

To my loves, Lala, Lalaina,
Lofo, Li, Nathan, and
Nathanaël

SOLOFO Jonis

[JOSEPH SON OF JACOB, YOUSSEF YAHWEH, CHANCELLOR OF THREE PHARAOH, FATHER OF SEVERAL QUEENS AND PHARAOH.]

Joseph, the son of Jacob and Rachel, became Youssef Yahweh or You Ya when he became Chancellor to Pharaoh Amenhotep II at the age of 30. The name of the God of Jacob, Isaac, and Abraham should not be uttered at every turn, so Youssef shortened his name Youssef Yahweh to You Ya, which became Youya for all Egyptians. Joseph's wife was named Tuiu and became Tuiu Yahweh when she married Joseph. Her name was shortened to Tu Ya or Tuya for all Egyptians. The couple Youssef Yahweh (Youya) and Tuiu Yahweh (Tuya) had seven children, two sons and five daughters. Tiyi, the eldest daughter of Youssef Yahweh, became Queen of Egypt at the age of 10 when she married Amenhotep III, who was 12 at the time. Amenhotep III was the son of Youssef Yahweh's half-sister. Joseph, the son of Jacob, became the father of Pharaoh at the age of 44. Akhenaten, the monotheistic pharaoh, was Joseph's grandson. Tutankhamen, the 13th Pharaoh of the 18th Pharaonic Dynasty, was Joseph's great-grandson. Nefertiti or Neferneferuaten, the wife of Akhenaten, was the 11th Pharaoh of the 18th Pharaonic Dynasty. She was the eldest daughter of Ay, the second son of Youssef Yahweh. General Ay, Ephraim of the Jews, became the 14th Pharaoh of the 18th Pharaonic Dynasty at an advanced age.

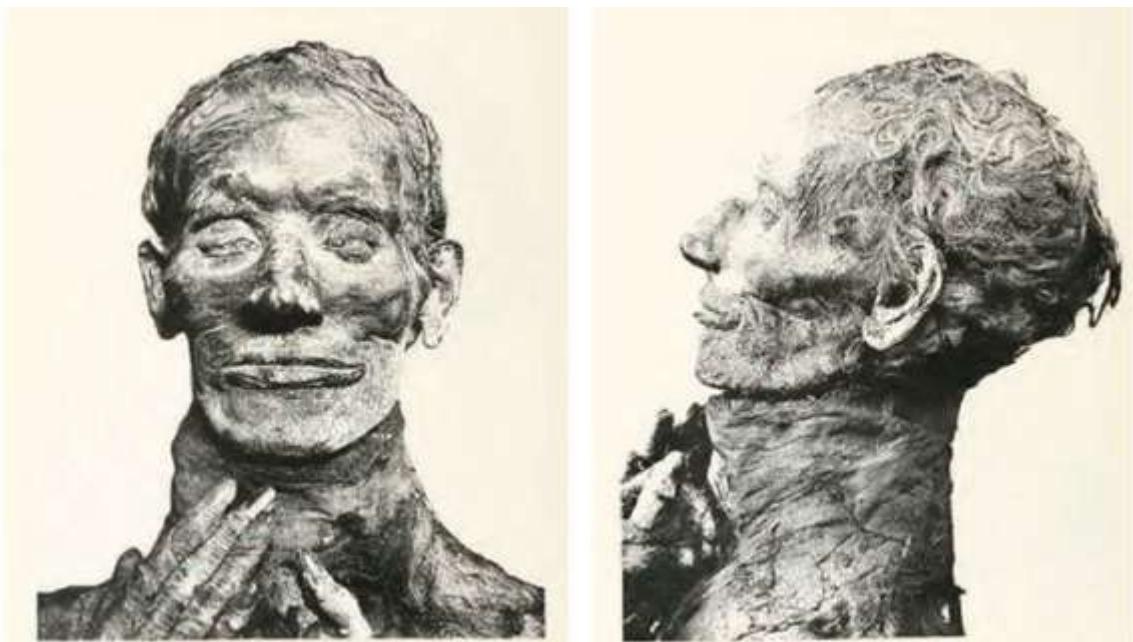
**JOSEPH SON OF JACOB,
YOUSSEF YAHWEH FATHER OF QUEEN TIYI OF EGYPT,
CHANCELLOR TO THREE PHARAOHS, AMENOPHIS II, TUTMOSES IV
AND AMENOPHIS III,
FATHER OF PHARAOH AY,
GRANDFATHER OF PHARAOH AKHENATEN,
GRANDFATHER OF QUEEN NEFERTITI,
GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF PHARAOH TUTANKHAMUN,
GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF PHARAOH SETI I,
FOUNDER OF SEVERAL FLEETS OF THE SEA PEOPLES.**

