

## EGYPT BEFORE JOSEPH & JOSEPH AND MOSES IN EGYPT

EGYPT IS THE GIFT OF THE NILE (3,405 MILES IN ONE BOOK, OVER 4,000 IN ANOTHER)

1. WHITE NILE + BLUE NILE + ATBARA RIVER = EGYPTIAN NILE
2. KHARTOUM TO MED. SEA = 1800 + MILES (SIX CATARACTS)
3. RAIN: 8 INCHES IN DELTA / 2 IN MEMPHIS / 0 + FURTHER SOUTH
4. CAIRO POPUL. = 16,000,000 TO 20,000,000

### NAMES

1. MEMPHIS WAS THE MANSION OF THE KA OF PTAH (*HIKU-PTAH*) > AIGYPTOS (GREEK) > AEGYPT > EGYPT [> COPTIC]
2. UPPER & LOWER
3. MITZRAIM (HEBREW) > MIZRAIM (ENGLISH BIBLES)

### CROWNS

3. WHITE FOR UPPER EGYPT
4. RED FOR LOWER EGYPT

PHARAOH = "THE GREAT HOUSE"

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DYNASTIES</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>MESOPOTAMIA</u>	<u>PALESTINE</u>
OLD KINGDOM	3-6	2700-2200	CHEOPS & CHEPHREN	CLASS. SUMERIAN = EARLY DYN. AKKADIAN	
1 <sup>st</sup> INTERMED.	7-10 (11?)	2200-2050		GUTI-MIDDLE OF UR III	
MIDDLE KING.	11-12	2050-1800		ISIN-LARSA OLD BABY.	ABRAHAM
2 <sup>nd</sup> INTERMED.	13-17	1800=1570/50	HYKSOS	OB	ISAAC JACOB JOSEPH
NEW KINGDOM	18-20	1550-1070	HATSHEPSUT THUTMOSE III AMENHOTEP II THUTMOSE IV		MOSES? EXODUS?
			AKHENATEN NEFERTITI ** TUTANKHAMUN		AMARNA
			RAMESSES II MERNEPTAH (STELA & PICTURES)		EXODUS?

MOSES' EDUCATION (ACTS 7:22)

1. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
2. THE NATURAL WORLD (COSMOS, NILE, PLANTS & ANIMALS, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE CALENDAR )
3. MATHEMATICS
4. MEDICINE
5. TECHNOLOGY (WOODWORKING, BOAT-BUILDING, METALWORK AND
6. RHETORIC
7. PRECIOUS STONES)
8. MAGIC
9. THE ARTS
10. BELIEF AND RITUAL
11. WARFARE
12. ARCHERY & HORSEBACK RIDING (SPORTS AS WELL AS WARFARE)

SEE "THE BOUNDARIES OF KNOWLEDGE" IN *ANCIENT EGYPT*, ED. BY DAVID SILVERMAN (OXFORD), PP. 90-103

PLAGUES

EXOD. 12:12 "... on all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgments: I am **the LORD**."

DATE OF THE EXODUS

COVENANT

LAWS

APODICTIC LAWS: "THOU SHALL NOT ..." (PART OF A COVENANT)

EXOD. 20:1-17

CASUISTIC LAWS: "IF ..., THEN ...." (CASE LAW)

EXOD. 21:1-23:19

CODE OF HAMMURABI (282 LAWS)

# The Ten Plagues

## First set of three: general nuisance

Plague	Reference	Egyptian deity directed against (possibly)
Nile turned to blood	Exodus 7.14-25	<i>Khnum</i> : guardian of the Nile <i>Hapi</i> : spirit of the Nile <i>Osiris</i> : Nile was blood-stream
Frogs	Exodus 8.1-15	<i>Heqt</i> : frog headed goddess of childbirth (fertility symbol) and resurrection. <i>Hapi</i>
Stinging gnats/mosquitoes	Exodus 8.16-19	

