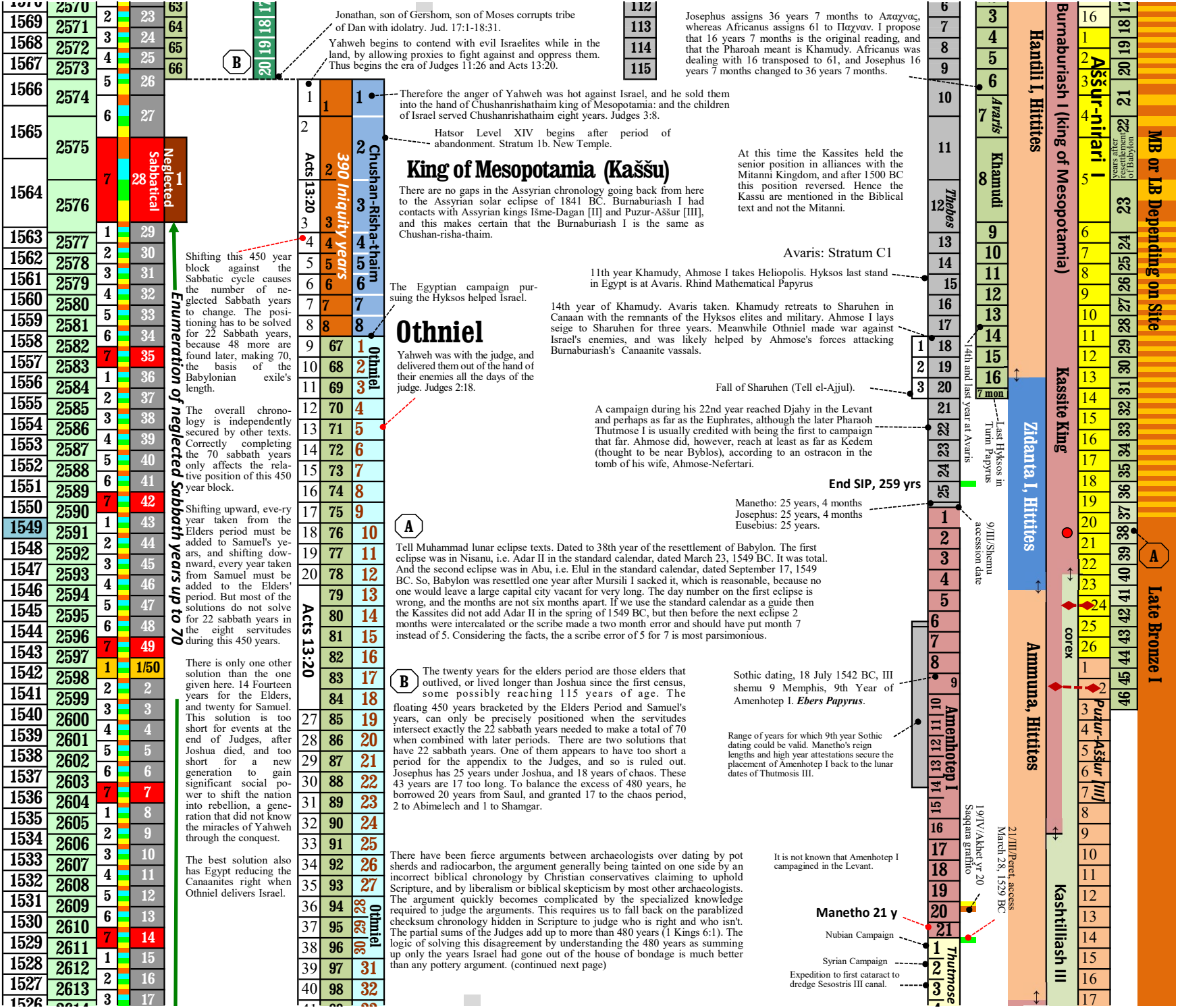
Jonathan, son of Gershom, son of Moses corrupts tribe of Dan with idolatry. Jud. 17:1-18:31.
Yahweh begins to contend with evil Israelites while in the land, by allowing proxies to fight against and oppress them. Thus begins the era of Judges 11:26 and Acts 13:20.
Josephus assigns 36 years 7 months to Απαχναζ, whereas Africanus assigns 61 to Παχναν. I propose that 16 years 7 months is the original reading, and that the Pharoah meant is Khamudy. Africanus was dealing with 16 transposed to 61, and Josephus 16 years 7 months changed to 36 years 7 months.
Therefore the anger of Yahweh was hot against Israel, and he sold them into the hand of Chushanrishathaim king of Mesopotamia: and the children of Israel served Chushanrishathaim eight years. Judges 3:8.
Hatsor Level XIV begins after period of abandonment. Stratum 1b. New Temple.
King of Mesopotamia (Kaššu)
There are no gaps in the Assyrian chronology going back from here to the Assyrian solar eclipse of 1841 BC. Burnaburiash I had contacts with Assyrian kings Išme-Dagan [II] and Puzur-Aššur [III], and this makes certain that the Burnaburiash I is the same as Chushan-risha-thaim.
At this time the Kassites held the senior position in alliances with the Mitanni Kingdom, and after 1500 BC this position reversed. Hence the Kassu are mentioned in the Biblical text and not the Mitanni.