Summary. Joseph, son of Jacob and Rachel, became Youssef Yahweh or You Ya when he became Chancellor to Pharaoh Amenhotep II at the age of 30. The name of the God of Jacob, Isaac, and Abraham should not be uttered at every turn, so Youssef shortened his name Youssef Yahweh to You Ya, which became Youya for all Egyptians. Joseph's wife was named Tuiu and became Tuya Yahweh when she married Joseph. Her name was shortened to Tu Ya or Tuya for all Egyptians. The couple Youssef Yahweh (Youya) and Tuiu Yahweh (Tuya) had seven children, two sons and five daughters. Tiyi, the eldest daughter of Youssef Yahweh, became Queen of Egypt at the age of 10 when she married Amenhotep III, who was 12 at the time. Amenhotep III was the son of Chancellor Youssef Yahweh's half-sister. Joseph, the son of Jacob, became the father of Pharaoh at the age of 44. Akhenaten, the monotheistic Pharaoh, was Joseph's grandson. Tutankhamen, the 13th Pharaoh of the 18th Pharaonic Dynasty, was Joseph's great-grandson. Nefertiti or Neferneferuaten, the wife of Akhenaten, was the 11th Pharaoh of the 18th Pharaonic Dynasty. She was the eldest daughter of Ay, the second son of Youssef Yahweh. General Ay, Ephraim of the Jews, became the 14th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs at an advanced age. Horemek, the 15th and last Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs, was the husband of Amenia and Mutnodjemet. Amenia was the eldest daughter of Viceroy Anaan, who was the eldest son of Youssef Yahweh. Anaan was Manasseh of the Jews. Mutnodjemet was the third daughter of Ay Ephraim, the second son of Youssef Yahweh. Anaan Manasseh later became Admiral of the Sea Peoples of the Bronze Age. He was Admiral of the Danaan fleet, which meant "Gate of Anaan." Five tribes of Jacob remained in Egypt. Seven tribes of Jacob left with Anaan Manasseh across the islands of the world, including Madagascar.

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Youyou, CGC 511190, d'après Quibell J.E., *The tomb of Yuua and Thuiu*, pl. LVII et LVIII

Figure 1. Mummy of Youya (Youssef Yahweh, Joseph Yahweh).



Touyou, CGC 511191, d'après Quibell J.E., *The tomb of Yuua and Thuiu*, pl. LIX et LLX

Figure 2. Mummy of Touya, wife of Youya (Youssef Yahweh, Joseph Yahweh)

1. 1404 BC. Jacob or Youssef became Youssef Yahweh or Youya.

In 1404 BC, Joseph or Youssef, the son of Jacob and Rachel, became Chancellor to Pharaoh Amenhotep II. Upon his inauguration, he took the official name of Youssef Yahweh. As was customary in Pharaonic Egypt, all high dignitaries of Pharaonic Egypt were required to bear the name of the god or gods who favored and blessed the high dignitary. For example, Moses became Ramses, bearing the name of the sun god Ra, the Amenhotep bore the name of the invisible god Amen, and Tutankhamen bore the names of the gods Tut and Amen. Jacob or Youssef took the name of the God of Jacob, Isaac, and Abraham, becoming Youssef Yahweh. As was customary among the descendants of Jacob, the name Yahweh was not pronounced lightly. Youssef Yahweh became You Ya or Youya so as not to offend the god Yahweh and the Egyptians of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs.

2. 1434 BC. Birth of Joseph (Youssef), eldest son of Jacob and Rachel.

