

Exodus

Jacob and his family moved to Egypt

Seventy people + Joseph and his sons (Exodus 1:5)

Fruitful – multiplied (Exodus 1:7)

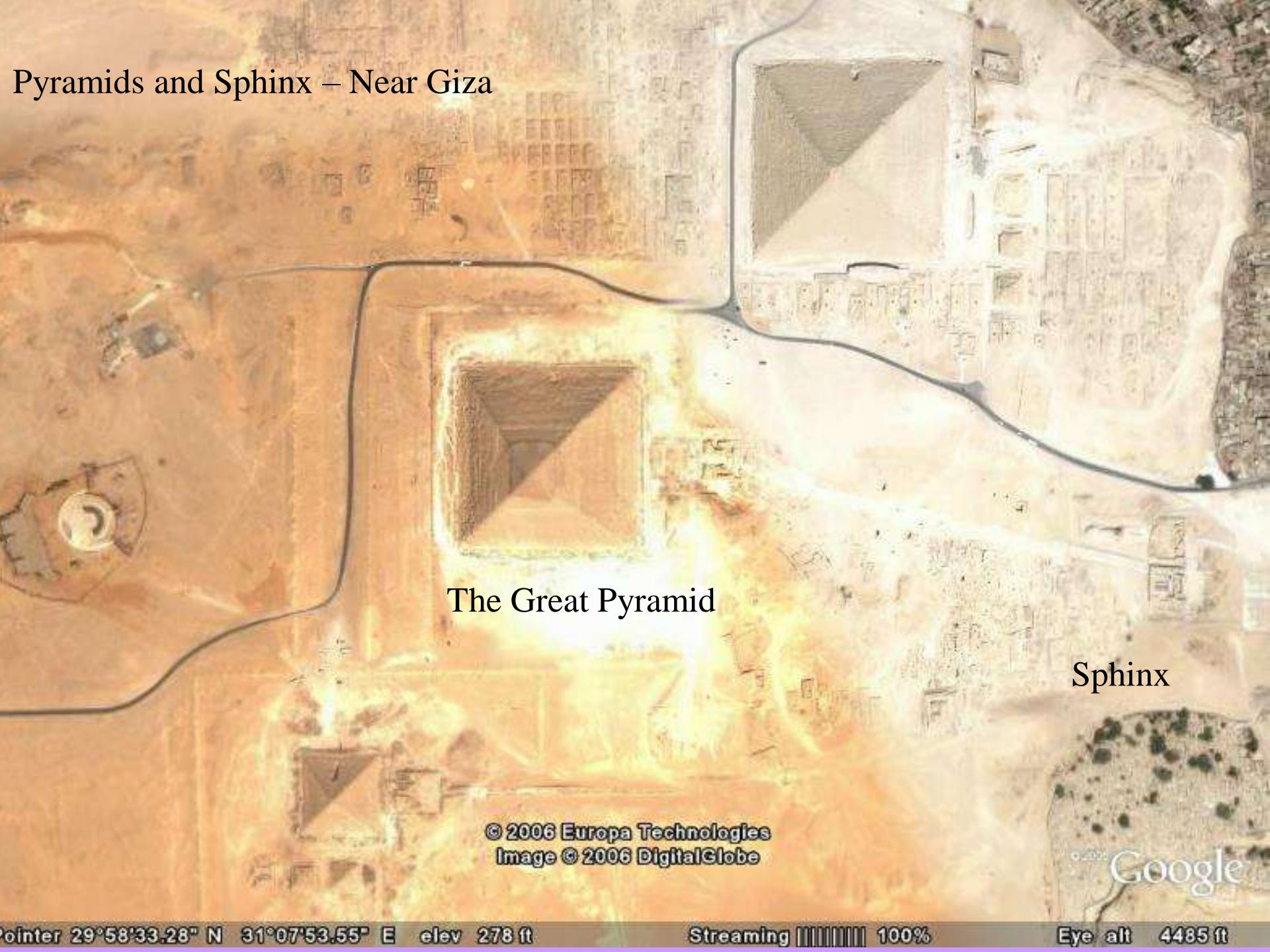
Mighty – land filled with them.

