

NEW CHRONOLOGY

(NC) (4)

1661 BC Migration of Israel into Egypt (Joseph – **Gen. 37:27-36**, Jacob – **Gen. 46**) (4).

1550 BC Egyptian wall at Beni Hassan records the migration of God's people (Amo) into Egypt (1). Israel was called Amos by the Egyptians. (note that around 1700-1600 ET, that the worship of Amon became prominent. Amon – the invisible god, the hidden god, the “breath of life” that animates life, a spirit present everywhere, who also created the world).

1530 - 1370 BC Hyksos (invaders from Canaan – Arab) defeat Egypt. Avaris (in the delta) is Hyksos capital (4). Royal Seals with the name “yacob” found (Jacob) (1). Ipuwer Papyrus from the Hyksos period describes “hail and fire” event (**Exodus 9:22-26**) (1).

1446 BC The Exodus begins. The Pharaoh of Moses time was a leader from the Hyksos (**Ex. 1:7-8, Acts 17:18** – “another” refers to “another kind” – Hyksos).

- **Ex. 2:15** Moses goes to Midian (Saudi Arabia).
- **Ex. 4:19** Moses hears from God at Mt. Horeb (Mt. Sinai – **Ex. 3:1, 12, 19:20, 24:16**).
- **Gal. 4:25** The Holy Mountain is in **Arabia**.
- **Ex. 8:27** The Holy Mountain is a 3 day journey away from Egypt (out of Egypt). Egypt controls the Sinai area, so the Holy Mountain is 3 days journey eastward from the Sinai area. The eastern most area of Egypt is Timna, at the north of the Gulf of Aqaba. Timna is also a Midianite tribal area. (1) Historians agree that large populations would travel about 15 Km per day, or about 7 to 8 miles. They, of course, could travel further if need be. (1, 2, 3) Egypt at the time of building the pyramids, had a population of about 3 million according to historians, and would have had a population of about 6 million at the time of the Exodus, over one million of which would have been Israel. (5)
- **Ex. 12-13** Israel left Avaris (Hyksos capital), on the 15th of the first month on the Jewish calendar (Passover on the 14th).
- **Ex. 14:3** After about 2 weeks travel, Israel arrived at “lands end” at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, with the wilderness at their back, and the sea at their front.
- **Ex. 14:21-22** Israel crossed the sea (the Gulf of Aqaba), to Midian (Saudi Arabia) (2).
- **Ex. 15:22-23** It was a 3 day journey to the bitter waters (Marah) (2).
- **Ex. 15:27** It was about another 3 day journey to Elim (Palm trees in the desert). (2). 70 Palm trees and 12 springs (70 nations from Noah, and 12 tribes of Israel). There is also a Elim in Egypt, called the “Spring of Moses”, where Israel stopped on their way out of Egypt (1, 3).
- **Ex. 16:1** They left Elim in Midian (Saudi Arabia), and traveled to Sin. Sin is the name of the ancient moon god, and Mt. Sinai is called by the ancient religions as the holy place of the moon god (Sin), going back before the time of Moses. This is in Saudi Arabia (see **Islam Study**, or books **God's Plan / Satan's Plan, Science, Origins, & Ancient Civilizations**, or **Book of Chronologies & Time Charts** at burneyfam.com) They left Elim on the 15th day of the 2nd month. They left Avaris on the 15th day of the 1st month, so this is 30 days out (2). Mt. Sinai is also an 11 day journey from Kadish-barnea (**Deut. 1:2**).
- **Ex. 17:6** Water from rock at Horeb (2). Jabal Al Lawz in Saudi Arabia (the real Mt. Sinai ??), shows evidence of large quantities of water from a split rock in the past.
- **Ex. 17:8** Battle with Amalekites.

EGYPTIAN TRADITION

(ET)

1700 BC

1680 – 1550 BC

1270 BC

- **Ex. 18:5** Moses joined by wife, and boys, and Jethro, from Midian (Saudi Arabia).
- **Ex. 19:1** They arrive at Mt. Sinai on “the very day” of the 3rd month. The “very day” is the first day of the month, so they are 45 days out.
- **Ex. 32** The alter calf (2). Jabal Al Lawz in Saudi Arabia shows evidence of a large altar for a calf.
- **Ex. 19:12,23** Boundary markers are set up around the mountain (2). Markers exist every 400 yards at Jabal Al Lawz in Saudi Arabia.
- **Ex. 20:24** Alter (2). An altar exists 12 feet by 12 feet at Jabal Al Lawz in Saudi Arabia.
- **Ex. 20:25** The alter site at the Holy Mountain (2). An altar site exists 50 feet by 50 feet at Jabal Al Lawz with untouched, uncarved stones.
- **Ex. 24:4** 12 stone pillars (2). There are round marble stone pillars at Jabal Al Lawz.
- **1 Kg. 19:8, 13** Elijah went to a cave on the Holy Mt. Sinai (2). A large cave is located on Jabal Al Lawz in Saudi Arabia.
- **Ex. 19:18** Fire on top of Mt. Sinai (2). There is burnt stone all over the top of Jabal Al Lawz, and it is **not** volcanic. The real Mt. Sinai ??

1370 BC Hyksos defeated by Pharaoh Ahmosis (Ahmose). Stele of Ahmosis **1550 BC**
(Ahmose) at the Cairo Museum lists a one god reference, and lists events similar to the 10 plagues of Moses (Ahmosis is seen as the deliverer of Egypt, just as Moses is seen as the deliverer of Israel). (1) It is possible that Israel left “One God” influence on the minds of the Egyptian rulers.

1320 BC Battle of Megiddo by Prince (not Pharaoh yet) Thutmose III (Egypt’s greatest warrior king). Egypt takes control of Canaan. Egypt’s army traveled from Egypt (south), to the (north) Syria (4). **1482 BC**

1050 BC After the Hyksos, Akhenaton (Amenhotep IV) imposes “One God” (RA) worship, and this lasts for his reign only (4). It is probable that God’s influence from the plagues and Moses is still felt in Egypt. **1367 BC**

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- 3 – Jacobovici, Simcha, “*The Naked Archeologist*”, CAP TCU Productions Ltd., 2006
- 4 – Rohl, David M., “*Pharaohs and Kings*”, 2002
- 5 – Chittick, Donald E. Phd., “*The Puzzle of Ancient Man*”, Creation Compass, Oregon, 2006, pg. 132

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