

## The Full Story of the Patriarch Noah and his Family

Rev. 17:1-5,13-18 My Story of Noah begins with the beginning of the great false church mystery, Babylon The Great!

Why is God so angry with this great false religious system? It will be utterly destroyed by the great beast power.

Gen. 6:1-22 Begins with Noah. He was called by God to build a boat when 480 years old. He had three sons Shem, Ham and Japheth but the oldest, Japheth was born when Noah was 500. Shem was born two years later. The Bible does not reveal when Ham was born.

Gen.10:21 Margin: "the brother of Japheth the elder." So Bullinger's Translation.

Hebrew GPR translated "gopher" wood. Very similar KPR means "tarred" wood.

Gen. 7:11-13, 21-23. Flood came and destroyed all who relied on the breath of life. According to HLH this was 2370 to 2369 B.C.E.

Gen. 8:13-16, 20-22. Flood lasted an entire year.

Gen. 9:11-13. Rainbow.

Archaeologists have discovered the ancient ruins of Naxaun (Noah's capitol) where Noah and his family began the post-flood recreation of life. They have also discovered an ancient Necropolis, or burial city where many of Noah's descendants were probably buried.

They have also found Seron, a short distance down the mountain from Naxaun, because the Ark slid down the mountainside several thousand feet where it was encased in lava and mud, petrified and preserved for this 21<sup>st</sup> century world!

Gen. 9:18-27. After several years Noah got drunk and his grandson Canaan did something so terrible to Noah that the Bible does not say! But vs. 28-29 tell us that Noah lived another 350 years after the flood but had no more children! Why?

Gen. 10:8-10. Cush means burnt or black. Nimrod was undoubtedly of the black race too. All evidence of Bible and Hyslop confirm this.

V. 11 could be translated "Out of the land went forth Asshur, and built Nineveh (and the city Rehoboth) and Calah, and Resen between Nineveh and Calah: the same is a great city." See Bullinger's Companion Bible. Thus there was a strong interaction between Nimrod (Babylon) and Asshur (Assyria).

The descendants of Noah migrated South to the land of Shinar in Mesopotamia. The other population growth area was the Nile in Egypt.

Gen. 10:22, 25. During lifetime of Peleg occurred Babel. Dr. Hoeh's Compendium of World History, p. 244, says Semaramis (Queen of Heaven) was a daughter-in-law of Asshur. She was also the wife of Cush (referred to as Ashtoreth in the Bible), had a son Nimrod, then married him! But Nimrod killed by Shem after Nimrod reigned as king and pharaoh for 27 years. Semaramis then had a son by Asshur who was named Horus or Gilgamesh in Mesopotamia whom she claimed was Nimrod reborn! From Semaramis and Nimrod came the great false church! Also came Baal, Aseroth, Baalzebub, Isis, Ishtar, Easter, and many of names.

Gen.11:1-4 Nimrod spent two years building Babel and its tower. Then God confused all languages to stop this way of life. V. 7-9. HLH dates time of this great confusion as 2254 B.C.E. and is the beginning of all world history. Even the Chinese list a black man, Nimrod, with a different name Shun whose father was Chousu (Cush) as their first ruler!

Out of the city of Kish (or Cush) came post-flood history with its first great ruler Cush in 2254 B.C.E. who reigned for 60 years (2254-2194).

The first city Nimrod was successful in building was Erech (also called Uruk) Gen. 10:10. Nimrod is credited with 100 years (2194-2094) although he was executed after a reign of just 27 years by Shem who sought him and found him in Italy. Horus took the throne of Nimrod (Horus is Gilgamesh of Mesopotamian fame). Horus and Nimrod both claim to be sons of Isis or Ishtar!

Horus or Gilgamesh reigned for 126 years (2094-1968) down to the time of Abram! Gilgamesh was succeeded by the "Great King," ruler of Erech, named Ur-lugal, commonly called Amraphel (Gen. 14:1). He reigned 20 years and was killed by Abram's army.

A fascinating but outrageous story of confusion, We still have the spirit of great confusion in this world today!

John 10:1-18. One gate. One True Shepherd. Out of this world's confusion we have been chosen. Why? To do a work.

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INTRO

Wonderful turnout at Strawberry - 18! Wish more could come. We're big enough to rent a special group campsite with gazebo and plenty of place to camp - if we had a bit bigger attendance. We'll see . . .

Taylor, AR  
Little Rock, AR  
Ft. Smith, AR  
Fayetteville, AR

July 5 - Dow up 350+ points, partly due to fact there were no major acts of terrorism yesterday as so many feared. Maybe some confidence returning to American people. How long will it last?

GENERAL  
NOT

Spent most of my time talking about the "good guys" in the Bible. Plenty of excellent lessons to learn from them. Especially from Christ Himself and His works. Will have many more.

But what about the "bad guys?" Are there any lessons to learn from them?

Was studying some of my old notes and came across an interesting genealogy which I don't think I have ever discussed with you. But this Church likes mysteries. Is willing to dig to uncover truth. It starts with Noah. But ends with most unusual couples and way of life which partially explains the terrible situation we see in the world today. Some history lessons for us today.

SPS

1-5  
13-18  
Rev 17 & GEN 6

ANCIENT NECROPOLIS  
(BURIAL CITY)

MAXUAN  
Noah's Capitol

Japheth Wood (GAP)  
KPR  
Tanned Wood

Gen 6:1-22 Story begins with Noah. Three sons Shem, Ham and Japheth. What was their characters like? How did the violence on Earth affect them?

SERON  
(lower slide site)

Gen 10<sup>2</sup> Margin "the brother of Japheth the elder" So Bullinger's Comp. BODY

Gen 7:12-13, 21-23. Flood came and destroyed all who relied on the breath of life. 2369, according to HLH.

Gen 8:13, 21-22

Gen 9:11 Will never again be destroyed by water - but by fire!

Gen 6-11

V. 18-23 Ham the father of Canaan. V. 24-29 Cursing on Canaan. Why? Some do speculate a grave sin committed by Canaan.

Correlated story: Why is God so angry today with the great false churches (Rev 17:1-6)? Some of that answer is how it started! Who built it and why?

Gen 10:6, 8-10 Cush (burnt, black), Nimrod. In land of Shinar. That's where Babel was built!

V. 21 note - Japheth oldest, then Ham, then Shem. Sons' genealogy listed usually in this order. Gen 10:11-12 (Companion Bible) "Out of the land went forth Asshur, and builded Ninevah (and the city Rehoboth) and Calah, and Resen between Ninevah and Calah: the same is a great city."

v.22 sons of Shem: Asshur, others. Note prepared in 1992 says Semaramis (Queen of Heaven), daughter-in-law of Asshur. (H. Hoeh's Compendium, pg 244). This Semarais married Cush, had child Nimrod, then married him! But Nimrod killed by Shem himself (Shem one of few righteous men of God). Semaramis had son Horus (know as Gilgamesh by Babylonians) (claimed to be reborn Nimrod) by En-mer-kar (Asshur himself!).

Correct translation of Gen 10:11. Asshur built Nineveh, capital city of Assyrian empire. From these unholy marriages and carnal sexual relations to be described came the great Babylonian Mystery System of false religion. The blood lines of Cush and Asshur produced this great confusion. Today we have the great Catholic church and the war-minded nature of the modern descendants of Assyria—the Germans, we think. Perhaps we can see why God is going to be so angry with them.

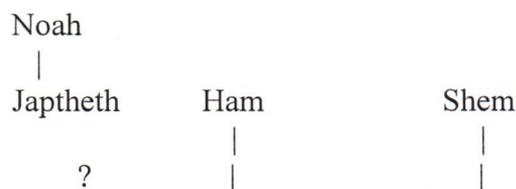
From this came Baal, Asteroth, Baalzebub, Isis, Istar, Easter, etc. and down to Rev. 17:5 the greatest false church to ever exist. Let's look at some of this history in your Bible.

Gen 11:1-2 Babel in Shinar. Out of this start came the great Babylonian and Assyrian Empires. Built in 2256-2254 (HLH). Babel is the real beginning of man's history. Man's first effort to rule mankind in place of God! Great confusion when languages introduced. Gen 10:25 Peleg about 14 (2254) when Babel-construction abandoned.

Out of this city of Kish (or Cush) came post-flood history with the first great ruler Cush in 2254 B.C. (To 2194–60 years) All of the world's histories began there, even China's. First city Nimrod was successful in building was Erech (also called Uruk) (Gen 10:10). Nimrod is credited with 100 years (2194 -2094) although he was executed after a reign of 27 years (by Shem). Horus took throne of Nimrod (Horus is Gilgamesh of Mesopotamian fame). Horus and Nimrod both claim to be sons of Isis or Ishtar! Gilgamesh reigned for 126 years (2094 - 1968) down to time of Abram! Gilgamesh succeeded by the "Great King", ruler of Erech, named Ur-lugal, commonly called Amraphel (Gen 14:1). He reigned 30 years and was killed by Abram's army. Note on Gen 10:22 about Asshur: 2 Kings 15:29 talks about Assyria. Fascinating but outrageously carnal activity. But that's why we have such a great confusion (Babel) today!

CONCL

John 10:1-18 One gate. One shepherd. Out of this world's confusion we have been chosen. Why? To do a work. FOT coming up soon. Welcoming party will be Sunday night at 5 PM.



|          |                  |  
Semaramis - Cush                  |  
    |          |                  |  
    Nimrod - Semaramis - Asshur  
                  |  
                  Horus (Gilgamesh)

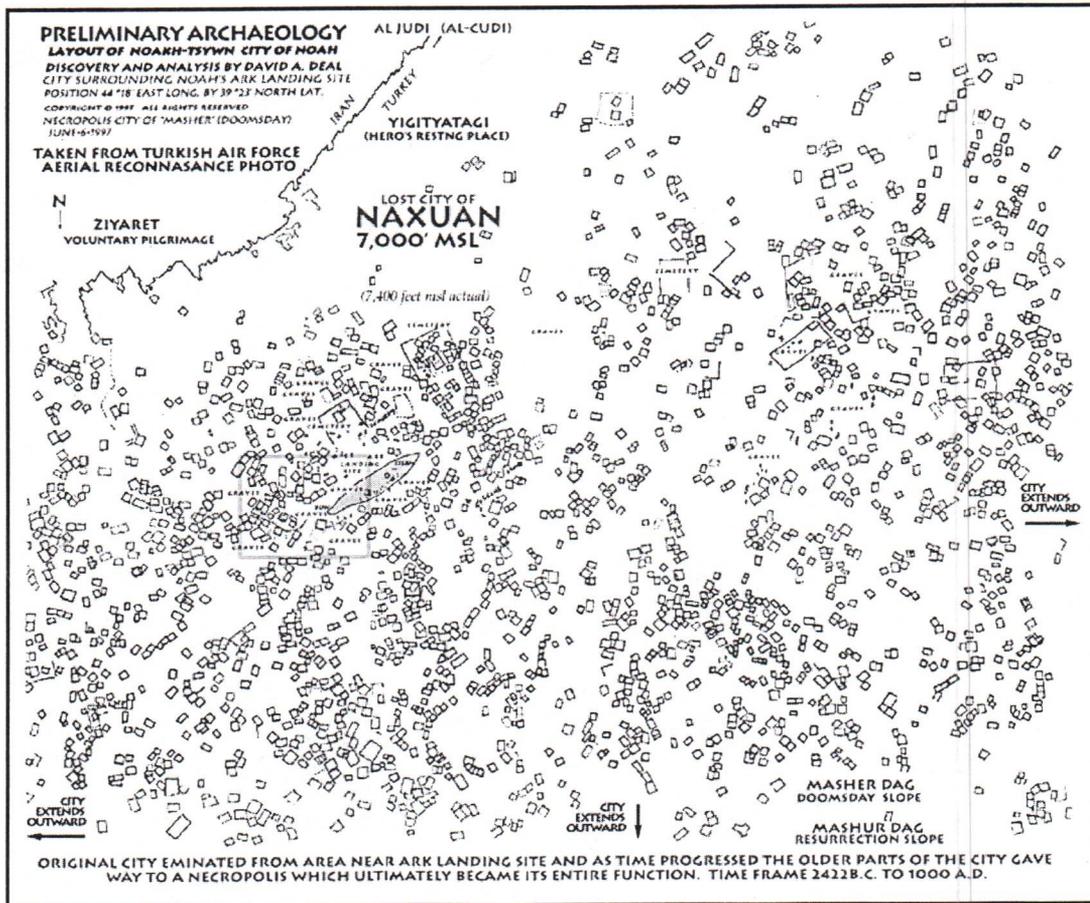


**Naxuan Discovery map**

This is the actual discovery map of Naxuan - "Mesha / Naxuan." The center of Mesha / Naxuan lies at these geographic coordinates: 44 degrees, 18 minutes east longitude, by 39 degrees 23 minutes north latitude, approximately 2 kilometers from the ark's final resting place. Click [here](#) to see the so-called "Drupinar" photograph which was used for photogrammetric analysis and close-up examination. It is a high resolution, no grain military film that allows for great enlargement.

(Click [here](#) or on the image for a full-screen. Hit "Back" to return.)

(Be Careful!! Click [here](#) for HUGE image of Deal discovery map of Naxuan, be careful it is 2MB.)



*The Day Behemoth & Leviathan Died (ca 1999)  
 David Allen Deal (nr. Oceanside CA)*

July 28, 2002

Dear Mr. Chapman,

I want to thank you for the invitation to meet with you this Sabbath when you were here. I enjoy visiting with other groups when the opportunity exists. I used to enjoy meeting with C/G Christian Fellowship back in the Boston area when travelling to look in on some unsold rentals that we had after moving here in 1991. CGCF used to rent United's hall for morning services, while UCG met there in the afternoons. I'd go early for CGCF (Jack Hendren's area) and stay thru for UCG's service later in the day. That's no longer the case, as those two groups merged about a year ago.

My thinking on this is that we are a bit more 'divided' politically than we need to be.

Please pardon me if I intruded into the conversation with that fellow from Paonia? regarding the second resurrection. I did a sermonette on that recently, and was fascinated to hear the questions posed by someone new to that particular Truth. I hope your conversation on that went well with him after I left.

What he had to ask was more important than what I had to introduce you to. I was standing by hoping to be able to ask if you'd heard of Ron Wyatt (now deceased) or David Deal, two non-collaborating researchers who have startling materials on the Ark. David (calls himself "Big Deal", that's his phone listing), he's a big guy, from his photos, doesn't accept much of Wyatt's stuff, except he agrees with his Ark-find conclusion. Wyatt, I was told by Doug Horchak may be an Adventist, he doesn't say. Deal apparently is with one of the "Messianic" groups, and apparently never heard of the WCG. What I find astounding, is that he confirms so much of the WCG teaching on the 'gap theory' and other anti-evolutionary things.

I recommend Deal's book highly. I can loan you a copy if you have difficulty finding a copy. It was published in 1999, "The Day Behe-moth and Leviathan Died - Earth Disaster" ISBN: 0-933677-01-1 In it he thoroughly demolishes the basic premises of Evolutional Theory. He devotes the last quarter of the book to Noah's Ark and the formation of ancient religion, a very nice dovetail with the topic you presented yesterday, except time didn't permit you to get that far with it, and to tie back around to your Revelation 17 introduction.

I also have copies of Wyatt's Ark tapes, if you'd want to preview them. I was first introduced to Wyatt at an independent Feast site back in 1997. We did a local newspaper-advertized showing here in 1999, drawing 24 from 6 or 7 local church groups. That's why I have this material left over. In 1999, I offered to loan the tape for a showing at a WCG service to a WCG attendee, who upon learning that I wanted to attend when he showed it, suggested that I do the presentation instead, so on 1/1/2000 I did! That was interesting!

I began by reminding their people that "Noah found Grace in the eyes of the Lord", then we went to where we're "saved by Grace thru Faith" then to "Faith without works is dead" then concluding with the statement, we can't access Grace with dead Faith!! That led into the introduction of the materials that I'd done at the previous showing.

I don't know if my point was well taken, but the audience was very interested and motivated afterward. Some 25 were there.

The thing with Deal's work is that he's found that AT the Ark Site, there is an ancient Necropolis (Burial City) that is mentioned in many ancient histories as having existed from Noah's time up until the Byzantine Era! I enclose a copy of a page from Josephus that mentions it. It was called Naxuan, as well as other names, this being translated as "Noah's Capitol". For centuries afterward, people would bring their embalmed dead up to be buried near their ancient ancestor Noah.

Shem lived up until the time of Abraham!

To me, the finding of Mesha-Naxuan absolutely CONFIRMS that this is the Ark Site. Another city, Seron, is near the lower slide site.

It should also be remembered, that Mt. Ararat did not exist to its present day elevation back then. The upper cone is loose cinders and volcanic boulders, that with wave action would have eroded away to a much lower slope. Today's slope, like a pile of sand, is about as steep as granular material can be without collapsing. That says the upper cindercone is relatively YOUNG. There can't be any ark up there. The avid ark hunters will be forever frustrated in their quest. It doesn't say "on Ararat", rather, "in the mountains OF Ararat"! (The region of Armenia.)

Whew! After the above paragraph, Dave Deal returned my phone call. I wanted him to clarify if the Ark photo was from 1948 or 1959. His book gives contradictory dates. The aerial photo by Durupinar was from 1959, but the finding was actually earlier. There were visual findings before 1959. He says that in 1948, the more probable first real notice, the people of Uzengili, where the Ark is, changed the name of their town from Nisir to Uzengili, which means "Little Boogey man", apparently referring to that 'image' I refer to above. He says there IS a high vantage point where one can see this image from the ground, so I stand corrected on that detail in the enclosed.

Does Nisir mean New Seron? Naxuan was the necropolis at the first landing site, and Seron the city at the lower slide area.

He also says, where the Bible says "gopher wood", it should rather be rendered Kapar, not Gopher. There is a slight stroke difference between a G and a K in Hebrew (there are no vowels), so it should read not "GPR" but "KPR" Kapar, which in Hebrew means "tarred" wood.

He has a new write-up on his Ark findings, which he is sending me. I will share that with you when I get it.

Anyway, for what it's worth, I enclose the material I have.

I don't know if an Ark video presentation would be of interest at the Feast, or some other occasion.

Back to the 'second resurrection' matter for a moment. Traditional religion holds that there are two resurrections, the first being a flesh-to-Spirit change of all Saints of all time together with all Saints then living. Then afterward, a final resurrection, a thousand years LATER, as per the verse he was referring to: Re.20:5. This one apparently for the purpose of sentencing the evil ones? Why

wait 1000 years for that? Also, Christ referred to a resurrection in which all would be resurrected together and the sheep separated from the goats. (Mt.25:31-46) Which one of these is that? There's a dilemma with the traditional understanding. If the sheep of the first resurrection are separated from the goats of the second by a thousand years, then this Matthew 25 narrative must not be describing that occasion, but another, as these are placed together in time.

The dilemma is this.

Where do those additional 'sheep' come from AFTER the first resurrection? If the First Resurrection INCLUDES ALL SAINTS in existence, that there ever were and that there ever would be, then who'd be left to be 'separated' from those goats and inherit the Kingdom later?

What we have to be seeing is MORE sheep coming along later! AFTER the first resurrection. What scenario can they offer for that?

The idea that hearing a warning once provides every person with their calling opportunity is cross-grained with the statement in Romans 11: where, speaking of "God's people", the Jews, verse 1. That He had "concluded them all in unbelief", verse 32, suggests they are not in a state where they have opportunity, though they will have at a later time. (Verse 26.) These people will have died before the 'fullness of the gentiles' occurs! (Vs.25) So, when does their chance occur?

Why would the "Book of Life" be opened at the Great White Throne judgement if none of those people were there? (Re.20:12) Here's an other area alluding strongly to additional Saints having been called AFTER the 1st resurrection which occurs in advance of the 1000 years. Wouldn't the Book of Life have been 'cleaned out' at the First Resurrection? Why open a book 1000 years later to see if the people before the throne are in it if they were all made Spirit centuries ago?

For what it's worth.

Hope to see you again when you're out this way.

Thanks for coming over.

*Rich*

If Noah lived in the United States today...

And the Lord spoke to Noah and said, "In One year, I am going to make it rain and cover the whole earth with water until all flesh is destroyed. I want you to save the righteous people and

two of every living thing on the earth. I am commanding you to build an Ark."

In a flash of lightning, God delivered the specifications for an Ark.

*In fear and trembling Noah took the plans and agreed to build the Ark.*

"Remember!" said the Lord, "You must complete the Ark and bring everything aboard in one year."

Exactly one year later, fierce storm clouds covered the earth and all the seas of the earth went into a tumult. The Lord saw that Noah was sitting in his front yard weeping. "Noah", He shouted. "Where is the Ark?"

"Lord, please forgive me!", cried Noah. "I did my best, but there were big problems. First, I had to get a permit for construction and your plans did not meet the codes. I had to hire an

engineering firm and redraw the plans. Then I got into a fight with OSHA over whether or not the Ark needed fire sprinkler system and floatation devices. Then my neighbor objected, claiming I was violating zoning ordinances building the Ark in my front yard, so I had to get a variance from the city planning commission. Then I had problems getting enough wood for the Ark because there was a ban on cutting trees to protect the Spotted Owl. I finally convinced the U.S. Forest Service that I needed the wood to save the owls. However, the Fish and Wildlife Service won't let me catch any owls. So, no owls. The carpenters formed a union and went out on strike. I had to negotiate a settlement with the National Labor Relations Board before anyone would pick up a saw or a hammer. Now I have 16 carpenters on the Ark, but still no owls. When I started rounding up the other animals, an animal rights group sued me. They objected to me only taking two of each kind aboard. Just when I got the suit dismissed, the EPA notified me that I could not complete the Ark without filing an environmental impact statement on your proposed flood. They didn't take very kindly to the idea that they had no jurisdiction over the conduct of the Creator of the universe. Then the Army Corps of Engineers demanded a map of the proposed new flood plain. I sent them a globe. Right now, I am trying to resolve a complaint filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that I am practicing discrimination by not taking godless, unbelieving people aboard. The Internal Revenue Service has seized my assets, claiming that I'm building the Ark in preparation to flee the country to avoid paying taxes. I just got a notice from the State that I owe

them some kind of user fee and failed to register the Ark as a "recreational water craft". Finally, the American Civil Liberties Union got the courts to issue an injunction against further construction

of the Ark, saying that since God is flooding the earth, it is a religious event and therefore, unconstitutional. I really don't think I can finish the Ark for another five or six years." Noah *wailed*.

The sky began to clear, the sun began to shine and the seas began to calm. A rainbow arched across the sky. Noah looked up hopefully. "You mean you are not going to destroy the earth, Lord?"

"No", said the Lord sadly. "I don't have to. The government already has".

## Time Line for Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

2008 A.C. **Abraham** born. Gen.11:26; 11:31; 12:4

1943 BCE 2083 A.C. Leaves Haran after father's death @ 205; **Abram** is 75.

1942 BCE - 2084 BCE 2087 A.C. Amraphel killed by **Abraham's** army, **Abraham's** 79<sup>th</sup> year according to HLH (between 75 and 86 according to Holy Scripture). Gen. 14:15 & 16:16. *Thebes, Dynasty XI, Nebhepetre Menkhopte, 5th 1962 - 1911 BCE*

2108 A.C. **Isaac** born (**Abraham** 100 years old). Gen. 21:3-5.

2145 A.C. Sarah died @ 127. Gen. 23:1.

2148 A.C. **Isaac** 40, married **Rebekah**. Gen. 25:20.

1938 BCE 2168 A.C. **Isaac** 60, **Esau** and **Jacob** born. Gen. 25:26.

2183 A.C. **Abraham** died @ 175. Gen. 25:7.

1874 2192 A.C.? **Jacob** is 24 when Esau sells his birthright to him according to Bullinger in a footnote, Gen. 25:31.

2208 A.C. **Jacob/Esau** 40; **Isaac** 100. Esau marries Judith & Basemath. Gen. 26:34-35.

At this point in Biblical history there is no definite time line to **Jacob's** marriage and birth of his children! So we must go to B.C.E. dating of HLH to relate it to secular history of Egypt and **Joseph** (but remember, we are using dates based on a wrong dating of the return of Christ). We come back to definitive A.C. dating with **Isaac** death at age 180. 2288

*Jacob 130 → Goshen*

2248 1778 B.C.E. **Isaac** old, eyes dim. **Jacob** "steals" blessings from Esau. Gen. 27:5-29. **Jacob** is about 80. He leaves for Paddan-aram to find a wife. Gen. 27:43-44; 28:2. Bullinger has him 77 or 78, Ivan Panin records **Jacob** as 79.

1771 B.C.E. **Jacob's** marriage to Leah and Rachel after he had served Laban 7 years. Gen. 29:18, 27. **Jacob** is about 87. Bullinger has him 84 in 1774 B.C. (Based on Creation in 4004 B.C.)

2262 1764 B.C.E. After serving Laban another 7 years for Rachel, **Joseph** is born Gen. 30:22-24. **Jacob** wishes to leave. Gen. 30:25-26. Jacob bargains another 6 years for Laban's cattle. Gen. 31:38,41.

Abraham

1943 BCE Gen 12:4 75 years old

Itaran to Canaan

Builds Altar

Travels to E. of Bethel,  
Ai on West

v9. Continues on to Hebron

v10 Famine in land, so goes  
down to Egypt

v15 Sarah taken into Pharaoh's  
Harem.

v20 Pharaoh escorted A. away.

Chap 13 A. returns to Hebron.

v3 up to Bethel.

A. & Lot separate

v18 goes to Hebron

Ch 14 Amraphel captures Lot.

v15 A's army defeats Amraphel.