Joseph was born in 1434 BC in the Kingdom of Mitanni. The Mitanni of the Bronze Age and Paddan Aram of the Hebrews in the Bible are similar. Paddan Aram of the Hebrews is the equivalent of Mitanni in history. Paddan Aram of the Hebrews was the Kingdom founded by the two brothers Nahor and Abraham. The Mitanni of the Bronze Age was the Kingdom founded by the two brothers Kirta and Shuttarna I. Kirta was Nahor, Shuttarna I was Abraham. Bethuel, Nahor's youngest son, was the Mitannians king Parshatatar when Joseph (Youssef) was born in 1434 BC. King Parshatatar died six years after Joseph's birth. Laban, the son of Bethuel, Joseph's maternal grandfather, was not yet king of Mitanni when Joseph was born. Shaushtatar, alias Laban, became king of Mitanni when Joseph was six years old. Laban, Shaushtatar reigned for 40 years. Rachel, Joseph's mother, was a Mitannian princess. Joseph was a Mitannian prince. Joseph's paternal grandmother was Rebecca, the sister of Laban Shaushtatar.

3. 1425 BC. Rachel left her two sons to save Dina.

In the year 1425 BC, in Palestine, Joseph was 9 years old. Benjamin, Joseph's brother, had just been born. A tragedy occurred in Jacob's clan: Dina was impregnated by the son of King Hamor of the Kingdom of the Hivites. Dina's brothers had cunningly massacred King Hamor and his son. Dina was in danger, so the Mitannians of Paddan Aram smuggled Dina out with Rachel. From that date onwards, Rachel became Hel or Hely and Dina became Moutemouia of the Mitannians. In the Kingdom of Mitanni, Hel married a certain Hob or Oub as her second husband. Prince Oub was the son of Uts, the eldest son of Nahor. In 1418 BC, Laban of the Hebrews, alias Shaushtatar, was King of Mitanni. Shaushtatar was one of Uts' brothers. Oub was one of the princes of Mitanni. Hel was one of the princesses of Mitanni. Dina, alias Moutemouia, was one of the princesses of Mitanni.

4. 1418 BC. Joseph betrayed and sold by his half-brothers.

The Mitannian prince Joseph became an Egyptian slave at the age of 16. Amenhotep II was then the seventh Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs. Joseph served for 14 years until 1404 BC. During that time, he learned the Egyptian language and culture.

5. 1404 BC. The Mitannians found their son Youssef Yahweh.

In 1404 BC, Prince Mitannian Joseph became Chancellor of Egypt under Pharaoh Amenhotep II. He took the name Youssef Yahweh, which became You Ya or Youya. The Egyptians were not allowed to pronounce the name of Joseph's God in its entirety. Amenhotep II referred to the God of Jacob as the Perfect God. The couple Oub-Hel or Goub-Hel or Gebel found Joseph after 21 years of disappearance; they believed that Joseph had died 21 years earlier. The Prophet Oub was a friend of Amenhotep. The couple Oub Hel had three daughters and seven sons after 21 years of marriage. Amenhotep II had enthroned Joseph as Chancellor of Egypt for three reasons:

Joseph was favored by the Perfect God Yahweh. Joseph was a Prophet. Joseph was necessary for the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs. Furthermore, he was a man of integrity.

Joseph was of royal blood. Joseph was descended from the Princes of Mitanni, potential allies of the Amenhotep.

Joseph had lived in Egypt for 14 years and had assimilated the entire Egyptian civilization. Joseph had become an Egyptian national.

6. 1404 BC to 1406 BC. Marriages between Egyptians and Mitannians.

Between 1404 BC and 1405 BC, three marriages were celebrated in Egypt under Amenhotep II, the seventh Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs.

In 1404 BC, Youssef Yahweh (Youya) married Touiou, one of the daughters of the first Prophet of Amen. Touiou became Touiou Yahweh or Touya when she married Joseph.

In 1405 BC, the future Thutmose IV, the heir apparent of Amenhotep II, married Dina, the only daughter of Jacob, the Mitannian princess Mutemwia. Youssef Yahweh and Mutemwia were descended from the same father (DNA). Dina and Joseph were descended from Jacob.

In 1406 BC, Menna, the future Minister of Finance of Egypt, married the Mitannian princess Hennouttaoui, Keren in the Bible, the third daughter of the couple Oub Hel. Menna's wife was the most beautiful woman in Egypt. She had inherited the mine deposits of the Oub Hel couple in Upper Egypt (Sudan). Youssef Yahweh and Hennouttaoui were descended from Rahel.

7. 1402 BC. Birth of the future Amenhotep III, son of the future Thutmose IV and Mutemwia.

