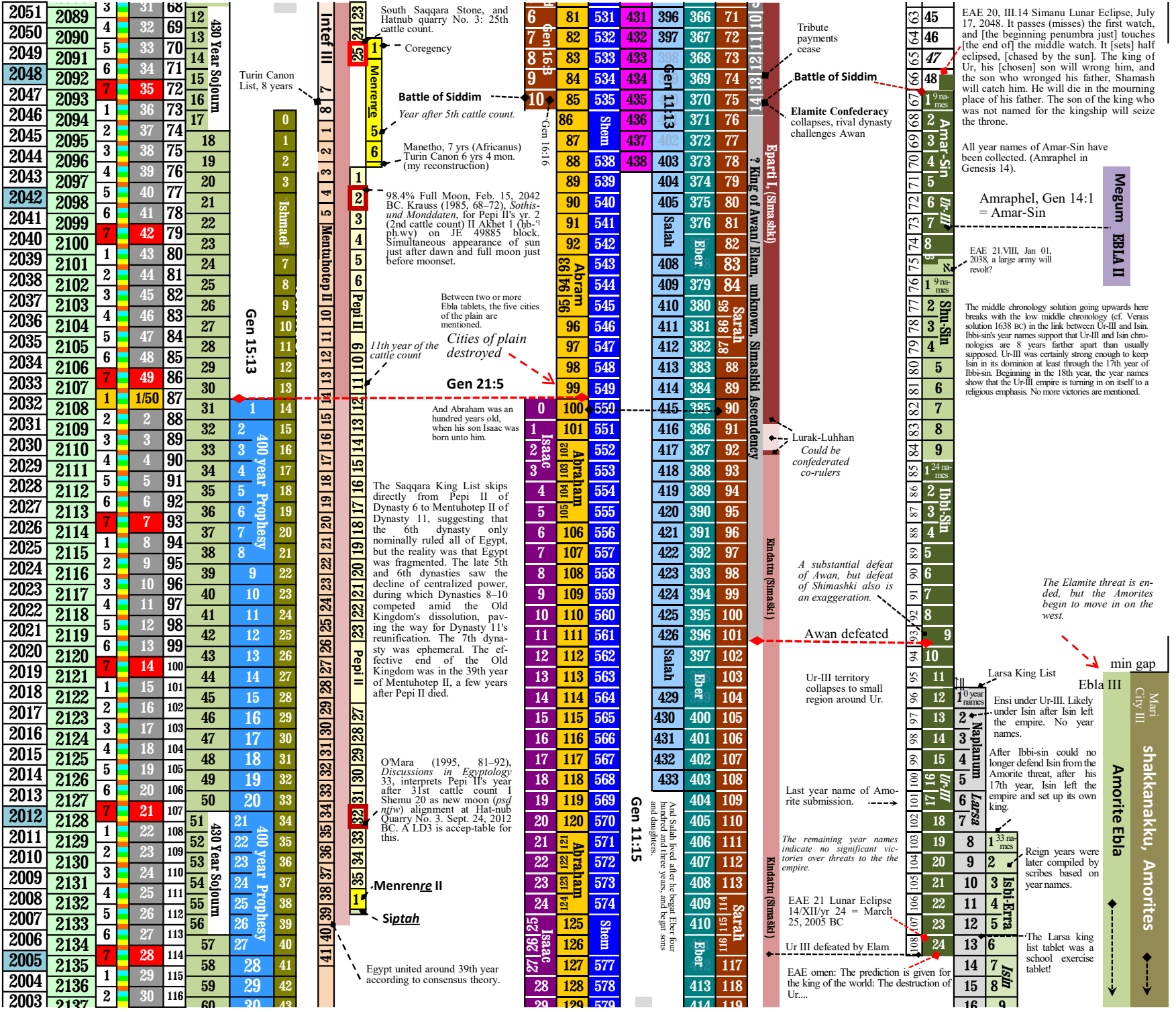
South Saqqara Stone, and Hatnub quarry No. 3: 25th cattle count.
Coregency
Battle of Siddim
Year after 5th cattle count.
