksos kings. This is in agreement with the Turin Papyrus, which lists the Hyksos kings in the 12th year of their reign.

In the Karnak List, the king in the 12th year of his reign appears opposite the position of Sekhem-suaz-taui-Ra (Senusert III). This is confirmed by the Turin Papyrus, which lists Sekhem-suaz-taui-Ra as king in the 12th year of his reign.

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