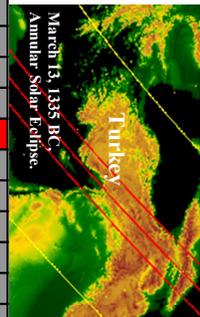


1382	2758	1	15
1381	2759	2	16
1380	2760	3	17
1379	2761	4	18
1378	2762	5	19
1377	2763	6	20
1376	2764	7	21
1375	2765	1	22
1374	2766	2	23
1373	2767	3	24
1372	2768	4	25
1371	2769	5	26
1370	2770	6	27
1369	2771	7	28
1368	2772	1	29
1367	2773	2	30
1366	2774	3	31
1365	2775	4	32
1364	2776	5	33
1363	2777	6	34
1362	2778	7	35
1361	2779	1	36
1360	2780	2	37
1359	2781	3	38
1358	2782	4	39
1357	2783	5	40
1356	2784	6	41
1355	2785	7	42
1354	2786	1	43
1353	2787	2	44
1352	2788	3	45
1351	2789	4	46
1350	2790	5	47
1349	2791	6	48
1348	2792	7	49
1347	2793	1	1/50
1346	2794	2	2
1345	2795	3	3
1344	2796	4	4
1343	2797	5	5
1342	2798	6	6
1341	2799	7	7
1340	2800	1	8
1339	2801	2	9
1338	2802	3	10
1337	2803	4	11
1336	2804	5	12
1335	2805	6	13
1334	2806	7	14

See 1566 BC for correct positioning of the Mesopotamian Oppression.

Supposed Kassite Servitude

"Thiele" date of "Kassite" (Cushan) oppression proved impossible by Egyptian sphere of influence and Amarna letters.



185	205	19
186	206	20
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204	224	38
205	225	39
206	226	40
207	47	1
208	48	2
209	49	3
210	50	4
211	51	5
212	52	6
213	53	7
214	227	1
215	228	2
216	229	3
217	230	4
218	231	5
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(C) Amarna Letters continue to confirm that the Israelites (the Habiru) are increasingly chipping off the domain of Pharaoh's Canaanite vassals.

(B) Amarna Letters between Burna-Buriash II and Akhenaten. EA 6 to EA 14 confirm that Canaan was wholly in the Egyptian sphere of influence, and that the Kassites could not have occupied the land.

(A) The Mes Inscription and Memphite Tomb-Chapel of Mose both reference the 59th year of Horemheb. The Rameside courts enacted a deliberate damnatio memoriae upon reference to any year from the period of the Atenists. The scribal practice was to substitute "the 9th year of Horemheb" for reference to any year of the proscribed rulers as if Horemheb had usurped the years, since he indeed was the chief agent of erasure of the Aten heresy. As a result we know the total span of years from when Amenhotep III died till the accession of Rameses I. So any court records dating from any year in that time were simply referred to as from "the 59th year of Horemheb."

Yahweh 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. Judges 5:31.
 And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of Yahweh: and Yahweh delivered them into the hand of Midian seven years. Judges 6:1.

Midian

Israel lived in caves and forts.

Midian invaded from the South and East. The Midianites were nomadic bandits at this time, not vassals of Egypt. Coastal Canaanite cities were left in Egypt's hands.

Gideon

The land had peace and quiet 40 years.

Thus was Midian subdued before the children of Israel, so that they lifted up their heads no more. And the country was in quietness forty years in the days of Gideon. Judges 8:28.

Possible thinking of Ay. Ay was willing to go along with raising king Tut as a follower of the Amun cult, a compromise with the Atenists camp, until king Tut died, and he discovered the diplomacy with the Hittite king, and fearing a revival of the Atenist agenda by the daughter of Akhenaten, Ankhesenpaaten. Therefore, he usurped the throne and started a war with Hattusha, earning a damnatio memoriae.

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Founding of Akhenaten

yr 5, IV Peret 13
 March 12 1374

Marriage of Smenkhkare and Meriaten
 Probable son of Smenkhkare and Meriaten (Akhenaten and Nefertiti's daughter)
 Wine jar labels for years 4 to 17 at Amarna. And then 3 more years of vintages.

Smenkhkare
 (Akhenaten's brother)
 Nefertiti was the real power in the court. Both Smenkhkare and Meriaten were dead by age 21. Smenkhkare married into the Atenist heresy, and was practically Pharaoh in name only behind Nefertiti.

Wine jar docket for 3 years
 Pawah graffito, yr 3 attested, possible ref. to 1360 BC solar eclipse.
 Pharonic name of Nefertiti (regency for Tutankhamon)
 Death of Nefertiti KV62

Tutankhamun's marriage to Ankhesenamun, his half-sister. Her unmarried name was: Ankhesenpaaten.
 Year 9: Last certain wine jar docket. Tomb KV62, possible reuse of Nefertiti's tomb.
 Tutankhamon's widowed queen tries to marry Hittite Prince. Period of frenzied diplomacy and uncertainty of succession.

Ay's agents murder the Hittite prince. Ay seizes the throne.
 Egypt's war with the Hittites begins.
 Plague ravages Hattusha, killing the Hittite king.

Ay, HPA
 Solar Annular Eclipse 10th Year Murshili II

Uluburun Ship

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Late Bronze IIA