Manetho, 7 yrs (Africanus)
Turin Canon 6 yrs 4 mon. (my reconstruction)
98.4% Full Moon, Feb. 15, 2042 BC. Krauss (1985, 68–72), Sothis- und Monddaten, for Pepi II's yr. 2 (2nd cattle count) II Akhet 1 (hb-ꜣ ph.wy) on JE 49885 block. Simultaneous appearance of sun just after dawn and full moon just before moonset.
Between two or more Ebla tablets, the five cities of the plain are mentioned.
Cities of plain destroyed
11th year of the cattle count
Gen 21:5
And Abraham was an hundred years old, when his son Isaac was born unto him.
The Saqqara King List skips directly from Pepi II of Dynasty 6 to Mentuhotep II of Dynasty 11, suggesting that the 6th dynasty only nominally ruled all of Egypt, but the reality was that Egypt was fragmented. The late 5th and 6th dynasties saw the decline of centralized power, during which Dynasties 8–10 competed amid the Old Kingdom's dissolution, paving the way for Dynasty 11's reunification. The 7th dynasty was ephemeral. The effective end of the Old Kingdom was in the 39th year of Mentuhotep II, a few years after Pepi II died.
O'Mara (1995, 81–92), Discussions in Egyptology 33, interprets Pepi II's year after 31st cattle count I Shemu 20 as new moon (psd ntjw) alignment at Hat-nub Quarry No. 3. Sept. 24, 2012 BC. A LD3 is accep-table for this.
Menrenre II
Siptah
Egypt united around 39th year according to consensus theory.
Turin Canon List, 8 years
430 Year Sojourn
Gen 15:13
400 year Prophesy
Ishmael
Intef III
Menrenre
Mentuhotep II
Pepi II
Gen 16:3
Gen 16:16
Shem
Abram
Sarah
Abraham
Isaac
Gen 11:15
Salah
Eber
And Salah lived after he begat Eber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.
Epardi I, (Simaškî)
? King of Awan/ Elam, unknown, Simaškî Ascendency
Kindattu (Simaškî)
Tribute payments cease
Battle of Siddim
Elamite Confederacy collapses, rival dynasty challenges Awan
Lurak-Luhhan
Could be confederated co-rulers
A substantial defeat of Awan, but defeat of Shimashki also is an exaggeration.
Awan defeated
Ur-III territory collapses to small region around Ur.
Last year name of Amorite submission.
The remaining year names indicate no significant victories over threats to the the empire.
EAE 21 Lunar Eclipse 14/XII/yr 24 = March 25, 2005 BC
Ur III defeated by Elam
EAE omen: The prediction is given for the king of the world: The destruction of Ur....
EAE 20, III.14 Simanu Lunar Eclipse, July 17, 2048. It passes (misses) the first watch, and [the beginning penumbra just] touches [the end of] the middle watch. It [sets] half eclipsed, [chased by the sun]. The king of Ur, his [chosen] son will wrong him, and the son who wronged his father, Shamash will catch him. He will die in the mourning place of his father. The son of the king who was not named for the kingship will seize the throne.
All year names of Amar-Sin have been collected. (Amraphel in Genesis 14).
Amraphel, Gen 14:1 = Amar-Sin
Megum
EBLA II
EAE 21.VIII, Jan 01, 2038, a large army will revolt?
The middle chronology solution going upwards here breaks with the low middle chronology (cf. Venus solution 1638 BC) in the link between Ur-III and Isin. Ibbi-sin's year names support that Ur-III and Isin chronologies are 8 years farther apart than usually supposed. Ur-III was certainly strong enough to keep Isin in its dominion at least through the 17th year of Ibbi-sin. Beginning in the 18th year, the year names show that the Ur-III empire is turning in on itself to a religious emphasis. No more victories are mentioned.
The Elamite threat is ended, but the Amorites begin to move in on the west.
min gap
Ebla III
Mari City III
Amorite Ebla
shakkanakku, Amorites
Larsa King List
Ensi under Ur-III. Likely under Isin after Isin left the empire. No year names.
After Ibbi-sin could no longer defend Isin from the Amorite threat, after his 17th year, Isin left the empire and set up its own king.
Reign years were later compiled by scribes based on year names.
The Larsa king list tablet was a school exercise tablet!
Amar-Sin
Ur-III
Shu-Sin
Ibbi-Sin
Naplanum
Larsa
Isbi-Erra
Isin