## Second set of three: devastations

Flies	Exodus 8.20-32	
Plague on livestock	Exodus 9.1-7	<i>Hathor</i> : mother-goddess; form of a cow <i>Apis</i> : bull of god Ptah; symbol of fertility <i>Mnevis</i> : sacred bull of Heliopolis
Boils	Exodus 9.8-12	<i>Imhotep</i> : god of medicine

## Third set of three: destruction & death

Hail	Exodus 9.13-35	<i>Nut</i> : sky goddess <i>Isis</i> : goddess of life <i>Seth</i> : protector of crops
Locusts	Exodus 10.1-20	<i>Isis</i> : goddess of life <i>Seth</i> : protector of crops
Darkness	Exodus 10.21-29	<i>Re, Aten, Atum, Horus</i> : all sun dieties of sorts

## Final Plague: death

Death of the firstborn	Exodus 11.1-12.36	The deity of Pharaoh, <i>Osiris</i> : the giver of life
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*adapted from handouts and class notes of Dr. Rodney Cloud, DLU Graduate Bible Department*

# Egyptian Chronology

The Archaic Period (3000-2700)		The New Kingdom (1550-1069)	
Dynasty 1	3000-2840	Dynasty 18	1550-1295
Dynasty 2	2840-2700	<i>Ahmose I</i>	1550-1525
The Old Kingdom (2700-2160)		<i>Amenhotep I</i>	1525-1504
Dynasty 3	2700-2600	<i>Thutmose I</i>	1504-1492
Dynasty 4	2600-2500	<i>Thutmose II</i>	1492-1479
Dynasty 5	2500-2350	<i>Hatshepsut</i>	1479-1457
Dynasty 6	2350-2190	<i>Thutmose III</i>	1479-1425
Dynasty 7-8	2190-2160	<i>Amenhotep II</i>	1427-1400
The First Intermediate Period (2160-2010)		<i>Thutmose IV</i>	1400-1390
Dynasty 9	2160-2106	<i>Amenhotep III</i>	1390-1352
Dynasty 10	2106-2010	<i>Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten)</i>	1352-1336
The Middle Kingdom (2106-1786)		<i>Smenkhare</i>	1338-1336
Dynasty 11	2106-1963	<i>Tutankhamun</i>	1336-1327
Dynasty 12	1963-1786	<i>Ay</i>	1327-1323
<i>Amenemhet I</i>	1963-1934	<i>Haremhab</i>	1323-1295
<i>Sesostris I</i>	1943-1898	Dynasty 19	1295-1186
<i>Amenemhet II</i>	1901-1866	<i>Rameses I</i>	1295-1294
<i>Sesostris II</i>	1868-1862	<i>Seti I</i>	1294-1279
<i>Sesostris III</i>	1862-1843	<i>Rameses II</i>	1279-1213
<i>Amenemhet III</i>	1843-1798	<i>Merenptah</i>	1213-1203
<i>Amenemhet IV</i>	1798-1789	<i>Amenmesses</i>	1203-1200
<i>Sobeknofru</i>	1789-1786	<i>Seti II</i>	1200-1194
The Second Intermediate Period (1786-1550)		<i>Siptah</i>	1194-1188
Dynasty 13	1786-1633	<i>Tewosret</i>	1188-1186
Dynasty 14	1786-1602	The Third Intermediate Period (1069-656)	
Dynasties 15/16 (Hyksos)	1648-1540	Dynasty 20	1186-1069
Dynasty 17	1633-1550	Dynasty 21	1069- 945
		Dynasty 22	945- 715
		<i>Sheshonq I</i>	945- 924
		Dynasty 23	818- 715
		Dynasty 24	727- 715
		Dynasty 25 (Kushite)	780- 656
		<i>Shabako</i>	716- 702
		<i>Shebitku</i>	702- 690
		<i>Taharqa</i>	690- 664
		<i>Tantamun</i>	664- 656