New king made them slaves (1:8-11)

Built the cities of Pithom and Raamses (1:11)

It is not known exactly where these cities were located.

Pyramids and Sphinx – Near Giza



The Great Pyramid

Sphinx

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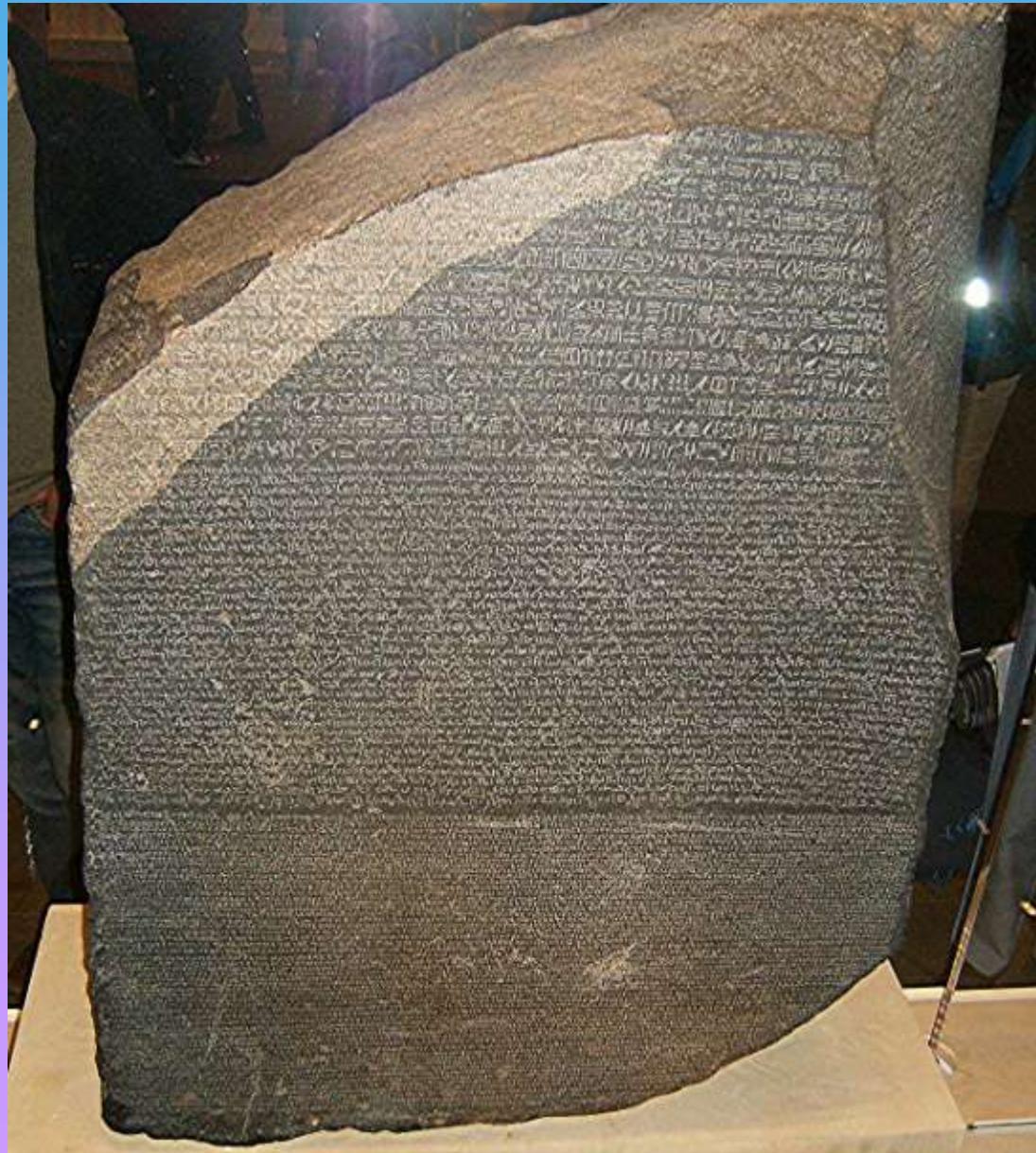
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The Great Pyramid of Giza was built during the reign of Khufu (2589–2566 BC) in the 4th dynasty.