1140 A's 75th year or 1939 BCE

4026

2083

1943

4026

2087

1939

~~4026~~  
~~2082~~  
1994

~~2008~~  
~~99~~  
2107



4026

2107

1919

1914  
1725  
184

# Ancient Egypt the Great Discoveries

## a Year-by-Year Chronicle

**Nicholas Reeves**  
**published 2002 Thames & Hudson**

CHRONOLOGY, p. 7

|                                         |                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Prehistoric Period</b>               | <b>before c. 4000 B.C.</b>                                                           |
| <b>Predynastic Period</b>               | <b>before c. 3000 B.C.</b>                                                           |
| <b>Early Dynastic Period</b>            | <b>c. 3000-2575</b>                                                                  |
| '0/1st Dynasties                        | c. 3000-2770                                                                         |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dynasty                 | 2770-2649                                                                            |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dynasty                 | 2649-2575                                                                            |
| <b>Old Kingdom</b>                      | <b>2575-2134</b>                                                                     |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                 | 2575-2465                                                                            |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                 | 2465-2323                                                                            |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                 | 2323-2150                                                                            |
| 7th/8th Dynasties                       | 2150-2134                                                                            |
| <b>First Intermediate Period</b>        | <b>2134-2040</b>                                                                     |
| 9th/10th Dynasties (Herakleopolitan)    | 2134-2040                                                                            |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Theban)       | 2134-2040                                                                            |
| <b>Middle Kingdom</b>                   | <b>2040-1640</b>                                                                     |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (All Egypt)    | 2040-1991                                                                            |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | 1991-1783                                                                            |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | 1783-after 1640                                                                      |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | Minor kings contemporary<br>with the 13 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> Dynasties |
| <b>Second Intermediate Period</b>       | <b>1640-1532</b>                                                                     |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Hyksos)       | 1640-1532                                                                            |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Minor Hyksos) | Contemporary with the 15 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                                       |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Theban)       | 1640-1550                                                                            |
| <b>New Kingdom</b>                      | <b>1550-1070</b>                                                                     |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | 1550-1307                                                                            |

|                                                |                       |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 19 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 1307-1196             |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 1196-1070             |
| <b>Third Intermediate Period</b>               | <b>1070-712</b>       |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> Dynasty                       | 1070-945              |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> Dynasty                       | 945-712               |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> Dynasty                       | c. 828-712            |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Sais)                | 724-712               |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Nubis and Thebes)    | 770-712               |
| <b>Late Period</b>                             | <b>712-332</b>        |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Nubia and all Egypt) | 712-657               |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 664-525               |
| 27 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Persian)             | 525-404               |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 404-399               |
| 29 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 399-380               |
| 30 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 380-343               |
| Second Persian Period                          | 343-332               |
| <b>Greco-Roman Period</b>                      | <b>332 BC--AD 395</b> |
| Macedonian Dynasty                             | 332-304               |
| Ptolemaic Dynasty                              | 304-30                |
| Roman Emperors                                 | 30 BC-AD 395          |

# **The true Chronology of Egypt**

## **Herman L Hoeh**

|                                                     |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Noah's Flood</b>                                 | <b>2370-2369 BCE</b> |
| <b>Babel</b>                                        | <b>2256-2254</b>     |
| <b>Thinis Dynasties</b>                             | <b>2254-1737</b>     |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Dynasty                             | 2254-1993            |
| Cush                                                | 2254-2194            |
| Nimrod                                              | 2194-2167            |
| Horus                                               | 2133-2094            |
| Semiramis                                           | 2094-2083            |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dynasty                             | 1993-1737            |
| <b>Zoan Dynasty (Mizraim)</b>                       | <b>2254-1299</b>     |
| <b>Heracleopolis Dynasties</b>                      | <b>2035-1626</b>     |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                             | 2035-1626            |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Alternate)                 | 2035-1935            |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                            | 1935-1750            |
| <b>Thebes Dynasties</b>                             | <b>2035-1227</b>     |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                            | 2035-1892            |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                            | 2035-1680            |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                            | 1680-1227            |
| <b>Xois Dynasty</b>                                 | <b>1663-1179</b>     |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                            | 1663-1179            |
| <b>7 Years Plenty followed by 7 Years of Famine</b> | <b>1734-1720</b>     |
| <b>Memphis Dynasties</b>                            | <b>1765-1299</b>     |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dynasty                             | 1737-1663            |
| Djoser                                              | 1737-1708            |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dynasty (Alternate)                 | 1765-1582            |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                             | 1750-1627            |
| Job                                                 | 1726-1703            |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Alternate)                 | 1755-1605            |
| Joseph                                              | 1734-1668            |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                             | 1626-1445            |
| Pepi II                                             | 1582-1488            |
| Menenre II                                          | 1488-1487            |

**Moses** 1567-1447

**Exodus** 1487

7<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1445-1439

8<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1439-1299

16<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1487-1069

17<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1179-1160

18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1076-913

**Hyksos Dynasties** 1486-1076

15<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1486-1166

17<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1227-1076

**Elephantine Dynasty** 1935-1750

5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1627-1487

5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Alternate) 1648-1487

**Nubia Dynasty** 773-524

19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 773-524

Seti I 665-610

Ramesses the Great 610-554

More to come!

## The 430 Years Question Ex. 12:40

Josephus states: "...430 years after our forefather Abraham came into Canaan, 215 years after Jacob removed into Egypt." Interesting footnote is added.

Bullinger translate Ex 12:40 as "Now the sojourning of the children of Israel (who dwelt in Egypt) was 430 years." His footnote adds on 'sojourning' "Commenced with 12.1. Quite a different subject from dwelling in Egypt. See Ap. 50.III."

Ap. 50.III "Abram was 75 y. when he departed out of Haran (Gen. 12:4), 430 years before the children of Israel departed out of Egypt..."

The difference between HLH's dating for Creation (4026 B.C.E.) and Bullinger's dating for Creation (4004 B.C.) is 22 years.

The key question is **What is the 430 years all about?**

|                                                                  |           |             |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| <b>Abraham @ 75</b> leaves Haran after his father's death        | 2083 A.C. | 1943 B.C.E. | 1921 Bullinger |
| <b>Jacob</b> born                                                | 2168 A.C. | 1858 B.C.E. | 1836 Bullinger |
| <b>Jacob @ 130</b> is presented to Pharaoh and settles in Goshen | 2298 A.C. | 1728 B.C.E. | 1706 Bullinger |
| Bullinger's explanation of end of 430 years--The Exodus          | ?         |             | 1491 Bullinger |
| HLH's dating of the Exodus                                       | ?         | 1487 B.C.E. |                |

## DYNASTY III Memphis

| Names in Manetho                                           | Names in King List | Alternate | Common        | Years of Reign     | Dates     |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Necherophes<br>(Previously mentioned at end of Dynasty II) |                    |           |               | 28                 | 1765-1737 |                |
|                                                            |                    |           |               |                    | 1771      |                |
|                                                            |                    |           |               | <b>Levi</b> born   | 1764      | 1745 Bullinger |
|                                                            |                    |           |               | <b>Joseph</b> born |           |                |
| Tosorthros                                                 | Djoser-ra          | Netjrikhe | Zoser I       | 29                 | 1737-1708 |                |
| Appointed by Djoser, 2 <sup>nd</sup> in command            |                    |           | <b>Joseph</b> | "Trafficker"       | 1734      |                |
| 7 years prosperity followed by 7 years of famine           |                    |           | 30 yr.        | "Money-Getter"     | 1734-1720 |                |

|            |                             |               |                        |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Nebka      | (Of the royal line of Beby) | 19            | 1718-1699              |
| Zoser-teti | Tosertasis Teti             | 6<br>19       | 1699-1693<br>1699-1680 |
| Nebkare    |                             | 6             | 1693-1687              |
| Huny       |                             | 24            | 1687-1663              |
| Tureis     |                             | 7             | 1708-1701              |
| Mesochris  |                             | 17            | 1701-1684              |
| Souphis    | Suphis                      | <b>Joseph</b> | 16<br>1684-1668        |

**Joseph** died @ 110 1654 1635 Bullinger

Ex. 1:8 "Now a new king arose over Egypt, who did not know **Joseph**."

|           |        |    |           |
|-----------|--------|----|-----------|
| Aches     |        | 42 | 1680-1638 |
| Sephures  | Sahure | 30 | 1638-1608 |
| Kerpheres |        | 26 | 1608-1582 |

**Kohath** born ?

**Amram** born ?

## DYNASTY VI Memphis

| Names in Manetho              | Names in King-list & Turin Canon | Alternate | Common      | Years of Reign | Dates     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| Othoes                        | Teti                             |           |             | 12             | 1626-1614 |
| Assassinated by his bodyguard |                                  |           | by Manetho: | 30             | 1644-1614 |
|                               | Userkare (a usurper)             |           |             | 6              | 1614-1608 |
| Pios                          | Piopi                            |           |             | 20             | 1608-1588 |
|                               |                                  |           | By Manetho: | 53             | 1614-1561 |

|                                                                                    |                                                                  |                |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| MenthusuphisMenenre                                                                |                                                                  | 6              | 1588-1582 |
|                                                                                    | By Manetho:                                                      | 7              | 1588-1581 |
| Young brother of Menenre                                                           |                                                                  | 1              | 1582-1581 |
|                                                                                    | <b>Moses born</b>                                                |                | 1567      |
|                                                                                    | A"General" @ 40                                                  |                | 1527      |
| Phiops                                                                             | Neferkare                                                        | Pepi the Great | Pepi II   |
|                                                                                    |                                                                  | 94             | 1582-1488 |
| Longest living Pharaoh- died one year before Moses returned to Egypt-Ex.2:23, 4:19 |                                                                  |                |           |
|                                                                                    | Moses Returns to Egypt @ 80                                      |                | 1487      |
| Menthesuohis                                                                       | Menenre-Antyemzaef                                               | Menenre II     | 1         |
| Pharaoh who died in the Red Sea                                                    |                                                                  |                |           |
|                                                                                    | Exodus                                                           |                | 1487      |
| Nitocris                                                                           | Nitokerty                                                        | 12             | 1487-1475 |
| Wife of Menenre II                                                                 |                                                                  |                |           |
|                                                                                    | Neferka, the younger                                             | 21             | 1475-1454 |
|                                                                                    | Son of Menenre II                                                |                |           |
|                                                                                    | His older brother, who was the first-born, died at the Passover. |                |           |
|                                                                                    | Nufe                                                             | 2              | 1454-1452 |
|                                                                                    | Kakare                                                           | Ibi            | 4         |
|                                                                                    |                                                                  |                | 1452-1448 |
|                                                                                    | (Name missing)                                                   | 2              | 1448-1446 |
|                                                                                    | (Name missing)                                                   | 1              | 1446-1445 |

1571 Bullinger

## The 430 Year Problem – 2

### American Standard

Gal. 3:16: "Now the promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. He does not say, 'And to seeds,' as referring to many but rather to one, 'And to your seed,' that is Christ."

V. 17: "What I am saying is this: the Law, which came four hundred and thirty years later, does not invalidate a covenant previously ratified by God, so as to nullify the promise."

Emphasis must be on a covenant.

### King James

Gal. 3:16-17

Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.

17 And this I say, that the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, that law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul. That it should make the promise of none effect.

Again, a covenant was made.

### James Moffet

Now the promises were made to Abraham and to his offspring; it is not said, 'and to your offsprings' the plural, but in the singular and to your offspring—which is Christ.

17 My point is this: the Law which arose four hundred and thirty years later does not repeal a will previously ratified by God, so as to cancel the Promise.

A will ratified by God is the same as a covenant.

### The Living Bible

Now, God gave some promises to Abraham and his Child. And notice that it doesn't say the promises were to his children, as it would if all his sons—all the Jews—were being spoken of, but to his Child—and that, of course, means Christ.

17 He's what I am trying to say: God's wrote this promise down and signed it – could not be canceled or changed four hundred and thirty years later when God gave the Ten Commandments.

Wrote this promise down and signed it.

### **The Companion Bible – King James – comments**

16 made=spoken. See Gen. 21:12. Of. cf. Gr. epi. Ap. 104.ix1.

17 confirmed before. Gr. Prokuroo. Only here. Of=by. Gr. Hupo. Ap. 104.xvii.1. in Christ. The text omits.

My commentary:

The promises were made to Abram when he was 75 years old. God said that if he would go forth, God would make of him a great nation, and in him would all the families of the Earth be blessed through his son Christ. But where's the covenant? This is the problem with Abram's 75<sup>th</sup> year. No covenant. When was the covenant with Abraham made? We must look to a later time in Abram's life – not when he was just 75.

Gen. 17:1 "Now when Abram was ninety-nine year old, the Lord appeared to Abram and said to him, "I am God Almighty; Walk before Me, and be blameless.

2. 'And **I will establish My Covenant between Me and you**, And I will multiply you exceedingly.'

3. And Abram fell on his face, and God talked with him, saying,

4. 'As for Me, behold, **My covenant is with you**, And you shall be the father of a multitude of nations.

5. 'No longer shall your name be called Abram, But your name shall be Abraham, For I will make you the father of a multitude of nations.

6. 'And I will make you exceedingly fruitful, and I will make nations of you, and kings shall come forth from you.

7. 'And I will establish **My covenant between Me and you** and your descendants after you throughout their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and to your descendants after you.

8. 'And I will give to you and to your descendants after you, the land of your **sojournings**, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God.'

Abram was born in 2008 A.C. hence it was 2083 A.C. when the promises – but not a covenant – were first made with Abram at age 75. Now if these promises were the covenant, 430 years later would be in 2513 A.C. Bullinger's dating uses 4004 B.C. for Creation, or 1491 B.C. for the Exodus (See his Appendix 50); HLH uses 4026 B.C.E. for Creation (which he never states) or 1513 B.C.E. for the Exodus, yet this does not explain the 430 years since he has the Exodus at 1487 B.C.E., some 26 years later!

It seems that HLH is using Abraham's 99<sup>th</sup> year (covenant made with Abraham upon circumcision), as does most Bible translations and commentaries.

Abraham's 99<sup>th</sup> year would be 2107 A.C. and when 430 years added, we come down to 2537

A.C. or 1489 B.C.E. and because of the change from Fall-to-Fall reckoning at Creation to Spring-to-Spring reckoning in Exodus 12, we could have a possible solution to Spring 1488 B.C.E.

But from Dr. Hoeh, p.247-248, we read:

He [Shem] exercised, beginning 2192, the administration of governments in Shinar as patriarch and priest of the Semitic world. His full 325 years of authority lasted from 2192 till his death in 1867.

This date – 1867 – is the exact year of the death of Shem in Scriptures. According to Egyptian history the Exodus occurred in 1487. This was exactly 430 years after the covenant God made with Abraham when he was 99 years old – it was not made at the time Abram entered the land at 75. (See Genesis 17:1-8; Exodus 12:40-41 and Galatians 3:17.). The verb is not expressed in the original Hebrew of Exodus 12:40, which should properly be translated: "Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, completed four hundred and thirty years."

Calculating back from 1487, year 99 of Abraham was 1919-1918 autumn to autumn reckoning – for in the next spring, of 1917, Abraham was already 99 years old and in his hundredth year. Abraham was 75 when he departed from Haran following the death of his father in 1942 (Gen. 12:4). By adding the figures of the [abib] Genesis 11, from Terah to Arphaxad, the year 2368-2367 is reached (autumn to autumn). In that year – two years after the flood – Arphaxad was begotten. Shem lived after he begot Arphaxad 500 years (Genesis 11:10-11). This 500 years extend from 2367 to 1867 – the very year Shem's 325-year reign ended, according to the evidence of the Erech list!

Isaac died at 180 or 2288 A.C., Jacob was born in 2168 A.C., and was 130 years old (2298 A.C.) when children of Israel moved to Goshen (1728 B.C.E.). That puts them in Egypt 241 years. Moses was born in 1567 B.C.E. during Israel's slavery, probably in the reign of Pepi II, Dynasty VI of Memphis. This supports Menenre II as the Pharaoh Moses had to deal with.

But how did Dr. Hoeh come out with Spring 1487 B.C.E. when I just computed Spring 1488 B.C.E.? The answer is Gen.9:28-29:

28. And Noah lived 350 years after the flood.
29. So all the days of Noah were 950 years and he died.

Every translation and commentary I have studied says since Noah was 600 years old when the flood commenced, the expression "after the flood" in verse 28 means "**after the beginning of the flood**".

Dr. Hoeh has the flood in 2370-2369 B.C.E. Noah was 600 when the flood commenced. But Dr. Hoeh added 350 years to the end of the flood in 2369 B.C.E. to arrive at the death of Noah in 2019 B.C.E. This puts his calculation of the Exodus as Spring of 1487 B.C.E.

How can we explain this?

If Dr. Hoeh's calculations are to be reconciled with all the scholars (and I admit that is very scary!), we would have to correct most of his dates by one year (not considering the 1975 error) and put the Flood at 2369-2368 B.C.E. and the Tower of Babel and beginning of Cush's reign at 2253 B.C.E. However, this does not solve the 1975 problem!

The only real solution to this problem is more study and an opportunity to talk to Dr. Hoeh!

But for our general knowledge of the study of Dr. Hoeh's Compendium, we will use the covenant made with Abraham in his 99<sup>th</sup> year as the beginning of the 430 year period.

|                        |           | Converting to<br>HLH B.C.E.<br>Using 4026 | What<br><u>Compendium</u><br>Says | Error |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Shem born              | 1558 A.C. | 2468 B.C.E.                               | 2467                              | 1     |
| Noah 600               | 1656      | 2370                                      | 2370                              |       |
| Flood begins           | 1656      | 2370                                      | 2370                              |       |
| Flood ends             | 1657      | 2369                                      | 2369                              |       |
| Shem 100               | 1658      | 2368                                      | 2368                              |       |
| Arpachshad born        | 1658      | 2368                                      | 2368                              |       |
| Peleg born             | 1757      |                                           |                                   |       |
| Tower of Babel         |           |                                           | 2256                              |       |
| Languages confounded   |           |                                           | 2254                              |       |
| In days of Peleg       |           |                                           |                                   |       |
| Shem begins Priesthood | 1834      | 2192                                      | 2192                              |       |
| Peleg dies             | 1996      |                                           |                                   |       |
| Noah dies @ 950        | 2006      | 2020                                      | 2019                              | 1     |
| Abraham born           | 2008      | 2018                                      | 2017                              | 1     |
| Abraham 75             | 2083      | 1943                                      | 1942                              | 1     |
| Abraham 99             | 2107      | 1919                                      | 1918                              | 1     |
| Shem died @ 600        | 2158      | 1868                                      | 1857                              | 1     |
| Jacob born             | 2168      | 1858                                      |                                   |       |
| Jacob 130              | 2298      | 1728                                      |                                   |       |
| In Goshen until Exodus | 2298-2537 |                                           |                                   |       |
| Moses born             | 2457      | 1569                                      |                                   |       |
| Moses a general        | 2497      | 1529                                      |                                   |       |
| Moses 80               | 2537      | 1489                                      | 1487 Spring                       | 1     |
| 430 years later        | 2537      | 1489                                      | 1487 Spring                       | 1     |
| Exodus                 | 2537      | 1489                                      | 1487 Spring                       | 1     |
| Solomon's Temple       | 3017      | 1009                                      | 1008 Spring                       | 1     |
| 480 years later        |           |                                           |                                   |       |

This chart does not consider the 1975 "problem."

9/25/2003 12

1-11-2003 R. J. Co

# Joseph's Life

1/2 HR - Abraham, Isaac, Jacob

1/2 HR Joseph  
Break

## Part I

His birth, growth, slavery, dream interpretation,  
Second to Pharaoh.

Laban

Jacob's marriage after serving 7 years for Rachel. Gen 29:26-28

Joseph's birth after another 7 yrs service. Gen 30:22-24

Jacob returns <sup>toward</sup> home when Joseph is sold. Gen 31:55

Joseph 17 Gen 37:1-2 He dreams: He's sold into Egypt slavery. 37:36; 39:1  
He's quite successful 39:2-3-6.

Potiphar's wife tries to seduce him 39:7-9

He's falsely accused; thrown into prison. 39:20 Joseph is successful there  
too 39:21-23.

Cupbearer & Baker's dream. Chapter 40 Joseph interprets dreams, but  
Cupbearer forgot him. Joseph 28

at 30 Pharaoh's son has dream about 7 fat cows & 7 lean cows.  
at 30 after interpreting dream, made 2nd in command. 41:46

Gen 41:50-52 Manasseh & Ephraim born to him & wife daughter of Priest of On.

## Part II

### His accomplishments

Gen 42 He buys out all neighbors Gen 41: 55-57

He rescues his family.

Gen 43 Famine severe

Gen 44-45 Joseph reveals himself to family.

v.6 Famine in land 2 yrs.

Gen 46 Jacob travels to Egypt v.7-10 Jacob 130.

Step pyramid at Sakhara 1st Pyramid w/ limestone

Admin Ctr Built to contain burial site for Pharaoh & huge grain  
bins.

## Time Line for Joseph, son of Jacob & Rachel

Jacob's troubles with Laban; selective breeding. Gen. 30:23-43

Jacob flees from Laban; Gen. 31:22

Jacob had served 14 years for two wives and 6 years for flock, a total of 20 years.  
Gen. 31:38, 41.

2268 1758 B.C.E. Laban returns home; **Jacob** continues on. **Joseph** is about 6 years old. Gen. 31:55. **Jacob** is reunited with Esau.

Defiling of Dinah. Gen. 32 & Gen. 33.

**Jacob's** name changed to **Israel**. Gen. 35:9-12.

**Benjamin** born; Rachel dies.

2288 A.C. **Isaac** dies @ 180, Gen. 35:28-29. Apparently, Moses wraps up **Isaac's** life. Ivan Panin has **Joseph** 29 when his grandfather dies. Then Moses returns to the narrative of **Joseph** at age 17 in Gen. 37. This is a definitive A.C. dating.

1747 B.C.E. **Joseph** 17 years old. Gen. 37:1-2. His dreams; his brothers' jealousy. His brothers sell **Joseph** into Egyptian slavery, probably when he is about 18. Gen. 37:25-28. **Joseph** works for Potiphar. He was highly successful and profitable. Gen. 39:1-6.

2285 1741? After approximately 5 years, Potiphar's wife attempts to seduce **Joseph** (now about 23) who flees from the temptations and is wrongly imprisoned. Gen. 39:7-20. But **Joseph** is highly favored by his jailers. Gen. 39:21-23.

2289 1737 Zoser I (Djoser), first Pharaoh of Dynasty III of Memphis comes to power. He reigned for 19 years (1737-1718) according to one date list; 29 years (1737-1708) as the second Pharaoh of Dynasty III according to another list.

2290 1736 The Pharaoh's chief cupbearer and baker offended him. They were imprisoned with **Joseph** who was 28 now. They both had a dream. **Joseph** interpreted their dreams which came true, but the cupbearer forgot **Joseph** and his interpretations! Gen 40:1-3.

2292 1734 Two years later the Pharaoh himself has a dream. Gen. 41:1. He dreams of seven sleek and fat cows eaten by seven ugly and gaunt cows. He calls his magicians and wise men. Nobody can explain his dream. Then the cupbearer remembered **Joseph** and tells the Pharaoh of **Joseph's** ability to interpret dreams. The Pharaoh summons **Joseph** from prison. Gen. 41:2-15. **Joseph** interprets the dream of 7

years of plenty followed by 7 years of famine. Gen. 41:16-36. **Joseph** counsels Pharaoh what to do. **Joseph** is 30 years old when he is proclaimed by Pharaoh as Second-in-Command over Egypt. Gen. 41:46. His Egyptian name in ancient records was **Imhotep** or **Imouthes**.

1734-1720 Seven good years followed by seven years of famine. **Joseph** begins gathering 20% of crops in good years. Gen. 41:47-49. This is only the beginning of his great accomplishments.

1733-1727? **Joseph** is father of two boys: **Mannaseh** and **Ephraim**. Gen. 41:50-53.

Excavations were carried out at the **Step Pyramid at Sakkara**, and at the base of a statue of Pharaoh Djoser were inscribed the names of Djoser and of

"**Imhotep**, Chancellor of the King of Lower Egypt, Chief under the King, Administrator of the Great Palace, Hereditary Lord, High Priest of Heliopolis, **Imhotep** the Builder, the Sculptor, the Maker of Stone Vases..."

The name, **Imhotep**, in ancient Egyptian is translated to mean "the voice (or mouth) of Im"; however, there is no record of a god in Egypt called "Im". But we all know the God, "I AM". In the Bible **Joseph** is given the Egyptian name of Zaphenath-paneah which has been translated by some to mean, "the God lives; the God speaks".

1727 The famine is severe. Ancient **Jacob** sends his sons to Egypt to buy grain. Gen. 42:1-3. They did not recognize **Joseph** but he did, them. He returns their money.

1725 **Jacob** sends them back for more grain, this time with **Benjamin**. Gen 43:1-14. **Joseph** sneaks money back into their grain, then re-captures them. Finally, he breaks down and tells them he is their brother **Joseph**. Gen. 45:1-7.

1725 **Jacob (Israel)** and his family return to Goshen to live. Gen. 46:1-7. They are presented to Pharaoh. Gen. 47:7-9. **Jacob** is 130 years old. He lives to be 147.

~~This begins the 430 years of Israel's sojourning.~~ *Began when Abraham 99, 1919 BCE*

At the beginning of year 18 of Zoser I (1720) the climax of a seven-years' famine occurred. No other seven-years' famine is ever reported during the entire history of the Pharaohs. An account of the calamity is to be found on the rocks of the island of Sehel, at the First Cataract. A modern translation of it may be found in Biblical Archaeology, by G. Ernest Wright, page 56. The account reads:

"Year 18 .... I was in distress on the Great Throne, and those who are in the palace were in Heart's affliction from a very great evil, since the Nile had not come in my time for a space of seven years. Grain was scant, fruits were dried up, and everything which they eat was short .... The infant was wailing; the youth was waiting; the heart of the old man was in sorrow .... The

courtiers were in need. The temples were shut up .... Everything was found empty." (Translation by J. A. Wilson in Ancient Near Eastern Texts, edited by J. B. Pritchard, page 31). (Pages 64-65 Compendium of World History.)

2298 A.C. **Jacob** is 130. This is definitive A.C. dating.

2107 99<sup>th</sup> Abraham  
430 yr  
2537 AC

During the seven years of famine **Joseph** sold grain for people's money, then for their animals, and then for their land, until the Pharaoh owned all of the neighboring nations. **Joseph** is called "Trafficker," or "Money-getter".

2315 A.C. **Jacob** dies @ 147; he is embalmed under **Joseph's** instructions Gen. 50:1-3. **Imhotep** is the earliest physician whose historical records survive. He became the "god of healing" at a great sanctuary at Memphis where people came from everywhere to seek cures.

1710 B.C.E. **Jacob's** death according to HLH.

1684-1668 **Joseph** rules as the fifth Pharaoh of Dynasty III in Memphis under the names of Souphis, Suphis, or Sasphis. He is also listed in Dynasty IV of Memphis as its third Pharaoh as Suphis. His total public service was 66 years (1734-1668).

1654 **Joseph** dies at 110 to end a remarkable career. A definite date cannot be determined.

## The Step Pyramid at Sakkara (Saqqara)

It was **Imhotep** who is credited with having designed the first pyramid and began building with hewn stone instead of all mud brick. It was during the time of Djoser that Egypt became a truly great nation; it had gathered the wealth of all the surrounding nations by selling them grain during the famine.

During the seven years of plenty, the people, under **Joseph's** wise guidance, began to organize a great administrative center which would handle the selling of the grain to all the surrounding nations. A large complex was built which contained the future burial site of the pharaoh but also included a walled-in center which contained huge grain bins.

