

**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--
	/	?	/ + ? a Daughter--
	Ptolemy IV <i>Philopater</i> <i>Continued in part (2)</i>		"Brother," 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." <sup>1</sup> 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*]

<sup>1</sup>For 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.)



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”].<sup>4</sup>

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.

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<sup>4</sup>The 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.)