

Egyptians were not proud of having been subjugated by these Asiatics. They carried their detestation of them to such an extent that they did not put up monuments to celebrate the fact that they had driven them out of the country, but rather tried to forget them. As far as possible, they destroyed the monuments that the Hyksos kings had put up in Egypt. As a result, the period of the Hyksos is perhaps the period regarding which our knowledge of Egyptian history is slightest. In fact, some scholars think that they reigned in Egypt about a hundred years, while others would say that their reign lasted about one thousand years. We have thus a difference of fifteen hundred years in the dates which certain scholars give to Egyptian events before the time of the Hyksos. The tendency now is toward the adoption of the shorter period, although there are still a few who cling to the longer chronology. The fact that such a disagreement is possible regarding this period shows how completely the Egyptians destroyed the remainders of this period. Another reason that enters in, however, to our ignorance of this period is the fact that the activities of Hyksos centered largely in the Delta region. Most of the remains of the earliest periods of Egyptian history in the Delta region lie buried, though probably the Delta has been more important in Egyptian history than Upper Egypt. The great majority of our ruins of ancient Egypt come from Upper Egypt. Probably the Hyksos influence was much more important in the Delta than in Upper Egypt and this may in part explain our ignorance regarding it.

Eventually the great movement of opposition to the Hyksos kings began in Thebes. In time their emissaries were driven out of all Upper Egypt. Then Lower Egypt was conquered and they were driven into Asia. In Southern Palestine they made a stand for three years