See <http://www.anchorstone.com/wyatt/number7d.html> for complete details. Also see at that same address ...number7b.html. Anchor Stones Newsletter Seven, April 1994, has much fascinating information

Also see The Scepter of Egypt, Vol.1, p. 60.

From the above web page, entitled "Joseph in Egypt," we can read some excerpts about what archaeologists have discovered about this "pyramid":

Surrounding the Step Pyramid, the first ever built, and its complex is a very beautiful and elaborate wall. At the main entrance on the east wall at the southern end, one enters a long hall of 40 columns – 20 on each side. Each column is connected to the main wall by a perpendicular wall, forming small "rooms" between each column. As you exit the colonnade and walk straight ahead, you come to a series of very large pits which extend deep into the earth.

These are extremely large in size – much larger than any burial chambers; they are all centrally accessible by a connecting tunnel, extend to well above ground level, and one has a staircase extending down to the bottom. For this reason, we know that they were not built as tombs if they were, they would have been constructed underground and they certainly would not have been so incredibly large.

These massive structures extend to well above ground level, which indicates that they were not hidden, as were tombs. Because the ancient Egyptians buried their dead with so much valuable material and provisions for their "afterlife," plundering of tombs was always their biggest fear. Therefore, we know that these massive pits had another purpose. Also, in all the other ancient cities, whenever large bins such as these were uncovered, they were recognized as "storage bins," but in Egypt, the scholars tend to term everything they find a "tomb."

Every city had stored grain from its region, but at the complex at Sakkara, we have these massive pits which would have stored an incredible amount to grain – more than a single city would have needed.

At the entrance to this complex, as we described earlier, there are forty small cubicles, each just the right size to hold a single person who could administer the receipt of payment from people coming to purchase grain. There could have been several "cashiers" of each language group to handle the purchases of those who spoke the various languages. Of course, the Egyptologists think all these little cubicles were for statues, however, no pedestals were found in the remains. Which is a very important point, because these statues were always erected on pedestals. Statues may vanish, but pedestals remain.

The design of the eleven pits is impressive. There are eleven of them, with only one containing a very elaborate stairway all the way the bottom. All the pits are connected to each other by a subterranean tunnel – the pits were filled and the tops were sealed with wooden timbers and stone. And, all of the grain could be accessed from one entrance – and there is one entrance into the pits from outside the wall enclosure of the complex. Last of all, grain was found in the floor of these pits, which has been explained by Egyptologists as having been food buried with deceased who were buried there – however, no evidence of burials was ever found in these pits.

The complex at Sakkara is unique – nothing like it has ever been found. It was described by William Hayes as being a "veritable city in itself, planned and executed as a single unit and

built of fine white limestone from the nearby Mukattam Hills." (The Scepter of Egypt, Vol. 1, p. 60.)

## DYNASTY III Memphis

| No | Names in King-List                                                                                  | Names in Manetho                   | Alternate         | Common        | Years of Reign | Dates                                       |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|
|    | Zoser-ra<br>Zoser I                                                                                 | Tosorthros                         | Netjrikhe         | Djoser        | 19             | 1737-1718                                   |
|    | 7 years prosperity followed by 7 years of famine<br>Appointed by Djoser, 2 <sup>nd</sup> in command |                                    |                   |               |                | 1734-1720                                   |
|    |                                                                                                     |                                    |                   | <b>Joseph</b> |                | "Trafficker"<br>1734-1720<br>"Money-Getter" |
|    | Nebka                                                                                               | (Of the royal line of Beby)        |                   |               | 19             | 1718-1699                                   |
|    | Zoser-teti                                                                                          | Tesertasis                         |                   |               | 6              | 1699-1693                                   |
|    | Nebkare                                                                                             |                                    |                   |               | 6              | 1693-1687                                   |
|    | Huny                                                                                                |                                    |                   |               | 24             | 1687-1663                                   |
|    | Names in Manetho                                                                                    | Names in King-Lists                |                   |               |                |                                             |
| 1  | Necherophes<br>(Previously mentioned at end of Dynasty II)                                          |                                    |                   |               | 28             | 1765-1737                                   |
| 2  | Tosorthros                                                                                          | Djoser-ra                          |                   |               | 29             | 1737-1708                                   |
| 3  | Tureis                                                                                              |                                    |                   |               | 7              | 1708-1701                                   |
| 4  | Mesochris                                                                                           |                                    |                   |               | 17             | 1701-1684                                   |
| 5  | Souphis                                                                                             |                                    | Suphis<br>Sasphis | <b>Joseph</b> | 16             | 1684-1668                                   |
|    | Names in Manetho                                                                                    | Names in Turin Papyrus & King-list |                   |               |                |                                             |
| 6  | Tosertasis                                                                                          | Djoser-teti or Teti                |                   |               | 19             | 1699-1680                                   |
| 7  | Aches                                                                                               |                                    |                   |               | 42             | 1680-1638                                   |

|   |          |        |    |           |
|---|----------|--------|----|-----------|
| 8 | Sephures | Sahure | 30 | 1638-1608 |
| 9 | Kerperes |        | 26 | 1608-1582 |

Total reign: 74 years (Turin Papyrus & restored Palermo Stone)

Total reign: 183 years (Manetho, including Necherophes)

## DYNASTY IV Memphis (a different line)

### Pyramid Builders

| No | Names in King-List & Turin Papyrus | Alternate                            | Common     | Years of Reign Turin Canon & Res. Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|    | Snefru                             |                                      |            | 24                                              | 1750-1726 |
|    | Khufwey                            | Cheops                               | <b>Job</b> | 23                                              | 1726-1703 |
|    |                                    | Great Pyramid took 20 years to build |            |                                                 |           |
|    | Radjedef                           |                                      |            | 8                                               | 1703-1695 |
|    | Khafre                             |                                      |            | 27                                              | 1695-1668 |
|    | Hardjedef                          |                                      |            | 7                                               | 1668-1861 |
|    | Baufre                             |                                      |            | 28                                              | 1661-1633 |
|    | Shepeskaf                          |                                      |            | 4                                               | 1633-1629 |
|    | (Name missing)                     |                                      |            | 2                                               | 1629-1627 |

Total reign: 123 years

| No | Names in Manetho                                          | Names in King-Lists |           |                                |           |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Soris                                                     | Snofru or Snefre    |           | 29                             | 1755-1726 |
| 2  | Suphis                                                    | Khufwey             | Cheops    | <b>Job</b>                     | 63        |
| 3  | Suphis                                                    |                     |           | <b>Joseph</b>                  | 66        |
|    |                                                           |                     |           | Total public service: 66 years |           |
|    |                                                           |                     |           | 16                             | 1684-1668 |
| 4  | Mencheres                                                 | Menkaure            | Mycerinus | 63                             | 1668-1605 |
| 5  | Parallel with Mycerinus were the following four Pharaohs: |                     |           |                                |           |
|    | Ratoises                                                  |                     |           | 25                             | 1668-1634 |

|   |            |    |           |
|---|------------|----|-----------|
| 6 | Bicheris   | 22 | 1643-1621 |
| 7 | Sebecheres | 7  | 1621-1614 |
| 8 | Thamphthis | 9  | 1614-1605 |

Total reign: 150 years



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## Newsletter Seven: April 1994

### Joseph in Ancient Egyptian History

It's rather amazing how historians and archaeologists have managed to "explain away" evidences which validate the Biblical account. Myths and legends derived from actual events of Biblical times are found all over the world, such as the multitude of "flood" stories, but to the unbeliever, these only "prove" that the Bible was influenced by these myths.

The fact is that these myths are satanic corruptions of the truth- designed by Satan to convince man that, in his own cleverness, he is smarter than God. And ultimately, this kind of thinking leads a person to deny entirely the existence of God and the truth of the Bible.

Yet, no one seems to think it strange that every known civilization has had some type of religious system. If there is no God, where did this idea of "religion and gods" come from? It came from the original truths known by the original post-flood family of Noah. And the facts are that the evidences found validate the Biblical account, not the myths and legends. But there will always be those who simply will not see.

Some of these great evidences relate to the story of Joseph in ancient Egypt. Inscriptions on a monument to Horemheb, a pharaoh several years after the Exodus, provide evidence of the story of Joseph's pharaoh's invitation to Jacob's family to come to Egypt and live.

It tells of a community of shepherds from the "north" asking Egypt to allow them to pasture their cattle "as was the custom of the father of their fathers from the beginning". There is also a picture in the tomb of Tehuti-hetep in Bersheh which has a picture of a herd of Syrian cattle entering Egypt with the inscription:

"Once you trod the Syrian sands. Now, here in Egypt, you shall feed in green pastures. (Light from the Ancient Past, by Jack Finegan.)

The evidences which parallel the story of Joseph in more

detail are the focus of this newsletter. But first, we must set the stage.

According to our chronology, taken from the Biblical record, the flood was in about 2348 BC. Abraham left Haran in about 1921 BC, about 427 years later. Soon after this (we don't know exactly how soon) he and Sarah went to Egypt because of a famine in Canaan.

HLH  
2370-2369  
BCE

The Biblical account is extremely short on the subject of Abraham's visit to Egypt (Gen. 12:10-20) but we do learn that Abraham misled the pharaoh about who Sarah was—he told him she was his sister. This was partially true since she was his half-sister, but she was also his wife.

The pharaoh, because of her beauty, took her to his palace. (Gen. 12:12-15). The king paid Abraham well for Sarah (verse 16) but God intervened, causing some types of plagues to fall upon the pharaoh. (verse 17). When the pharaoh figured out the cause for these afflictions, he called Abraham to account, asking him why he lied to him about Sarah. (verse 18, 19). He then ordered his men to escort Abraham and his entourage out of Egypt. (verse 20)

Egypt at this time was already a rich nation, for it was at this time that Abraham became rich in cattle, gold and silver, given to him as payment for Sarah. (Gen. 13:1,2). And there is good evidence that it was at this time that the regulation prohibiting the Egyptians from eating, drinking or fraternizing with foreign shepherds was instituted. (Gen. 46:34).

Josephus relates that Abraham was responsible for bringing the knowledge during the early part of the First Dynasty, about 1915 BC.

HLH-1st Dy  
2254-1943  
BCE  
ABRAM b.  
1938 BCE

It would be about 200 years later when Joseph would be elevated to his high position in Egypt, second only to the pharaoh. And in the 3rd Dynasty, there appears on the scene a most incredible individual in the ancient records—a man called "Imhotep."

For many years, Egyptologists had doubted that Imhotep had been a real person -- they found it rather difficult to believe the various accomplishments credited to him in the accounts written over a thousand years after he was supposed to have lived. At times, Imhotep has been termed the "Leonardo da Vinci" of ancient Egypt, but in fact he was more than that. Da Vinci gained the reputation of a genius -- Imhotep was eventually elevated to the status of a god.

In Egypt's long list of "gods", very few were ever once

living among them. Imhotep was. Manetho wrote that "during his [Djoser of the 3rd Dynasty] reign lived Imouthes [i.e., Imhotep], who, because of his medical skill has the reputation of Asclepius [the Greek god of medicine] among the Egyptians and who was the inventor of the art of building with hewn stone." It was this statement that caused the specialists to doubt the existence of a real man named Imhotep. But in 1926, the question was settled once and for all -- Imhotep was a real man.

HLH  
3RD Dy. MENPHIS  
1. DJOSER  
1737-1718  
BCE  
PROSPERITY  
1734-1727  
FAMINE  
1727-1720

When excavations were carried out at the Step Pyramid at Sakkara, fragments of a statue of pharaoh Djoser were found. The base was inscribed with the names of Djoser and of

"Imhotep, Chancellor of the King of Lower Egypt, Chief under the King, Administrator of the Great Palace, Hereditary Lord, High Priest of Heliopolis, Imhotep the Builder, the Sculptor, the Maker of Stone Vases..."

HLH  
JOSEPH CAME TO  
POWER in 1734,  
30 YRS OF AGE.

Does this fit what we know of Joseph? The Bible is quite clear on his high rank under the pharaoh:

"Thou shalt be over my house, and according unto thy word shall all my people be ruled: only in the throne will I be greater than thou. And he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had; and they cried before him, Bow the knee: and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt. And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, I am Pharaoh, and without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all the land of Egypt." GEN 41:40-44

In fact, it sounds as if Joseph was the first person ever given such honor by a pharaoh, which is confirmed by evidences in Egypt. If this man, Imhotep, was Joseph, surely there must be some evidence tying him with the Biblical account. Let's take a look...



**Next Page: More About Joseph in Egypt**  
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## CHAPTER 8

### **A REMARKABLE CHRONOLOGICAL CONNECTION**

#### **How Joseph's Life is tied to Pharaoh Djoser's Life**

#### **The Continent of Africa**

To really understand some of the significance of this chapter on Biblical history, we must first review some of the facts about the Continent of Africa. We hear of some of the troubles this Continent is experiencing: Poverty, violent race wars, disease epidemics, vast sickness and deaths, to name a few of their troubles.

Much of the information in the introductory section was obtained from the Internet under the Google subject, "the continent of Africa."

But this Continent is very rich in precious metals and minerals, expensive materials, such as Ivory and animals.

The African continent is the world's second largest and second most populous continent, after Asia. At about 117 million square miles including adjacent islands, it covers 6% of Earth's total surface area. With one billion people (as of 2009) living in 61 territories, it should have had more influence on the rest of the world, but because of its poverty and rampant disease epidemics, it has little positive effect on the world.

The Continent is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the North, both the Suez Canal and the Red Sea along the Sinai Peninsula to the northeast, the Indian Ocean to the southwest, and the Atlantic Ocean to the West. The Continent has 54 sovereign states (as of 2011) including Madagascar and various island groups. It straddles the equator and encompasses numerous climatic areas. Africa's expected economic growth rate is about 5.0 % in 2010 and 5.5% in 2011.

Colonialism and the "Scramble for Africa" in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century among European powers engaged in a major territorial scramble and occupied most of the Continent, creating many colonial territories and leaving only the fully independent states alone. Ethiopia (named in Europe as "Abyssinia"), Liberia, Egypt, and Sudan were never incorporated into any European Colonial Empire; after the British occupation of 1882 Egypt was effectively under British Administration until 1912.

The Berlin Conference held in 1884-85 was an important event in the political future of

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African ethnic groups. It was convened by King Leopold II of Belgium, and attended by the European powers that claimed African territories. It sought to bring an end to "the Scramble for Africa" by the European powers by agreeing on political division and spheres of influence.

King Leopold paid a visit to the Big Sandy campus of Ambassador College and addressed the student body and faculty in the late 1960s or early 1970s.

Although it has abundant natural resources, Africa remains the poorest of all underdeveloped continents.

### **The Nation of Egypt**

The key country in northeast Africa is Egypt. A nation with many powerful pharaohs which occasionally expanded their rule over much of Africa and even extended its rule over parts of the Middle East.

With such great power how could the leadership of Egypt lose so quickly its strong influence over the continent of Africa? Today, Egypt is a powerless nation which is nothing more than a group of poor tribes, backward peoples bordering on savagery in many areas.

What happened?

Of all the answers suggested, none of them is the key to its sudden decline. Egypt today is only one of world's unprogressive nations. Is there an answer to its current fate?

Like so many strange fates, man refuses to look in the Holy Bible where answers can be found.

Let us look into the pages of Ezekiel for this revealing mystery. Reading chapter 29, verses 1 to 3, we see the time setting and subject of this prophesy:

<sup>1</sup> In the tenth year, in the tenth month, in the twelfth day of the month, the word of the Lord came unto me saying, <sup>2</sup> Son of man, set thy face against Pharaoh king of Egypt, and prophesy against him, and against all Egypt: <sup>3</sup> Speak, and say, "Thus sayeth the Lord God; "Behold I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great dragon that lieth in the midst of the rivers, which hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself."

Continuing verses 8 to 16 to see what happened to this boastful nation:

<sup>8</sup> Therefore thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I will bring a sword upon thee, and cut off man and beast out of thee. <sup>9</sup> And the land of Egypt shall be desolate and waste; and they shall

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know that I am the Lord; because he hath said, The river is mine, and I have made it, <sup>10</sup>. Behold, therefore I am against thee, and against thy rivers, and I will make the land of Egypt utterly waste and desolate, from the tower of Syene even unto the border of Ethiopia. <sup>11</sup>. No foot of man shall pass through it, nor foot of beast shall pass through it, neither shall it be inhabited forty years. <sup>12</sup>. And I will make the land of Egypt desolate in the midst of the countries that are desolate, and her cities among the cities that are laid waste shall be desolate forty years: and I will scatter the Egyptians among the nations, and I will disperse them through the countries. <sup>13</sup>. Yet thus saith the Lord God: At the end of forty years I will gather the Egyptians from the people whither they were scattered; <sup>14</sup>. And I will bring again the captivity of Egypt, and will cause them to return unto the land of Pathros, into the land of their habitations; and they shall be there a base kingdom. <sup>15</sup>. It shall be basest of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself any more among the nations: for I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. <sup>16</sup>. And it shall be no more the confidence of the house of Israel, which bringeth their iniquity to remembrance, when they shall look after them: but they shall know that I am the Lord God.”

Having been judged by God, the awesome fate of Egypt is that for forty years it will lie desolate and waste, a no man's land, swallowed by the Babylonian kingdom of Nebuchadrezzar.

Concluding this chapter on Egypt in verses 17-21, we read:

“<sup>17</sup>. And it came to pass in the seven and twentieth year, in the first month, in the first day of the month, the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, <sup>18</sup>. Son of man, Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon caused his army to serve a great service against Tyrus: every head was made bald, and every shoulder was peeled: yet had he no wages, nor his army, for Tyrus, for the service that he had served against it: <sup>19</sup>. Therefore thus sayeth the Lord God; Behold, I will give the land of Egypt unto Nebuchadrezzar King of Babylon; and he shall take her multitude, and take her spoil, and take her prey: and it shall be the wages for his army. <sup>20</sup>. And I have given the land of Egypt for his labor wherewith he served against it, because they wrought for Me, saith the Lord God. <sup>21</sup>. In that day will I cause the horn of the house of Israel to bud forth, and I will give thee the opening of the mouth in the midst of them; and they shall know that I am the Lord.”

Of course, there is little or nothing said by this world's historians about the forty years of desolation of the Egyptians, certainly not by Egyptians. They would be happy for any scholars to ignore this shameful page of Egyptian history!

### **A Most Interesting Chronological Connection Between the Bible and Egypt**

In the preceding chapter 7, “Joseph - A Truly Remarkable Patriarch,” on page 3 of that chapter, we read from Ancient Near Eastern Texts, edited by J. B. Pritchard or from pages 64-65 of Herman Hoeh's Compendium of World History, a little understood comparison of secular

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world history and the Bible. It was year 18 of the Pharaoh Zoser I (Djoser), first Pharaoh of Dynasty III of Memphis, and the seventh year the great famine described in Genesis 41 of the Bible.

It seems that few scholars had paid much attention to this little-known chronological fact. But if it is true, we can learn much about the first three dynasties of Egyptian rule. The Bible picks up the story in Genesis 40 when Pharaoh Djoser names Joseph second-in-command under himself. In Genesis 47 Jacob is 130 and Joseph is 39 (2298 A.M.), refer to the previous chapter 7, page 3. Djoser is in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of his reign (2303 A.M.). He began his reign in 2285 A.M.

The other Pharaohs of the third Dynasty are given in Dr. Hoeh's Compendium on pages 63-64, 74 years in length. We can trace all the Pharaohs of Dynasty III starting with Djoser (Zoser-za, Netjrikhe or Tsorthros) 19 years of reign, Nebka (19 years), Zoser-teti (Tosertasis) (6 years), Nebkare (6 years), and Huny (24 years).

The names in Manetho are slightly different, with different years of rule and are Necherophes (previously mentioned in Dynasty II), 28 years of reign, Tsorthros (Djoser-za), 29 years of reign, Tureis (7 years), Mesochris (17 Years), Souphis (Joseph, 16 years of reign). Dynasty III in Manetho is made up of many rulers which do not appear in the Turin Papyrus.

Immediately preceding Dynasty III was Dynasty II located at Thinis, and consisted of Boethos (Bedjau, 38 years), Kaiechos (Kakau, 39 years), Binotheris (Banutjeren, 47 years), Tlas (Wadjnas, 17 years), Sethenes (Sendi in the Kings List, 37 or 41 years), Sosochris (Neferkaseker, 48 years), Nephhercheres (10 years), Pharaoh Necoperophes reigned in Memphis 28 years.

Nephhercheres return to power was aided by another prince of royal blood who shared the throne, Hudjefa (11 years) and Beby (Bepty 27 years). The total list of Dynasty II is 256 years. See Dr. Hoeh's Compendium, pages 59-61.

The total list of Dynasty I is 261 years, beginning with Menes (Cush, son of Ham, son of Noah), who had a sole reign of 60 years, followed by a joint reign of 2 years with his son Athothis (Nimrod) during the construction of the tower of Babel (who then probably assassinated his own father (!)). He had a sole reign of 25 years until Shem tracked him down in Italy and ended his life. The next Pharaoh was Kenkenes (Horus or Gilgamesh), 31 years. The next Pharaoh was a woman Uenephes (Ishtar or Isis), the "Queen of Heaven", who reigned for a total of 23 years. At the flight of Nimrod, his mother/wife herself also had to flee, tradition says to the Delta of Egypt. After having relations with Asshur, she bore another son (Horus) whom she claimed was Nimrod reborn (the mother and child in all modern Christianity).

## **The Tower of Babel**

The modern world's history started with the well-known event described in the Bible in Chapter 11 of Genesis where we read of the first post-Noachian civilization and their attempts to form a government that tries to do away with God. All modern history begins with the Tower of Babel. According to some "experts," the project took two years to build, but ended in absolute failure and a whole assortment of new languages that caused a worldwide migration to the four corners of the earth.

Since our chronological connection is between Joseph and Djoser, we must understand the chronology of his life and how it relates to Joseph's life. Pharaoh Djoser is the first pharaoh of Dynasty III, so we will come to understand this dynasty first, then the second dynasty which immediately preceded it, then finally the first dynasty which immediately preceded the second.

### 3rd Dynasty

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Names of Kings<br>in Kings-list                                 | Names in<br>Manetho                   | Reigns in<br>King-lists                                                     | Dates in<br>Hoeh's BCE    | Dates in<br>BRC's AM      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Necherophes<br>(Previously mentioned at the end of dynasty II.) |                                       | 28                                                                          | 1765-1737                 | 2258-2286                 |
| 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Tosorthros<br>(Djoser, Zoser I)                                 | Djoser-ra                             | 29<br>1 <sup>st</sup> year<br>(beginning of reign)<br>18 <sup>th</sup> year | 1737-1708<br>1736<br>1720 | 2286-2315<br>2287<br>2303 |
| Joseph became vice-chancellor under Pharaoh Djoser I at the beginning of the seven years of plenty which occurred in 1734-1727. Joseph was 30 years of age. The seven years of famine occurred in 1727-1720. The climax of seven-years' famine occurred in 1720. |                                                                 |                                       |                                                                             |                           |                           |
| 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Tureis                                                          | Nebka<br>Of the royal line<br>of Beby | 7                                                                           | 1708-1701                 | 2315-2322                 |
| 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Mesochris                                                       | Tosertasis                            | 17                                                                          | 1701-1684                 | 2322-2339                 |
| 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Souphis (Joseph)<br>Joseph's entire public service              |                                       | 16<br>66                                                                    | 1684-1668<br>1734-1668    | 2339-2355<br>2289-2355    |

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty

The second dynasty was from Thinis, but the kings were comparatively insignificant. Other and more powerful rulers were dominating Egypt at this time.

|   | Names in Manetho                                                                           | Names in King lists | Years of Reign         | Dates Hoeh's BCE       | Dates BRC's AM         |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Boethos                                                                                    | Bedjau              | 38                     | 1993-1955              | 2030-2068              |
| 2 | Kaiechos                                                                                   | Kakau               | 39                     | 1955-1916              | 2068-2107              |
| 3 | Binothis                                                                                   | Banutjeren          | 47                     | 1916-1869              | 2107-2154              |
| 4 | Tlas                                                                                       | Wadjnas             | 17                     | 1869-1852              | 2154-2171              |
| 5 | Sethenes<br>(Sole reign, then he associated Chaires and Sesochris with him on the throne.) | Sendi               | 37<br>41 (total reign) | 1852-1815<br>1852-1811 | 2171-2198<br>2171-2212 |
| 8 | Sesochris                                                                                  | Neferkaseker        | 48                     | 1815-1767              | 2198-2246              |
| 9 | Cheneres                                                                                   | --                  | 30                     | 1767-1737              | 2246-2276              |

Parallel with Sothenes was Chaires, who reigned for 17 years. His successor was Nephercheres (Naferkare in the King-list). Manetho gives him a total reign of 25 years, but the Palermo Stone and the Turin Papyrus indicate he was removed from kingship after a reign of only 15 years. Sesochris replaced him for 8 years. Following the usurpation by Sesochris, Nephercheres returned to the throne for 10 more years completing 25 years of reign. He was succeeded by Necherpphes, the first king listed by Manetho for Dynasty III of Memphis.

|    | Names in Manetho                    |              | Years of Reign | Dates Hoeh's BCE | Dates BRC's AM |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 6  | Chaires                             |              | 17             | 1815-1798        | 2208-2225      |
| 7  | Nephercheres                        |              | 15             | 1798-1783        | 2225-2240      |
| 8  | Sesochris                           | Neferkaseker | 8              | 1783-1775        | 2240-2248      |
| 7  | Nephercheres                        | Naferkare    | 10             | 1775-1765        | 2248-2258      |
| 7A | Nephercheres<br>(reigns in Memphis) |              | 28             | 1765-1737        | 2258-2286      |

The Turin Papyrus indicates that the return to power of Nephhercheres was facilitated by another prince of royal blood who shared the throne.

|   |              |    |           |           |
|---|--------------|----|-----------|-----------|
| 8 | Hudjefa      | 11 | 1775-1764 | 2248-2259 |
| 9 | Beby (Bebty) | 27 | 1764-1737 | 2259-2286 |

Total length of Dynasty II is 256 years (1993-1737 years BCE), (2030-2286 years AM).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Dynasty

The other Pharaohs of the first dynasty are given in Dr. Hoeh's Compendium on pages 52, 54, 56 and 57. If the reigns are interpreted correctly, we can trace all the pharaohs of the first dynasty as follows: (Africanus, Eusebius, Eusebius (Armenian Version) are given and may have different dates and reigns but all figures can be reconciled (See Dr. Hoeh's book for complete understanding).

|                                                           |                               | Eucebius<br>Years | Dr. Heoh's<br>B.C.E.   | BRC's AM<br>Anno Mundi |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1                                                         | Menes (Cush)                  | 60                | 2254-2194              | 1769-1829              |
| 2                                                         | Athothes (Nimrod)             | 27                | 2194-2167<br>2194-2137 | 1829-1857<br>1829-1886 |
| (years from Nimrod's coming into Egypt to return of Isis) |                               |                   |                        |                        |
| 3                                                         | Uenephes (Ishtar or Isis)     | 12                | 2137-2125              | 1886-1898              |
| 4                                                         | Kenkenes (Horus or Gilgamesh) | 31                | 2125-2094              | 1898-1929              |
| 3A                                                        | Uenephes (Ishtar or Isis)     | 11                | 2094-2083              | 1929-1940              |
| 5                                                         | Usaphaisrneyed                | 20                | 2083-2063              | 1940-1960              |
| 6                                                         | Miebis                        | 26                | 2063-2037              | 1960-1986              |
| 7                                                         | Semempses (Shem)              | 18                | 2037-2019              | 1986-2004              |
| 8                                                         | Bieneces                      | 26                | 2019-1993              | 2004-2030              |

The total length of Dynasty I was 261 years (2254-1993 years BCE) or (1769-2030 years

AM).

