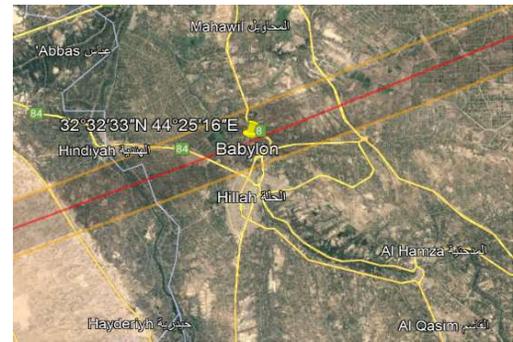


1612	2528	1	29	21	21	59	19
1611	2529	2	30	22	22	60	20
1610	2530	3	31	23	23	61	21
1609	2531	4	32	24	24	62	22
1608	2532	5	33	25	25	63	23
1607	2533	6	34	26	26	64	24
1606	2534	7	35	27	27	65	25
1605	2535	1	36	28	28	66	26
1604	2536	2	37	29	29	67	27
1603	2537	3	38	30	30	68	28
1602	2538	4	39	31	31	69	29
1601	2539	5	40	32	32	70	30
1600	2540	6	41	33	33	71	31
1599	2541	7	42	34	34	72	32
1598	2542	1	43	35	35	73	33
1597	2543	2	44	36	36	74	34
1596	2544	3	45	37	37	75	35
1595	2545	4	46	38	38	76	36
1594	2546	5	47	39	39	77	37
	Adar II	6	48				38 years Deut 2:14

The lands in Ancient Canaan and Egypt were much more lush and productive in the 2nd Millennium BC than in more recent times. Cities were administrative centers and defense fortresses where only the elites lived, while the vast majority of the population lived a pastoral life outside of the cities. So population estimates based on city archaeology are way off.

James B. Pritchard wrote in the 1960s that scholarship had "reached an impasse on the question of supporting the traditional view of the conquest with archaeological undergirding." Israeli archaeologist Yohanan Aharoni (1919-1976) remarked about the conquest narratives that the situation described in the Bible "corresponds exactly to the situation during the Middle Bronze Age, when two tels, and two tels only, defended the eastern Nebeeb against desert marauders, and the evidence points towards the identification of these tels with the ancient cities of Arad and Hormah...the Biblical tradition preserves a faithful description of the geographical-historical situation as it was some three hundred years or more prior to the Israelite conquest" (cited from Livingston). Aharoni and other secular archaeologists believe in a 13th century Exodus. But in fact, the Exodus was in the 17th century, during the middle bronze age! And that solves a great deal of the problem Pritchard said was at an impasse.

The collapse of the Amorite kingdoms and Amorite Babylon was triggered by Israel's destruction of the Amorite kingdoms of Sihon and Og. The Hittite King Mursili I finished the destruction of the Amorite hegemony by marching on Babylon in a long distance surprise attack which destroyed it in 1588/1587 BC.



(A) 1593 BC, January 31 Lunar Eclipse for EAE Tablet 20.XI This is the -1592 Jan 31, Saros 8 total lunar eclipse in the 5 millennium NASA catalogue with the same ΔT correction applied as mentioned above. This eclipse was total in the 3rd watch of the night as seen from Babylon. The Tablet mentions that UR will take over, but this is incorrect, and is indicative of the faulty nature of these sources. All I have done here is give the more parsimonious explanation using the Scripture chronology as a guide. I am confident that my explanation of these eclipses is far less chaotic than attempts of experts trying to date them without Joshua's long day. And this is for a simple reason, I can match them to the history, whereas the experts who reject the long day are trying to match them to eclipses that do not exist for all attempts prior to 1592 BC.

Scripture is not in need of archaeology to confirm it, but rather there are enough witnesses in Scripture to confirm its truth, and archaeology is in need of Scripture to confirm the validity of its results and methodologies. Happily it may be said that back to the Middle Kingdom of Egypt archaeology has been confirmed by Scripture, and it may be said that archaeology is a weaker witness for what Scripture already teaches. Before that the constant tendency of secular archaeologists to stretch out timelines based on stratigraphic and uniformitarian assumptions related to C14 dating must be said to be disconfirmed by Scripture. The impasse between archaeology and Scripture that Scripture critics are often able to present is not mostly the fault of archaeological methods or conclusions from the middle kingdom on down. It is the fault of the spirit of lawlessness within Christianity that has torn down accurate methods of Biblical interpretation. The spirit of lawlessness has blinded those who should, if they truly name the name of the Almighty upon themselves be able to see clearly. Therefore, they are unable to solve the riddles of Scripture and see past divine concealments of truth in parable which were meant to mislead God's enemies, and not his loyal subjects. The spirit of lawlessness has resulted in a widely believed chronology entirely incompatible with archaeology.

The population of Israel was about three million people, which may be directly computed from the census numbers and the figures for the firstborn. Higher critical scholars reject that Israel's army numbered anywhere near the 600,000+ stated in Scripture. Rather than saying they do not believe Scripture, they try to reinterpret the meaning of the Hebrew word for 1000 so that the figures come out to be much less. No matter how many tricks they try, this evil proposal never adds up. One scholar posited that every tribe had a differing definition of the Hebrew word for 1000. But the simple truth is that they do not believe Scripture, and are engaging in interpretive gymnastics simply so that they can get some Christians to bear with them, so that they will not turn them off, as they well deserve to be.

There is significant dispute about the arrangement of reigns in the 17th dynasty that cannot be resolved by the current state of the evidence. Only the last two kings are certain, but the reign lengths are not known for certain. For most of the dynasty they were vassals of the Hyksos king Apophis. There are a number of Pharaohs known from inscriptions and sources that could be placed into the lacunas of dynasty XIII, XIV, XVI, and XVII. There is almost no evidence to place the beginning of the XVIIIth dynasty and the end of the XVIIth except the epochal change that occurred in Egypt at the Exodus. Any number of the reigns here could be longer and fill up 20 years or so that I have only shaded above.

XVII	(Mostly uncertain)	1	↑
1	Sekhemre Wakhau Rahotep	1	↓
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
8		8	
9		9	
10		10	
11		11	
1	Sekhemre Waqthaw Sobekemsaf I	1	↑
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
↑		↑	

21	Anserre Apophis	7	8
22		8	9
23		9	10
24		10	11
25		11	12
26		12	13
27		1	Samti Adad II
28		2	
29		3	
30		4	
31		5	
32		6	
33		1	
34		2	Isme-Dagan [II]
35		3	
36		4	
37		5	
38		6	
39	Apophis Lower Egypt	7	24
40		8	
			(A)

Middle Bronze III

Middle Bronze III

Mursili I, Hittites

Apophis Lower Egypt