

Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 6

**DESCENDANCIES
PTOLEMAIC MONARCHS/RELATIVES
Ptolemy II *Philadelphus* to Ptolemy VIII *Physcon***

Refer to prefaces of Attachments 4 and 5 for source information, manners of identification, etc.

(1) Resumed from Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 4, B(6).

Ptolemy II <i>Philadelphus</i>			
/ + ?	/ + ?	/ + Arsinoe [#3] (3A,VI,Att.4,C(1))	/ + Arsinoe [#2] (3A,VI,Att.4,C(1))
/	/	/	/
Berenice [II] + Antiochus II (3A,VI,Att. 5(1))	Ptolemy III <i>Euergetes</i>	a Son	a Son
	/ + Berenice IV / <i>or</i> + Agathocleia /	/ + Berenice III (3A,VI,Att.4,B(6)) / Queen of Cyrene / ?	/ + ? a Son-- "Brother," undesignated,
	Ptolemy IV <i>Philopater</i> <i>Continued in part (2)</i>		/ + ? a Daughter-- "Sister," undesignated, -----of Ptolemy IV-----

Ptolemy II ultimately succeeded Ptolemy I--who "died in the 84th year of his age, after a reign of 39 years, about 284 years before Christ"--when Ptolemy Ceraunus of Macedon (son of Ptolemy I by Eurydice #3), was unable to mount the Egyptian throne. L 511; 3A, VI, Attachment 4, C(6) and narrative E.

"Laodike [Laodice #2], wife of Antiochos II [Attachment 5, (1)] was divorced by him in 252 in order to marry Berenike [Berenice II], daughter of Ptolemais II, a marriage that appears to have been one of the conditions for ending the Second Syrian War." *Burstein*, p. 32, fn. 2. (After a revolt by Ptolemy II's [half-] "brother [by the same mother] Magas, king of Cyrene, which had been kindled by Antiochus [II] the Syrian king," there was "re-established peace for some time in the family of Philadelphus. Antiochus [II]...married Berenice [II] the daughter of Ptolemy [II]. ...[T]hough old and infirm," Ptolemy II conducted his daughter to...and assisted at the nuptials." L 511.)

"Arsinoe [#2], wife [to and half-] sister of Ptolemy the Second," *Strabo*, vol. V, page 65--at some unknown point "afterwards" of Ptolemy II's marriage to Arsinoe #3, he married his [half-] sister Arsinoe [#2], previously wife of Lysimachus #1. She had been banished to Samothrace sometime after Ptolemy Ceraunus had "murdered the two young princes [of Arsinoe #2 by Lysimachus #1] in their mother's arms." L 514. Arsinoe #2 was loved by Ptolemy II "with uncommon tenderness, and to her memory he began to erect a celebrated monument." ¹ L 511.

Ptolemy II "Philadelphus died in the 64th year of his age, 246 years before the christian era. He left two sons and a daughter by Arsinoe [#3], the daughter of Lysimachus [#1]." L 511.

After Ptolemy II's death, Antiochus II of Syria recalled Laodice #2 as queen in place of Berenice II; Laodice #2 "murdered Berenice [II] and her child at Antioch where she had fled, b.c. 248." *Refer to 3A, VI, Att. 5(1).*

Strabo poses omission of Ptolemy III and raises a question as to Ptolemy IV's mother: "Ptolemy son of Lagus...in turn was succeeded by *Philadelphus*, and then he [*was succeeded*]

¹For Arsinoe [#2]'s descendancy via first husband, Lysimachus [#1], her acquisition by Ptolemy Ceraunus (and his murder of her children), *refer to 3A, VI, Attachment 4, B(6)*. "Arsinoe [#2] Philadelphus, the deified sister-wife of Ptolemais II," who had a cult in all Egyptian temples. *Burstein*, p. 120. (Papyri fragments exist "of Alexandrian sacred law concerning sacrifices to Arsinoe Philadelphus; Oxyrhynchos, Egypt, law dated about 267"--it not known whether she was deified in her lifetime or posthumously. *Burstein*, p. 119.) Dedication of Arsinoe (II) to the Great Gods; Samothrace, about 300-218 b.c. Marble fragments of six blocks.... Queen Arsinoe [*lacuna*] Ptolemais the daughter of King [*lacuna*] the wife [*lacunae; unknown number of missing letters*]...." (Suggested has been, "'Queen Arsinoe, of King *Lysimachus*; the daughter of *Ptolemais I and Berenike I* [316-270]";" *Burstein*, page 4, fn.)

by *Philopator the son of Agathocleia.*" VIII, page 43. (*Strabo* presents two other omissions in his report of Ptolemaic succession--refer to fn. 5.)

"Ptolemy III succeeded his father Philadelphus." He was called "Euergetes." L 105.