Avaris: Stratum C1
11th year Khamudy, Ahmose I takes Heliopolis. Hyksos last stand in Egypt is at Avaris. Rhind Mathematical Papyrus
The Egyptian campaign pursuing the Hyksos helped Israel.
14th year of Khamudy. Avaris taken. Khamudy retreats to Sharuhen in Canaan with the remnants of the Hyksos elites and military. Ahmose I lays seige to Sharuhen for three years. Meanwhile Othniel made war against Israel's enemies, and was likely helped by Ahmose's forces attacking Burnaburiash's Canaanite vassals.
Othniel
Yahweh was with the judge, and delivered them out of the hand of their enemies all the days of the judge. Judges 2:18.
Shifting this 450 year block against the Sabbatic cycle causes the number of neglected Sabbath years to change. The positioning has to be solved for 22 Sabbath years, because 48 more are found later, making 70, the basis of the Babylonian exile's length.
The overall chronology is independently secured by other texts. Correctly completing the 70 sabbath years only affects the relative position of this 450 year block.
Shifting upward, eve-ry year taken from the Elders period must be added to Samuel's years, and shifting downward, every year taken from Samuel must be added to the Elders' period. But most of the solutions do not solve for 22 sabbath years in the eight servitudes during this 450 years.
There is only one other solution than the one given here. 14 Fourteen years for the Elders, and twenty for Samuel. This solution is too short for events at the end of Judges, after Joshua died, and too short for a new generation to gain significant social power to shift the nation into rebellion, a generation that did not know the miracles of Yahweh through the conquest.
The best solution also has Egypt reducing the Canaanites right when Othniel delivers Israel.
Enumeration of neglected Sabbath years up to 70
Neglected Sabbatical
390 Iniquity years
Acts 13:20
Chushan-Risha-thaim
Othniel
14th and last year at Avaris
Last Hyksos in Turin Papyrus
Fall of Sharuhen (Tell el-Ajjul).
A campaign during his 22nd year reached Djahy in the Levant and perhaps as far as the Euphrates, although the later Pharaoh Thutmose I is usually credited with being the first to campaign that far. Ahmose did, however, reach at least as far as Kedem (thought to be near Byblos), according to an ostracon in the tomb of his wife, Ahmose-Nefertari.
End SIP, 259 yrs
Manetho: 25 years, 4 months
Josephus: 25 years, 4 months
Eusebius: 25 years.
9/III/Shemu accession date
A
Tell Muhammad lunar eclipse texts. Dated to 38th year of the resettlement of Babylon. The first eclipse was in Nisanu, i.e. Adar II in the standard calendar, dated March 23, 1549 BC. It was total. And the second eclipse was in Abu, i.e. Elul in the standard calendar, dated September 17, 1549 BC. So, Babylon was resettled one year after Mursili I sacked it, which is reasonable, because no one would leave a large capital city vacant for very long. The day number on the first eclipse is wrong, and the months are not six months apart. If we use the standard calendar as a guide then the Kassites did not add Adar II in the spring of 1549 BC, but then before the next eclipse 2 months were intercalated or the scribe made a two month error and should have put month 7 instead of 5. Considering the facts, the a scribe error of 5 for 7 is most parsimonious.
B
The twenty years for the elders period are those elders that outlived, or lived longer than Joshua since the first census, some possibly reaching 115 years of age. The floating 450 years bracketed by the Elders Period and Samuel's years, can only be precisely positioned when the servitudes intersect exactly the 22 sabbath years needed to make a total of 70 when combined with later periods. There are two solutions that have 22 sabbath years. One of them appears to have too short a period for the appendix to the Judges, and so is ruled out. Josephus has 25 years under Joshua, and 18 years of chaos. These 43 years are 17 too long. To balance the excess of 480 years, he borrowed 20 years from Saul, and granted 17 to the chaos period, 2 to Abimelech and 1 to Shamgar.
Sothic dating, 18 July 1542 BC, III shemu 9 Memphis, 9th Year of Amenhotep I. Ebers Papyrus.
Range of years for which 9th year Sothic dating could be valid. Manetho's reign lengths and high year attestations secure the placement of Amenhotep I back to the lunar dates of Thutmosis III.
19/IV/Akhet yr 20 Saqqara graffito
21/III/Peret, access March 28, 1529 BC
It is not known that Amenhotep I campagined in the Levant.
Manetho 21 y
Nubian Campaign
Syrian Campaign
Expedition to first cataract to dredge Sesostris III canal.
There have been fierce arguments between archaeologists over dating by pot sherds and radiocarbon, the argument generally being tainted on one side by an incorrect biblical chronology by Christian conservatives claiming to uphold Scripture, and by liberalism or biblical skepticism by most other archaeologists. The argument quickly becomes complicated by the specialized knowledge required to judge the arguments. This requires us to fall back on the parablized checksum chronology hidden in Scripture to judge who is right and who isn't. The partial sums of the Judges add up to more than 480 years (1 Kings 6:1). The logic of solving this disagreement by understanding the 480 years as summing up only the years Israel had gone out of the house of bondage is much better than any pottery argument. (continued next page)
Hantili I, Hittites
Burnaburiash I (king of Mesopotamia)
Kassite King
Zidanta I, Hittites
Ammuna, Hittites
Kashtiliash III
Aššur-nirari I
Puzur-Aššur [III]
Avaris
Khamudi
Thebes
Amenhotep I
Thutmose
corex
years after resettlement of Babylon
MB or LB Depending on Site
Late Bronze I