This was almost a millennium before the time of the Israelites in Egypt.



The Rosetta Stone



The Rosetta Stone was written during the reign of Ptolemy V in 196 BC.

Found 1799 at Rosetta, Egypt during Napoleon Campaign.

Contained the same message in 3 languages - Hieroglyphics, Demotic (Both of these are Egyptian), and Greek

The Rosetta Stone became the key to unlock the lost meaning of Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

The Rosetta Stone is in the British Museum

The period of the Hyksos c. 1674 –c. 1548 BC

A new king in Egypt.

Exodus 1:8 ¶ Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.

Acts 7:18 Till another king arose, which knew not Joseph.

Second Intermediate Period when Egypt was divided

The new King who knew not Joseph was the Egyptian Pharaoh who ruled Upper Egypt from Thebes while the Hyksos were ruling Lower and Middle Egypt.

The Lower and Middle Egypt was ruled by the Hyksos (15th Dynasty)

The first Hyksos king in Lower and Middle Egypt was **Salatis**.

He established the Hyksos capital at Memphis the 15th dynasty Hyksos rulers had their Summer residence at Avaris.

The new king referred to in Exodus 1:8 was not a Hyksos king but it was the Egyptian Pharaoh who ruled over Upper Egypt.

The Hyksos ruled Lower and Middle Egypt c. 1674 –c. 1548 BC

Josephus quotes the Historian Manetho whose books are lost. Manetho was an Egyptian priest (c. 250BC)

‘Tutimaeus. In his reign, for what cause I know not, a blast of God smote us; and unexpectedly, from the regions of the East, invaders of obscure race marched in confidence of victory against our land.

‘ By main force they easily overpowered the rulers of the land, they then burned our cities ruthlessly, razed to the ground the temples of the gods, and treated all the natives with a cruel hostility, massacring some and leading into slavery the wives and children of others.

‘ Finally, they appointed as king one of their number whose name was Salitis. He had his seat at Memphis, levying tribute from Upper and Lower Egypt, and always leaving garrisons behind in the most advantageous positions. Above all, he fortified the district to the east, foreseeing that the Assyrians, as they grew stronger, would one day covet and attack his kingdom.’

Moses (c.1573 – c.1452)

Birth of Moses during the 17th dynasty. (c. 1573 BC)