Of particular interest is the reign of Cush (1769 - 1829 A.M.) a few years after the Noachian flood which occurred from 1565 A.M. to 1566. Also, after a 60 year sole reign of Cush, his son Nimrod co-reigned with him during the 2 year construction of the Tower of Babel.

One might ask why did the sons of men stop working on the tower of Babel after just two years? Chapter 11 of Genesis tells us the reason.

“<sup>1</sup> Now the whole earth used the same language and the same words. <sup>2</sup> And it came about as they journeyed east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there.” Noah and his family had landed initially high on one of the mountains of Ararat, then settled there to build their families and to grow fruits, vegetables, grains and other foods. Their city was called Naxiam, according to some historians. After some years they descended to the well-watered plains of Shinar. Picking up our Genesis story in verse 3 of Chapter 11 we read,

“ 3. And they said to one another, “Come, let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly.” And they used brick for stone, and they used tar for mortar, 4. And they said, “Come, let us build for ourselves a city, and a tower whose top will reach into heaven, and let us make for ourselves a name; lest we be scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth.”

Here, again, we see that man is trying to pattern his life without seeking guidance from God nor obedience to His laws. In reality man’s troubles without God were just beginning. Continuing their story in verse 5,

“<sup>5</sup> And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the sons of men had built. <sup>6</sup> And the Lord said, “Behold, they are one people, and they have the same language. And this is what they begin to do, and now nothing which they purpose to do will be impossible for them. <sup>7</sup> “Come, let Us go down and there confuse their language, that they may not understand one another’s speech.” <sup>8</sup> So the Lord scattered them abroad from there over the face of the whole earth, and they stopped building the city. <sup>9</sup> Therefore its name was called Babel, because there the Lord confused the language of the whole earth; and from there the Lord scattered them abroad over the face of the whole earth.”

One of the men said “Que hace Usted? (In Spanish.) Another spoke in German “Was tun Sei?” Construction rapidly ground to a halt! All of a sudden nobody could understand anybody else! Eventually, the workers gathered in groups of people who could understand each other. Great migrations of same-language people began throughout the world. The sons of Noah, Japheth, Shem and Ham each spoke hundreds of different languages and dialects. Ham’s four children had progeny that migrated to Egypt (lower and upper), Canaan, and Africa who each spoke a different language or a different dialect.

---

World history really began! People migrated to all the livable spaces in the world. Of special interest to the readers of this paper are the sons of Noah, Shem, Japheth, and Ham. According to Dr. Hoeh, Page 83 of his Compendium, Shem came into Egypt to divide the country up into various kingships, in order to prevent the rise to power of one unified kingdom over the entire world.

The sons of Ham also came into Egypt. One of Ham's Sons was Cush who had five sons and a number of daughters. One of Cush's sons was Nimrod who became a powerful ruler and a Pharaoh over Egypt. After Noah's ark had landed in the mountains of Ararat, Noah's descendants migrated down to the land of Shinar, a well-watered plain between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The other great area of civilization was the Nile valley in Egypt. Cush and Nimrod both became Pharaohs over Egypt.



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## Joseph in Egypt

### Inscription of the 7 Year Famine

Joseph's main position was that of a prime minister and Imhotep appears to be the first who could boast of such a broad range of authority in ancient Egypt. There are records of many, many viziers throughout Egyptian history- but the first evidence which connects Imhotep with Joseph is an amazing inscription found carved on a large rock on the island of Sihel just below the First Cataract of the Nile.

This inscription claims to be a copy of a document written by Djoser in the 18th year of his reign,- this copy being written over 1,000 years after the events it claims to be relating.

It goes on to tell of a seven year famine and seven years of plenty. Let's look at a few passages from this inscription and compare them with the Biblical account, keeping in mind that this was written a millennium after the events it claims to be describing:

1. It begins with the great distress of the pharaoh: "I was in distress on the Great Throne..." "And it came to pass in the morning that his spirit was troubled" GEN 41:8

2. In the inscription, the pharaoh is troubled about a famine and asks Imhotep who the god of the Nile is, so he can approach him about the drought: "... I asked him who was the Chamberlain, ...Imhotep, the son of Ptah... What is the birthplace of the Nile? Who is the god there? Who is the god?" Imhotep answers: "I need the guidance of Him who presides over the fowling net,..." "And Joseph answered Pharaoh, saying, It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace." GEN 41:16

In the Egyptian text, Imhotep is termed "the son of Ptah", who was the Egyptian god known as the "creator" of everything else, including the other gods.

3. In the inscription, Imhotep answers the pharaoh

about the god of the Nile and tells him where he lives. In the Bible, Joseph interprets the pharaoh's dream. But, the next thing in the inscription tells that when the king slept, the Nile god Khnum, revealed himself to him in a dream and promised the Nile would pour forth her waters and the land would yield abundantly for seven years, after a seven year drought. This passage reflects the fact of a dream by the pharaoh of seven years of plenty and seven years of famine, although reversed.

HLK  
1734-1727  
BCE

1727-1720

4. The inscription then goes on to record Djoser's promise to the Nile god, Khnum, in which the people were to be taxed 1/10 of everything, except for the priests of the "house of the god", who would be exempted. "And Joseph made it a law over the land of Egypt unto this day, that Pharaoh should have the fifth part, except the land of the priests only, which became not Pharaoh's." GEN 47:26

So here we have an inscription which tells a story of pharaoh Djoser asking his vizier, Imhotep, to help him with the problem of a great seven year famine. Imhotep tells him he must consult the god because the answer is not in him. Then, the pharaoh dreams a dream which foretells the event. Next follow seven years of plenty, which is reverse from the Biblical account. The pharaoh levies a tax of 10% on all of the population except for the priesthood. The Biblical account tells of a 1/5, or 20% tax, with the priesthood exempt. All of the components of the Biblical account are present in this inscription, except that the story has been "Egyptianized" to fit their religious beliefs.

1st of 3rd Dy.

It is believed that this inscription was written during the 2nd century BC, by the priests of Khnum for the purpose of justifying their claim of some land privileges. Part of the inscription states the pharaoh dedicated some of the land and taxation to the god. But, this isn't the only inscription with this "tale"- there is a similar inscription on the Isle of Philae, only this one has the priests of Isis stating that Djoser made the same gift to their god for the same purpose. Just as the story of the flood is found in almost every ancient culture but is twisted to fit their own purposes and gods, here we find the story of Joseph, only it is twisted to fit the needs of the priests of the various gods in substantiating their claims to certain land.

"Imhotep, the Voice of the God, Im (I AM)"

The name, Imhotep, in ancient Egyptian is translated to mean "the voice (or mouth) of Im"; however, there is no record of a god in Egypt called "Im". But, we all know the God, "I AM":

**"And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." EXO 3:14**

**"Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am." JOH 8:58**

**God told Moses to tell the pharaoh that "I AM" had sent him because "I AM" was the name by which the Egyptians had known Joseph's God. Could "Im" have been "I AM"?**

**The name the Bible states that was given to Joseph by the pharaoh, "Zaphenath-paneah", has been translated by some to mean, "the God lives; the God speaks". Since we do not fully understand the meaning of the Egyptian "hotep", it is quite possible that the translation of Imhotep ("The voice of I AM) is identical to the Biblical name of Joseph ("the God lives; the God speaks).**

### **Imhotep, the Physician**

**Imhotep is the earliest physician whose historical records survive, and although Joseph isn't mentioned as being a physician, the Bible gives one very important clue to this:**

**"And Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to embalm his father: and the physicians embalmed Israel." GEN 50:2**

**Here, the physicians are specifically stated to be under Joseph. But later, when Imhotep became established as the "god of healing", it is the manner in which he healed that ties him directly to Joseph.**

**Ancient Greek writings mention a great sanctuary at Memphis where people came from everywhere to seek cures from Imhotep. They would pray to him, make offerings and then spend the night in this sanctuary, which was a sort of Lourdes of ancient Egypt. While sleeping, the god, Imhotep, was said to come to people in their dreams and cure them. Is there a connection between Joseph and dreams?**

**"And his brethren said to him, Shalt thou indeed reign over us? or shalt thou indeed have dominion over us? And they hated him yet the more for his dreams, and for his words." GEN 37:8**

**Remember, it was Joseph's dream about <sup>him</sup> ~~he~~ and his brothers binding sheaves- their sheaves stood up and bowed to his- that was one of the causes of their great jealousy of him.**

**"Come now therefore, and let us slay him, and cast him into some pit, and we will say, Some evil beast hath devoured him: and we shall see what will become of his dreams." GEN 37:20**



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## Joseph and Imhotep

### The Wisdom of Imhotep

The Biblical account also speaks of Joseph's wisdom:

"And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Forasmuch as God hath shewed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art." GEN 41:39

Again, the evidence points to Imhotep. Imhotep was also revered for his wisdom. In several inscriptions from much later times, reference is made to the "words of Imhotep". For example, in "Song from the Tomb of King Intef", we read: "I have heard the words of Imhotep and Hardedef...", and it goes on to explain that their "sayings" were recited in his day.

To date, nothing has been found of Imhotep's works, however there are several works of "wise sayings" attributed to one "Ptahotep", who is only known as a vizier of a king from the 5th dynasty. However, there are five known "Ptahoteps", all viziers to pharaohs of the 5th dynasty, all priests of Heliopolis, or "On". Evidence seems to indicate that after Imhotep, the trend among viziers became patterned after him, with these later viziers taking credit for Imhotep's actual deeds and his writings - a practice which the Egyptians, among others, were notorious for.

Now, let's do some assuming for a moment -- let's assume that Joseph wrote a collection of wise sayings, of course, inspired by God. Because of his great favor with the king, these came to be revered by the scribes and people. His fame as a sage spread throughout Egypt and became the standard of wisdom. We know that his wisdom came from the true God of Abraham. Would it not be expected that Joseph would pass on his wisdom from God to those around him? In fact, the Bible says that he did:

"He sent a man before them, even Joseph, who was sold for a servant... The king sent and loosed him; even the ruler of the people, and let him go free. He made him lord of his house, and ruler of all his substance to... teach his senators wisdom." PSA

**105:17-21**

After Joseph's death, others copied his wise sayings and took credit for them, perhaps adding a bit of their own and changing things to suit them. As these sayings were passed down through several generations, instead of being attributed to Imhotep, they were attributed to Ptahotep, "the voice of" the Egyptian creator, "Ptah". Thousands of years later, several papyruses are found which purport to be copies of "The Instruction of Ptahotep". Could this scenario have happened?

There are two particular statements in Ptahotep's writings which indicate that this is exactly what happened. At the end of these manuscripts, the writer states that he is near death, having lived 110 years and that he received honors from the king exceeding those of the ancestors -- in other words, he received the most honors ever given a man by a pharaoh. And, we know that Joseph died at the age of 110 years. Well, it gets even more familiar as we examine the text of these manuscripts.

They begin as Solomon's Proverbs begin, as instructions to his son, with the admonition they are "profitable to him who will hear" but "woe to him who would neglect them". Keep in mind that the Originator of Joseph's wisdom was also the Originator of Solomon's wisdom, and the parallels between the two are undeniable. We are told in the Bible that Solomon knew many, many proverbs:

And Solomon's wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt. For he was wiser... and his fame was in all nations round about. And he spake three thousand proverbs: and his songs were a thousand and five."  
1KI 4:30-32

This statement indicates that the concept of a "proverb" was known to the ancient peoples. We aren't told if Solomon was the author of all of these proverbs or whether they were passed down to him from his ancestors. There are examples of proverbs in many ancient civilizations, but the only ones which Solomon recorded by inspiration and today appear in the Bible are very similar to the ancient Egyptian "wisdom literature" which can be traced back to Imhotep.

This doesn't mean that Solomon copied from the ancient Egyptians- it means that the God of His Fathers gave the same wisdom to his ancestors, who included Joseph, that He gave to Solomon. We'll compare a few passages of Ptahotep's writings to the Bible:

**1) "Don't be proud of your knowledge" (Ptahotep)**

**"Be not wise in thine own eyes: fear the LORD, and depart from evil." PRO 3:7**

**2) "One plans the morrow but knows not what will be". (Ptahotep) "Boast not thyself of to morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." PRO 27:1**

**3) "If you probe the character of a friend, don't enquire, but approach him, deal with him alone." (Ptahotep) "Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself; and discover not a secret to another." PRO 25:9**

**4) "If you are a man of trust, sent by one great man to another, adhere to the nature of him who sent you, give his message as he said it." (Ptahotep) "As the cold of snow in the time of harvest, so is a faithful messenger to them that send him: for he refresheth the soul of his masters." PRO 25:13**

**5) "Teach the great what is useful to him." (Ptahotep) "Give instruction to a wise man, and he will be yet wiser: teach a just man, and he will increase in learning." PRO 9:9**

**We also find parallels in other Books, such as Psalms and Ecclesiastes:**

**6) "If every word is carried on, they will not perish in the land." (Ptahotep) "For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children: That the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born; who should arise and declare them to their children." PSA 78:5-6**

**7) "Guard against the vice of greed: a grievous sickness without cure. There is no treatment for it." (Ptahotep) "A man to whom God hath given riches, wealth, and honour, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof, but a stranger eateth it: this is vanity, and it is an evil disease." ECC 6:2**

**8) "If you are a man of worth who sits in his master's council, concentrate on excellence, your silence is better than chatter... gain respect through knowledge..." (Ptahotep) "The words of wise men are heard in quiet more than the cry of him that ruleth among fools." ECC 9:17**

9) "The wise is known by his wisdom, the great by his good actions; his heart matches his tongue..." (Ptahotep) "Death and life are in the power of the tongue: and they that love it shall eat the fruit thereof." PRO 18:21

10) "If you are one among guests at the table of one greater than you, take what he gives as it is set before you." (Ptahotep) "When thou sittest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee." PRO 23:1

God used Joseph to establish in Egypt a safe haven for the growth and development of the "seed of Abraham" until they were ready to be delivered into the land God had promised them. And while in Egypt, surrounded by paganism, God would not leave His people nor the Egyptians without access to His Truth.

The Bible records the fact that Joseph even taught the pharaoh's "senators". And while this wisdom was revered by the Egyptians and carried down through the ages by their sages who copied some of his writings (claiming it as their own), some of these same "wisdom sayings" were recorded by some of Joseph's descendants over 700 years later, and ultimately were preserved for us in the Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Psalms. But Joseph's wisdom didn't originate with him -- it was divinely inspired, as Solomon's wisdom, David's wisdom and the wisdom of all of God's people.



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## Joseph In Egypt

### Imhotep Appointed Later in Djoser's Reign

There are several other items concerning Imhotep which continue to fit the Biblical account. We know that the pharaoh of Joseph had been king for an unknown period of time when Joseph was finally brought to him to interpret his dream. And the evidence shows that Imhotep was not Djoser's vizier earlier in his reign -- in fact, no mention is made at all of Imhotep on Djoser's earlier monuments.

Imhotep was not the architect of Djoser's tomb built at Beit Khallaf, which was probably undertaken soon after he became king. In this earlier tomb, which is similar to the preceding dynasties as Sakkara, there are clay sealings of jars which record Djoser's name, his mother's name, and the names of numerous other officials from his reign -- but not Imhotep's, which indicates that he hadn't been appointed to his position yet.

The standard practice was for the pharaoh always to appoint men to office as soon as he took the throne, with family members being the highest ranked.

All available information about Imhotep continues to point to his identification with Joseph. For example, in some inscriptions, his titles indicate that he was not a member of the royal family, but a "self-made man". This was unique because the son of the pharaoh was usually the vizier.

Imhotep was also the "priest of Heliopolis", the Biblical "On". Now in the story of Joseph, we learn that his father-in-law was the "priest of On" at the time of Joseph's marriage:

**"And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnathpaaneah; and he gave him to wife Asenath the daughter of Potipherah priest of On. And Joseph went out over all the land of Egypt." GEN 41:45**

Since Asenath was old enough to marry Joseph at this time, it follows that her father was probably at least in his

forties. And in ancient Egypt, the people didn't live too much longer than about 50. At his death or disability, it follows that his son-in-law would be assigned his position, especially if that son-in-law were so highly regarded by the pharaoh as Joseph was.

If Joseph became the "Priest of On", was he being unfaithful to the true God? Absolutely not -- the pharaoh had recognized the power of the God of Joseph, and even though the Egyptians remained idolaters, Joseph made them aware of his God and was unwavering in his loyalty to Him. The "Priest of On" was not termed the priest of a particular god -- but the title instead seems to indicate a position of high honor and political importance.

#### Imhotep, the Architect of the 1st Pyramid

It was Imhotep who is credited with having designed the first pyramid and began building with hewn stone instead of all mud brick. If we look at ancient Egyptian history, we can see evidence which shows that it was during the time of Djoser that Egypt became a truly great nation -- after all, it had gathered the wealth of all the surrounding nations by selling them grain during the famine.

And during the seven years of plenty, the people, under Joseph's wise guidance, began to organize a great administrative center which would handle the selling of the grain to all the surrounding nations.

A large complex was built which contained the future burial site of the pharaoh but also included a walled in center which contained huge grain bins. There was only one entrance into this center and there was an outside entrance into the system of storage bins. The Step Pyramid complex at Sakkara is the complex which we will now discuss.



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## Joseph In Egypt

### Grain Storage Bins

Surrounding the Step Pyramid, the first ever built, and its complex is a very beautiful and elaborate wall. At the main entrance on the east wall at the southern end, one enters a long hall of 40 columns -- 20 on each side. Each column is connected to the main wall by a perpendicular wall, forming small "rooms" between each column. As you exit this colonnade and walk straight ahead, you come to a series of very large pits which extend deep into the earth.

These are extremely large in size -- much larger than any burial chambers; they are all centrally accessible by a connecting tunnel, extend to well above ground level, and one has a staircase extending down to the bottom. For this reason, we know that they were not built as tombs -- if they were, they would have been constructed underground and they certainly would not have been so incredibly large.

These massive structures extend to well above ground level, which indicates that they were not hidden, as were tombs. Because the ancient Egyptians buried their dead with so much valuable material and provisions for their "afterlife", plundering of tombs was always their biggest fear. Therefore, we know that these massive pits had another purpose. Also, in all the other ancient cities, whenever large bins such as these were uncovered, they were recognized as "storage bins", but in Egypt, the scholars tend to term everything they find a "tomb".

However, in the pharaoh's burial complex under the pyramid, we find matching bins for the king and his family's afterlife- and in these bins were found grain and other food stuffs.

In the Biblical account, we learn that Joseph appointed men throughout the land of Egypt to oversee the gathering and storing of the grain in all the cities:

**"Let Pharaoh do this, and let him appoint officers over the land, and take up the fifth part of the land**

**Egypt in the seven plenteous years. 35 And let them gather all the food of those good years that come, and lay up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, and let them keep food in the cities."**

**Joseph had given this plan to the pharaoh prior to his appointment as vizier or prime minister, and since it would be impossible for him to oversee the gathering and storing for the entire country, we know he implemented this plan. We also know that when the famine began and the Egyptians began to cry for food, they were told to go to Joseph and do whatever he said, which indicates that he gave the orders for the distribution of the grain:**

*HLH  
JOSEPH CAME TO  
POWER 1734BCE*

**"And when all the land of Egypt was famished, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread: and Pharaoh said unto all the Egyptians, Go unto Joseph; what he saith to you, do. And the famine was over all the face of the earth: and Joseph opened all the storehouses, and sold unto the Egyptians; and the famine waxed sore in the land of Egypt." GEN 41:55-56**

**But when the foreign peoples came to purchase grain, we learn that they went directly to Joseph:**

**"And Joseph was the governor over the land, and he it was that sold to all the people of the land: and Joseph's brethren came, and bowed down themselves before him with their faces to the earth." GEN 42:6**

**Joseph's brothers came directly to Joseph in person. We believe it is Sakkara to which they came -- where the remains of this fantastic complex are preserved. And it was here that Djoser had eleven extremely large pits constructed which can only be grain storage bins.**

**Every city had stored grain from its region, but at this complex at Sakarra, we have these massive pits which would have stored an incredible amount of grain -- more than a single city would have needed.**

**At the entrance to this complex, as we described earlier, there are forty small cubicles, each just the right size to hold a single person who could administer the receipt of payment from people coming to purchase grain. There could have been several "cashiers" of each language group to handle the purchases of those who spoke the various languages. Of course, the Egyptologists think all these little cubicles were for statues, however, no pedestals were found in the remains, which is a very important point, because these statues were always erected on pedestals. Statues may vanish, but pedestals remain.**

The design of the eleven pits is impressive. There are eleven of them, with only one containing a very elaborate stairway all the way to the bottom. All the pits are connected to each other by a subterranean tunnel -- the pits were filled and the tops were sealed with wooden timbers and stone. And, all of the grain could be accessed from one entrance -- and there is one entrance into the pits from outside the wall enclosure of the complex. Last of all, grain was found in the floor of these pits, which has been explained by Egyptologists as having been from foods buried with deceased who were buried there -- however, no evidence of burials was ever found in these pits.

Does this fit the Biblical account? When Joseph's brothers came to him for grain, they talked to Joseph and paid for the grain. When they received the grain, it was already in sacks:

"Then Joseph commanded to fill their sacks with corn, and to restore every man's money into his sack, and to give them provision for the way: and thus did he unto them. And they laded their asses with the corn, and departed thence. And as one of them opened his sack to give his ass provender in the inn, he espied his money; for, behold, it was in his sack's mouth." GEN 42:25-27

The complex at Sakkara is unique -- nothing like it has ever been found. It was described by William Hayes as being a "veritable city in itself, planned and executed as a single unit and built of fine white limestone from the nearby Mukattam Hills." (The Scepter of Egypt, Vol. 1, p. 60.)

In fact, Egyptologists tend to term everything they find as a royal "tomb", which is what they have called this complex. But it in fact exhibits every feature indicative of being a center of great activity, a feature which again fits with the story of Joseph.

When Joseph's brothers came to get grain, they came face to face with Joseph who was overseeing the distribution. Where did they go to get the grain? They went to wherever the grain was stored, and this was where Joseph was. And the storage of such a massive amount of grain would have required a large storage area, such as the extremely large pits found in this complex. It is also reasonable to expect to find the storage pits within an enclosure such as this complex, with an area for the payment of the grain. This was a "business" and would have required a center of administration.

A great deal has been written about this complex, and

most mention the uniqueness of it -- something they cannot explain. In fact, when you ask the Egyptians what the huge pits were for, they admit that they just don't know.

Some ancient historians have written of the fact that the pyramids were once believed to be "Joseph's storage bins" for the grain, and perhaps this story has its roots in the fact Joseph designed the first pyramid in the same complex in which the grain was stored. But regardless of what the "experts" want to believe about the Step Pyramid complex, the circumstantial evidence fits the story of Joseph perfectly. And, it is one of the best preserved site in Egypt -- certainly of the very old structures -- and this is consistent with God's preservation of important evidences which confirm the total accuracy of His Word.

#### **The Search for Imhotep's Tomb**

We know from the Bible that Joseph died in Egypt and was embalmed and placed in a coffin.

**"So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old: and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt. But, when the children of Israel left during the Exodus, his bones were taken with them:" GEN 50:26**

**"And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him: for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you; and ye shall carry up my bones away hence with you." EXO 13:19**

This leads us to think that Joseph would have had a royal tomb in Egypt, but that it was possibly taken over and used by someone else, we just don't really know. But one of the big mysteries for Egyptologists has been the tomb of Imhotep -- they simply can't find it although they know it should be somewhere in Sakkara. So important is Imhotep to Egyptology, that in the Guidebook to Sakkara by Jill Kamil, "The Tomb of Imhotep" is listed as a subject heading, only to explain that it has not been found.

In our discussion of "Imhotep, the Physician", we mentioned that ancient Greek texts speak of a place near Memphis where people came to worship "Imhotep" and be healed. When excavators continued to search for Imhotep's tomb very near the Step Pyramid, they found an incredible labyrinth of underground tunnels, full of mummified ibis (birds) and bulls (in separate galleries). Inscriptions and coins found here show that people came here to be healed! They had found this "sanctuary to Imhotep" written of by the Greeks.

After the deification of Imhotep as "god of medicine" , he was given the title, "Chief One of the Ibis" -- and this was the connection of this labyrinth with Imhotep. These hundreds of thousands of ibis were mummified and brought here as tribute to Imhotep, filling these tunnels.

It was later discovered that these galleries connected to a pit that extends down to a funerary chamber which contains an empty coffin. They also discovered that this chamber belonged to a very large mastaba tomb which contained a second chamber full of broken stone vessels, and in the tomb's storerooms were jars whose clay-stoppers had the seal impression of Djoser!

Here is absolute proof that this was the tomb of a very important person of Djoser's reign. No inscriptions were found on the walls and the sarcophagus was empty. But even more importantly, this mastaba is oriented to the north instead of the east, as the other pyramids and mastabas are. This was an important tomb of someone from Djoser's time -- but the sarcophagus was empty.

There was even found an inscription by an anonymous Greek who came here, telling how he was cured -- and it was through a dream! Once again, the evidence speaks loudly of a wonderful story from the Bible -- the story of Joseph.

#### **Plywood in Ancient Egypt**

In the earlier mentioned book, "Saqqaa", on the bottom of page 99 is a statement about the knowledge and use of laminated "plywood" in very early Egypt:

"...within the remains of a coffin whose sides were made of six thin superimposed layers of wood with the grain alternating as in modern ply wood."

As you know the deck boards of Noah's ark were made of laminated (ply) wood, based on the fact the we have an actual specimen. The use of the same material by the early Egyptians proves that this knowledge was available in the early years of ancient Egypt, passed along though Noah's offspring as they began to settle throughout the world. It would probably stagger the imagination if we knew how much technology was lost by man after the flood.