A son was born to the future Thutmose IV and Mutemwia in the year 1405 BC. He was the future Amenhotep III.

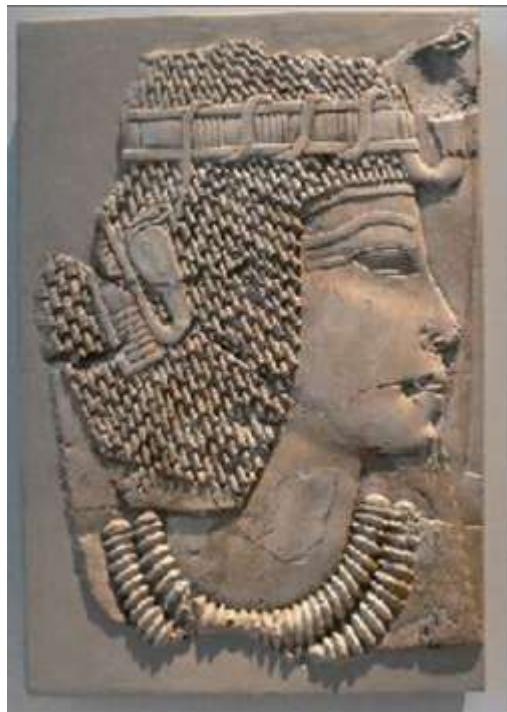


Figure 3. Amenhotep III, nephew and son-in-law of Youssef Yahweh (Youya) (Source: Arnault Duhardt)

8. 1400 BC. Birth of Tiyi, the eldest daughter of Youssef Yahweh and Touya.

Tiyi, the eldest daughter of Youssef Yahweh and Touya, was born in 1400 BC.



Figure 4. Queen Tiyi, eldest daughter of Youssef Yahweh (Youya) (Source: Arnault Duharth)



Figure 5. Queen Tiyi, eldest daughter of Youssef Yahweh (Joseph) (Figure source: Arnault Duharth)

9. 1400 BC. Death of Amenhotep II and coronation of Thutmose IV.

Thutmose IV, brother-in-law of Chancellor Youssef Yahweh, became the eighth Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt.

10. 1396 BC. Jacob and his tribe emigrated to Egypt. There were 70 of them.

In the year 1396 BC, Youssef Yahweh was 38 years old and Chancellor of Thutmose IV. An exceptional event occurred in Egypt. Jacob and his household, 70 people in all, arrived in Egypt. Israel was not yet a Nation. A community of 70 members represented an entire family. The Egyptians considered them to be Mitannians.

Jacob discovered that his son Joseph was alive and became Chancellor of Egypt under the name Youssef Yahweh or Youya.

Dina, his only daughter, was alive and had resumed her Mitannian name, becoming Mutemwia once again, and she became the wife of Pharaoh Thutmose IV. Thutmose IV and Mutemwia Dina had a son who was six years old at the time.

Jacob became de facto Father of the Chancellor, Father of a Queen, and Grandfather of the future Pharaoh Amenhotep III.

Thutmose IV, the ninth Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs, had granted Jacob and his household the estuary city of Avaris, or Pithom in the Bible.

Jacob and his household also discovered that Rachel, the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, was alive and had become the second wife of a certain Prince Mitannian Oub or Job. Twenty-one years had passed since the disappearance of Dinah and Rachel. The couple Oub Hel had had ten children, including three daughters.

11. 1390 BC. Death of Thutmose IV and coronation of Amenhotep III.

Amenhotep III, the nephew of Chancellor Youssef Yahweh, became the ninth Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt at the age of 12.

12. 1390 BC. Marriage between Amenhotep III and Tiyi, the eldest daughter of Chancellor Youssef Yahweh.

Amenhotep III, aged 12, married Tiyi, aged 10, in the year 1390 BC. Youssef Yahweh's eldest daughter became Queen of Egypt at the age of 10. Her nephew Amenhotep III became Pharaoh of Egypt at the age of 12. Youssef Yahweh became the father of the Pharaoh. The couple Youya and Touya became the most powerful couple in Egypt.

