

and escaped the notice of the tomb robbers of ancient times. Consequently it was possible for it to be discovered in 1922 and its great treasures of furniture, fabrics, vessels and jewels were taken to the museum at Cairo. When I saw these jewels there, a man who was with me had just come from London and he expressed his opinion that the jewels which had been taken from the grave of Tut-Anch-Amon were much more splendid and imposing than the crown jewels of England. That gives an idea of the splendor of this Egyptian empire period when it was possible to put such wonderful things in the tomb of even one of the lesser kings.

During the 19th dynasty the principal kings were Seti I., Rameses II and Merneptah. The first two of these conducted warlike expeditions through Palestine and Rameses II. made a war with the Hittites which ended in a famous treaty containing an extradition clause.

There is some disagreement as to the time of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. Some would place it during the 18th dynasty, while others would place it during the 19th. Many think that Rameses II was the Pharaoh of the oppression and his son, Merneptah of the exodus. Others think that the exodus occurred during the 18th dynasty. The evidence is as yet <sup>unclear</sup> confused to prove which of the two dates is the correct one.

After the end of the 19th dynasty, the 20th dynasty had as its most important king Rameses III. He drove away a great invasion of people who tried to conquer Egypt. Repulsed by him, they invaded Palestine, and it is generally thought that they were the Philistines.

After the death of Rameses III., the Egyptian power degenerated greatly. Egypt never again had a period of splendor as great as the period of the Empire. It remained a great nation, exercising