# Date of the Exodus:

## Part I

15th-CENTURY EVIDENCE	13th-CENTURY REBUTTAL
<p>I Kings 6:1 designates 480 years from the Exodus to Solomon's dedication of the temple. The dedication was 966. That makes the Exodus 1446.</p>	<p>The 480 years is most likely 12 generations (12x40=480). In actuality, a generation was about 25 years, making the actual figure about 300.</p>
<p>The "Dream Stela" of Thutmose IV on the sphinx gives evidence that Thutmose was not legal heir to the throne. Would be logical that eldest son was killed in the 10th plague.</p>	<p>Only one of many other possibilities. No proof that the biblical plague was involved in the death of the rightful heir.</p>
<p>In Judges 11:26, Jephthah assigns 300 years between his day (c. 1100) and the Conquest. This would seem to indicate a 15th-century Exodus.</p>	<p>This was a generalization or a rough and slightly inaccurate guess by Jephthah who would have had no access to historical records.</p>
<p>To support the biblical chronology of Moses, Pharaoh must have reigned in excess of 40 years. Moses stayed in the wilderness until Pharaoh died. Only possibilities: Thutmose III, Rameses II.</p>	<p>Moses' 40 years with the Midianites is not really a chronological reference.</p>
<p>The Last Level at Hazor, wiped out by Barak and Deborah, contains Mycenaean IIIB Pottery; this requires, at the latest, a date in the late 13th century. This pushes Exodus much earlier.</p>	<p>The judges overlapped enough to accommodate this.</p>
<p>The Merneptah Stela (C. 1220) mentions Israel by name. They must have been there for a long time for the Egyptians to accept them as a nation.</p>	<p>Fifty years would have been sufficient time.</p>
<p>The Amarna Tablets (1400) tell of the upheaval caused by the "Habiru." This could have been the Hebrews, possibly classified under a general category.</p>	<p>The "Habiru" can in no way be identified with the Israelites.</p>
<p>The length of time assigned to the judges period in Scripture, even with overlapping, cannot be squeezed into the century and a half allowed by a 13th-century Exodus.</p>	<p>With overlaps and understanding of the symbolic nature of time spans, it can be fitted in.</p>

# Date of the Exodus:

## Part II

13th-CENTURY EVIDENCE	15th-CENTURY REBUTTAL
<p>The civilizations of Edom, Moab, and Ammon were not in existence in the 15th century. Since Israel had contact with them, the Exodus must be later.</p>	<p>Finds at the Timna temple indicate sedentary civilizations in Negev at least in early 14th century. Tribes were wandering earlier than that.</p>
<p>The destruction of Lachish, Debir, and Bethel were in the 13th century, as indicated by the layer of ash.</p>	<p>Lachish, Debir, and Bethel are not said to have been burned at the time of the Conquest. The layer of ash could be due to Egypt's conquests.</p>
<p>In Exodus 1:11, Israelites were said to have been building the city of Rameses. This must be in honor of Rameses II of 13th century.</p>	<p>(1) Name "Rameses" used much earlier than 13th century. (2) City was being built before birth of Moses; thus, before Rameses II, even with late Exodus. (3) This was a store city, not a capital.</p>
<p>The 430 years of Exodus 12:40 cannot fit in with the Hyksos period.</p>	<p>The Hebrews need not be related to the Hyksos. There is much evidence that Jacob went to Egypt almost 150 years before the Hyksos period began.</p>
<p>Thutmose III was not known as a great builder and therefore does not fit into the historical picture.</p>	<p>Though not known as a great builder, Thutmose III is known to have had some building projects in the delta region.</p>
<p>Scripture does not mention the Palestinian invasions of Seti I or Rameses II. Therefore, Exodus must have been in 13th century and Israel was not yet in Palestine.</p>	<p>It is very likely that the periods of "rest" during the Judges were the periods of tighter Egyptian control. The Egyptian invasions were against the Canaanites.</p>
<p>Pushing the Exodus back means pushing the patriarchs back, and the Patriarchs cannot go back any farther.</p>	<p>There is just as much evidence for putting the patriarchs in Middle Bronze I as there is for putting them in Middle Bronze II.</p>