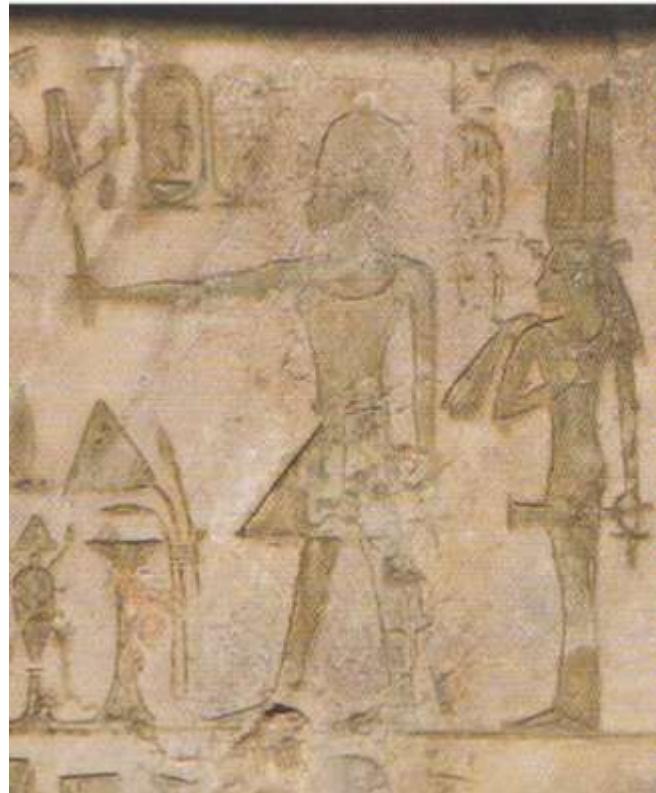


Figure 6. Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiyi (Source: Arnault Duhardh)

13. The children of Youssef Yahweh (Youya) and Touiou Yahweh (Touya).

Joseph had two sons in Egypt. They were Aneen and Aÿ. Their Jewish names were Manasseh and Ephraim, respectively. Their Mitannian names were Mane and Kelya, respectively.

13.1 Aneen Manasseh, the eldest son of Youssef Yahweh.

The eldest, Aneen or Anaan, was Viceroy of Egypt and second Prophet of Amen. Aneen and six tribes of Jacob left Egypt for good in 1380 BC. These seven tribes had never been under the yoke of slavery. Aneen was the Admiral of the Sea Peoples of the Bronze Age. Aneen's fleet was called Daneen, which meant "Gate of Aneen." Aneen and nine other fleets made up the Sea Peoples of the Bronze Age. Aneen and six tribes of Jacob founded kingdoms in the Indian Ocean islands, including Madagascar. Aneen had four sons and four daughters. Abimelki, Makir, Njaka, and Miadana were Aneen's four sons. Aménia, Tia Siatre, Zanaka, and Manana were Aneen's four daughters. Aménia was the first wife of General Pharaoh Horemheb. Tia Siatre was the wife of General Pharaoh Ramses I. Abimelki had two daughters, Rouia and Melki. The wife of Seti I, the second Pharaoh of the Ramesside Dynasty, was the eldest daughter of Rouia. Ramses II was the great-grandson of Aneen.



Figure 7. Statue of Aneen and his titles at the Turin Museum



Figure n° 8. Aneen, le fils ainé d'Youssef Yahweh (Youya, Joseph) (Source : Arnault Duhardt)



Figure 9. Amenia, eldest daughter of Aneen. First wife of General Pharaoh Horemheb.



Figure 10. Ramses I and his wife Tia Siatre, the second daughter of Aneen Manasseh.

