



THE WARS OF EGYPT AGAINST THE LIBYANS AND THE SEA PEOPLES DURING THE REIGN OF MERNEPTAH (1213–1203 BC) AND RAMESSES III (1186-1155 BC)

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Abstract

This research deals with the wars of Merneptah (1213–1203 BC) and Ramesses III (1186-1155 BC) against the Libyans and the Sea Peoples, in light of the historical sequence of these wars. The study touched upon the relationship between the Libyans and Egypt since the first Dynasty. The effects confirm that Egypt's relationship with the Libyans was not without clashes throughout the ages. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, the tribes of Central Asia Minor appeared in the theater. They were called after the Sea Peoples. These tribes spread along the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine, and then settled on the eastern border of Egypt.

The result of these invasions was that both Merneptah and Ramesses III ordered the fortification of the entrances of the estuaries of the Nile to protect Egypt from foreign invasions, especially the Libyans who came from the west and the Sea Peoples who came from the north and east.

The first is the wars of Merneptah, where he made an effort to preserve the empire and was forced to protect the Egyptian border in the West Delta against these attacks by the Libyans. The second axis deals with Ramesses III wars against the Libyans and the Sea Peoples.

Keywords: Merneptah, Ramesses III, Libyans, Sea Peoples, Asia Minor, River Nile.



1. Introduction

Monuments confirmed that Egypt's relationship with the Libyans has not been affected by the clashes over the ages. Egyptian-Libyan relations have gained special importance in Egyptian foreign policy since ancient times. Libyan tribes were forced to move in an attempt to stabilize, and soon the pharaohs began to thwart these attempts. The kings of the era of the early families continued their campaigns against the Libyan tribes, and the Egyptian-Libyan clashes increased during the era of the ancient state, which called on its kings to pay attention to strengthening the borders of Western Egypt.

In the beginning of the thirteenth century, tribes from Central Asia Minor appeared in the theater, where they were called "the Sea Peoples". These peoples had their role in the elimination of the borders of Khayta, which caused the disruption of their internal policy, and spread these tribes on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the land of Syria and Palestine, and then settled on the borders of eastern Egypt.

As for the West, there have been strikes on the borders of Western Egypt, and as a result of the Indo-European migrations that took over all the countries of the ancient Near East in that era, and the impact of the migrations of these peoples and the descent of some on the coast of North Africa, some of these tribes began to move their eyes towards Egypt To attack and stabilize them, but Seti I [7] defeated them in two sites reported to the temple Karnak.

After the war of Seti I, came his successor Ramesses II[6], who pointed to his victories against these invaders, which is a scene in the Abu Simbel temples, beating the Libyans, and in the forty-fourth year of the provisions refer to the use of family Libyans of (Tahnu) in Temple of Wadi es-Sebua' in Nubia.

Merneptah made an effort to preserve the empire, and his most important work was his war with the Libyans and the Sea Peoples, because the danger that threatened Egypt in his reign was not from the east or from the south. West of the delta against these attacks, and the work of King Merneptah [1] to fortify the castles, the Egyptian armies were a camp in the west of the delta, and when the Libyans penetrated the ranks of western castles and protected the army of and ended the battle to expel the Libyans after they suffered heavy losses.

Merneptah built fortifications on the Mediterranean coast to defend the country against the attacks of pirates of the sea, and this illustrates the danger that has been exposed to the western borders and the coasts of Egypt since the first years the nineteenth family, a threat that was foreshadowing future threats by the Libyan tribes and their allies of the Sea Peoples.



The Ramesses III war against the Libyans had to face the same danger as Merneptah, where the Libyans conquered Egypt from the western road as they did in the days of Merneptah, and besieged the Hachwa Fortress, which is about eleven miles away from the delta, (Kanobian branch), and in that area and under the walls of the Hachwa castle Ramesses III attacked with his army on his enemies a bitter attack, and took the garrison mentioned enemies rain at the same time until they fled Harbin. Ramesses III followed with his armies a distance of eleven miles to the delta borders until he was sure to leave the land of Egypt. He then rested in a fortress called Fortress of the city of Ramesses III, which he had built at the head of the road extending from the West Delta to the desert.