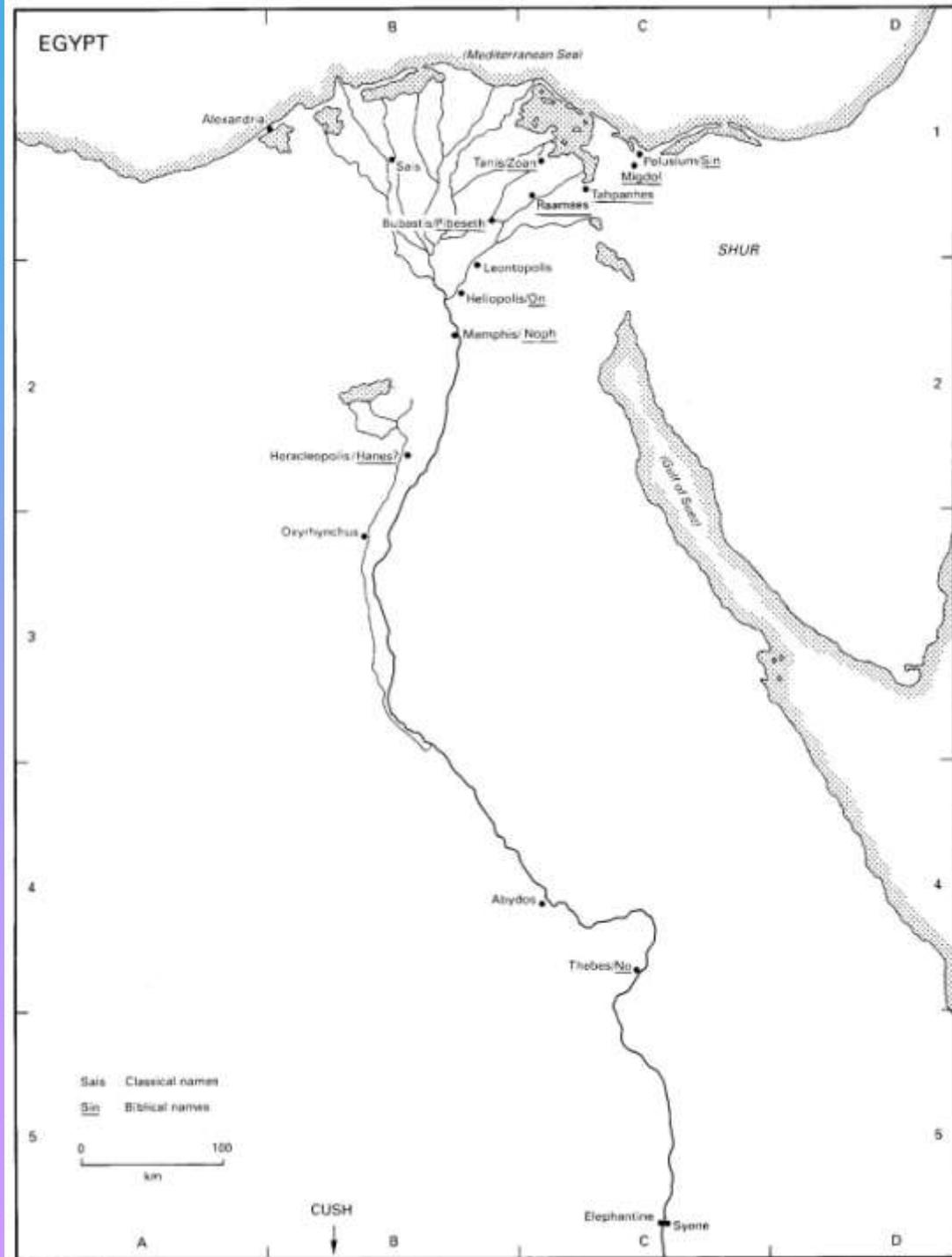
Thebes

Moses probably grew up in the royal household in Thebes.

He fled Egypt after it became known that he had killed an Egyptian.

Moses fled to Midian c.1533 BC during the 18th dynasty

He had to cross the Red Sea to get to Midian where he lived the simple life of a shepherd.

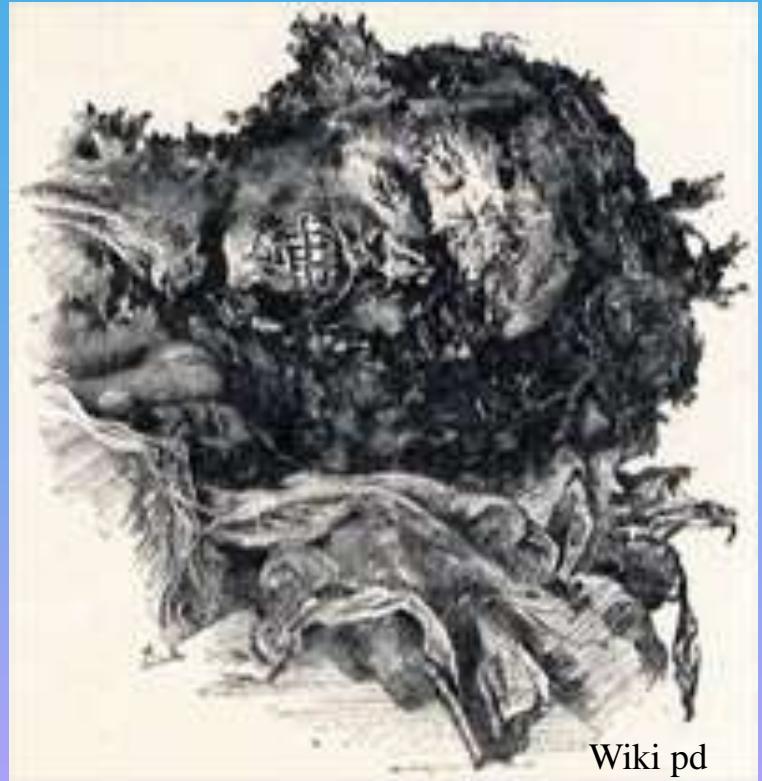


Fight to expel the Hyksos

Seqenenre Tao II (c.1560/1558-1554 BC) and his family.