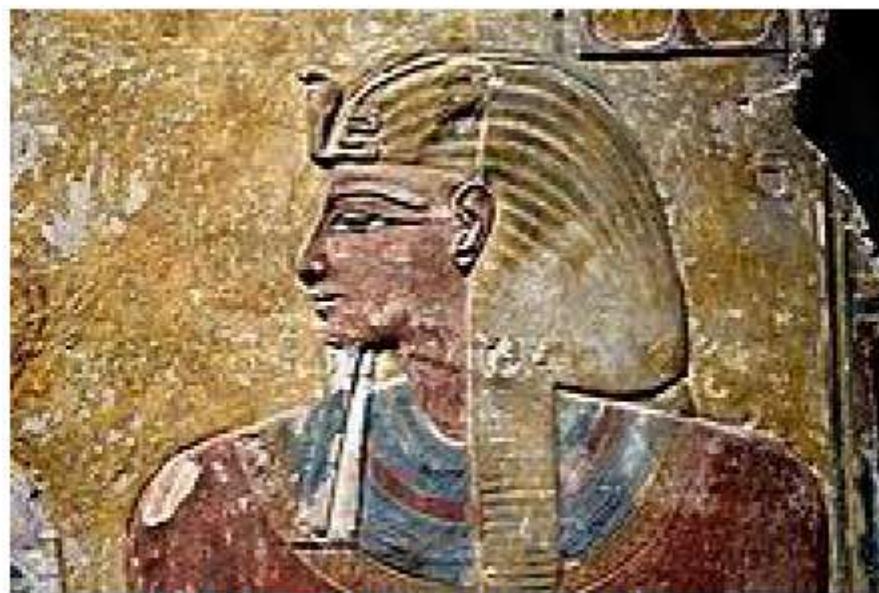


Figure 11. Pharaoh Seti I, second pharaoh of the 19th Dynasty, great-grandson of Aneen.

13.2 Aÿ Ephraim, the second son of Joseph Yahweh

The younger son Aÿ was a general and viceroy of Egypt. Later, Aÿ became the 14th pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs. Aÿ was the father of Nefertiti. Aÿ was the grandfather of the young pharaoh Tutankhamen, the 13th pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs. Aÿ was the father of the two female Pharaohs Nefertiti (Neferneferuaten) and Smenkare, respectively the 11th and 12th Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs.



Figure 12. General Pharaoh Ay, youngest son of Youssef Yahweh (Youya Joseph).

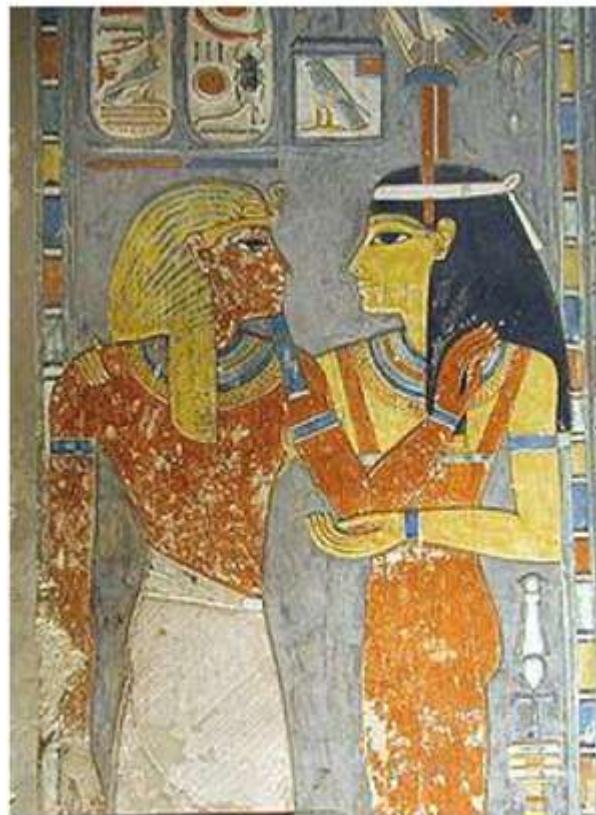


Figure 13. Horemheb and his second wife, Moutnodjemet, third daughter of Ay.

13.3 Tiyi, the eldest daughter of Joseph Yahweh.

Tiyi was Joseph's eldest daughter. She became Queen of Egypt at the age of 10 when she married her cousin Amenhotep III, who was 12 at the time. Tiyi was the mother of Pharaoh Akhenaten, the 10th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty. Tiyi was the grandmother of the young Pharaoh Tutankhamen.

13.4 Taemouadjesy, the second daughter of Joseph Yahweh.

Jesy or Taemouadjesy was Joseph's second daughter. She was the wife of Viceroy Houy. In her second marriage, she married Khaemwaset, uncle of the future Ramses I.

13.5 Moutemnebou, the third daughter of Youssef Yahweh.

Bao or Moutemnebou was Joseph's third daughter. She was the wife of General Nakhtmin. The latter was the General Steward of the royal complex that belonged to Queen Tiyi.



