

2614	4	18
1525	5	19
1524	6	20
1523	7	21
1522	1	22
1521	2	23
1520	3	24
1519	4	25
1518	5	26
1517	6	27
1516	7	28
1515	1	29
1514	2	30
1513	3	31
1512	4	32
1511	5	33
1510	6	34
1509	7	35
1508	1	36
1507	2	37
1506	3	38
1505	4	39
1504	5	40
1503	6	41
1502	7	42
1501	1	43
1500	2	44
1499	3	45
1498	4	46
1497	5	47
1496	6	48
1495	7	49
1494	1	1/50
1493	2	2
1492	3	3
1491	4	4
1490	5	5
1489	6	6
1488	7	7
1487	1	8
1486	2	9
1485	3	10
1484	4	11
1483	5	12
1482	6	13
1481	7	14
1480	1	15
1479	2	16
1478	3	17

Lev. 26:43

Counting reflected Sabbath years up to 70.

41	99	33
42	100	34
43	101	35
44	102	36
45	103	37
46	104	38
47	105	39
48	106	40
49	9	1
50	10	2
	11	3
	12	4
	13	5
	14	6
	15	7
	16	8
	17	9
	18	10
	19	11
	20	12
	21	13
	22	14
	23	15
	24	16
	25	17
	26	18
	107	1
	108	2
	109	3
	110	4
	111	5
	112	6
	113	7
	114	8
	115	9
	116	10
	117	11
	118	12
	119	13
	120	14
	121	15
	122	16
	123	17
	124	18
	125	19
	126	20
	127	21
	128	22
	129	23

Eglon of Moab

Taking the Jubilee cycle parables and sabbatical sums and 390 and 40 years into account also, along with most of this chronology supporting conventional Egyptian and Mesopotamian middle chronology, presents us with an unconquerable biblical chronology standing on its own, and confirming itself, agreed to by the best of faulty secular chronologies. On top of this, we can pull in the best of astronomical synchronisms as arguments, which allows the argument to depend on both biblical absolutism and an imperfect extra-biblical consensus. Those immature who trust the bible are well able to detect secular absolutists who reject Scripture, but are generally unable to detect false teaching from Christians who say they are upholding Scripture, but who make absolutist arguments based on Scriptures they have misinterpreted. The proof of such misinterpretation is not in their disagreement with liberal archaeologists or evolutionists, but in their overlooking and suppressing of Scriptural data that contradict their argument, and which require a parable key to solve. And texts requiring parable keys to solve are traps to test to see if they are really listening to Scripture. Hearing but not hearing. The traps are designed to lead into predictable errors, so that those of us who do listen well, may easily convince the immature who do have the Spirit, but who need to be taught the parable keys so they can see the error of false teaching Christians who claim to be biblical, but who conceal their error.

So the children of Israel served Eglon the king of Moab eighteen years. Judges 3:14

Tentative identification of John Garstang's "Middle Building" in Jericho as Eglon of Moab's Administrative post. See Judges 3.

So Moab was subdued that day under the hand of Israel. And the land had rest fourscore years. Judges 3:30.

Ehud

The Battle of Megiddo between Thutmose III and enemies at Megiddo is often described as against "Canaanite vassal states." But no enemies from the Canaan where Israel dwelled are mentioned in the sources. Pharaoh's opponents were from north of Israel, led by the king of Kadesh, a city on the Orontes river, and allied with the Mitanni. Megiddo was one of those Canaanite cities that Israel did not destroy. This city joined the northern alliance, and so they chose this city to stage an attack on the Egyptians. The numbers involved in the battle were relatively small by Israelite standards, as may be expected in terms of international power projection vs. a domestic defense. Egypt's action was aimed mainly at control of the trade route cities on the coast, which Israel had not taken, and to create a defensive buffer of tribute paying states along these trade routes. So Israel was left unmolested by the Egyptians.

Battle of Megiddo

Megiddo was still a Canaanite city. See Judges 1:27. The Egyptians laid siege to Megiddo for seven months. After this the northern kings that hid therein came out and surrendered and agreed to pay tribute to Egypt. The Egyptians harvested all their crops and exported them to Egypt during the siege. The city they did not destroy, but used it as an administrative center until the time of the Philistine hegemony after which Egypt lost control of the city.

Yahweh was with the judge, and delivered them out of the hand of their enemies all the days of the judge. Judges 2:18.

And the land had rest forty years. And Othniel the son of Kenaz died. Judges 3:11.

Then the sons of Israel increase to do the evil in the eyes of Yahweh. Then he makes being strengthened Eglon King of Moab against Israel because they had done the evil in the eyes of Yahweh. (Judges 3:12)

Thutmose's raid on Syria allowed him to collect a very temporary tribute. As soon as Egypt left, the Syrian city states stopped paying the tribute. Egypt established no permanent garrison or administration. In Canaan itself, it is certain that Egypt's influence was limited to the lowland coastal plains where chariots could be used. Even then, until Thutmose III, their control in Canaan was ephemeral and episodic.

Manetho 12 y, 9 m

III/IV Akhet Dec 1517 BC Access

Manetho 13 y

Reign is fixed by year 23 and 24 lunar date synchronisms.

Scroll Legend

- A** B.C. Years
- B** Year of World
- C** Sabbatic Periods
- C** Sabbath Year
- D** Seasons
- E** Sabbatic Periods
- E** Sabbath Year
- E** Jubilee Year

I Shemu 21 (May 16, 1482 BC). Thutmose III set out at dawn when the moon was invisible (LD0). Karnak Annals of Thutmose III.

II Peret 30-III Peret 1 (LD30 and LD0) Feb 23 and 24, 1480 BC Lunar Synchronism, year 24. Karnak Annals of Thutmose III.

No lunar dates are known for Thutmose I.

Nubia rebels again.

Queen Hatshepsut, half sister wife

4/I Shemu access May 4, 1504 BC

Queen Hatshepsut, Pharaoh Regent

Hittite Dark Ages

21 y 9 m per Josephus

Agum III

10/II Peret 4 Feb 1482

1 month

Aššur-šaduni

Aššur-rabi

Late Bronze I

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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