The fight to expel the Hyksos was begun by **Seqenenre Tao II, and** continued after his death by his wife and two sons.

The fight to expel the Hyksos continued by his wife, **Queen Ahhotep (d. c.1530 BC)** and their two sons Kamose and Ahmose



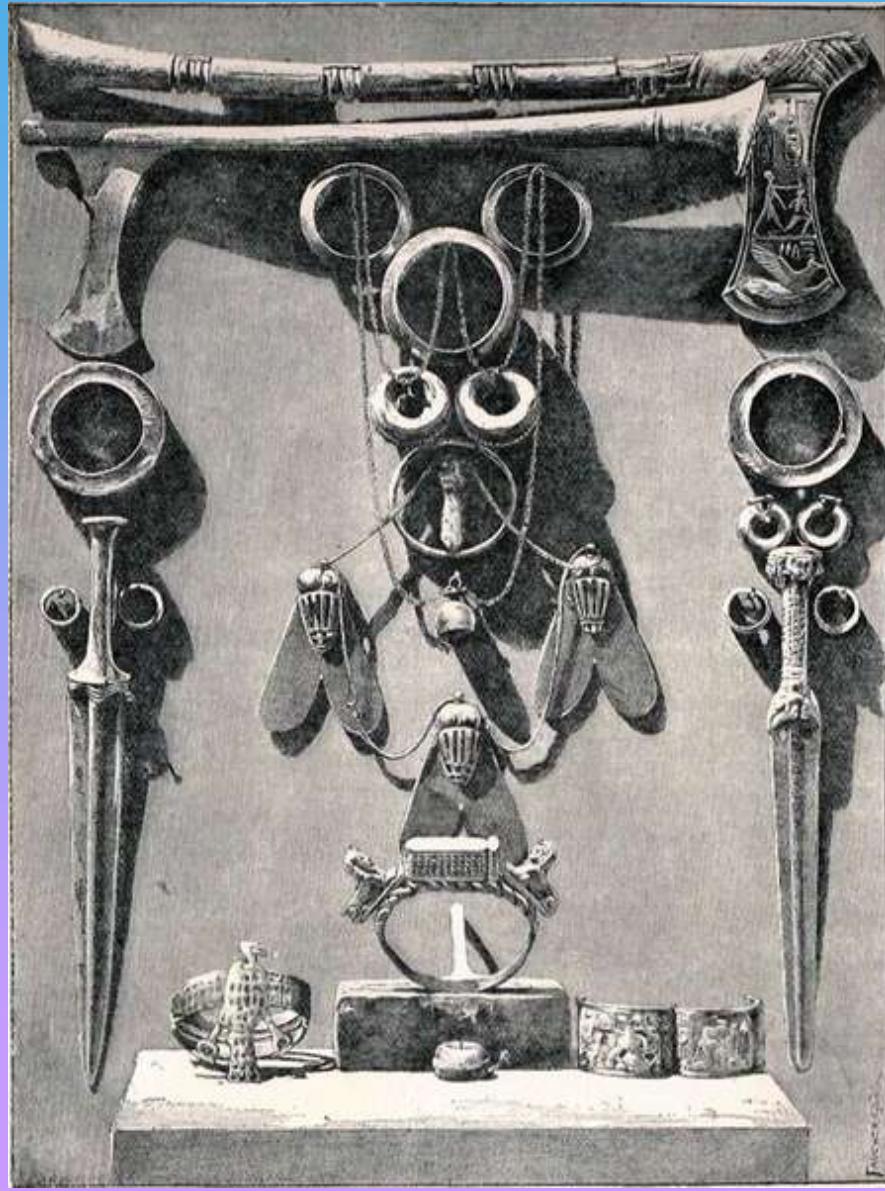
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The mummified head of Pharaoh Tao II.

The head contains wounds received from the blade of an axe.

It is thought Tao II died in battle against the Hyksos.

Queen Ahhotep (d. c.1530 BC) – The mother of Kamose and Ahmose I.



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Her husband Tao II reigned c.1560/1588-1554BC. He began the fight against the Hyksos.

Queen Ahhotep is thought to have led troops into battle against the Hyksos.

