

ABSTRACT

The Great number the Greeks, especially the community of Memphis, facilitate the acceptance of the Egyptians to Alexander the Great, who arrived in 332 to Egypt, and later the first Ptolemaic king, who become the king of Egypt in 305 B.C. the King Ptolemy I started a new dynasty in Egypt (323- 30 B.C) which continued to be so strong during the first four kings. They made great achievements in different fields of life, literature, art, economy and military activity. By the death of the fourth king, it began to enter the weakness period. The fall of the Ptolemy kingdom in Egypt started to face its end after the Ptolemy IV, then the king Ptolemy V who died and leaved the kingdom in the hands of child kings under the regency of the bad courtiers. The struggle between the two brothers was a main feature of the second half which was marked by fights, disturbance, revolutions, etc....

This dissertation tries to spot the light on the most important king of the weakness period, King Ptolemy VIII or Euergetes II. The collapse of this dynasty was accelerated at the end of his reign. It was thought that all the reasons that leads to decline of the Ptolemaic dynasty were collected in the reign of the Ptolemaic VIII, such as the struggles of the royal family, the weakness of the Ptolemaic king, the increase of the Roman power and also the increasing the national awareness of the Egyptians.

The thesis will divide into four parts, historical introduction, two chapters and conclusion. The Historical introduction will cover the political events during his reign starting from the death of his father Ptolemy V and ending with his death.

The first chapter: deals with the cultural aspects during the reign of the King Ptolemy VII covering the following points:

The administration system, the economic system, the courts and the judiciary, the cultural life and the religious policy.

In every part we will study briefly the system before his reign and in details during his reign.

The second chapter: will cover the archeological aspects during his reign. We try to explain all his monuments, temples, statutes and coins, and emphasis his relationship with gods and goddess. The chapter will cover the following points:

- The temple of Koptos
- The temple of 18th dynasty at Habu
- El Aguz temple
- Karnak temple
- El Tod temple
- Edfu temple
- Kom Ombo temple
- Philae temple
- El Dakka temple

The analytical part: contains the results of the whole study. The study will contain also a part for the scenes of the temples.