Statue Brooklyn 66.174.1

Figure 14. Moutemnebou, the third daughter of Youssef Yahweh (Youya, Joseph).**13.6 Touiou, the fourth daughter of Joseph Yahweh.**

Touiou was Joseph's fourth daughter. She bore the maiden name of Joseph's wife. Touya or Touiou Yahweh was the name of Joseph's wife when Youssef became Chancellor under the name Youssef Yahweh. Touiou was the wife of Ouser, the Governor of Aswan.

**Figure 15. Tuiu, the fourth daughter of Youssef Yahweh (Youya, Joseph).****13.7 Kakaïa, the fifth and last daughter of Joseph.**

Kakaïa was Joseph's fifth and last daughter. She married one of the Princes Rouka (Ruqq). Kakaïa's husband later became Admiral of the Rouka fleet, which was part of the Bronze Age Sea Peoples.

Table 1. THE TITLES OF CHANCELLOR YOUSSEF-YAHWH-JOSEPH

Here we list the main titles of Youya, the Chancellor who became the father of the Pharaoh of Egypt.

Father of God or Divine Father or “Tsaph-Nath”	Favored by the Lord of the Two Lands
Confidant of the Perfect God (YAHWEH)	The one whom the King of Lower Egypt made rich
The one favored by the Perfect God (YAHWEH)	The one whom the King of Lower Egypt made great
Prophet of the God Min	The one whom the King made great and wise,
Prophet of the God Amen	The one whom the King made double
Favored by the Perfect God (YAHWEH)	The one called upon at all hours to receive the favors of the Lord of the Two Lands
Favored by his God (YAHWEH)	The king's confidant throughout the land
Favored by his Lord Amen	The confidant of the king and his entourage
The Beloved of God	Abundant in favors in the House of the King
The only excellent one whom his God continually appreciates (YAHWEH)	The Confidant of the King
He who is in the cordial intimacy of the perfect God	The only one in the king's heart without equal
He whom the Lord who creates things has made great	The First among the King's Companions
Second to His Majesty the King in the Chariot Cavalry	Favored by his King
Bearer of the ring of the King of Lower Egypt (Ibity)	Favored by his Lord
Bearer of the Seal of the King of Lower Egypt	Abundant in favors under his Lord
The Mouth of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt	Enduring in Love under his Lord
The Ears of the King of Upper Egypt	He who enters favored and leaves beloved
The Beloved of the King of Upper Egypt	The Exclusive Friend, the Unique Friend
The Beloved of the King of Lower Egypt	The First of Friends
The Beloved of the King of the Two Lands	Master of Horses
He who has the affection of the Lord of the Two Lands	Director of Min's Herd
Lord of Akhmin	Director of Amen's Herd

Table 2. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY EGYPT, THE KINGDOM OF MITANNI, AND THE BIBLE

Egypt: Eighteenth Dynasty of the Pharaohs/Low Chronology (1539 BC-1292 BC)	Egypt: 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs/High Chronology (1551 BC-1306 BC)	Kingdom of Mitanni/High Chronology (circa 1600 BC-1270 BC)	Biblical figure
1. (1539 BC-1514 BC). Ahmosis	1. (1551 BC-1526 BC). Ahmosis	1. (1550 BC-1530 BC). Kirta, first emperor of Mitanni.	1. Nahor, Brother of Abraham
2. (1514 BC-1493 BC). Amenhotep I	2. (1526 BC-1505 BC). Amenhotep I	2. (1530 BC-1510 BC) Shuttarna I, brother of Kirta.	2. Abraham took over as interim ruler and settled the succession issue between the descendants of Nahor, Abraham, and Lot. Abraham is Shuttarna I
		(1508 BC). Death of Abraham among his sons.	
3. (1493 BC-1483 BC). Thutmose I	3. (1505 BC to 1493 BC). Thutmose I	3. (1510 BC-1480 BC). Parattarna, eldest son of Kirta. Barattarna and Parattarna are similar.	3. Uts, the eldest son of Nahor
4. (1483 BC-1479 BC). Thutmose II	4. (1493 BC-1490 BC). Thutmose II		
5. (1479 BC-1458 BC). Hatshepsut	5. (1490 BC-1468 BC). Hatshepsut		
6. (1458 BC-1426 BC). Thutmose III	6. (1490 BC-1436 BC). Thutmose III	4. (1460 BC-1440 BC). Parshatatar, youngest brother of Parattarna, nephew of Shuttarna I	4. Bethuel, nephew of Abraham, youngest son of Nahor.
(1434 BC). Birth of Joseph in the Kingdom of Mitanni. Laban/Shaushtatar was not yet King of Mitanni.		(1446 BC). Birth of Joseph in the Kingdom of Mitanni. Laban/Shaushtatar was not yet King of Mitanni.	
7. (1426 BC-1400 BC). Amenhotep II	7. (1438 BC-1412 BC). Amenhotep II	5. (1450 BC-1410 BC). Shaushtatar, son of Parshatatar, maternal grandfather of Youya	5. Laban son of Bethuel, brother of Rebecca, grandmother of Joseph. Laban is Shaushtatar
(1404 BC). Youya, the Mitanni prince, became chancellor of Egypt.	(1416 BC). Youya, prince of Mitanni, became chancellor of Egypt.	(1416 BC). Youya was known to the Mitannian kings as one of their direct descendants. His Mitannian cousin Moutemouia became the wife of the future Thutmose IV in 1415.	Joseph became chancellor of Egypt at the age of 28/30. Youya or Yahweh is Joseph from the Bible. His two sons, Aneen and Ay, are Manasseh and Ephraim from the Bible.