Jewels and ceremonial weaponry found in the burial tomb of Queen Ahhotep.

The golden flies were awarded for the role played by the Queen in defeating the Hyksos.

The axe has a blade showing Ahmose I slaying a Hyksos soldier.



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Fight to expel the Hyksos

Continued by Kamose and Ahmose the sons of Tao II.

End of the 17th dynasty

Kamose (Pharaoh 1554 - 1549 BC) won decisive battles against the Hyksos.

Beginning of the 18th dynasty

Ahmose I (Pharaoh c.1549 – 1525 BC) Brother of Kamose.

Known as Neb-pehty-re (The Lord of Strength is Re)

Expelled the Hyksos (shepherd kings)



Ahmose I expelling the Hyksos

Ahmenhotep I with his wife (reigned 1525 – 1504 BC)

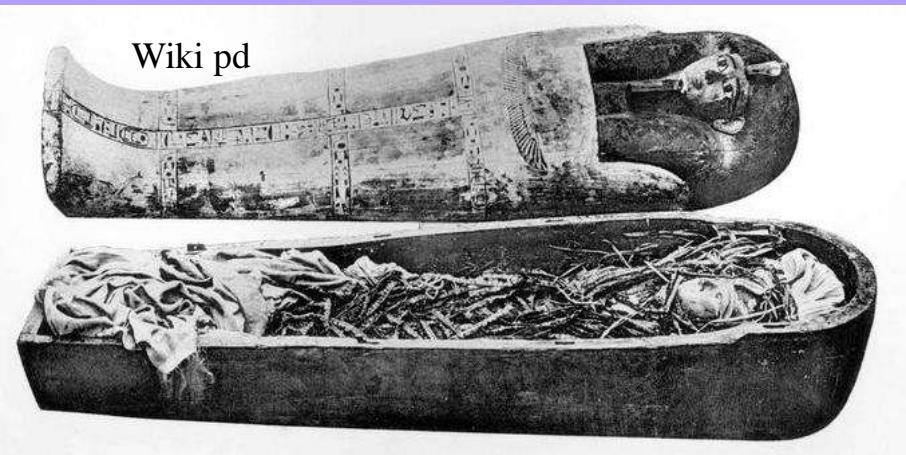
Ahmenhotep was the son of Ahmose I



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Ahmenhotep was not the crown prince but his two elder brothers died before the death of Ahmose I.

Mummified body of Ahmenhotep I



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Thutmose I (1504 – 1492 BC)

Pharoah of the Exodus (1492 BC)

Stela of Thutmose I



The sons of Thutmose I, Amenmose and Wadjmose, died before their father.



It was thought the body was lost as his coffin was used for a later Pharaoh but this mummy has been identified as that of Thutmose I.

It is kept in Cairo Museum.



Thutmose I (1504 – 1492 BC)

Probably the Pharaoh of the Exodus

His daughter Hatshepsut ruled Egypt after her husband Thutmose II died.

The Exodus took place during the 18th dynasty (c. 1492 BC)

Probably when **Thutmose I** was Pharaoh (1504 – 1492 BC)

Why Thutmose I is most probably the Pharaoh at the time of the Exodus?

- The body of Thutmose I (1504 – 1492 BC) was thought to have been lost as the coffin that was prepared for him was not used by him. However a mummy in a different coffin has since been identified as Thutmose I. According to scripture the Pharaoh of the exodus was drowned in the Red Sea.
- Thutmose I had no sons with his wife, Queen Ahmose. But he married another wife, Mutnofret. The two eldest sons born to them, Amenmose and Wadjmose, did not live beyond adolescence. The Pharaoh of the Exodus lost his firstborn son on the night of the Passover. The third eldest son became Thutmose II.
- Thutmose I had two daughters with his wife, Queen Ahmose. The eldest daughter, Neferubity, died in her youth. The younger daughter, Hatshepsut, married her half brother, Thutmose II (a very weak ruler). Hatshepsut appears to have inherited the hard heart of her father and she ruled Egypt for about 25 years.

Edersheim considers the weak **Pharaoh Thutmose II** as the Pharaoh of the Exodus. But he does not appear to have had a firstborn son who died before him.