King Ramesses III built other fortifications along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to protect the northern and western borders of Egypt.

The wars of Ramesses III against the peoples of the sea succeeded in his initial campaign to limit the progress of the tribes that came from Libya. After his success he had to face the Indo-European invasion. They came from the east and from the north and threatened Egypt from land and from the sea. The Sea Peoples in their islands, and suddenly launched their attack, no country was able to resist and destroyed the country, and their campaign towards Egypt.

Ramesses III did not neglect this danger, so he prepared for him and gathered a large fleet and a ground army, and went to meet his enemies who were on their way to Egypt from the east, and the first outcome of the victory was to defeat these peoples and save Egypt from danger.

Ramesses III fought together Monday, as the problems of migrants on the borders of Western Egypt, and began the attack Mshawash, Egyptian forces intensified them, and thus ended their attempts to enter Egypt. After this war, the Libyans began to sneak into Egypt peacefully, in the name of Egypt, Ramesses III tolerated with them, and with their families, and merely controlled them.

2. Libyans and the Sea Peoples

The Libyans belong to the north of the Western Sahara. They lived on grazing and agriculture. Some scholars believe that they had certain sexual characteristics of the ancient Egyptians who lived in the Nile Delta in the Neolithic period. The effects confirm that Egypt's relationship with the Libyans was not without clashes over the ages. The Egyptians on the Libyans name (Tahnu) in the old state, and appeared from the sixth family of other people known as (Temhu)[11], [10], [12], and their men were leaving their hair long and were wearing belts and are distinguished from other African peoples with blue eyes and blond hair [13], and at the end of the eighteenth century



appeared tribe Others Known as Mashwash during the reign of King Merneptah[10], [11].

Egyptian-Libyan relations have gained special importance in Egyptian foreign policy since ancient times. This relationship has been based on geographical, natural and human factors. There are indications that the signs of Egyptian-Libyan contacts, whether in their political or civilizational appearance, are in fact before the beginning of the historical era. Libya had to move in an attempt to stabilize, and soon the pharaohs from the beginning of the historical era are beginning to thwart those attempts.

The name (Tahnu) appears on the plaque of the king Narmer of the first family, and it is likely to be (king Djar) is the other campaign against the Libyan elements, The kings of the age of early families continued their campaigns against the Libyan tribes, In the era of Kha' Sakhm found some pots with references to a Libyan people, and increased Egyptian-Libyan clashes in the era of the old state, which called on its kings to pay attention to the strengthening of the borders of Western Egypt.

Inscriptions and colored scenes on the temples of the ancient state show the Libyan tribes with their Egyptian navigator, there is a piece in the Cairo Museum that refers to Sneferu campaign against the Libyans and its capture of a lot of sheep and family. There are inscriptions from the temple of King Saho Ra' of the Fifth Dynasty, which represents his victory over the Libyans.

There is a badge in some of the texts of the days of Bibi I on a new Libyan people, Tahmo, a warrior nation that included Bibi I in his armies, which he sent in his Asian campaigns. During the reign of Neb Hotep Ra'-Mentohotep II, In order to strengthen the borders and secure the quarries and mines. Dandara's inscriptions indicate that the Libyans were struck by the traditional enemies of his country, which were called the nine arches.

The story of Sinouhi refers to the disciplinary campaign led by Senusret I against Temhou. The Libyan tribes took advantage of the occupation of the Hyksos in Egypt and gathered their ranks and began to head south west of the delta. Amenhotep the First carried the Libyans to repel their attacks on the Delta.

These wars broke through periods of peace between the Egyptians and the Libyans, especially in the eighteenth family, to stop the invasion of the delta. However, Amenhotep III showed the intensity against those Libyan tribes, despite the peace, but renewed ambitions in the nineteenth family [13].

