

Exodus has 2 PERFECT SYNCHRONIZATIONS, 1 impacting Egyptian Chronology and the 2nd Biblical History

Estimating Ahmose rule as the first Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty beginning in 1570 BC. The internal date of the Ebers Papyrus, allows us to date the 18th Dynasty Pharaohs all the way down to the Exodus. The list is fairly certain. With a firm date for Amenhotep I as 1,540 BC to 1,529 BC, the reigns of the subsequent 18th-Dynasty pharaohs down to Amenhotep II can be fixed with relative certainty: Thutmose I as 1,529–1,516 BC the Pharaoh who ordered the Hebrew male children killed; Thutmose II 1,516 – 1,506 married Hatshepsut. His sister, she was the real power behind the throne. She was also probably the Pharaoh's daughter who as a young girl found Moses. When her husband died Thutmose III was about 2 not old enough to take the throne so, Queen Hatshepsut became regent... but she usurped Thutmose III and became pharaoh herself having plans of her own. Senenmut her Visor (some say lover) builds her mortuary temple at Deir el Bahar and vanishes in 1,487 BC... the same year Moses flees Egypt. Her reign was 1,506–1,484 BC, Thutmose III then assumes his rightful place upon the throne and rules until 1,452 BC, and Amenhotep II as 1,452–1426 BC. Thutmose IV 1,426 BC, Amenhotep III 1.416 BC, Amenhotep IV 1,380 BC also known as Ak'-hen-a-ten time of the conquest under Joshua witnessed by the A-mar'-na letters, Tutankhamen (King Tut), Ay & Ho-rem'-heb. complete the 18th dynasty.

I Kings 6:1... 970 BC - 4 = 966 + 480 - 1,446 BC Exodus 40 years in desert = 1,406 BC conquest - Joshua

Judges 11:26 the Judge -Jephthah letter king of Ammon about 1,100 BC + 300 years Israel had occupied Heshbon, = 1,400 BC conquest. Tribe of Reuben occupying disputed area from Wadi Hesban to the Arnon River.

Amarna Letters the Habiru or apiru (Hebrews) of the highlands in the Amarna Letters of the mid-14th century BC, The Canaanite kings remaining in the land wrote 382 desperate messages to Pharaoh asking for help.

From Korah who stood against Moses Exodus 6:16-21 cf: Numbers 16 until the singer Heman I Chronicles 6:31-37 & 15:16-17 who sang during the time of King David are 18 named generations. Add one generation to bring us up to King Solomon and we have 19 generations times the accepted average of 25 years per generation and we have 475 years almost the exact Biblical number of 480 years between the Exodus and the 4th year of King Solomon.

Jubilee Years The Hebrew text of Ezek 40:1, by saying that it was both Rosh HaShanah (New Year's Day) and the tenth of the month, establishes that Ezekiel saw his vision at the beginning of a Jubilee. Only in a Jubilee year did the year start on the tenth of the month (Lev 25:9). The date was the Day of Atonement, Tishri 10 of 574 BC. since this is a Jubilee year. Entirely consistent with this, the Talmud and the Seder'Olam explicitly state that Ezekiel's Jubilee was the 17th X 49 = 833 + 574 Vision which would make the conquest in 1,406 BC

The Bible teaches an early date of 1,446 or 1,447 BC for the Exodus, rather than the late date under Rameses The Great of who reigned between 1,200 to 1,290 BC. But, this will not work in the 13th century because Rameses II can't be Pharaoh of the Exodus because his father Seti had a short reign .Cf: Acts 7:29-30 The Pharaoh of the oppression long -"full 40 years"

Some of their arguments that are used to justify this late date of the 12-13 Century BC are: The use of Ramesses in Genesis 47:11, Exodus 12:37 and Numbers 33:3 & 5 which are references to a city now called Tell el-Dab'a the Hyksos Kings called Avaris and renamed Rameses by Rameses II also known as Rameses the Great during his rule. These are all scribal editorial updates just like we would no longer call Ft. Worth Texas Cow Town as it was previously known.

Scribal editorial updates of names that have gone out of use is common in the Old Testament. Bethel (Hebrew Beth = house, El = God, Bethel (House of God) was not named Bethel but Luz until Jacob named it Bethel in Genesis 28:19 but later scribes edited the text and changed it to Bethel in Genesis 12:8 & 13:3 because the previous name had long ago gone out of use. Dan was not named "Dan" until named by the Danites in Judges 18:29. But the text of Genesis 14:14 was later updated by a scribe to remove a name no one any

longer used. Samaria was named Samaria by King Omri in I Kings 14:24 but later a scribe updated I Kings 13:32 to the new name Samaria.

Ezra was probably the scribe for the updates, In Nehemiah 8 Ezra the Priest reads and translates the Law from paleo-Hebrew written between 1,446 and 1,406 BC by Moses into the New Language of the people. Aramaic had replaced Hebrew as the language of the Jews beginning during the Babylonian captivity.606 -516 BC. Certain portions of the books of Daniel and Ezra—are written in Aramaic, as are the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds.

Sources: Haley's, Associates for Biblical Research, Let the Stones Speak, Origin of the Hebrews Digging for Truth