Date of the Exodus

‘Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.’ (Exodus 12:40-41)

430 years – the Exodus was exactly 430 years from the time the children of Israel began their dwelling or sojourning.

1922 BC According to Ussher’s chronology this is the date Abram arrived in Canaan. Exodus – 1492BC

70 went to Egypt

600,000 men (Exodus 12:37)

Women, children and mixed multitude.

At least 2,000,000 people altogether.

Date of the Exodus

1 Kings 6:1

'And it came to pass in the **four hundred and eightieth year** after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the **fourth year of Solomon's reign** over Israel, in the month Zif, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.'

Ussher's chronology – using Bible dates

Solomon reigned 1015- 975 BC (4th year of reign 1011-1012)

Exodus 480 years before

Exodus therefore in the year 1492BC

Thutmose II (1492 – 1479)



Married Hatshepsut (d.1458)
daughter of Thutmose 1 and Ahmose

Had one son by Isis (a harem girl).
This son became Thutmose III.

Hatshepsut ruled after the death of
Thutmose II and probably ruled
while husband lived.

He was weak. She was ambitious
and strong.

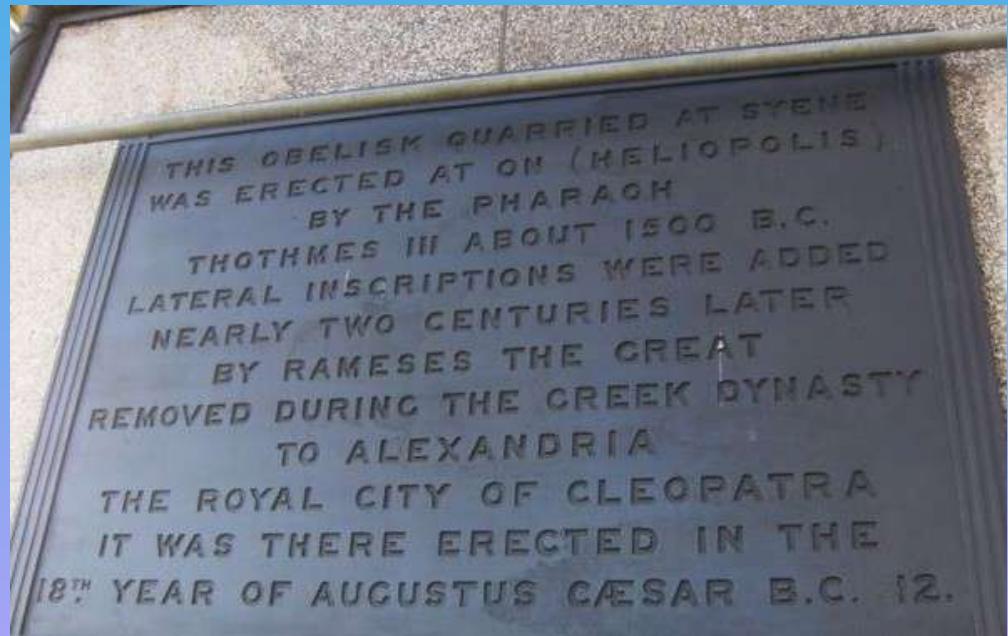
Hatshepsut (d.1458)

Hatshepsut ruled after the death of Thutmose II (1479) and probably ruled while husband lived. Possibly ruled for 25 years



Sphinx with face of Hatshepsut. Beard is symbol of kingship. Located in Cairo Museum

Thutmose III c. 1504/1479 – 1450/1425 BC (ruled for almost 55 years)



Obelisk on the embankment by the River Thames in London.

The inscription says the obelisk was erected at Heliopolis by Thutmose III about 1500 BC.

He was the son of Thutmose II and a harem girl Isis.

God led them out of Egypt.