At the beginning of the thirteenth century BC especially, tribes appeared in the middle Asia Minor, where they were called after (the Sea Peoples) and these peoples had their role in the elimination of



the borders of the state (Khita), which caused the disruption of its domestic policy, The names of these tribes were mentioned on the text of the Karnak and Atrib paintings. The text describes them as the northerners who came from all the lands, where they were referred to as the northerners. The name of each tribe of the sea ended with a section (Sha) indicating their origin and belonging to Asia these tribes spread on the coasts of Asia Minor and in Syrian lands And Palestine, and then settled on Egypt's eastern borders[14].

Among them were those who bore the names of the inhabitants of the island of Sicily and the Balast, the origin of the Palestinians. These peoples invaded the cities on the Euphrates and some of the Mediterranean islands[15].

Among them were the Torsha, the Sharadna and Shakrash who were not unknown to the Egyptians, served in the wars of the Egyptians with (Hittites) in the early 19th century as mercenaries in the armies (Ikosh) and (Rocky) were new tribes in Africa.

As for the West, there have been strikes on the borders of Western Egypt, as a result of the Indo-European migrations that took over all the countries of the ancient Near East in that era, and the impact of the migrations of these peoples and the descent of some on the coast of North Africa began some of these tribes in the direction of their eyes towards Egypt to attack and stability Where, but Seti I defeated them in two sites reported to the temple of Karnak[17].

With the migrations, the population overcrowded on the Libyan coast, and began to come to the oases of the Western Desert of Egypt, limited in the second year of the reign of King City I, and the reasons for the movements as a result of the drought event in Libya[18], as a result, these tribes began to consider coming to Egypt for the abundance of pastures.

The tribes of Libya took the opportunity of the king Seti II to fight the Bedouins of Sinai and the Asian tribes, causing unrest and strikes on the borders of Western Egypt, and these tribes have gathered under the name of Tahnu, clothes and features of these invaders suggest that they are Mashwash tribes expatriates, when Seti II learned of this unrest, he returned to counter this Libyan invasion and ended the war with victory and the fall of enemies in a place in the West Delta, and determined the establishment of the tribes of Libya in their places of origin and their responses to pay taxes imposed on them [19].

In the fourth or fifth year of the rule of King Seti II, strikes began in the western region again, and the reasons were similar to the reasons for the initial campaign to try stability in the fertile land of Egypt, especially that the lands of the oases in Western Sahara were known since ancient times the abundance of pasture and feed, The first was besieged and defeated, but the danger was not



completely eliminated. This campaign was mentioned in the inscriptions of the outer wall of the pillar base of the Amon temple in Karnak in Thebes [20].

After the war of Seti II came behind Ramesses II, who pointed to his victories against these invaders, which represented a view of the Abu Simbel temples beating the Libyans. In the 44th year of his reign the texts refer to his family use of the Libyans in the construction of the Temple of Wadi es-Sebua' in Lower Nubia[13].

3. Wars of Merneptah

1. 3. History

Merneptah is the thirteenth son of King Ramesses II, according to the list of the sons of Ramesses II, engraved on one of the walls of the Temple of Ramessium, his twelve older brothers seem to have died of their father's reign, he became king over Egypt[10].

Merneptah was sixty years old when he came to power. He came to the rank of chief priest of Ptah and commander of the army. His father chose him as crown prince after the death of his older brother, although he was about ten years old. He managed to maintain Egypt's stability at home and its prestige abroad, and considered by scientists the last strong king in this family, has followed a successful war policy against the threats that threatened his country[16].

Merneptah took over the rule of Egypt after his father's death in an unfavorable external situation, the movements of the migrations of the peoples (Indo-European), which caused chaos and turmoil, and Merneptah must deal decisively with these migrations, and with the states of Egypt, Going out to obey him[15].

After Merneptah took over, his relationship with the Hittites was cordial, thanks to the treaty his father had with these people for some forty-six years, and the monuments indicate that Hittites were sent to grain-laden ships because of the famine, but this friendship and peace did not last long.