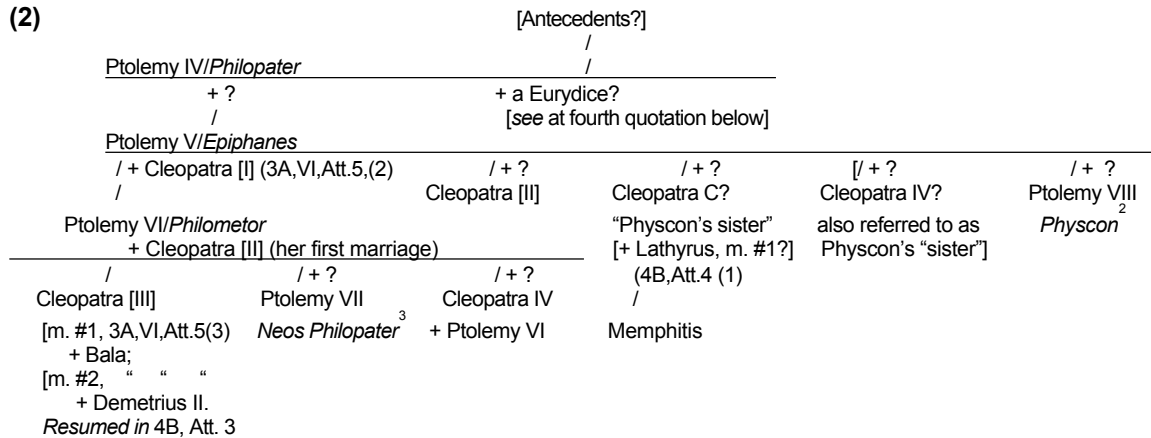
"Berenice [III], c. 273-221 b.c., queen of ancient Cyrene [modern Libya] and Egypt. She was the daughter and successor of king Magas of Cyrene [3A, VI, Att. 4, (6)]. In 247 b.c. she married Ptolemy III, thereby effectively annexing Cyrene to Egypt. According to Callimachus and Catullus, Ptolemy III named a constellation after her, Berenice's Hair (Coma Berenices) [or it was given the name by Eratosthenes, head of Alexandria's library, for a new constellation he had discovered]." *Columbia Encyclopedia*, 6th Ed. 2001; *Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia* 2000, Columbia University Press.

Ptolemy III Euergetes "early engaged in a war against Antiochus [II] Theus, for his unkindness to Berenice [II]." L 512.

"Another Berenice [IV], daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoe [#3], who married her own [half-?] brother [Ptolemy III] Euergetes.... Berenice [IV] was put to death by her son [or step-son], b.c. 221." L 105.

Ptolemy III "died 221 b.c. after a reign of twenty-five years. L 1826 Ed.

(2)



-----*Resumed in Appendix 4B, Attachment 4, which contains relevant quotations*-----

After Ptolemy III's death, Berenice III "ruled conjointly with her [step?-] son, Ptolemy IV, until he had her put to death." *Columbia Encyclopedia*, 6th Ed. 2001; *Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia* 2000, Columbia University Press.

Ptolemy IV "succeeded his father Euergetes, and received the surname *Philopater* by antiphrasis, because, according to some historians, he destroyed his father by poison....and he successively sacrificed to his avarice his own mother [or step-mother, Berenice IV], his wife [Berenice III], sister and his brother." L 512. He "received the name *Tiphon* from his extravagance and debauchery." L 512.

"Berenice [III]...was put to death by her son, B.C. 221." L 105.

Ptolemy IV "disgraced himself by his licentious amours with the courtesan ["the king's mistress"] Agathoclea who, in her influence, was assisted by her brother, [an] Agathocles." L 1826 Ed. "Agathoclea, an Egyptian courtesan for whom one of the Ptolemies destroyed his wife Eurydice [undesigned?] to marry. She [Agathoclea], with her brother[/"her mother"], long governed the kingdom, and attempted to murder the king's son." Plut. in Cleom.--Justin, 30.c.1." L 1826 Ed. [*Plutarch* 669].

"Cleopatra [II], a daughter of Ptolemy [V] Epihanes, who married [Ptolemy VI] Philometor, and afterwards [Ptolemy VIII] Physcon of Cyrene." L 154; Appendix 4B,

²This Ptolemy more commonly is numbered as VII; see next footnote.

³Confusion in numbering of above Ptolemies VII and VIII has resulted in VII's omission from charts, although (as *Asimov* states) "sometimes," as it is here, "VII is reserved for the young son of Ptolemy VI." Vol. 2, p. 51.

Attachment 4.

Ptolemy IV “died in the 37th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years, 204 years before the christian era.” L 512.

Ptolemy V, “surname *Epiphanes*, succeeded his father Philopater...though only in the fourth year of his age [“under the protection of Sosibius and of Aristomenes”].⁴

Ptolemy V, after he came of age, offered to assist the Romans during their warring “against the monarch [Antiochus III] whose daughter Cleopatra [I] he had married....” L 512.

Ptolemy V died “B.C. 180” after a reign of 24 years, being poisoned by ministers from whom he threatened to take funds for a war chest.

Ptolemy VI “surname Philometor, on account of his hatred against his mother, Cleopatra [I].” He “succeeded his father Epiphanes...in the sixth year of his age...and during his minority the kingdom was governed by his mother, and at her death by a eunuch who had obtained a strong ascendancy over him, and was one of his principal favorites.” L 512.

“Cleopatra [III], a daughter of Ptolemy [VI] Philometor, married Alexander Bala, and afterwards [Demetrius II] Nicanor [and afterwards, Antiochus VII]”--refer to 3A, VI, Attachment 5.

“Ptolemy [VI] Philometor [died] 145 years before the christian era.” L 513.

“Ptolemy [VIII] Euergetes II/Physcon, a younger brother” of Ptolemy VI. L 513.

“Ptolemy VIII “repudiated Cleopatra [II] and married her daughter by Philometor, also called Cleopatra [IV].” L 513.

⁴The text of the famous Rosetta Stone celebrated Ptolemy V on his first year anniversary. (The text was engraved in three scripts--hieroglyphs, Egyptian demotic and Greek, and its discovery in 1799 opened a new era of deciphering ancient writings.)