Pillar of cloud by day

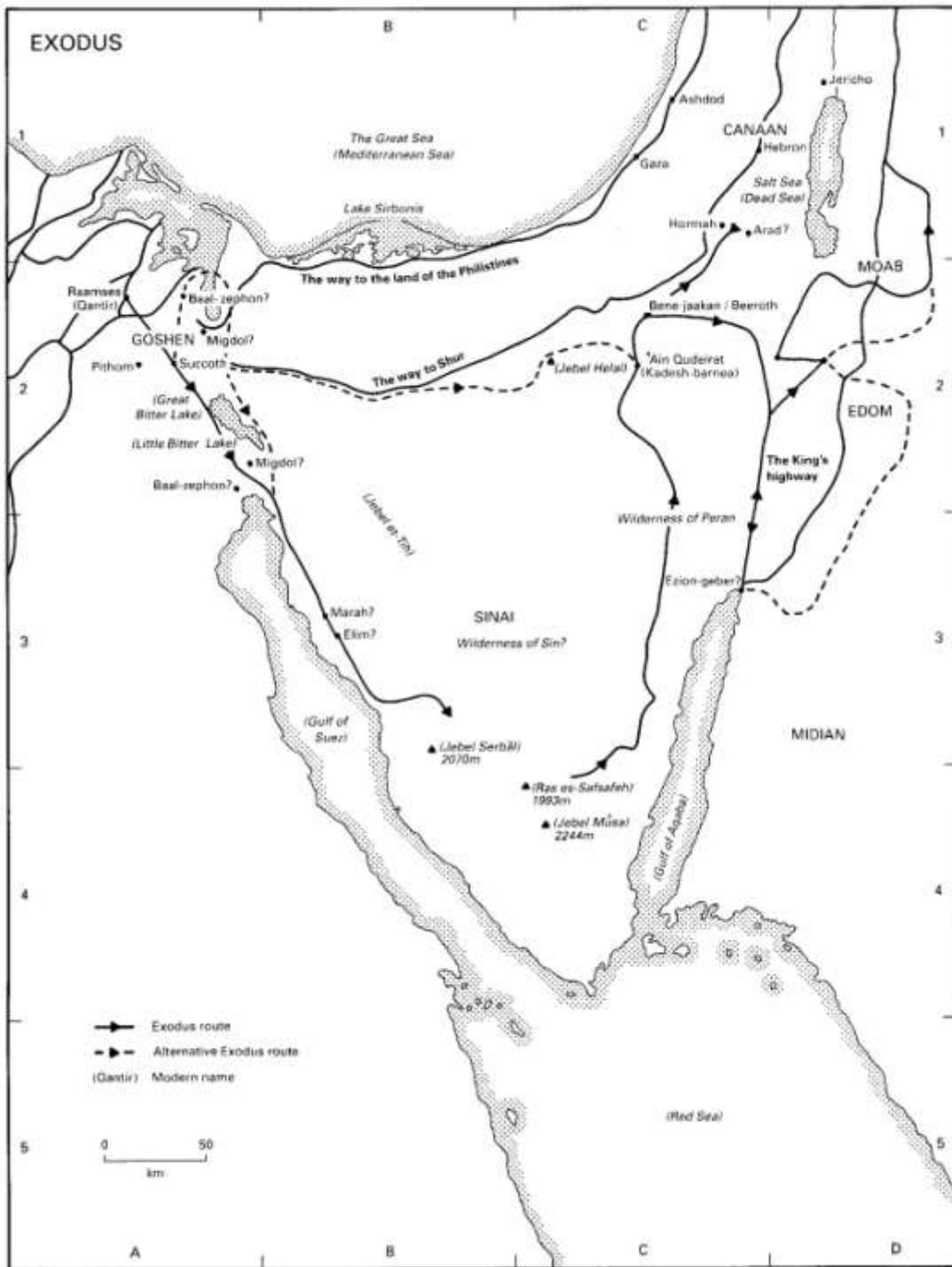
Pillar of fire by night (light in the darkness)

Exodus 13:21

Succoth – Etham

Encamped at Pihahiroth between Migdol and the sea near Baalzephon.

It is difficult to know the route because God did not lead them by a normal route. He led them to the Red Sea because He planned to do a wonderful thing.



El Amarna – cuneiform tablets (1400 – 1358 BC)



About 350 cuneiform tablets found midway between Memphis and Thebes at Tell El Amarna. Letters and dispatches.

Found by peasant women while digging for soil in the mound of Amarna (1887).

This was the capital city of Pharaoh Akhenaton (Amenhotep IV).



Wilderness Wanderings

The monastery of Saint Catherine in the Sinai