In the second year of wisdom, he fought wars so much to protect the rule, extinguish the fire of the revolution in Palestine and Syria, and after repulsing the attacks of the Libyans who agreed with the inhabitants of the Mediterranean islands and attacked Egypt from the West and the individual on their heels, and sheep of them many spoils and captured a large number of their men, Merneptah was fond of buildings and not only did what he could build, but did what his father did before him. He wiped out the names of kings from the monuments he had built and engraved his name in his place, and he did so in many of his father's monuments[21].



In the third year of his rule, a great revolution swept through the Egyptian-Asian colonies. The tribes of the Israelites and the people of western Syria and Palestine, which was subject to Egypt, participated in this revolution. Merneptah succeeded in suppressing the revolution and appeared to have participated in suppressing the revolution. The name of Israel for the first time[22].

Merneptah succeeded in the policy of defending the land of Egypt and its borders first, then the defense of the parties of the empire Second, the danger that was threatening Egypt in his reign was not from the east or from the south, but came this time from the West Libya, has begun the migration of tribes from North Africa and Western Sahara to search for food, The temples of Karnak. He ordered Merneptah to exploit the back of a stone tablet from the reign of King Amenhotep the Third, to record the devastation that has been solved by the Theno[10].

('Amda) is the only surviving painting of Merneptah's activities in the south, without details, the king's intervention in Nubia was reported as a response to his companions' reports about the woeful leader of Wawat. The Lower Nubia, which stretches between the first waterfall and the second waterfall by the name "Wawat".

In the fifth year of his reign, while the king was fighting against the Tahnu south of Memphis, the first thing he did when he had finished the battles of Asia and Tahnu, headed south to (wawat) and punishment was severe and cruel, perhaps the worst known to the people of the region Led to a complete lull in Nubia[23].

Merneptah was old when he died, and his end seems to have been expected since the eighth year, when preparations for his funeral were in full swing. However, this was only done two years later, and he was undoubtedly buried in the granite coffin, which is still covered Beautiful in his tomb in the Valley of the Kings[24]. His mummy was found in the cemetery of Amenhotep II, which was used as a mass grave[10].

2. 3. Wars

The most important work of Merneptah was his war with the Libyans and the peoples of the sea, because the danger that threatened Egypt in his reign was not from the east or from the south but came this time from the west of Libya. The migrations of the tribes from North Africa and Western Sahara, It began with dubious movements on the western border in the fourth year with the Libyans and the Sea Peoples. Libya was a poor country. These peoples wanted to live on the fertile land of Egypt[16]. Some of its elements were sent to the south of the Western Sahara. Their president and his sons and wives came, in the fifth year of his rule.

Therefore, King Merneptah was forced in (1227 BC)[25], to protect the border In the west of the



delta, where he succeeded (Merwe) Libyan leader to progress north to the borders of the Western Delta, and then reached the heights of the oases cut off the area of Farafra land, and appear to have been hundreds of thousands, most of them number of Libyans, and a number of residents and tribes of Western desert from (Tahnu), (Tahmo), (Mashwash) and (keheak), and a number of the peoples of the Aegean, Asha, Torsha, Roku, Sharadana and Shakrocha.

These five peoples originally came from islands Greece, Italy and Asia Minor, all these peoples and elements and races under the leadership of (Meroi), who brought with him his wife and children, and came to look Egypt's best people, because they were fighting in their country in order to obtain less and the purpose of their attack was also stability in Egypt.

At the beginning of the attack on the western border, the king met his men with his court and told them the news of the Libyan aggression. Then the king gave instructions to his army and went out to them. The king probably did not take part in the battle due to his age. The king with his commanders planned to eliminate the aggression, especially as (Merneptah) was (the son of Ramesses II) fighter courageous, and saw the Idol Ptah in a vision, urging him to defending the country and promising victory[26], [27].