**[Next Page:](#) The Site of Jesus' Crucifixion  
NEWSLETTER INDEX**

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# REAL MT. SINAI

## MT. HOREB

~~EX~~ 12:33-37 UNL B

→ FROM RAMESES TO SUCCOTH

13:20

→ ETHAM

→ 14:2 PI-HAHIROTH

14:21-28 CROSSING RED SEA GAL. 4:23-25

15:22-23 BITTER WATERS OF MAREH

15:27 ELIM 12 SPRINGS

16:1 WILDERNESS OF <sup>SIN</sup> PALMS

17:1 REPHIDIM

CAVE OF MOSES

17:8 FOUGHT W/ AMALEK

17:15 ALTAR

19:1-2 WILDERESS OF SINAI

19:12 SET BOUND AROUND MT.

19:18 ALL IN SMOKE

20 10 COMMANDMENTS

24:4 12 Pillars

24:2-4 MARBLE COLUMNS

25:10 ACACIA WOOD

23-24

24:2~~E~~-4 MARBLE COLUMNS

19:58A

ACACIA TREES

Ex. 1: 8 New King arose who did not know Joseph.

11 Taskmasters afflicted Israel w/ hard labor. They built Pithon & Raameses, storage cities.

14 mortar & bricks

22 Hebrew sons were to be cast into Nile.

Ex. 2: 1-2 Moses born

5 Daughter of Pharaoh found Moses

11-12 Moses kills Egyptian

15 Pharaoh tries to kill Moses; Moses fled to Midian

23 in the course of those many days the king of Egypt died.

Ex. 3: 2 Moses & burning bush

10 Moses to be sent to Pharaoh

16 Moses told to gather elders of Israel

18 Elders told to go to Pharaoh

Ex. 4: 19 "Go back to Egypt, for all the men who are seeking your life are dead."

Ex. 7: 7 Moses 80; Aaron 83 when they spoke to Pharaoh

Ex. 12: 1-2 1st Month of year (Nisan.)

29 At midnight Lord struck firstborn, including son of Pharaoh

Levi d. 137

Gadon --- Kohath d. 133

Amram d. 137 | Izhar | Hebron | Uzziel

n. Jodebed

Aaron | Moses

# The real whole story of Moses!

## INTRO

When you hear the name "Moses," what pops into your head? The great OT Prophet? The Law Giver? A baby in a basket? The movie "The Ten Commandments"? What do we really know about this man? How much of what we know is true, and what do we not know about him that we should. Actually, the real story of Moses is absolutely amazing.

In a brief review of our last sessions on the man Joseph, son of Jacob and Rachel, we learned that he "saved" the entire family of Jacob by being taken to Egypt as a slave, sold by his brothers, rising to fame as 2<sup>nd</sup> in command under Pharaoh Zoser I, providing his family with ample food stuffs during the 7 years of great famine, and finally bringing them all down to Egypt to live in the fruitful land of Goshen in the Nile delta for several hundred of years.

## SPS

Now let us turn our attention to Moses. Fathers seldom know how their sons will turn out. Same is true of Jacob and his sons. Little did even his son Levi know what his progeny would accomplish in Egypt and later in Sinai! Of course, we all pray for our family members, that they would all be highly successful. But to have two brothers in Jacob's family, named Aaron and Moses, who would save an entire generation of people, lead them back home, give them God's great Commandments, is greater than you can even dream about!

## BODY

### 1. Generations of Levi

Ex. 1:1-7 Lots of children.

Gen. 46:11; Ex. 6:16-26

Levi (d. 137)

*b. 1749 BCE Bull.  
1771 BCE*

*DIE HUH & Bull. age  
4026 4004  
22 yr*

Gershon Kohath (d. 133) Merari

Amram (d. 137) Izhar Hebron Uzziel

\ m. Jochebed (his aunt)

Aaron (d. 123) Moses (d.120)

*b. 1567 BCE  
2454 AM*

Ex. 2:1-4 Birth of Moses 1567 B.C.E. in land of Goshen (Nile Delta). *2457 AM*

V. 5 Daughter of Pharaoh found Moses in bull rushes in basket. See **Dynasty XIII of Thebes**, the 16<sup>th</sup> Pharaoh who ruled over the Delta as well as Upper Egypt, named Userkare Khendjer, who had no son but only a daughter.

Ex. 1:8 A new king arose over Egypt who did not know Joseph who died in 1654 B.C.E. Let's turn our attention to **Dynasty VI of Memphis**. The first Pharaoh Othoes (Teti) came to power in 1626 or by Manetho in 1644, just 10 years after Joseph's death. Then came Userkare, Piopi, Menenre, his younger brother, then Neferkare, aka Pepi the Great, or Pepi II. He began his reign at 6 years of age, reigned the longest of all Pharaohs, for 94 years, died just one year before the Exodus, in 1488, at age 100. This was the Pharaoh who brought so much grief to Israel.

V. 9-22 Taskmasters. Many Israelite boys killed in the Nile River. Much blood shed. No wonder God was so angry with Egyptians! Wait. There's more!

V. 11 Moses grew up. So much happened in those few words.

Josephus, the Jewish historian of the first century of our era, wrote in his Antiquities of the life of Moses before he fled Egypt at age 40. Just prior to the flight of Moses, the Egyptians had been overrun by the Ethiopians from the South. This is the famous period of the Ethiopian Wars. Josephus records Moses' part in them. "The Egyptians, under sad oppression, betook themselves to their oracles and prophecies; and when God had given them counsel, to make use of Moses the Hebrew, and take his assistance, the king commanded his daughter to produce him, that he might be general of their army." (Book II, chapter x, part 2). P. 58 in *Compendium*.

Moses' generalship is carefully recorded by Josephus in the entire chapter. The final victory was gained at the city of Saba (later Meroe), where the daughter of the Ethiopians – Tharbis – turned over the city as the price of her marriage to Moses.

"Now the Egyptians," continues Josephus in the next chapter, "after they had been preserved by Moses...told the king he ought to be slain. The king...also...was ready to undertake to kill Moses; but when he (Moses) had learned beforehand that plots there were against him, he...took his flight through the deserts, and where his enemies could not suspect he would travel."

Moses, it must be remembered, was heir to a throne in Egypt. The ruling Pharaoh had a daughter, but no grandchildren. Josephus explains Moses' peculiar position at the end of chapter ix of book II. "If Moses had been slain (after his adoption), there was no one, either akin or adopted, that had any oracle on his side for pretending to the crown of Egypt."

In the Turin Canon catalogue of kings of the 13<sup>th</sup> dynasty, listed number 17, is "The General," with the throne name of Semenkhekare. (Gardiner's Egypt of the Pharaohs, page 440; and Weigall's History of the Pharaohs, pages 156, 151-152). The Egyptian word for "the General" was Mermeshoi. Not in all dynastic history does this title appear again as the personal name of a ruler of Egypt. Two beautiful large granite statues of Mermeshoi – the General – have been found in the Delta at Tanis.

When Moses was made General or Commander of the Troops, he automatically inherited royal authority, as did Joseph before him. Only kings could have the supreme command of the army.

Now, let us examine Dynasty V of Elephantine, far away to the South, in Upper Egypt on the

borders of Nubia. Its last Pharaoh was Onnos with alternate names of Unis or Unas. He was a contemporary of the Pharaoh who died in the Red Sea! Onnos died the night of the first Passover because he was a firstborn! He was also a cannibal! After Moses left Egypt, he commenced the frightful practice of eating the firstborn of his enemies. From the pyramid-tomb of Unis one may read this horrible account of his life, his blasphemous claims, and his deeds. See Compendium, pages 68-69.

Now back to the 5<sup>th</sup> Pharaoh of Dynasty VI: Menthesuphis or Merenre-Antyemzaef, who reigned just one year 1488-1487 B.C.E. is the Pharaoh of the Exodus!

Ex. 2:23-25 Pepi II died at age 100 in 1488. His son took the throne.

Ex. 3:1 Moses was nearly 80 years old, pasturing flocks of his father-in-law Jethro, the priest of Midian. The burning bush episode. I AM sends him back to Egypt to free the Israelites.

Ex. 4:19 Moses' enemies had died.

Merenre's wife Nitocris (Nitokerty) took the reign over Egypt and ruled for 12 years, then his younger son Neferka reigned for 21 years. Pepi's older son died in the first Passover (his firstborn). Dr. Hoeh says Unis is called Jannes in II Tim. 3:8 and also died in that first Passover!

Ex. 11:4-7 Firstborn of Egypt were to die. Now you know all the characters; maybe we'll better understand the story of Moses and the first Passover!

#### CONCL

Without a doubt the story of Moses and how God dealt with Israel is unparalleled in Earth's history! The movie "The Ten Commandments" with Yul Brenner as Rameses and Anne Baxter as Nephtriteri got the facts wrong, and a typical Hollywood plot of sex, intrigue, and scandal which had nothing to do with the truth, ( see **Mizraim's Dynasty**) but what a story of God's great power! That same God is still alive today, to whom we pray and hope. Pray that God will be with His people through the perilous times ahead!

## MOSES & THE EXODUS

Sources: Holy Bible, Dr. Herman Hoeh's *Compendium of World History*, Bullinger's *Companion Bible*, Josephus' *Antiquities of the Jews*

2107 A.M. Abraham's 99<sup>th</sup> birthday, Covenant of Circumcision.

2168 A.M. Esau and Jacob born, Isaac 60 years old.

2252 A.M. Jacob 84, marriage to Leah and Rachel.

2259 A.M. Joseph born.

2255 A.M. Birth of Levi, son of Leah.

Levi's Genealogy, Next Page

2298 A.M. Israel and his family move to Land of Goshen, Egypt. Jacob is 130.

2369 A.M. Joseph dies, 110 years of age.

Dynasties I through 11. The 6<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (VI) were the main Egyptian people who enslaved the Israelites.

2379 A.M. Pharaoh Teti, one of first Pharaoh who knew not Joseph, reigned 12 years.

2442 A.M. Pharaoh Pepi the Great (Pepi II), reigned 94 years, died one year before the Exodus.

2454 A.M. Birth of Aaron, 3 years younger than Moses. Miriam, an older sister.

2457 A.M. Birth of Moses, 80 years before Exodus.

Ex. 2:1-3

Not an very audacious beginning for what many people consider the greatest man in the OT. Mother Jochebed bore this baby into a most terrifying world. Baby boys were in great peril under the Egyptian Pharaohs.

Ex. 1:13-16

The editors of Josephus, in his *Antiquities of the Jews*, Book 2, Chapter 9.2, footnote c, adds this bit of information: "Josephus is clear that these midwives were Egyptian and not Israelites, as in our other copies: which is very probable, it being not easily to be supposed that Pharaoh could trust the Israelite midwives to execute so barbarous a command against their own nation."

The editors also add in 9.1 footnote \* that the probable Pharaoh was Sesostris who died in the Red Sea Herman Hoeh says it was Pepi II (the Great). His son Menenre II was the Pharaoh who died in the Red Sea.

[Latest "rumors."]

Ex. 1:6-7.

Only a scant 28 years after Joseph's death, the powerful Dynasty VI of Memphis came into power.

Ex. 6:20

Moses born but how do we date his birth? Gal. 3:17 430 "gap" period since no continuous record like in Gen. 5 and 11.

ASV: "What I am saying is this the law which came 430 years after, cannot disannul, that is should make the promise of none effect."

Moffet: "My point is this: The Law which arose 430 years later does not repeal a will previously ratified by God, so as to cancel the Promise."

Not Abram's 75<sup>th</sup>. His 99<sup>th</sup>. Gen. 17:1-9

Gen. 17:23-27. A covenant relationship established with Abraham and Sarah.

2107 A.M. to 2537 A.M. = 430 years. Moses 80 when Exodus occurred, hence his birth was in 2457 A.M.

Josephus, Book 2, Chapter 9.3 has these interesting comments about Moses father Amram: "A man, whose name was Amram, one of the nobler sort of the Hebrews, was afraid for his whole nation, lest it should fail, by the want of young men to be brought us hereafter, and was very uneasy at it, his wife being then with child, and he knew not what to do. Hereupon he betook himself to prayer to God; and entreated him to have compassion on those men who had nowise transgressed the laws of his worship, and to afford them deliverance from the miseries they at that time endured, and to render abortive their enemies' hopes of the destruction of their nation...."

According to Josephus, Thermuthis was the King's daughter who met Miriam and agreed with her to find a nursemaid for the child. She brought Jochebed to nurse the child!

Thermuthis imposed the name *Mouses* upon him, The Egyptians call water by the name *Mo*, and such as are saved out of it by the name *Uses*. He grew into manhood, and since the Pharaoh had no child nor did his daughter, except Moses, looked to Moses as the possible successor to his throne.

Back to his birth: Ex. 2:4-6.

According to Dr. Hoeh this Queen was the daughter of Userhare Khendjer, the 16<sup>th</sup> Pharaoh Dynasty XIII of Thebes, who ruled over the delta region of the Nile (Goshen).

Just before the flight of Moses, the Egyptians were being overrun by the Ethiopians from the South (the famous Ethiopian Wars). "The Egyptians, under sad oppression, betook themselves to their oracles and prophecies; and when God had given them counsel, to make use of Moses the Hebrew, and take his assistance, the king commanded his daughter to produce him, that he might be general of their army." (Book II, Chapter x, Part 2 and section 249).

The way South to fight the Ethiopians was perilous, to say the least! The path was covered with deadly snakes who lived underground and who would come up to poison any intruders. So how Was Moses going to accomplish this? Travel up many cataracts on the Nile was impossible. He made baskets like arks of sedge and filled them with ibes, an Egyptian bird,

friendly to humans but whose natural enemy was these snakes! So when Moses approached the snake infested land, he release these birds and they destroyed the snakes!

The royal city of the Ethiopians was Saba, very difficult to beseige because of the Nile River, and the Astapus and Astaboras Rivers, and very strong walls. Tharbis was the daughter of the King of the Ethiopians, and she saw Moses leading the army, and fell madly in love with him, sent her servant to negotiate a "political" marriage with him in exchange for the city. Moses agreed, took the city, and consummated the marriage. See Numbers 12:1.

When Moses was made General or Commander of the troops, he automatically inherited royal authority, as did Joseph before him. He returned to Memphis a great hero.

But Pharaoh and his court were very jealous and afraid of Moses, so they plotted to take his life! He heard of the plot so fled.

In the Turin Canon catalog of kings of the 13<sup>th</sup> dynasty, listed number 17 is "The General," with the throne name of Semenkhaare, or Mermeshoi. Two beautiful large granite statutes have been found in the Delta at Tanis.

2497 A.M. General Moses flees to Midian from Pharaoh Pepi the Great. In Arabia, not Sinai Peninsula.

The 430 year Gap of Exodus 12:40-41. Covenant of Circumcision to The Exodus. 2107 A.M. to 2537 A.M.

2537 A.M. Moses' calling at age 80 and The Exodus (Ex. 7:7).

Ex. 3:1-6 The Burning Bush at Mt. Horeb (in Midian).

Ex. 4:19. Moses' enemies all had died.

Ex. 4:31 People had humble, thankful attitude at first.

Signs and wonders begin Ex. 7:8-ff

Nine plagues to "soften" up the hard-hearted Egyptians

Ex. 12:1-6, 12 9death angel came this night -- 15<sup>th</sup> at midnight, 14, 17, 29. The first Passover, death of all the first born.

How we have grown over the years, and what ministry felt in 1960.

Ex. 12:40 (was=completed)-430"selfsame day."

Route out of Egypt - to Arabia!

Ex. 13:20 From Succoth to Etham

Ex. 14:2 Before Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the Sea  
v. 22, crossed Red Sea

Ex. 15:22-23 Wilderness of Shur, 3 days no water. Bitter water at Marah  
v. 27 Elim, 12 wells and 70 palm trees.

Quails and Manna

Ex. 17 From wilderness of Sin to Rephidim (no water) The Rock of Horeb.

Battle with Amalekites.

Num. 33:1-14 journeys

Video Tape and/or DVD "Search for the Real Mt. Sinai", Bob Carnuck and Larry Willians.  
Gal. 4:23-25 Arabia.

Children of Israel wander in the Wilderness for 40 years.  
Deut. 18:18 That Prophet was Jesus Christ, not Mohammed!

2577 A.M. Moses' death at 120 years of age and the Entrance into The Promised Land.

Joshua and Judges next!

EX 2:18 REUEL

3:1 JETHRO

NUM 10:79 HOBAB, SON OF REUEL

DEUT 38:1

Charles Hester  
Ora Baxter

MOAB

EDOM

# MOSES & THE EXODUS

NUM 12 Moses, Miriam, Aaron

ANAL ERITES

Gen 17

2107 A.M. Abraham's 99<sup>th</sup> birthday, Covenant of Circumcision.

LAND OF MEDIA

2168 A.M. Esau and Jacob born, Isaac 60 years old.

2252 A.M. Jacob 84, marriage to Leah and Rachel.



MOAB ARABIA

2259 A.M. Joseph born.

2255 A.M. Birth of Levi, son of Leah.

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2457 A.M. Birth of Moses, 80 years before Exodus

EX 2:15-25 Midian  
3:1-17 BORDO G...  
Gal 4:21-25

2497 A.M. General Moses flees to Midia from Pharaoh Pepi the Great.

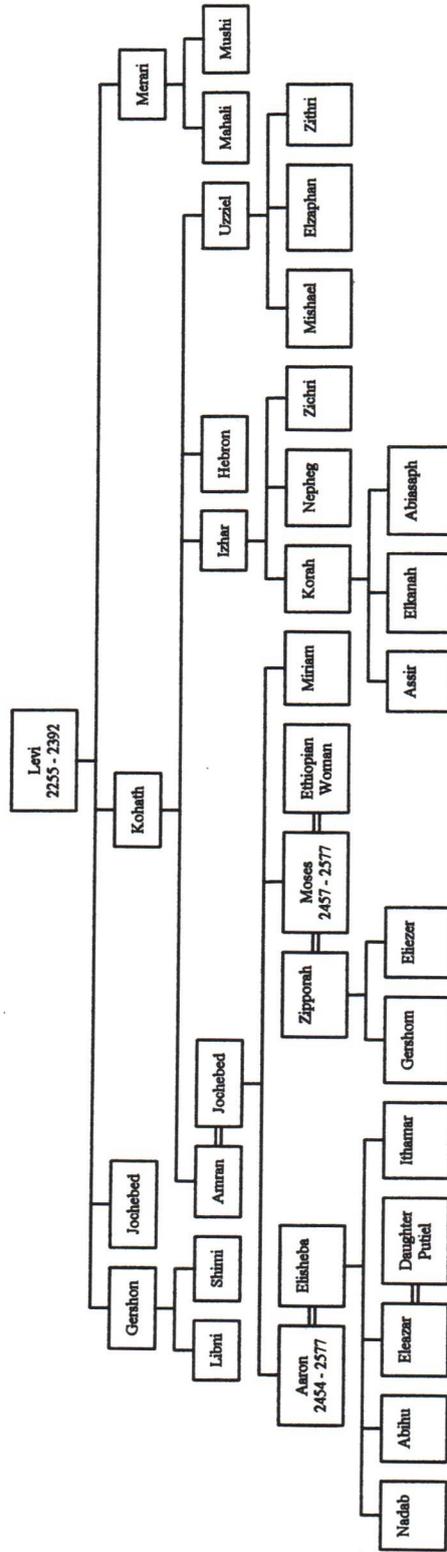
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2577 A.M. Moses' death at 120 years of age and the Entrance into The Promised Land.

### *Descendants of Levi*



## Egyptian Dynasties I - XI (1 - 11)

Facts to remember when studying Egyptology:

Many sources, who tell stories from different perspectives.

All agree when all put together - the real challenge.

Many City-States, some weak, some strong.

Many Pharaohs ruled at same time from different cities.

Can't "stack" dynasties (1 - 30) as Egyptologists in their vain attempts to make Egyptian culture "the oldest."

|                                           |           | <b>Dr. Hoeh's Dating</b> | <b>Converted to A.M.</b><br>Based on 4026 BCE | <b>History's Dating<br/>A.M.</b> |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Creation</b>                           |           | 4026 BCE                 | 0                                             | 0                                |
| <b>Noah's Flood</b>                       |           | 2370                     | 1656                                          | 1656                             |
| <b>Babel</b>                              |           | 2256 - 2254              |                                               |                                  |
| <b>Thinis</b>                             |           |                          |                                               |                                  |
| <b>Dynasty I</b>                          | 261 years | 2254 - 1993              | 1772 - 2033                                   | 1770 - 2031                      |
| <b>Dynasty II</b>                         | 256       | 1993 - 1737              | 2033 - 2289                                   | 2031 - 2287                      |
| <b>Memphis</b>                            |           |                          |                                               |                                  |
| <b>Dynasty III</b>                        | 74        | 1737 - 1663              | 2289 - 2363                                   | 2285 - 2359                      |
| Djoser (Zoser I)                          | 19        | 1737 - 1718              | 2289 - 2308                                   | 2285 - 2304                      |
| Djoser's 18 <sup>th</sup>                 |           | 1720 - 1719              | 2306 - 2307                                   | 2302 - 2303                      |
| Joseph 44 <sup>th</sup> year (30 + 7 + 7) |           |                          |                                               | 2302 - 2303                      |
| <b>Thebes</b>                             |           |                          |                                               |                                  |
| <b>Dynasty XI</b>                         | 143       | 2305 - 1892              | 1991 - 2134                                   |                                  |
| <b>Dynasty XII</b>                        | 212       | 1892 - 1680              | 2134 - 2346                                   |                                  |
| <b>Dynasty XIII</b>                       | 453       | 1680 - 1227              | 2346 - 2799                                   |                                  |

16. Userkare Khendjer, his daughter rescued and name Moses

17. A "General" (Moses at 40)

**Exodus** (Moses 80)

2457

2497

2537

### **Hercleopolis**

**Dynasty IX**            100    2035 - 1935

**Dynasty X**            186    1935 - 1750

### **Memphis**

**Dynasty IV**            123    1750 - 1627

**Dynasty V**            140    1627 - 1487

9. Onnos            30    1517 - 1487

2399 - 2539

2509 - 2539

2397 - 2537

2507 - 2537

### **Hercleopolis**

**Dynasty IX**            404    2035 - 1626

### **Memphis**

**Dynasty VI**            181    1626 - 1445

Pepi II            94    1582 - 1488

Merene II            1    1488 - 1487

2400 - 2581

2444 - 2538

2538 - 2539

Moses 40    2497

Moses 80    2537

**Dynasty VII**            6    1445 - 1439

2581 - 2587

Kingless years during  
Joshua's conquering

**Dynasty VIII**            140    1439 - 1299

## MIZRAIM'S DYNASTY at Zoan (Tanite), in the Delta

Book of Sothis

| No  | Names of Kings<br>from Book of Sothis | Alternate<br>Name | Length of<br>Reign | Dates     |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1   | Mestram                               | Mizraim           | 35                 | 2254-2219 |
| 2   | Kourodes                              |                   | 63                 | 2219-2156 |
| 3   | Aristarchos                           |                   | 34                 | 2156-2122 |
| 4   | Spanios                               |                   | 36                 | 2122-2086 |
| 5,6 | Two others unrecorded                 |                   | 72                 | 2086-2014 |
| 7   | Osiropis                              |                   | 23                 | 2014-1991 |
| 8   | Sesonchosis                           |                   | 49                 | 1991-1942 |
| 9   | Amenemes                              |                   | 49                 | 1942-1913 |
| 10  | Amasis                                |                   | 2                  | 1913-1911 |
| 11  | Acesephthres                          |                   | 13                 | 1911-1898 |
| 12  | Anchoreus                             |                   | 9                  | 1885-1873 |
| 13  | Armiyses                              |                   | 4                  | 1889-1885 |
| 14  | Chamois                               |                   | 12                 | 1885-1873 |
| 15  | Miamus                                |                   | 14                 | 1873-1859 |
| 16  | Amesesis                              |                   | 65                 | 1859-1794 |
| 17  | Uses                                  |                   | 50                 | 1794-1744 |
| 18  | Rameses                               |                   | 29                 | 1744-1715 |
| 19  | Ramesomenes                           |                   | 15                 | 1715-1700 |
| 20  | Usimare                               |                   | 31                 | 1700-1669 |

|    |                  |     |           |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------|
| 21 | Ramesseseos      | 23  | 1669-1646 |
| 22 | Ramessameno      | 19  | 1646-1627 |
| 23 | Ramesse Uybasse  | 39  | 1627-1588 |
| 24 | Ramesse Uaphru   | 29  | 1588-1559 |
| 25 | Concharis        | 6   | 1559-1553 |
|    | 4 kings of Tanis | 254 | 1533-1299 |

Total reign: 955 years

Coincides with the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> dynasty at Memphis, 1299.