The Libyan attack began, and the enemy began to attack the Farafra oasis, and reached the Mountains. As mentioned in the campaign text, the Libyans occupied the oasis and took the base of their attacks[6]. King Merneptah worked to fortify the castles of 'Ain Shams and Manf. The enemies at the time of the unknown near (Bereara'e), an unknown city, the exact location, but away from the castles on the road leading to the Nile Delta desert Libya several miles, Merneptah had a great palace near Bereara'e, amidst many vineyards and eastern ones.

The beautiful fields of the delta, which were cultivated by its farmers, were rich and active at that time.

When the Libyans saw these great things, they became more enthusiastic, they crossed the ranks of Western castles, and they surrounded the army of Merneptah near his palace on the morning of 15 April, the battle lasted for a period of six hours, ended with the expulsion of Libyans after they suffered heavy losses[28].

Killing (6000) and capturing (9,000), this cruel defeat was a punishment for them and a deterrent to their likes [11], the result of the fighting was the Libyan leader's escape in the dark after thousands of his men were killed and his possessions, equipment, silver, gold and bronze utensils were taken. He took the family to the capital of Thebes Passing under the palace balcony of his royal palace. To the royal palace, the king appeared before the men of his court happy for what he saw and happy



with the achievements of his army of victories, and imagine the joy and happiness that prevailed in the country and the security situation that prevailed in and out of the border after this great victory[26] [27].

Merneptah returned to his palace and gathered the princes of his kingdom and gave them a speech. While he was addressing his princes, he came to him with a news from the commander of castles in the west of the delta that the king of the Libyans had fled the Egyptian line of defense at night, and that his people had deposed him and possessed a jealousy of his opponents. In Libya and stopped all attacks from that front on Egypt in the era of Merneptah at least[29].

Merneptah built fortifications on the Mediterranean coast to defend the country against the attacks of pirates of the sea, and this illustrates the danger that has been exposed to the Western borders and the coasts of Egypt since the first years the nineteenth family, a threat that was foreshadowing future threats by the Libyan tribes and their allies Of the peoples of the sea[18].

4. Ramesses III Wars

1. 4. History

Ramesses III was the first king of the twentieth family to take over his throne without problems to become the reign of Egypt's last covenants. He ruled for about 32 years. Maniton considered him the true founder of the twentieth family. He was the last of the great pharaohs. His first four years were unclear, but from the fifth to the eleventh year there were three major wars, the first source of which was the views and engravings of his famous temple in the west of Thebes, built in the twelfth year of his reign[30]. Ramesses III ascended the throne and Ramesses II was seen as the supreme example of it should be all Pharaoh sitting on the throne of Egypt [25].

Ramesses III rearranged the strata of society. He divided the staff into palace supervisors, senior princes, warlords, marchers, and deputies who assisted in various functions. However, from the twelfth year he faced political and economic troubles. The monies assigned to temples are regularly given, but things do not last. There is a 29-year-old papyrus of wisdom that refers to the workers' strike because their wages have not been paid for two months[31].

The papyrus of Harris is one of the most important Egyptian documents, with a total of 79 pages. It contains 117 columns of Hieratic, which is similar to the commandment, in which the pharaoh listens to his last wishes, as well as the reforms of the pharaoh, It begins with the names of workers, cattle, vineyards, fields, ships and cities in Egypt and Syria, followed by taxes, a special section of Heliopolis and some local councils, and ends with some events, estimated at 31 years[25].



As a result of the successive wars that were in the grip of the economic situation in the country, it deteriorated in the second half of the wisdom, which led to the poor internal situation, and indicate the judicial papyrus of the court that Ramesses III is the one who appointed the investigating court after his death[13].

Ramesses III continued to rule for 32 years and was able to build many buildings. The most important of these buildings was the temple he built for the god Amun Ra' to the south of the first temple of the Karnak Temples, which is the typical temple of the temples of the gods in the modern state, And in the inscriptions found on quarries in the area of Jabal al-Silsela north of KomOmbo, the king sent in his fifth year (3000) a man to cut and transfer the stones needed for his worship. Ramesses III, - most likely - his first trimester[11], and fought in defense about the empire that was more threatened than ever before, but was assassinated by a plot [12].

In the 32nd year of his rule, the king was near the age of seventy and felt that his health was deteriorating and that his days were numbered. He wanted to choose an heir to the throne, since he had many children and placed his son, Ramesses, as heir to the throne [31].

The life of Ramesses III ended and he faced many hardships in the digging of his grave, if the workers stopped digging and continued to work in another cemetery, the cemetery where the workers had started work, known as the tomb of the musicians playing the harp. After the workers left the third corridor, they found themselves in the tomb of Amoun Mas. The axis of the cemetery was modified to be parallel to the nearby cemetery.

The mummy of the king was found in the hideout of the monastery and its features are the features of a 65-year-old man who appears to have died of a natural death[9].

2. 4. Wars of Ramesses III against the Libyans

Ramesses III had to face the same danger that Merneptah had suffered for twenty-five years. Once again, the peoples of the sea were looking for areas of influence in the Orient. They defeated the Hittites and other Asian countries, took over Cyprus, and settled in northern Syria. At the time to the borders of Palestine heading towards Egypt, on the other hand, we find that the Libyans began their revolution in the fifth year of the rule (Ramesses III) because of the appointment of a new ruler them and were multiple tribes[25].

When the Libyans conquered Egypt from the western road as they did in the days of Merneptah, they besieged Hatshe Fortness, which is about eleven miles away from the delta, near the branch of Ra's water (the Kanobi branch)[18]. On this side and under the walls of Hachwa Fortness, Ramesses III attacked his army His enemies a bitter attack, and took the garrison mentioned raining



enemies at the same time until they escaped Harbin.

Rameses III followed with his armies a distance of eleven miles to the delta boundary until they were sure to leave the land of Egypt. Then he rested in a fortress called the fortress of Rameses III, which he had built at the head of the road extending from the West Delta to the desert[26].

King Rameses III (1184-1153 BC) built other fortifications along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to protect the northern and western borders of Egypt.

A series of spectacular scenes on the western and northern walls of the temple of the city of Habu, as well as the famous fifth year engraving depicting the developments of this war and the battle and readiness of Rameses III, When the news came to the Pharaoh of the movement of Libyans composed of Ribo and Mashwash towards Egypt, preparing for the war and advancing to the battlefield followed by his own guard and his soldiers from the Egyptians and foreigners as well, and it seems that the battlefield was on the side of the hill of the Red Desert has been heavy blood, and differed opinions of historians about the place of battle, It must be q Somewhere in the desert near the border of the Western Delta.

Rameses III returns from his campaign, accompanied by soldiers and employees, who drive the Libyans in front of his vehicle. It is likely that the number of prisoners is four thousand, while the number of those killed is 12,000[17].

3. 4. Wars of Rameses III against the Sea Peoples

Rameses III succeeded in his initial campaign to limit the progress of the tribes that came from Libya, and after his success he had to face the invasion (Indo-European) they came from the east and the north and threatened Egypt from land and sea, and the Sea Peoples conspired on their islands, They launched their attack, no country was able to resist them and destroyed the country, and their campaign went towards Egypt[32].

It seems that these peoples have failed in their union with the Libyans, so they have searched for a new field in Asia Minor and in Syria[33], and these peoples in this great migration were composed of Balst and Al-Washash and came at the direction of the migratory waves. Some came by land, Rameses III in order to advance this danger, so he prepared for him and gathered a large fleet, as he gathered the army of Beria and went to meet his enemies who were on their way to Egypt from the east [6], said Rameses III, Thus joined the border and prepared before them princes and commanders of garrisons and ordered the fortification of the estuaries of the infantry consisted of the best young men of Egypt, and they were like black. The cavalry consisted of skilled runners and able leaders, and each knight had a solid vehicle[33].