## DYNASTY V Elephantine

Far South, Upper Egypt on borders of Nubia

| No | Names<br>Manetho | Names in<br>King-list &<br>Turin Canon         | Alternate | Common | Years of<br>Reign in<br>Turin Canon &<br>Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Usercheres       | Userkaf                                        |           |        | 7                                                      | 1627-1620 |
| 2  | Sephres          | Sahure<br>(Mention in Dynasty III as Sephuris) |           |        | 12                                                     | 1620-1608 |
| 3  | Nephercheres     | Neferirkare                                    |           |        | 20                                                     | 1608-1588 |
| 4  | Sisires          | Shepseskare                                    |           |        | 7                                                      | 1588-1581 |
| 5  | Cheres           | Khaneferre                                     |           |        | 17                                                     | 1581-1564 |
| 6  | Rathures         | Niuserre                                       |           |        | 11                                                     | 1564-1553 |
| 7  | Mencheres        | Menkauhor                                      |           |        | 8                                                      | 1553-1545 |
| 8  | Tancheres        | Djedkare                                       |           |        | 28                                                     | 1545-1517 |
| 9  | Onnos            | Unis (Unas)                                    |           |        | 30                                                     | 1517-1487 |

(A first-born, a canibal, perished on Passover, a contemporary of Pharaoh who perished in the Red Sea)

Total reign: 140 years

| No | Names in<br>Manetho | Years of<br>Reign in<br>Turin Canon &<br>Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Usercheres          | 28                                                     | 1648-1620 |
| 2  | Sephres             | 13                                                     | 1621-1608 |
| 3  | Nephercheres        | 20                                                     | 1608-1588 |
| 4  | Sisires             | 7                                                      | 1588-1581 |
| 5  | Cheres              | 20                                                     | 1581-1561 |

|   |           |      |                |           |
|---|-----------|------|----------------|-----------|
| 6 | Rathures  |      | 44             | 1564-1520 |
| 9 | Onnos     | Unis | 33             | 1520-1487 |
| 8 | Tancheres |      | 44             | 1561-1517 |
| 9 | Onnos     | Unis | 30             | 1517-1487 |
|   |           |      | In Turin Canon |           |

Total reign: 161 years

## MIZRAIM'S DYNASTY at Zoan (Tanite), in the Delta

Book of Sothis

| No  | Names of Kings<br>from Book of Sothis | Alternate<br>Name | Length of<br>Reign | Dates     |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1   | Mestraim                              | Mizraim           | 35                 | 2254-2219 |
| 2   | Kourodes                              |                   | 63                 | 2219-2156 |
| 3   | Aristarchos                           |                   | 34                 | 2156-2122 |
| 4   | Spanios                               |                   | 36                 | 2122-2086 |
| 5,6 | Two others unrecorded                 |                   | 72                 | 2086-2014 |
| 7   | Osiropis                              |                   | 23                 | 2014-1991 |
| 8   | Sesonchosis                           |                   | 49                 | 1991-1942 |
| 9   | Amenemes                              |                   | 49                 | 1942-1913 |
| 10  | Amasis                                |                   | 2                  | 1913-1911 |
| 11  | Acesephthres                          |                   | 13                 | 1911-1898 |
| 12  | Anchoreus                             |                   | 9                  | 1885-1873 |
| 13  | Armiyses                              |                   | 4                  | 1889-1885 |
| 14  | Chamois                               |                   | 12                 | 1885-1873 |
| 15  | Miamus                                |                   | 14                 | 1873-1859 |
| 16  | Amesesis                              |                   | 65                 | 1859-1794 |
| 17  | Uses                                  |                   | 50                 | 1794-1744 |
| 18  | Rameses                               |                   | 29                 | 1744-1715 |
| 19  | Ramesomenes                           |                   | 15                 | 1715-1700 |
| 20  | Usimare                               |                   | 31                 | 1700-1669 |

|    |                  |     |           |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------|
| 21 | Ramesseseos      | 23  | 1669-1646 |
| 22 | Ramessameno      | 19  | 1646-1627 |
| 23 | Ramesse Uybase   | 39  | 1627-1588 |
| 24 | Ramesse Uaphru   | 29  | 1588-1559 |
| 25 | Concharis        | 6   | 1559-1553 |
|    | 4 kings of Tanis | 254 | 1533-1299 |

Total reign: 955 years

Coincides with the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> dynasty at Memphis, 1299.

2-15-03

Map of Egypt - study ~~gone out~~

Modern Egyptology - ERRORS OF Great Magnitude became "stacked" ~~gone out~~  
- in order to make Egypt "older" than Mesopotamia!

Dynasty XVIII per HAH Be like Bereas: study to show it's true!  
How ties in with Bible ~~gone out~~

→ Goshen when Jacob 130, 215 yrs before Exodus

True Dynasty Chart

Back to MOSES & EXODUS

Ex 1:8 ? Old Great Papi II 1582-1488 died 1 yr. before Exodus

Ex 2:23 Menes II dealt w/ Moses, 1 yr. reign 1488-1487  
His son Neferka the older 1st ~~Pharaoh~~ died @ Perseus  
Also ~~Pharaoh~~ Onnos 4th Pharaoh of <sup>IV</sup> Egypt, a combatant,  
died in Persia.

Ex 12:40 430 yrs

Ex 17:8 War w/ Amalekites - The Hyksos who freely invaded  
Egypt - Dynasty XV "The Shepherd King" - who came in 1486

~~gone out~~

<sup>suggesting</sup> Chronology 3:1 Married Pharaoh's daughter 7 yrs to build Temple

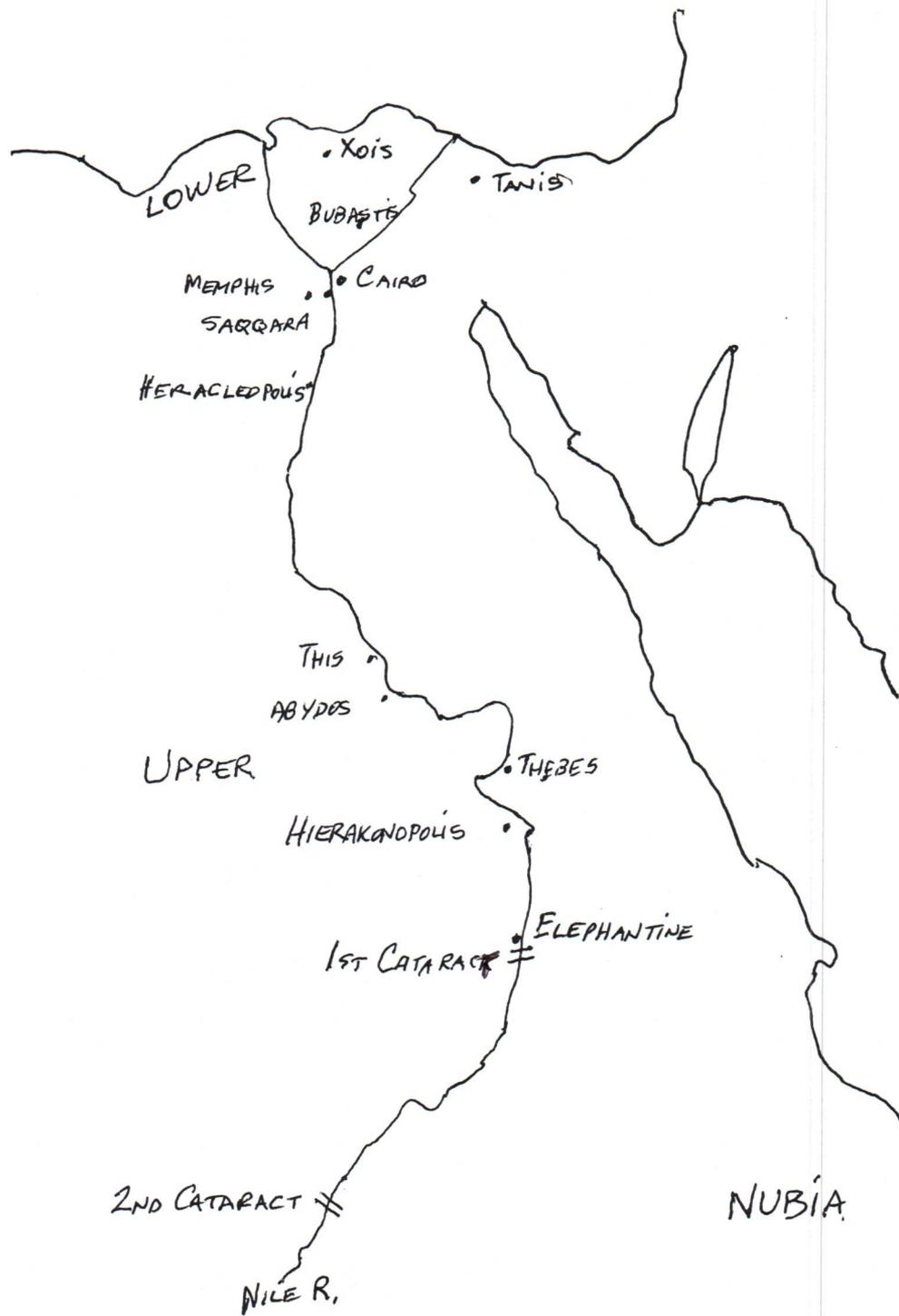
1 Kings 6:1 480th yr. from Exodus

7:1 Built his son's house 13 yrs.

10:1 Queen of Sheba (Seba of Gen <sup>10:7</sup>)

13- Her gifts to her

The death of Sesi I & Ramesses ~~hand out~~



EGYPT

# Errors of Modern Egyptology

From 1940 Edition of Light from Ancient Past by Jack Finegan

"Throughout the period covered by these 30 successive houses of rulers, life in Egypt . . . ."  
P. 78.

Most modern Egyptologists "stack" the 30 Dynasties to give Egypt a longer "history" than historians of Babylon do.

1. The Neolithic; Chalcolithic, and Predynastic Periods, c.5000–c.2900 B.C.
2. The Protodynastic Periods (1<sup>ST</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Dynasties), c.2900–c.2700 B.C.  
Menes as first King (Thinite dynasties)
3. The Old Kingdom (3<sup>RD</sup> to 6<sup>TH</sup> Dynasties), c.2700–c.2200 B.C.  
Djoser, 1<sup>st</sup> King of 3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty, Imhotep, Step Pyramid at Saqqara; Khufu, 2<sup>nd</sup> King of 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, pyramid builder of Great Pyramid; Khafre, 3<sup>rd</sup> King of 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, built only slightly smaller 2<sup>nd</sup> Pyramid of Giza.
4. First Intermediate Period (7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> Dynasties), c.2200–c.1999 BC.
5. The Middle Kingdom (12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty), c.1991–1786 B.C.  
Amenemhet I
6. Second Intermediate Period (13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> Dynasties), c.1786–c.1570 B.C.  
The Hyksos–15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Dynasties
7. The New Kingdom (18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Dynasties), c.1570–c.1096 B.C.  
Ahmose  
Amenhotep I (c.1546 B.C.)  
Thutmose I (c.1525 B.C.)  
Hatshepsut (daughter) (c.1486–1468 B.C.) Marries Thutmose II, a half-brother  
Tutmoses III (c.1490– c.1436 B.C.). Alone as King 1468 B.C. after death of wife  
Amenhotep II, his son, (c.1436–c.1410 B.C.)  
Thutmose IV, his son, (c.1410–c.1400 B.C.)  
Amenhotep III, his son, (c.1400–c.1364 B.C.)
8. The Decline (21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> Dynasties) c.1090–332 B.C.

Article, p. 94 **"THE HYKSOS"**

Manetho in a passage preserved by Josephus:

"In his reign, for what cause I know not, a blast of God smote us; and unexpectedly, from the regions of the East, invaders of obscure race marched in confidence of victory against our land. By main force they easily seized it without striking a blow; and having over-powered the rulers of the land, they then burned our cities ruthlessly, razed to the ground the temples of the gods, and treated all the natives with a cruel hostility. . . . Finally, they appointed as king one of their number whose name was Salitis."

"It is probable that the Hyksos were well established in Egypt by around 1700 B.C. [HLH--1486 B.C.E] and that they ruled for about a century and a half."

"While Manetho states that Salitis ruled in Upper as well as Lower Egypt, it is evident that the center of Hyksos power was in the eastern Delta. In Upper Egypt native princes reasserted themselves, and Seventeenth Dynasty kings were rivals of the later Hyksos. At last war broke out between Sekenenre, ruling at Thebes, and Apophis, Hyksos king at Avaris.

"The sons of Sekenenre, Kamose and Ahmose, continued the struggle against the Hyksos. It fell to Ahmose to drive out the invaders completely. He took Avaris and then pursued the fleeing Hyksos as far as Palestine. There they made a last stand at Sharuhem (cf. Joshua 19:6) but after a six year siege Ahmose destroyed the stronghold too."

Article, p. 117, **"THE DATE OF THE EXODUS"**

"There are two chief theories as to when the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt took place. The first is based upon a perhaps late notation in I Kings 6:1 which states that Solomon began building the temple in the fourth year of his reign and the 480<sup>th</sup> year after the Exodus from Egypt. The division of the kingdom under Rehoboam and Jeroboam is probably to be dated in 931/930 B.C., The fourth year of his reign was accordingly 967/966 B.C., and if this was the 480<sup>th</sup> year after the departure from Egypt the Exodus must have taken place around 1446 B.C. [HLH says 1487 B.C.E.]

"The date just mentioned falls within the last few years of the reign of Thutmose III (d. c.1436 B.C.), [HLH has 997-943 B.C.E.] and if accepted would lead us to consider him as the Pharaoh of the Exodus. The picture of Thutmose III as the oppressor of the Israelites would be quite credible, since we know that he was a great builder and employed Asiatic captives on his construction projects (p. 100). Ahmose who expelled the Hyksos might have been the "new king over Egypt, who did not know Joseph" mentioned in Exodus 1:8, and Hatshepsut might even have been the "Pharaoh's daughter" of Exodus 2:5-10. Allowing the traditional forty years in the wilderness (Exodus 16:35; Numbers 14:33; Deuteronomy 2:7; Joshua 5:6; etc.), the Israelites would have arrived in Palestine shortly before 1400 B.C. and might be identified with the Habiru who were pressing into the land at that time (pp. 111f.). Furthermore we know that there was a city at Jericho around 1400-1350 B.C. which could have been taken by Joshua and, as the

excavations at that site now stand, we do not know if there was a city a century later (p. 159).

"Attractive as the hypothesis just outline, it must be recognized that there are serious objects to it. The identification of the Habiru of the Amarna letters with the biblical Hebrews is improbable, since the frantic correspondence of Abdi-Hiba indicates that Jerusalem was in imminent danger of serious conquest, and that city does not seem to have been a major objective of Joshua and was only permanently conquered in the time of David (II Samuel 5:9f.). Other evidence, moreover, both in Transjordan (p. 153) and in Palestine (p. 166) requires a date considerably later than around 1400 B.C. for the coming of the Israelites to Canaan. As for the entry of the Israelites into Egypt, if we reckon 430 years in accordance with Exodus 12:40 (pp. 71f.) We arrive at a date around 1875 B.C. [If we reckon from Abram's 75<sup>th</sup> year B.C. has 2083 A.C. or HLH 1943 B.C.E. or Bullinger 1921 B.C.]. This is nearly two centuries before the establishment of the Hyksos in Egypt, however, in whose time it seems historically probable that the Israelites first entered the land (p. 95). Furthermore, while Thutmose III carried out large building projects, those activities centered as far as we know in Upper Egypt, and it was not until the Nineteenth Dynasty that the Pharaohs resided in the Delta and directed major attention to building operations there. But it was in the Delta that the Israelites are said to have lived and worked. This brings us to the second and more probable hypothesis as to the date of the Exodus.

"The basis of the theory now to be considered is the statement in Exodus 1:11 that the Israelites 'built for Pharaoh store-cities, Pithom and Raamses'. Raamses can hardly be other than Per-Ramses, the 'House of Ramses [II],' which has been identified with Tanis-Qantir (p. 114). Since Tanis was the Avaris of the Hyksos and was abandoned and allowed to fall into ruins after their expulsion (c.1570 B.C.) was only reestablished by Seti I (c.1302-c.1290), it is not likely that any large construction activities were being conducted in this vicinity in the years before 1446 B.C. But in the days of Seti I and Ramses II the Israelites could have toiled in construction work at Raamses and also at Pithom. The only other explanation of Exodus 1:11 would be to say that the Israelites labored at these places at a far earlier time, presumably back in the Hyksos period, and that the use of the name Raamses is an anachronism.

"Unless we are to regard Exodus 1:11 as an erroneous or anachronistic statement, we must conclude that Ramses II was the Pharaoh under whom the oppression of the Israelites reached its climax. This is in harmony with our knowledge of the vast building activities and particularly with the fact that he resided in the Delta and devoted the opening years of his reign largely to building operations at Tanis. The general impression given by the book of Exodus is that the Israelites were settled not far from Pharaoh's court, and in Psalm 78:12,43 they are definitely said to have lived 'in the land of Egypt, in the fields of Zoan.' Zoan is the Hebrew name for Tanis, as the rendering in the Septuagint shows, and thus we have a picture of the Israelites as living in the vicinity of Tanis at a time when Pharaoh's court was there. This situation is fulfilled at the time of Ramses II but not in the earlier days of Thutmose III"

Confused? Such drivel! They have misunderstood the Bible, relegate it to uselessness, or misunderstood the texts. This is the danger of modern Egyptologists! Instead of trying to really understand Egypt's history, they continue to follow old concepts and making Egypt a much older kingdom than it is! Thutmose III was none other than Shishak, the pharaoh who invaded Israel

in Rehoboam's reign! The pharaoh of the Exodus was none other than Merenre II of Dynasty V. Seti and Ramesses II reigned in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C.! Ramesses was a contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon.

This world's textbooks on world history are filled with such misunderstandings. It is our job to help those who want to know the truth, but not to cram the truth down the throats of those who are not interested in knowing true history. When Christ returns, He will teach all those who are left the real truth of the Bible!

## DYNASTY XV, the Shepherd Kings

| No      | Names of Hyksos                     | Names of Hyksos in Book of Sothis | Common Name               | Length of Reign     | Dates                                    |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|
|         | (After the Exodus one year elapsed) |                                   |                           |                     | 1487-1486                                |
| 1<br>26 | Salati or Saites                    | Silites                           |                           | 19<br>19            | 1486-1467<br>1486-1467                   |
| 2<br>27 | Bnon                                | Baion                             |                           | 44<br>44            | 1467-1423<br>1467-1423                   |
| 3<br>28 | Pachnan or Apachnan                 | Apachnas                          |                           | 36<br>61 (A)<br>36  | 1423-1387<br>1423-1362<br>1423-1387      |
| 4<br>29 | Apophis<br>(Aphophis I)             | Apophis                           | Epopheus in Greek history | 61<br>61            | 1387-1326<br>1387-1326<br>1387-1326      |
| 5<br>30 | Innas or Staana<br>or Khian         | Sethos                            | Khayan                    | 50<br>50            | 1326-1276<br>1326-1276                   |
| 6<br>31 | Archles or Aaais                    | Certus                            |                           | 49<br>29<br>(or 44) | 1276-1227<br>1276-1247<br>(or 1276-1232) |
| 32      |                                     | Aseth                             |                           | 20                  | 1247-1227                                |
| 7       | Aphophis II                         |                                   |                           | 61                  | 1227-1166                                |

The great Hyksos kings tolerated the native rules of Dynasty XIII of Thebes until 1227.

Total reign: 260 years (1487-1227)

## DYNASTY XVIII, the Shepherd Kings expelled

| No | Names of Kings & Queens from Archaeology | Names from Manetho               | Names from Book of Sosthis | Common Name in Manetho         | Length of Reign | Dates     |
|----|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 33 | Ahmose                                   | -                                |                            | Tethmosis (J) or               | 25              | 1076-1051 |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Amose (A) or Amosis (E)        | 26              | 1076-1050 |
|    | Amenhotpe (Amenophis I)                  | -                                |                            |                                | 21              | 1051-1030 |
| 34 | Thutmose I                               | Chebron                          |                            | His son                        | 13              | 1030-1017 |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Chebron or Chebros (A)         | 13              | 1030-1017 |
| 35 | Thutmose II                              | Amenophis                        |                            | Amenophis (J) or               | 20 J            | 1017- 997 |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Ammenonthis (A,E)              | 15              | 1017-1002 |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            |                                | 21 A            | 1017- 996 |
| 36 | Hashepsowe (Hatshepsut)                  | Amessis or Amensis               |                            | His sister                     | 21 J            | 996- 975* |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Amessis (J) or Amensis (A)     | 22 A            | 997- 975  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | <b>Queen of Sheba</b>          | 11              | 1002- 991 |
| 37 | Thutmose III                             | Mephres or Misaphris             |                            | Her stepson                    | 54              | 997- 943  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Mephres (J) or                 | 12 J            | 995- 963  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Misaphris (A) or               | 13 A            | 976- 963  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Miphres (T)                    | 16              | 991- 975  |
| 38 | Amenhotpe (Amenophis II)                 | Mephramuthois or Miphragmuthosis |                            | <b>Shishak</b>                 |                 |           |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | His son                        | 25 J            | 943- 918  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Mephramuthosis (J)             | 26 A            | 963- 937  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | or Miphragmuthosis             | 20 T            | 963- 943  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | (A) or Mephram-Muthosis (T)    | 23              | 975- 952  |
| 39 | Thutmose IV                              | Tuthmosis                        |                            | His son                        | 9               | 918- 909  |
|    |                                          |                                  |                            | Thmosis (J) or Tuthmosis (A,E) | 39              | 952- 913  |

J,A,E,T = Josephus, Africanus, Eusebius, Theophilus

\* Joint with Thutmose III

## DYNASTY XIX, Nubia

Follows Dynasty XVIII

| Names of Kings of Dynasty XVIII after 773 B.C. and of Dynasty XIX from Eusebius | Length of Reign            | Dates    |                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Ramesses<br>(The Ethiopian Piankhi)                                             | 68                         | 773- 705 |                                                       |
| Amenophis                                                                       | 40                         | 705-665  | (Includes the Assyrian occupation during Dynasty XXV) |
| Sethos (Seti I)                                                                 | 55                         | 665-610  |                                                       |
| Rampses (Ramesses the Great)<br>(Tirhakah or Tearko)                            | 66                         | 610-554  | Contemporary of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon        |
| Ammenephtis (Merenptah)                                                         | 8                          | 544-536  |                                                       |
| Ammenemes                                                                       | 5 (See Africanus' Epitome) | 536-531  |                                                       |
| Thouris, whose husband was Sethos II                                            | 7                          | 531-524  |                                                       |
| Names of Ramesses and Successors from Monuments                                 | Lengths of Reign           | Dates    |                                                       |
| Ramesses                                                                        | 67                         | 610-543  |                                                       |
| Merenptah                                                                       | 10                         | 576-566  |                                                       |
| Sethos II                                                                       | 6                          | 543-537  |                                                       |
| Siptah                                                                          | 6                          | 537-531  |                                                       |
| Twosre, a queen and widow of Sethos II (Thuoris in book of Sothis)              | 7                          | 531-524  |                                                       |

| Names of Rulers of Dynasty XIX according to Africanus                         | Lengths of Reign           | Dates   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Sethos                                                                        | 51                         | 656-605 |
| Ramsaces (Ramesses the Great)                                                 | 61                         | 605-644 |
| Ammenephtis (Merenptah)                                                       | 20                         | 557-537 |
| Ramesses (Siptah – in contemporary records his name is spelled Ramessesiptah) | 60                         | 591-531 |
| Ammenemnes                                                                    | 26 (according to Eusebius) | 557-531 |
| Thuoris (Twosre)                                                              | 50 (from Book of Sothis)   | 574-524 |

## DYNASTY XIII Thebes

Northeastern Delta at Bubastis for first 153 years, Israel dwelt and Moses was found.

| No | Names in Manetho | Names in King-list & Turin Canon | Alternate | Common | Years of Reign | Dates |
|----|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|-------|
| —  | —                | —                                | —         | —      | —              | —     |

Just prior to Moses flight at age 40, Egypt had been overrun by Ethiopians from the south. The Egyptians made Moses the Hebrew their General of their army. That automatically qualified him to the royal line.

His final victory was gained at the city of Saba (later Meroe) where the daughter of the Ethiopians - Tharbis - turned over the city to Moses as the price of her marriage to Moses.

Now the Egyptians after having been preserved by Moses told the king he ought to be slain.

Moses learned before hand that plots there were against him, took flight through deserts, and where his enemies could not suspect he would travel.

Dynasty XIII ruled for 453 years, under 60 rulers. "The General" was 17<sup>th</sup> in the list as Semenkhhare.

The 16<sup>th</sup> in the list was Userkare Khendjer, who ruled over the Delta as well as Upper Egypt. This is probably the Pharaoh whose daughter is mentioned in Exodus.

About 40 years after the reign of the General, Egypt collapsed. With the reign of the 25<sup>th</sup> king, all contemporary evidence ceases.

Dynasty XIII lasted 1680-1487, 193 years until the Passover, then until 1227. 153 years at Bubastis and 40 more in Thebes.

## MIZRAIM'S DYNASTY at Zoan (Tanite), in the Delta

Book of Sothis

| No  | Names of Kings<br>from Book of Sothis | Alternate<br>Name | Length of<br>Reign | Dates     |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1   | Mestraim                              | Mizraim           | 35                 | 2254-2219 |
| 2   | Kourodes                              |                   | 63                 | 2219-2156 |
| 3   | Aristarchos                           |                   | 34                 | 2156-2122 |
| 4   | Spanios                               |                   | 36                 | 2122-2086 |
| 5,6 | Two others unrecorded                 |                   | 72                 | 2086-2014 |
| 7   | Osiropis                              |                   | 23                 | 2014-1991 |
| 8   | Sesonchosis                           |                   | 49                 | 1991-1942 |
| 9   | Amenemes                              |                   | 49                 | 1942-1913 |
| 10  | Amasis                                |                   | 2                  | 1913-1911 |
| 11  | Acesephthres                          |                   | 13                 | 1911-1898 |
| 12  | Anchoreus                             |                   | 9                  | 1885-1873 |
| 13  | Armiyses                              |                   | 4                  | 1889-1885 |
| 14  | Chamois                               |                   | 12                 | 1885-1873 |
| 15  | Miamus                                |                   | 14                 | 1873-1859 |
| 16  | Amesesis                              |                   | 65                 | 1859-1794 |
| 17  | Uses                                  |                   | 50                 | 1794-1744 |
| 18  | Rameses                               |                   | 29                 | 1744-1715 |
| 19  | Ramesomenes                           |                   | 15                 | 1715-1700 |
| 20  | Usimare                               |                   | 31                 | 1700-1669 |

|    |                  |     |           |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------|
| 21 | Ramesseseos      | 23  | 1669-1646 |
| 22 | Ramessameno      | 19  | 1646-1627 |
| 23 | Ramesse Uybasse  | 39  | 1627-1588 |
| 24 | Ramesse Uaphru   | 29  | 1588-1559 |
| 25 | Concharis        | 6   | 1559-1553 |
|    | 4 kings of Tanis | 254 | 1533-1299 |

Total reign: 955 years

Coincides with the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> dynasty at Memphis, 1299.