It seems that surprised the invaders so that they could not land on the beach and perished mostly[1], the crash of the invaders from the front of the shores of the Delta, has preserved us the walls of the Temple of Habu city detailed pictures of the battles of land and freedom, and represent us pictures of the first clash between Egypt and the European peoples, We see the Dead conflict between the belligerents, and see how the Egyptians succeeded in eliminating the fleet of these peoples also succeeded in tearing the large ground army, and the preliminary results of this victory to defeat these people and save Egypt from certain risk of not least the danger he suffered when Hyksos that He did not exceed it, and Egypt not only saved itself, but saved with it west of the land of Asia[6].

Ramesses III deserved the title of conqueror of all foreign countries without exaggeration, because it saved the country from a much more serious danger of the Hyksos, and Egypt was able to implement itself and its neighbors from the invasion of heavy destroyed several kingdoms before them, but crashed at the land on the shores of the sea [34].

4. 4. Ramesses III wars against both

The problems of immigrants on the borders of Western Egypt were renewed in the eleventh year of the reign of Ramesses. They did not thank him for allowing them to live close by as long as they declared peace and obedience. New groups mentioned by the Egyptian sources appeared with names close to Asbat, Qayqash and Shaytit, A number of the sons of their people who lived near the West Delta and helped them under the leadership of Shaykh (Kapoor) and his son (Meshir), and spread out beyond the branch Kanobi of delta, and before them the groups (Tahnu) residents of the original oases[33], Ramesses III attacked them with darts and military vehicles, They walk in the front, and behind them the infantry battalions.

The attack began and the Mashawash and their allies found that, like their predecessors, they were unable to stand up to the Egyptians, who were tightening their grip on them. At the same time, they were burning from the fortress that was under the walls of this battle. They fled and fled westward towards the edge of the desert[36]. The Egyptian forces defeated them, thwarted their projects, broke their evil, captured the son of their leader and killed him, thus ending their attempts to enter Egypt through violence[35].

Then Ramesses the Third rested in a fort there known as the fortress of the city of Ramesses III. This site ended with the killing of the leader of the mashwash, killing 2175 souls and capturing 2052 people, including women, more than a quarter of this figure. The great Eid celebrated annually and called the feast of killing (mashwash) and title himself after the titles (protector of Egypt and the defender of the country and gaseous of mashwash and damaged the land of erosion).



After this war, the Libyans began to sneak into Egypt peacefully, Ramesses tolerated with them and with their families, and merely controlled them [27].

Conclusion

- This paper deals with the wars of Merneptah and Ramesses III against the Libyans and the peoples of the sea, in light of the historical sequence of these wars.
- One of the consequences of these invasions was that the order of Merneptah and Ramesses III to fortify the entrances of the estuaries of the Nile to protect Egypt from foreign invasions, especially Libyans who came from the West and the peoples of the sea who came from the north and east.
- Egyptian-Libyan relations have gained special importance in Egyptian foreign policy since ancient times. The early era kings continued their campaigns against the Libyan tribes. Egyptian-Libyan clashes increased during the reign of the ancient state.
- Ramesses II pointed to his victories against these invaders, which represented a view of The Abu Simbel temples, beating the Libyans. The texts refer to his family's use of the Libyans in the construction of the Temple of the Seven in Lower Nubia.
- Merneptah made an effort to preserve the empire. His most important work was his war with the Libyans and the Sea Peoples. He had to protect the Egyptian border in the West Delta against these attacks and fortified the castles.
- Merneptah built fortifications on the Mediterranean coast to defend the country against attacks by pirates of the sea.
- The Libyans conquered Egypt in the reign of Ramesses III of the Western Way, as they did in the days of Merneptah, and encircled the fortress of Hachwa, which is about eleven miles away from the delta, near the branch of Ra's water (the Kanobi branch). This was followed by Ramesses III with his armies eleven miles to the delta borders until they were sure to leave the land of Egypt and then settled in a fortress called the fortress of Ramesses III which he had built at the head of the road extending from the West Delta to the desert.
- Ramesses III succeeded in his initial campaign to limit the progress of the tribes that came from Libya. After his success he had to face the Indo-European invasion. They came from the east and from the north and threatened Egypt from land and from the sea.
- King Ramesses III built other fortifications along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to protect the northern and western borders of Egypt.

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