## DYNASTY VI Memphis

| No | Names in Manetho                                                                             | Names in King-list & Turin Canon                                                                                               | Alternate      | Common      | Years of Reign | Dates                 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1  | Othoes<br>Assassinated by his bodyguard                                                      | Teti<br><br>Userkare (a usurper)                                                                                               |                | by Manetho: | 12             | 1626-1614             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 30             | 1644-1614             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 6              | 1614-1608             |
| 2  | Pios                                                                                         | Piopi                                                                                                                          |                | By Manetho: | 20             | 1608-1588             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 53             | 1614-1561             |
| 3  | Menthusuphis<br><br>Young brother of Menenre                                                 | Menenre                                                                                                                        |                | By Manetho: | 6              | 1588-1582             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 7              | 1588-1581             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 1              | 1582-1581             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             |                | Moses born 1567       |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             |                | A "General" @ 40 1527 |
|    | Returned to Egypt @ 80 1487                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                |             |                |                       |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | Exodus 1487    |                       |
| 4  | Phiops<br>Longest living Pharaoh- died one year before Moses returned to Egypt-Ex.2:23, 4:19 | Neferkare                                                                                                                      | Pepi the Great | Pepi II     | 94             | 1582-1488             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             |                |                       |
| 5  | Menthesuohis<br>Pharaoh who died in the Red Sea                                              | Menenre-Antyemzaef                                                                                                             |                | Menenre II  | 1              | 1488-1487             |
| 6  | Nitocris<br>Wife of Menenre II                                                               | Nitokerty<br><br>Neferka, the younger<br>Son of Menenre II<br>His older brother, who was the first-born, died at the Passover. |                |             | 12             | 1487-1475             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 21             | 1475-1454             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 2              | 1454-1452             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 4              | 1452-1448             |
|    |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                |                |             | 2              | 1448-1446             |
|    |                                                                                              | (Name missing)                                                                                                                 |                |             |                |                       |

(Name missing)

1

1446-1445

Total reign: 181 years  
By Manetho reign: 199 years

## DYNASTY V Elephantine

Far South, Upper Egypt on borders of Nubia

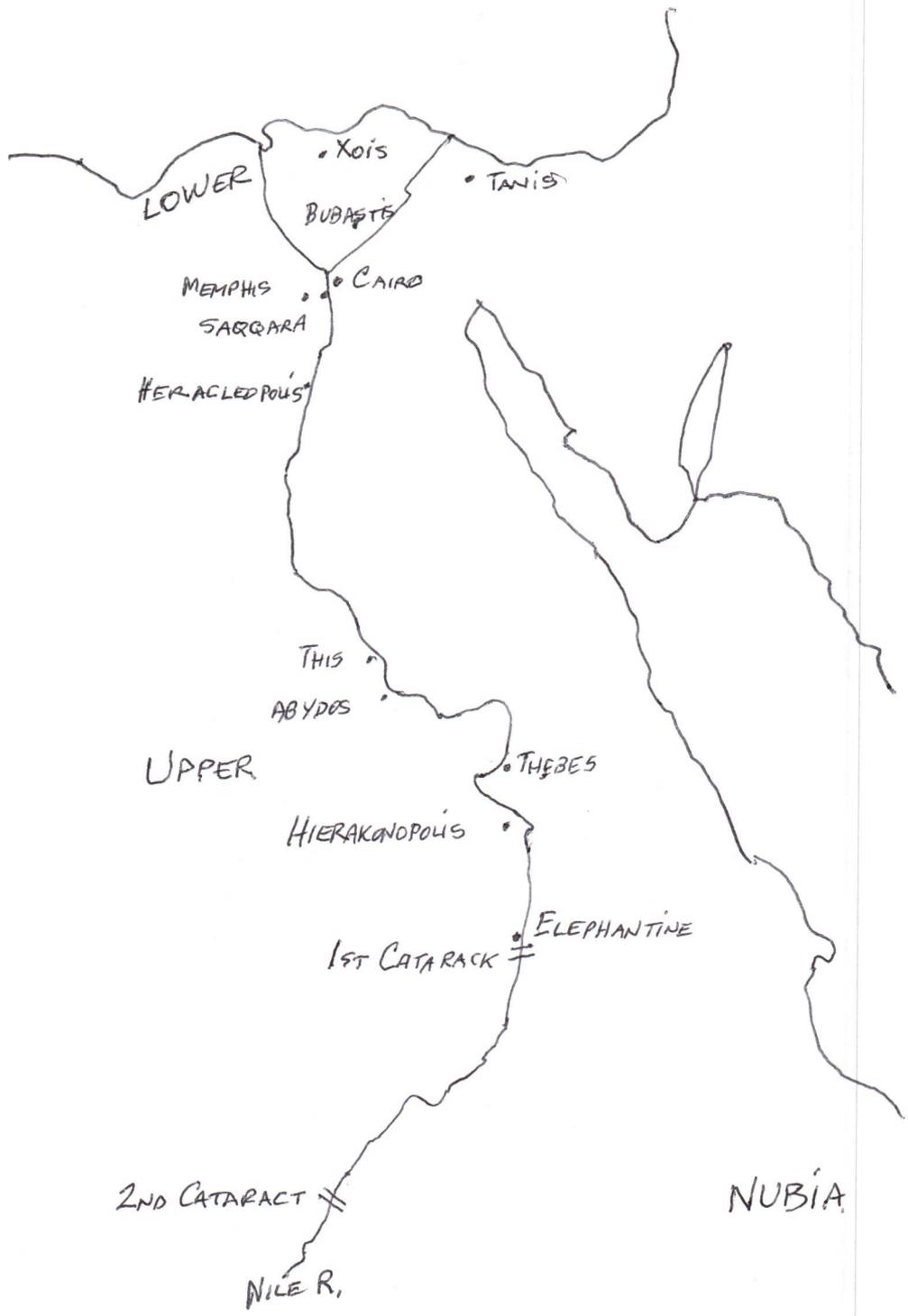
| No | Names<br>Manetho                                                                                        | Names in<br>King-list &<br>Turin Canon         | Alternate | Common | Years of<br>Reign in<br>Turin Canon &<br>Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Usercheres                                                                                              | Userkaf                                        |           |        | 7                                                      | 1627-1620 |
| 2  | Sephres                                                                                                 | Sahure<br>(Mention in Dynasty III as Sephuris) |           |        | 12                                                     | 1620-1608 |
| 3  | Nephercheres                                                                                            | Neferirkare                                    |           |        | 20                                                     | 1608-1588 |
| 4  | Sisires                                                                                                 | Shepseskare                                    |           |        | 7                                                      | 1588-1581 |
| 5  | Cheres                                                                                                  | Khaneferre                                     |           |        | 17                                                     | 1581-1564 |
| 6  | Rathures                                                                                                | Niuserre                                       |           |        | 11                                                     | 1564-1553 |
| 7  | Mencheres                                                                                               | Menkauhor                                      |           |        | 8                                                      | 1553-1545 |
| 8  | Tancheres                                                                                               | Djedkare                                       |           |        | 28                                                     | 1545-1517 |
| 9  | Onnos                                                                                                   | Unis (Unas)                                    |           |        | 30                                                     | 1517-1487 |
|    | (A first-born, a cannibal, perished on Passover, a contemporary of Pharaoh who perished in the Red Sea) |                                                |           |        |                                                        |           |

Total reign: 140 years

| No | Names in<br>Manetho | Years of<br>Reign in<br>Turin Canon &<br>Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Usercheres          | 28                                                     | 1648-1620 |
| 2  | Sephres             | 13                                                     | 1621-1608 |
| 3  | Nephercheres        | 20                                                     | 1608-1588 |
| 4  | Sisires             | 7                                                      | 1588-1581 |
| 5  | Cheres              | 20                                                     | 1581-1561 |

|   |           |      |                |           |
|---|-----------|------|----------------|-----------|
| 6 | Rathures  |      | 44             | 1564-1520 |
| 9 | Onnos     | Unis | 33             | 1520-1487 |
| 8 | Tancheres |      | 44             | 1561-1517 |
| 9 | Onnos     | Unis | 30             | 1517-1487 |
|   |           |      | In Turin Canon |           |

Total reign: 161 years



EGYPT

## The 430 Year Problem – 2

### American Standard

Gal. 3:16: "Now the promises were spoken to Abraham and to his seed. He does not say. 'And to seeds,' as referring to many but rather to one, 'And to your seed,' that is Christ."

V. 17: "What I am saying is this: the Law, which came four hundred and thirty years later, does not invalidate a covenant previously ratified by God, so as to nullify the promise."

Emphasis must be on a covenant.

### King James

Gal. 3:16-17

Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ.

17 And this I say, that the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, that law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul. That it should make the promise of none effect.

Again, a covenant was made.

### James Moffett

Now the promises were made to Abraham and to his offspring; it is not said, 'and to your offsprings' the plural, but in the singular and to your offspring—which is Christ.

17 My point is this: the Law which arose four hundred and thirty years later does not repeal a will previously ratified by God, so as to cancel the Promise.

A will ratified by God is the same as a covenant.

### The Living Bible

Now, God gave some promises to Abraham and his Child. And notice that it doesn't say the promises were to his children, as it would if all his sons—all the Jews—were being spoken of, but to his Child—and that, of course, means Christ.

17 He's what I am trying to say: God's <sup>he</sup> wrote this promise down and signed it – could not be canceled or changed four hundred and thirty years later when God gave the Ten Commandments.

Wrote this promise down and signed it.

### The Companion Bible – King James – comments

16 made=spoken. See Gen. 21:12. Of. cf. Gr. epi. Ap. 104.ix1.

17 confirmed before. Gr. Prokuroo. Only here. Of=by. Gr. Hupo. Ap. 104.xvii.1. in Christ. The text omits.

My commentary:

The promises were first made to Abram when he was 75 years old. God said that if he would go forth, God would make of him a great nation, and in him would all the families of the Earth be blessed through his son Christ. But where's the covenant? This is the problem with Abram's 75<sup>th</sup> year. No covenant. When was the covenant with Abraham made? We must look to a later time in Abram's life – not when he was just 75.

Gen. 17:1 "Now when Abram was ninety-nine year old, the Lord appeared to Abram and said to him, 'I am God Almighty; Walk before Me, and be blameless.

2. 'And **I will establish My Covenant between Me and you**, And I will multiply you exceedingly.'

3. And Abram fell on his face, and God talked with him, saying,

4. 'As for Me, behold, **My covenant is with you**, And you shall be the father of a multitude of nations.

5. 'No longer shall your name be called Abram, But your name shall be Abraham, For I will make you the father of a multitude of nations.

6. 'And I will make you exceedingly fruitful, and I will make nations of you, and kings shall come forth from you.

7. 'And I will establish **My covenant between Me and you** and your descendants after you throughout their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and to your descendants after you.

8. 'And I will give to you and to your descendants after you, the land of your **sojournings**, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession; and I will be their God.'

Abram was born in 2008 A.~~M~~ hence it was 2083 A.~~M~~ when the promises – but not a covenant – were first made with Abram at age 75. Now if these promises were the covenant, 430 years later would be in 2513 A.~~M~~. Bullinger's dating uses 4004 B.C. for Creation, or 1491 B.C. for the Exodus (See his Appendix 50); HLH uses 4026 B.C.E. for Creation (which he never states) or 1513 B.C.E. for the Exodus, yet this does not explain the 430 years since he has the Exodus at 1487 B.C.E., some 26 years later!

It seems that HLH is using Abraham's 99<sup>th</sup> year (covenant made with Abraham upon circumcision), as does most Bible translations and commentaries.

Abraham's 99<sup>th</sup> year would be 2107 A.~~M~~ and when 430 years added, we come down to 2537

A.C. or 1489 B.C.E. and because of the change from Fall-to-Fall reckoning at Creation to Spring-to-Spring reckoning in Exodus 12, we could have a possible solution to Spring 1488 B.C.E.

But from Dr. Hoeh, p.247-248, we read:

He [Shem] exercised, beginning 2192, the administration of governments in Shinar as patriarch and priest of the Semitic world. His full 325 years of authority lasted from 2192 till his death in 1867.

This date - 1867 - is the exact year of the death of Shem in Scriptures. According to Egyptian history the Exodus occurred in 1487. This was exactly 430 years after the covenant God made with Abraham when he was 99 years old - it was not made at the time Abram entered the land at 75. (See Genesis 17:1-8; Exodus 12:40-41 and Galatians 3:17.). The verb is not expressed in the original Hebrew of Exodus 12:40, which should properly be translated: "Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, completed four hundred and thirty years."

Calculating back from 1487, year 99 of Abraham was 1919-1918 autumn to autumn reckoning - for in the next spring, of 1917, Abraham was already 99 years old and in his hundredth year. Abraham was 75 when he departed from Haran following the death of his father in 1942 (Gen. 12:4). By adding the figures of the [sic] Genesis 11, from Terah to Arphaxad, the year 2368-2367 is reached (autumn to autumn). In that year - two years after the flood - Arpachshad was begotten. Shem lived after he begot Arpachshad 500 years (Genesis 11:10-11). This 500 years extend from 2367 to 1867 - the very year Shem's 325-year reign ended, according to the evidence of the Erech list! sf.

My comments continue:

Isaac died at 180 or 2288 A.M., Jacob was born in 2168 A.M., and was 130 years old (2298 A.M.) when children of Israel moved to Goshen (1728 B.C.E.). That puts them in Egypt 239 years. Moses was born in 1567 B.C.E. during Israel's slavery, probably in the reign of Pepi II, Dynasty VI of Memphis. This supports Menenre II as the Pharaoh Moses had to deal with.

But how did Dr. Hoeh come out with Spring 1487 B.C.E. when I just computed Spring 1488 B.C.E.? The answer is Gen. 9:28-29:

28. And Noah lived 350 years after the flood.

29. So all the days of Noah were 950 years and he died.

Every translation and commentary I have studied says since Noah was 600 years old when the flood commenced, the expression "after the flood" in verse 28 means "**after the beginning of the flood**".

Dr. Hoeh has the flood in 2370-2369 B.C.E. Noah was 600 when the flood commenced. But Dr. Hoeh added 350 years to the end of the flood in 2369 B.C.E. to arrive at the death of Noah in 2019 B.C.E. This puts his calculation of the Exodus as Spring of 1487 B.C.E.

How can we explain this?

If Dr. Hoeh's calculations are to be reconciled with all the scholars (and I admit that is very scary!), we would have to correct most of his dates by one year (not considering the 1975 error) and put the Flood at 2369-2368 B.C.E. and the Tower of Babel and beginning of Cush's reign at 2253 B.C.E. However, this does not solve the 1975 problem!

The only real solution to this problem is more study and an opportunity to talk to Dr. Hoeh!

But for our general knowledge of the study of Dr. Hoeh's Compendium, we will use the covenant made with Abraham in his 99<sup>th</sup> year as the beginning of the 430 year period.

|                        |           | Converting to<br>HLH B.C.E.<br>Using 4026 | What<br><u>Compendium</u><br>Says | Error |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Shem born              | 1558 A.C. | 2468 B.C.E.                               | 2467                              | 1     |
| Noah 600               | 1656      | 2370                                      | 2370                              |       |
| Flood begins           | 1656      | 2370                                      | 2370                              |       |
| Flood ends             | 1657      | 2369                                      | 2369                              |       |
| Shem 100               | 1658      | 2368                                      | 2368                              |       |
| Arpachshad born        | 1658      | 2368                                      | 2368                              |       |
| Peleg born             | 1757      |                                           |                                   |       |
| Tower of Babel         |           |                                           | 2256                              |       |
| Languages confounded   |           |                                           | 2254                              |       |
| In days of Peleg       |           |                                           |                                   |       |
| Shem begins Priesthood | 1834      | 2192                                      | 2192                              |       |
| Peleg dies             | 1996      |                                           |                                   |       |
| Noah dies @ 950        | 2006      | 2020                                      | 2019                              | 1     |
| Abraham born           | 2008      | 2018                                      | 2017                              | 1     |
| Abraham 75             | 2083      | 1943                                      | 1942                              | 1     |
| Abraham 99             | 2107      | 1919                                      | 1918                              | 1     |
| Shem died @ 600        | 2158      | 1868                                      | 1857                              | 1     |
| Jacob born             | 2168      | 1858                                      |                                   |       |
| Jacob 130              | 2298      | 1728                                      |                                   |       |
| In Goshen until Exodus | 2298-2537 |                                           |                                   |       |
| Moses born             | 2457      | 1569                                      |                                   |       |
| Moses 40, a general    | 2497      | 1529                                      |                                   |       |
| Moses 80               | 2537      | 1489                                      |                                   |       |
| 430 years later        | 2537      | 1489                                      | 1487 Spring                       | 1     |
| Exodus                 | 2537      | 1489                                      | 1487 Spring                       | 1     |
| Solomon's Temple       | 3017      | 1009                                      | 1487 Spring                       | 1     |
| 480 years later        |           |                                           | 1008 Spring                       | 1     |

This chart does not consider the 1975 "problem."

pg 3 Part I Noah/Mirrored 1 piece of Noah ad

The line Joseph - Lois

XV - Lois

XIX - Leo, ~~Barry~~

## DYNASTY I Thisis

| No               | Name      | Alternate | Common                    | Africanus             | Eusebius                                                         | Eusebius<br>(Armenius) | Dates                  |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1                | Menes     |           | <b>Cush</b>               | 62<br>62 Eratosthenes | 60                                                               | 30                     | 2254-2194              |
| 2                | Athothis  |           | <b>Nimrod</b>             | 57<br>59 Eratosthenes | 27                                                               | 25                     | 2194-2167              |
| 3                | Kenkenes  |           | <b>Horus</b><br>Gilgamesh | 31                    | 39                                                               | 39                     | 2167-2125              |
| 4                | Uenephes  |           | <b>Ishtar</b><br>Isis     | 23                    | 42                                                               | 42                     | 2125-2094              |
|                  |           |           |                           | Manetho               |                                                                  |                        | Palermo Stone restored |
| 5                | Usaphais  |           |                           | 20                    | 2083-2063                                                        | 34                     | 2084-2049              |
| 6                | Miebis    |           |                           | 26                    | 2063-2037                                                        | 19                     | 2049-2030              |
| 7                | Semempses | Semsem    | <b>Shem</b>               | 18                    | 2037-2019<br>2019 - Death of <b>Noah</b> , 350 years after Flood | 9                      | 2030-2021              |
| 8                | Bieneches | Osiris II |                           | 26                    | 2019-1993                                                        | 28                     | 2021-1993              |
| Total: 261 Years |           |           |                           |                       |                                                                  |                        |                        |

## DYNASTY II Thinis

Comparatively insignificant

| No | Names in Manetho                                         | Names in King List                       | Alternate | Common      | Years of Reign | Dates     |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1  | Boethos                                                  | Bedjau                                   |           |             | 38             | 1993-1955 |
| 2  | Kaiechos                                                 | Kakau                                    |           |             | 39             | 1955-1916 |
| 3  | Binothris                                                | Banutjeren                               |           |             | 47             | 1916-1869 |
| 4  | Tlas                                                     | Wadjnas                                  |           |             | 17             | 1869-1852 |
| 5  | Sethenes                                                 | Sendi                                    |           | Sole reign  | 37             | 1852-1815 |
|    |                                                          |                                          |           | Total reign | 41             | 1852-1811 |
| 8  | Sesochris                                                | Neferkaseker                             |           |             | 48             | 1815-1767 |
| 9  | Cheneres                                                 | -                                        |           |             | 30             | 1767-1737 |
| 6  | Chaires                                                  |                                          |           |             | 17             | 1815-1798 |
| 7  | Nephercheres                                             |                                          | Neferkare |             | 15             | 1798-1783 |
| 8  | Sesocheres                                               | Neferkaseker                             |           |             | 8              | 1783-1775 |
| 7  | Nephercheres                                             | <i>Khasokhemui</i>                       |           | Total reign | 10             | 1775-1765 |
|    |                                                          | <i>953 E., the World of the Pharaohs</i> |           |             | 25             |           |
|    | Necherophes                                              |                                          |           |             | 28             | 1765-1737 |
|    | (1 <sup>st</sup> King in Dynasty III, Reigns in Memphis) |                                          |           |             |                |           |
|    | Names in King-List & Turin Papyrus                       |                                          |           |             |                |           |
|    |                                                          |                                          |           |             |                |           |
|    |                                                          | Hudjefa                                  |           |             | 11             | 1775-1764 |
|    |                                                          | Beby Bebty                               |           |             | 27             | 1764-1737 |

Total: 256 Years

## DYNASTY III Memphis

| No | Names in King-List                                                                                  | Names in Manetho                   | Alternate         | Common        | Years of Reign | Dates                                       |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|
|    | Zoser-ra<br>Zoser I                                                                                 | Tosorthros                         | Netjrikhe         | Djoser        | 19             | 1737-1718                                   |
|    | 7 years prosperity followed by 7 years of famine<br>Appointed by Djoser, 2 <sup>nd</sup> in command |                                    |                   | <b>Joseph</b> |                | 1734-1720<br>"Trafficker"<br>"Money-Getter" |
|    | Nebka                                                                                               | (Of the royal line of Beby)        |                   |               | 19             | 1718-1699                                   |
|    | Zoser-teti                                                                                          | Tesertasis                         |                   |               | 6              | 1699-1693                                   |
|    | Nebkare                                                                                             |                                    |                   |               | 6              | 1693-1687                                   |
|    | Huny                                                                                                |                                    |                   |               | 24             | 1687-1663                                   |
|    | Names in Manetho                                                                                    | Names in King-Lists                |                   |               |                |                                             |
| 1  | Necherophes<br>(Previously mentioned at end of Dynasty II)                                          |                                    |                   |               | 28             | 1765-1737                                   |
| 2  | Tosorthros                                                                                          | Djoser-ra                          |                   |               | 29             | 1737-1708                                   |
| 3  | Tureis                                                                                              |                                    |                   |               | 7              | 1708-1701                                   |
| 4  | Mesochris                                                                                           |                                    |                   |               | 17             | 1701-1684                                   |
| 5  | Souphis                                                                                             |                                    | Suphis<br>Sasphis | <b>Joseph</b> | 16             | 1684-1668                                   |
|    | Names in Manetho                                                                                    | Names in Turin Papyrus & King-list |                   |               |                |                                             |
| 6  | Tosertasis                                                                                          | Djoser-teti or Teti                |                   |               | 19             | 1699-1680                                   |
| 7  | Aches                                                                                               |                                    |                   |               | 42             | 1680-1638                                   |

|   |           |        |    |           |
|---|-----------|--------|----|-----------|
| 8 | Sephures  | Sahure | 30 | 1638-1608 |
| 9 | Kerpheres |        | 26 | 1608-1582 |

Total reign: 74 years (Turin Papyrus & restored Palermo Stone)

Total reign: 183 years (Manetho, including Necherophes)

## DYNASTY IV Memphis (a different line)

### Pyramid Builders

| No | Names in King-List & Turin Papyrus | Alternate                            | Common     | Years of Reign Turin Canon & Res. Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|    | Snefru                             |                                      |            | 24                                              | 1750-1726 |
|    | Khufwey                            | Cheops                               | <b>Job</b> | 23                                              | 1726-1703 |
|    |                                    | Great Pyramid took 20 years to build |            |                                                 |           |
|    | Radjedef                           |                                      |            | 8                                               | 1703-1695 |
|    | Khafre                             |                                      |            | 27                                              | 1695-1668 |
|    | Hardjedef                          |                                      |            | 7                                               | 1668-1861 |
|    | Baufre                             |                                      |            | 28                                              | 1661-1633 |
|    | Shepeskaf                          |                                      |            | 4                                               | 1633-1629 |
|    | (Name missing)                     |                                      |            | 2                                               | 1629-1627 |

Total reign: 123 years

| No | Names in Manetho                                          | Names in King-Lists |           |                                |           |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Soris                                                     | Snofru or Snefre    |           | 29                             | 1755-1726 |
| 2  | Suphis                                                    | Khufwey             | Cheops    | <b>Job</b>                     | 63        |
| 3  | Suphis                                                    |                     |           | <b>Joseph</b>                  | 66        |
|    |                                                           |                     |           | Total public service: 66 years |           |
|    |                                                           |                     |           | 16                             | 1684-1668 |
| 4  | Mencheres                                                 | Menkaure            | Mycerinus | 63                             | 1668-1605 |
| 5  | Parallel with Mycerinus were the following four Pharoahs: |                     |           |                                |           |
|    | Ratoises                                                  |                     |           | 25                             | 1668-1634 |

|   |            |    |           |
|---|------------|----|-----------|
| 6 | Bicheris   | 22 | 1643-1621 |
| 7 | Sebecheres | 7  | 1621-1614 |
| 8 | Thamphthis | 9  | 1614-1605 |

Total reign: 150 years

## DYNASTY V Elephantine

Far South, Upper Egypt on borders of Nubia

| No | Names<br>Manetho | Names in<br>King-list &<br>Turin Canon         | Alternate | Common | Years of<br>Reign in<br>Turin Canon &<br>Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Usercheres       | Userkaf                                        |           |        | 7                                                      | 1627-1620 |
| 2  | Sephres          | Sahure<br>(Mention in Dynasty III as Sephuris) |           |        | 12                                                     | 1620-1608 |
| 3  | Nephercheres     | Neferirkare                                    |           |        | 20                                                     | 1608-1588 |
| 4  | Sisires          | Shepseskare                                    |           |        | 7                                                      | 1588-1581 |
| 5  | Cheres           | Khaneferre                                     |           |        | 17                                                     | 1581-1564 |
| 6  | Rathures         | Niuserre                                       |           |        | 11                                                     | 1564-1553 |
| 7  | Mencheres        | Menkauhor                                      |           |        | 8                                                      | 1553-1545 |
| 8  | Tancheres        | Djedkare                                       |           |        | 28                                                     | 1545-1517 |
| 9  | Onnos            | Unis (Unas)                                    |           |        | 30                                                     | 1517-1487 |

(A first-born, a canibal, perished on Passover, a contemporary of Pharaoh who perished in the Red Sea)

Total reign: 140 years

| No | Names in<br>Manetho | Years of<br>Reign in<br>Turin Canon &<br>Palermo Stone | Dates     |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Usercheres          | 28                                                     | 1648-1620 |
| 2  | Sephres             | 13                                                     | 1621-1608 |
| 3  | Nephercheres        | 20                                                     | 1608-1588 |
| 4  | Sisires             | 7                                                      | 1588-1581 |
| 5  | Cheres              | 20                                                     | 1581-1561 |

|   |           |      |                |           |
|---|-----------|------|----------------|-----------|
| 6 | Rathures  |      | 44             | 1564-1520 |
| 9 | Onnos     | Unis | 33             | 1520-1487 |
| 8 | Tancheres |      | 44             | 1561-1517 |
| 9 | Onnos     | Unis | 30             | 1517-1487 |
|   |           |      | In Turin Canon |           |

Total reign: 161 years

## DYNASTY VI Memphis

| No | Names in Manetho                                | Names in King-list & Turin Canon                                                                              | Alternate      | Common      | Years of Reign | Dates                                                      |           |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Othoes<br>Assassinated by his bodyguard         | Teti                                                                                                          |                |             | 12             | 1626-1614                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                | by Manetho: | 30             | 1644-1614                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 | Userkare (a usurper)                                                                                          |                |             | 6              | 1614-1608                                                  |           |
| 2  | Pios                                            | Piopi                                                                                                         |                |             | 20             | 1608-1588                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             | By Manetho:    | 53                                                         | 1614-1561 |
| 3  | Menthusuphis<br>Young brother of Menenre        | Menenre                                                                                                       |                |             | 6              | 1588-1582                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             | By Manetho:    | 7                                                          | 1588-1581 |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             |                | 1                                                          | 1582-1581 |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             |                | Moses born                                                 | 1567      |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             |                | A "General" @ 40                                           | 1527      |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             |                | Returned to Egypt @ 80                                     | 1487      |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             |                | Exodus                                                     | 1487      |
| 4  | Phiops<br>Longest living Pharaoh-               | Neferkare                                                                                                     | Pepi the Great | Pepi II     | 94             | 1582-1488                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 |                                                                                                               |                |             |                | died one year before Moses returned to Egypt-Ex.2:23, 4:19 |           |
| 5  | Menthesuohis<br>Pharaoh who died in the Red Sea | Menenre-Antyemzaef                                                                                            |                | Menenre II  | 1              | 1488-1487                                                  |           |
| 6  | Nitocris<br>Wife of Menenre II                  | Nitokerty                                                                                                     |                |             | 12             | 1487-1475                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 | Neferka, the younger<br>Son of Menenre II<br>His older brother, who was the first-born, died at the Passover. |                |             | 21             | 1475-1454                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 | Nufe                                                                                                          |                |             | 2              | 1454-1452                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 | Kakare                                                                                                        | Ibi            |             | 4              | 1452-1448                                                  |           |
|    |                                                 | (Name missing)                                                                                                |                |             | 2              | 1448-1446                                                  |           |

(Name missing)

1

1446-1445

Total reign: 181 years  
By Manetho reign: 199 years

## **DYNASTY VII Memphis**

6 kingless years: Joshua's conquest of Goshen to the Nile (Jos. 10:41-11:16)

Africanus records that it comprised a kind of council with 70 kings exercising authority for 70 days.

Eusebius declares there were 5 kings who ruled for 75 days.

**DYNASTY VIII Memphis**

140 Years - 1439-1299

**DYNASTY IX Heracleopolis**

100 Years - 2035-1935

409 Years - 2035-1626

Few names preserved

## DYNASTY X Heracleopolis

| No | Names | Length of<br>Reign | Dates |
|----|-------|--------------------|-------|
| —  | ————— | —————              | ————— |

Few names have been preserved.

Total reign: 204 years  
Domination: 185 years – 1935-1750

## DYNASTY XI Thebes

| No | Names in Turin Canon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |          | Length of Reign        | Dates     |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|
|    | Mentuhotpe, heritary Prince & Sehtowe Inyotef                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Together | 16                     | 2035-2019 |
|    | Wahankh Inyotef                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |          | 49                     | 2019-1970 |
|    | In 2019 Noah died and Shem ceased to reign in Thinis. It appears that with his departure war convulsed Egypt between the rulers of Heracleopolis and Thebes over control of the city of Thinis (Abydos). In this war the first dynasty of Thinis collapsed and a new dynasty arose in 1993.                 |          |                        |           |
|    | Nakhtnebtenufe Inyotef                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |          | 8                      | 1970-1962 |
|    | Nebhepetre Mentuhotpe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          | 51                     | 1962-1911 |
|    | The first conquest of Heracleopolis occurred in Nebhepetre's ninth year: 1954.<br>This was the Pharaoh to whom Sarah, Abraham's wife was brought.<br>Final conquest of Heracleopolis and union of all Egypt 100 years after founding of dynasty: 1935.<br>Years of dominion over all Egypt: 43 - 1935-1892. |          |                        |           |
|    | Sankhkare Mentuhotpe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |          | 12                     | 1911-1899 |
|    | Nebtowers Mentuhotpe and others                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |          | 7                      | 1899-1892 |
|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |          | Total reign: 143 years |           |

## DYNASTY XII Thebes

| No | Names in Manetho                                                                     | Personal Names  | Length of Reign by Manetho                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Length of Reign Turin Canon | Length of Reign based On Monuments | Dates       |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
|    |                                                                                      |                 | 16                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                    | 1908-1892   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | Ruled during close of XI Dynasty                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                             |                                    |             |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | In the 363 <sup>rd</sup> year of the era of Menes (crowned in 2254) that the climax of 7 years of near anarchy was ended, and the power or hegemony of Thebes was re-established over all Egypt. Also recorded on Palermo stone. |                             |                                    |             |
|    | Ammenemes                                                                            | Amenemhe I      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 20                                 | 1892-1872   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 29                          |                                    | 1892-1863   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | (30)                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                             |                                    | (1892-1862) |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | He continued to rule after the close of 7 years anarchy.                                                                                                                                                                         |                             |                                    |             |
|    | Sesonchosis                                                                          | Senwosre I      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 42                                 | 1872-1830   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 45                          |                                    | 1863-1818   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | 46                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                    | 1862-1816   |
|    | Ammanemes                                                                            | Amenemhe II     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 32                                 | 1830-1798   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 20                          |                                    | 1818-1798   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | 38                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                    | 1816-1778   |
|    | (No name given)                                                                      | Senwosre II     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 19                                 | 1798-1779   |
|    | Sesostris                                                                            | Senwosre III    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 38                                 | 1779-1741   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | 48                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                    | 1778-1730   |
|    | Lachares (Lamares)                                                                   | Amenemhe III    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 49                                 | 1741-1692   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 8                                  | 1730-1722   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | The Pharaoh who dominated all Egypt in Joseph's day.                                                                                                                                                                             |                             |                                    |             |
|    | "Others" during Dodecarchy, or rule of twelve. (Possibly the 12 brothers of Joseph!) |                 | 22                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                    | 1722-1700   |
|    | Ameres                                                                               | (no name given) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 9                                  | 1692-1683   |
|    |                                                                                      |                 | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                             |                                    | 1700-1692   |

|             |             |   |           |
|-------------|-------------|---|-----------|
| Asmenemes   | Amenemhe IV | 3 | 1683-1680 |
|             |             | 8 | 1692-1684 |
| Scemiophris |             | 4 | 1684-1680 |

Total reign: 212 years

Total reign in Turin Canon: 213 years, 1 month, 17 days.

Last 10 months of Sebeknofru's reign became the first year of Dynasty XIII, so are not counted with Dynasty XII.

## DYNASTY XIII Thebes

Northeastern Delta at Bubastis for first 153 years, Israel dwelt and Moses was found.

| No    | Names in<br>Manetho | Names in<br>King-list &<br>Turin Canon | Alternate | Common | Years of<br>Reign | Dates |
|-------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| _____ | _____               | _____                                  | _____     | _____  | _____             | _____ |

Just prior to Moses flight at age 40, Egypt had been overrun by Ethiopians from the south. The Egyptians made Moses the Hebrew their General of their army. That automatically qualified him to the royal line.

His final victory was gained at the city of Saba (later Meroe) where the daughter of the Ethiopians – Tharbis – turned over the city to Moses as the price of her marriage to Moses.

Now the Egyptians after having been preserved by Moses told the king he ought to be slain.

Moses learned before hand that plots there were against him, took flight through deserts, and where his enemies could not suspect he would travel.

Dynasty XIII ruled for 453 years, under 60 rulers. "The General" was 17<sup>th</sup> in the list as Semenkare.

The 16<sup>th</sup> in the list was Userkare Khendjer, who ruled over the Delta as well as Upper Egypt. This is probably the Pharaoh whose daughter is mentioned in Exodus.

About 40 years after the reign of the General, Egypt collapsed. With the reign of the 25<sup>th</sup> king, all contemporary evidence ceases.

Dynasty XIII lasted 1680-1487, 193 years until the Passover, then until 1227. 153 years at Bubastis and 40 more in Thebes.

## **DYNASTY XIV Xoïs, in the Delta**

Contains 76 kings who lasted 484 years. Parallel with Dynasty XIII of Thebes.

Commenced at the end of Dynasty III of Memphis in 1663. Lasted until 1179.

## DYNASTY XV, the Shepherd Kings

| No | Names of Hyksos                     | Names of Hyksos in Book of Sothis | Common Name                  | Length of Reign | Dates                       |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
|    | (After the Exodus one year elapsed) |                                   |                              |                 | 1487-1486                   |
| 1  | Salati or Saites                    |                                   |                              | 19              | 1486-1467                   |
| 26 |                                     | Silites                           |                              | 19              | 1486-1467                   |
| 2  | Bnon                                |                                   |                              | 44              | 1467-1423                   |
| 27 |                                     | Baion                             |                              | 44              | 1467-1423                   |
| 3  | Pachnan or Apachnan                 |                                   |                              | 36              | 1423-1387                   |
|    |                                     |                                   |                              | 61 (A)          | 1423-1362                   |
| 28 |                                     | Apachnas                          |                              | 36              | 1423-1387                   |
| 4  | Apophis<br>(Aphophis I)             |                                   |                              | 61              | 1387-1326                   |
|    |                                     |                                   |                              |                 | 1387-1326                   |
| 29 |                                     | Apophis                           | Epopheus in<br>Greek history | 61              | 1387-1326                   |
| 5  | Innas or Staan<br>or Khian          |                                   | Khayan                       | 50              | 1326-1276                   |
| 30 |                                     | Sethos                            |                              | 50              | 1326-1276                   |
| 6  | Archles or Aaais                    |                                   |                              | 49              | 1276-1227                   |
| 31 |                                     | Certus                            |                              | 29<br>(or 44)   | 1276-1247<br>(or 1276-1232) |
| 32 |                                     | Aseth                             |                              | 20              | 1247-1227                   |
| 7  | Aphophis II                         |                                   |                              | 61              | 1227-1166                   |

The great Hyksos kings tolerated the native rules of Dynasty XIII of Thebes until 1227.

Total reign: 260 years (1487-1227)

## DYNASTY XVI, Memphis

| No | Names of Hyksos | Common Name | Length of reign | Dates |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| —  | —               | —           | —               | —     |

32 kings, ruling 511 or 518 years.

First 5 kings ruled in Thebes for 190 years – 1487-1297.

After 1297 Dynasty XVI ceased to rule at Thebes.

Hyksos kings replaced them at Thebes for 221 years – 1297-1076

Saul regained his power for 20 years, 1072-1052. After 2 years, he appointed his son Johnathan to assist him in a military campaign against the Philistines, 1070-1069.

Tremendous earthquake shook the earth in 1069 which the Greeks recorded as the fall of Atlantis.

## **DYNASTY XVII, the Shepherd Kings**

| No    | Names of Hyksos | Common Name | Length of reign | Dates |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| _____ | _____           | _____       | _____           | _____ |

43 Shepherd Kings paralleled with 43 native kings of Thebes.

Total reign: 151 years, 1227-1076

## DYNASTY XVII, Memphis

| No | Names of Hyksos   | Common Name | Length of reign | Dates     |
|----|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1  | Saites            |             | 19              | 1179-1160 |
| 2  | Bnon              |             | 40              | 1160-1120 |
| 3  | Achles or Archaes |             | 30              | 1120-1090 |
| 4  | Aphophis          |             | 14              | 1090-1076 |

Total reign: 103 years

## MIZRAIM'S DYNASTY at Zoan (Tanite), in the Delta

Book of Sothis

| No  | Names of Kings<br>from Book of Sothis | Alternate<br>Name | Length of<br>Reign | Dates     |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1   | Mestram                               | Mizraim           | 35                 | 2254-2219 |
| 2   | Kourodes                              |                   | 63                 | 2219-2156 |
| 3   | Aristarchos                           |                   | 34                 | 2156-2122 |
| 4   | Spanios                               |                   | 36                 | 2122-2086 |
| 5,6 | Two others unrecorded                 |                   | 72                 | 2086-2014 |
| 7   | Osiropis                              |                   | 23                 | 2014-1991 |
| 8   | Sesonchosis                           |                   | 49                 | 1991-1942 |
| 9   | Amenemes                              |                   | 49                 | 1942-1913 |
| 10  | Amasis                                |                   | 2                  | 1913-1911 |
| 11  | Acesephthres                          |                   | 13                 | 1911-1898 |
| 12  | Anchoreus                             |                   | 9                  | 1885-1873 |
| 13  | Armiyses                              |                   | 4                  | 1889-1885 |
| 14  | Chamois                               |                   | 12                 | 1885-1873 |
| 15  | Miamus                                |                   | 14                 | 1873-1859 |
| 16  | Amesesis                              |                   | 65                 | 1859-1794 |
| 17  | Uses                                  |                   | 50                 | 1794-1744 |
| 18  | Rameses                               |                   | 29                 | 1744-1715 |
| 19  | Ramesomenes                           |                   | 15                 | 1715-1700 |
| 20  | Usimare                               |                   | 31                 | 1700-1669 |

|    |                  |     |           |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------|
| 21 | Ramesseseos      | 23  | 1669-1646 |
| 22 | Ramessameno      | 19  | 1646-1627 |
| 23 | Ramesse Uybasse  | 39  | 1627-1588 |
| 24 | Ramesse Uaphru   | 29  | 1588-1559 |
| 25 | Concharis        | 6   | 1559-1553 |
|    | 4 kings of Tanis | 254 | 1533-1299 |

Total reign: 955 years

Coincides with the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> dynasty at Memphis, 1299.

## DYNASTY XVIII, the Shepherd Kings expelled

| No | Names of Kings & Queens from Archaeology | Names from Manetho                | Names from Book of Sosthis | Common Name in Manetho                      | Length of Reign | Dates     |
|----|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 33 | Ahmose                                   | -                                 | Amosis or Tethmosis        | Tethmosis (J) or                            | 25              | 1076-1051 |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Amose (A) or Amosis (E)                     | 26              | 1076-1050 |
|    | Amenhotpe (Amenophis I)                  | -                                 |                            |                                             | 21              | 1051-1030 |
| 34 | Thutmose I                               | Chebron                           | His son Chebron            | His son                                     | 13              | 1030-1017 |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Chebron or Chebros (A)                      | 13              | 1030-1017 |
| 35 | Thutmose II                              | Amenophis                         | Amemphis                   | Amenophis (J) or                            | 20 J            | 1017- 997 |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Ammenonthis (A,E)                           | 15              | 1017-1002 |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            |                                             | 21 A            | 1017- 996 |
| 36 | Hashepsowe (Hatshepsut)                  | Amessis or Amensis                | Amensis                    | His sister                                  | 21 J            | 996- 975* |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Amessis (J) or                              | 22 A            | 997- 975  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Amensis (A)<br><b>Queen of Sheba</b>        | 11              | 1002- 991 |
| 37 | Thutmose III                             | Mephres or Misaphris              | Mishrag-muthosis           | Her stepson                                 | 54              | 997- 943  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Mephres (J) or                              | 12 J            | 995- 963  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Misaphris (A) or                            | 13 A            | 976- 963  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Miphres (T)<br><b>Shishak</b>               | 16              | 991- 975  |
| 38 | Amenhotpe (Amenophis II)                 | Mephramuthois or Misphragmuthosis | Misphres                   | His son                                     | 25 J            | 943- 918  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Mephramuthosis (J)                          | 26 A            | 963- 937  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | or Misphragmuthosis                         | 20 T            | 963- 943  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | (A) or Mephram-Muthosis (T)<br><b>Zerah</b> | 23              | 975- 952  |
| 39 | Thutmose IV                              | Tuthmosis                         | Tuthmoses                  | His son                                     | 9               | 918- 909  |
|    |                                          |                                   |                            | Thmosis (J) or Tuthmosis (A,E)              | 39              | 952- 913  |

J,A,E,T = Josephus, Africanus, Eusebius, Theophilus

\* Joint with Thutmose III

|    | Names from<br>Book of<br>Sosthis | Names of Kings<br>from Archaeology                                 | Names<br>According to<br>Africanus | Names according<br>to Eusebius'<br>Greek text | Names according<br>to Eusebius'<br>Armenian Version |                            |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 39 | Tuthmosis IV                     | Thusmose IV                                                        | Tuthmosis IV                       |                                               |                                                     | A<br>B<br>C                |
| 40 | Amenophthis III                  | Amenhotpe III,<br>m. Nefertit, daughter of Ay                      | Amenophis<br>(Amenhotpe III)       | Amenophis III                                 | Amenophis III                                       | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E<br>F |
| 41 | Orus (Akhenaten)                 | Akhenaten (Orus),<br>m. Tiy, sister of Ay, who had been his mother | Orus (Akhenaten)                   | Orus (Akhenaten)                              | Orus (Akhenaten)                                    | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E<br>F |
| 42 | Achencheres, a<br>daughter       | Smenkhkare                                                         | Acherres                           | Achencherses,<br>his daughter                 | Achencherses,<br>his daughter                       | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E<br>F |
| 43 | Athoris                          | Tutankhamen                                                        | Rathos                             | Athoris, her<br>brother                       | -                                                   | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E      |

|    |            |                                                                           |                  |                      |                            |
|----|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
|    |            | Ay, not of royal descent, m. widow of Tutankhamen, his own grand-daughter |                  |                      | B                          |
| 44 | Chencheres |                                                                           | Chebres          | Chencheres           | A<br>C<br>D<br>F           |
| 45 | Acherres   | Haremhab, a general                                                       | Acherres         | Acherres<br>Acherres | A<br>B<br>C<br>D<br>E<br>F |
|    |            |                                                                           |                  | Cherres<br>Cherres   | D<br>E                     |
| 46 | Armais     |                                                                           | Armesis          | Armais<br>Armais     | A<br>C<br>D<br>E<br>F      |
|    |            |                                                                           | Ramesses (not I) |                      | C<br>F                     |

| Number Ref | Letter Ref | Names of Josephus and Theophilus | Length of Reign        | Dates                |
|------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 39         | A          |                                  | 39                     | 952-913              |
|            | B          |                                  | 9                      | 918-909              |
|            | C          |                                  | 9                      | 918-909              |
| 40         | A          |                                  | 34                     | 913-879              |
|            | B          |                                  | 38                     | 909-871              |
|            | C          |                                  | 31                     | 909-878              |
|            | D          |                                  | 31                     | 909-878              |
|            | E          |                                  | 31                     | 909-878              |
|            | F          | Amenophis<br>(Amenhotpe III)     | 30                     | 909-879              |
| 41         | A          |                                  | 48                     | 879-831              |
|            | B          |                                  | 17                     | 871-854              |
|            | C          |                                  | 37                     | 878-841              |
|            | D          |                                  | 36                     | 878-842              |
|            | E          |                                  | 28                     | 871-843              |
|            | F          | Orus<br>(Akhenaten)              | 36<br>(or 38 Eusebius) | 879-843<br>(879-841) |
| 42         | A          |                                  | 25                     | 841-816              |
|            | B          |                                  | 3                      | 854-851              |
|            | C          |                                  | 32                     | 841-809              |
|            | D          |                                  | 12 joint               | 837-825              |
|            | E          |                                  | -                      |                      |
|            | F          | Acencheres<br>daughter of Orus   | 12<br>(or 16 Eusebius) | 837-825<br>(841-825) |
| 43         | A          |                                  | 29                     | 831-802              |
|            | B          |                                  | 10                     | 851-841              |
|            | C          |                                  | 6                      | 809-803              |
|            | D          |                                  | 39                     | 842-803              |
|            | E          |                                  | 16                     | 803-787              |
|            | F          | Rathotis, her                    | 9                      | 825-816              |

brother

(14 missing years)

|    |   |               |                                              |                      |
|----|---|---------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|    | B |               | 4                                            | 841-837              |
| 44 | A |               | 26 (note: 14 missing yrs of Josephus found!) | <u>816</u> -790      |
|    | C |               | 12                                           | 803-791              |
|    | D |               | 16                                           | 803-787              |
|    | F | Acencheres I  | 12                                           | 802-790              |
| 45 | A |               | 30 (or 8)                                    | 809-779 (or 787-779) |
|    | B |               | 59                                           | 837-778              |
|    | C |               | 12                                           | 791-779              |
|    | D |               | 8                                            | 787-779              |
|    | E |               | 8                                            | 787-779              |
|    | F | Acencheres II | 12                                           | 790-778              |
|    | D |               | 15 joint                                     | 794-779              |
|    | E |               | 15                                           | 794-779              |
| 46 | A |               | 9                                            | 779-770              |
|    | C |               | 5                                            | 779-774              |
|    | D |               | 5                                            | 779-774              |
|    | E |               | 5                                            | 799-774              |
|    | F | Harmais       | 4                                            | 778-774              |
|    | C |               | 1                                            | 774-773              |
|    | F | Ramesses      | 1                                            | 774-773              |

## DYNASTY XIX, Nubia

Follows Dynasty XVIII

| Names of Kings of Dynasty XVIII after 773 B.C. and of Dynasty XIX from Eusebius | Length of Reign            | Dates    |                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Ramesses<br>(The Ethiopian Piankhi)                                             | 68                         | 773- 705 |                                                       |
| Amenophis                                                                       | 40                         | 705-665  | (Includes the Assyrian occupation during Dynasty XXV) |
| Sethos (Seti I)                                                                 | 55                         | 665-610  |                                                       |
| Rampses (Ramesses the Great)<br>(Tirhakah or Tearko)                            | 66                         | 610-554  | Contemporary of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon        |
| Ammenephtis (Merenptah)                                                         | 8                          | 544-536  |                                                       |
| Ammenemes                                                                       | 5 (See Africanus' Epitome) | 536-531  |                                                       |
| Thouris, whose husband was Sethos II                                            | 7                          | 531-524  |                                                       |
| Names of Ramesses and Successors from Monuments                                 | Lengths of Reign           | Dates    |                                                       |
| Ramesses                                                                        | 67                         | 610-543  |                                                       |
| Merenptah                                                                       | 10                         | 576-566  |                                                       |
| Sethos II                                                                       | 6                          | 543-537  |                                                       |
| Siptah                                                                          | 6                          | 537-531  |                                                       |
| Twosre, a queen and widow of Sethos II (Thuoris in book of Sothis)              | 7                          | 531-524  |                                                       |

Names of Rulers of Dynasty  
XIX according to Africanus

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Lengths of  
Reign

---

Dates

---

Sethos

51

656-605

Ramsaces (Ramesses the Great)

61

605-644

Ammenephtis (Merenptah)

20

557-537

Ramesses (Siptah - in contemporary  
records his name is spelled Ramesse-  
siptah)

60

591-531

Ammenemnes

26 (according to  
to Eusebius)

557-531

Thuoris (Twosre)

50 (from Book of  
Sothis)

574-524

# Ancient Egypt the Great Discoveries

## a Year-by-Year Chronicle

**Nicholas Reeves**  
published 2002 Thames & Hudson

CHRONOLOGY, p. 7

|                                         |                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Prehistoric Period</b>               | <b>before c. 4000 B.C.</b>                                                           |
| <b>Predynastic Period</b>               | <b>before c. 3000 B.C.</b>                                                           |
| <b>Early Dynastic Period</b>            | <b>c. 3000-2575</b>                                                                  |
| '0/1st Dynasties                        | c. 3000-2770                                                                         |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dynasty                 | 2770-2649                                                                            |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dynasty                 | 2649-2575                                                                            |
| <b>Old Kingdom</b>                      | <b>2575-2134</b>                                                                     |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                 | 2575-2465                                                                            |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                 | 2465-2323                                                                            |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                 | 2323-2150                                                                            |
| 7th/8th Dynasties                       | 2150-2134                                                                            |
| <b>First Intermediate Period</b>        | <b>2134-2040</b>                                                                     |
| 9th/10th Dynasties (Herakleopolitan)    | 2134-2040                                                                            |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Theban)       | 2134-2040                                                                            |
| <b>Middle Kingdom</b>                   | <b>2040-1640</b>                                                                     |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (All Egypt)    | 2040-1991                                                                            |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | 1991-1783                                                                            |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | 1783-after 1640                                                                      |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | Minor kings contemporary<br>with the 13 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> Dynasties |
| <b>Second Intermediate Period</b>       | <b>1640-1532</b>                                                                     |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Hyksos)       | 1640-1532                                                                            |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Minor Hyksos) | Contemporary with the 15 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                                       |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Theban)       | 1640-1550                                                                            |
| <b>New Kingdom</b>                      | <b>1550-1070</b>                                                                     |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                | 1550-1307                                                                            |

|                                                |                       |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 19 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 1307-1196             |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 1196-1070             |
| <b>Third Intermediate Period</b>               | <b>1070-712</b>       |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> Dynasty                       | 1070-945              |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> Dynasty                       | 945-712               |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> Dynasty                       | c. 828-712            |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Sais)                | 724-712               |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Nubis and Thebes)    | 770-712               |
| <b>Late Period</b>                             | <b>712-332</b>        |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Nubia and all Egypt) | 712-657               |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 664-525               |
| 27 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Persian)             | 525-404               |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 404-399               |
| 29 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 399-380               |
| 30 <sup>th</sup> Dynasty                       | 380-343               |
| Second Persian Period                          | 343-332               |
| <b>Greco-Roman Period</b>                      | <b>332 BC--AD 395</b> |
| Macedonian Dynasty                             | 332-304               |
| Ptolemaic Dynasty                              | 304-30                |
| Roman Emperors                                 | 30 BC-AD 395          |

# **The true Chronology of Egypt**

**Herman L Hoeh**

**Noah's Flood** **2370-2369 BCE**

**Babel** **2256-2254**

**Thinis Dynasties** **2254-1737**

1<sup>st</sup> Dynasty 2254-1993

Cush 2254-2194

Nimrod 2194-2167

Horus 2133-2094

Semiramis 2094-2083

2<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty 1993-1737

**Zoan Dynasty (Mizraim)** **2254-1299**

**Heracleopolis Dynasties** **2035-1626**

9<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 2035-1626

9<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Alternate) 2035-1935

10<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1935-1750

**Thebes Dynasties** **2035-1227**

11<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 2035-1892

12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 2035-1680

13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1680-1227

**Xois Dynasty** **1663-1179**

14<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1663-1179

**7 Years Plenty followed by 7 Years of Famine** **1734-1720**

**Memphis Dynasties** **1765-1299**

3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty 1737-1663

Djoser 1737-1708

3<sup>rd</sup> Dynasty (Alternate) 1765-1582

4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1750-1627

Job 1726-1703

4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Alternate) 1755-1605

Joseph 1734-1668

6<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1626-1445

Pepi II 1582-1488

Menenre II 1488-1487

**Moses** 1567-1447

**Exodus** 1487

7<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1445-1439  
8<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1439-1299  
16<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1487-1069  
17<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1179-1160  
18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1076-913

**Hyksos Dynasties** 1486-1076

15<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1486-1166  
17<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1227-1076

**Elephantine Dynasty** 1935-1750

5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 1627-1487  
5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (Alternate) 1648-1487

**Nubia Dynasty** 773-524

19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty 773-524  
Seti I 665-610  
Ramesses the Great 610-554 *593*

More to come!

*19 Alt.*  
*D 25 The Ethiopian 707-663*  
*D 26 Sais 663-~~654~~ 525*  
*D 23 Tanis 794-720*  
*D 24*  
*D 22 Bubastis 836-720*  
*D 20 Thebes 308-101*  
*D 21 Tanis 417-308*  
*773-524*  
*D 28 Ptois 527-405*  
*D 29 (20 years) 399-379*  
*D 20 Thebes 383-326*  
*Ramesses III 381-350*