Table 2 (continued 1). CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY EGYPT, THE KINGDOM OF MITANNI, AND THE BIBLE

Egypt: Eighteenth Dynasty of the Pharaohs/Low Chronology (1539 BC-1292 BC)	Egypt: 18th Dynasty of the Pharaohs/High Chronology (1551 BC-1306 BC)	Kingdom of Mitanni/High Chronology (circa 1600 BC-1270 BC)	Biblical figure
(1403 BC). Marriage between the future Thutmose IV and the Mitanni princess Mutemwia	(1415 BC). Marriage between the future Thutmose IV and the Mitanni princess Mutemwia	(1415 BC). The Mitanni princess Mutemwia is the sister-cousin of the Egyptian chancellor Youya	Mutemwia is the daughter of one of the sons of Laban or Rachel and Jacob (she is Dina in this case)
(1402 BC). Birth of the future Amenhotep III.	(1414 BC). Birth of the future Amenhotep III.	(1414 BC). Birth of the future Amenhotep III. Son of Thutmose IV and the Mitannian princess Mutemwia	The future Amenhotep III is the nephew of Chancellor Youya-Yahweh-Joseph
(1400 BC). Birth of Tiyi, eldest daughter of Youya. She became queen of Egypt at the age of 11 when she married Amenhotep III.	(1413 BC). Birth of Tiyi, eldest daughter of Youya. She became queen of Egypt at the age of 11 when she married Amenhotep III.	(1413 BC). Birth of Tiyi, eldest daughter of Youya. She became queen of Egypt at the age of 11 when she married Amenhotep III.	The future queen Tiyi was the eldest daughter of Joseph
8. (1400 BC-1390 BC). Thutmose IV	8. (1412 BC-1402 BC). Thutmose IV	6. (1410 BC-1400 BC). Artatama, son of Shaushtatar II, father of Mutemwia, uncle of Youya.	6. Artatama is one of the brothers of Leah and Rachel
(1396 BC). Jacob's arrival in Egypt			
9. (1390 BC-1353 BC) Amenhotep III	9. (1402 BC-1364 BC). Amenhotep III	7. (1400 BC-1385 BC). Shuttarna II, brother of Mutemwia, cousin of Yuya	7. One of Laban's grandsons, cousin of Joseph
			Joseph of the Bible became Father of Pharaoh as described in the Bible. His eldest daughter Tiyi (11 years old) married his nephew Amenhotep III (12 years old).

Table 2 (continued 2). CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY EGYPT, THE KINGDOM OF MITANNI, AND THE BIBLE

Egypt: Eighteenth Dynasty of the Pharaohs/Low Chronology (1539 BC-1292 BC)	Egypt: 18th Dynasty of Pharaohs/High Chronology (1551 BC-1306 BC)	Kingdom of Mitanni/High Chronology (circa 1600 BC-1270 BC)	Biblical figure
(1380 BC) Death of Jacob			
9. (1390 BC-1353 BC). Amenhotep III	9. (1402 BC-1364 BC). Amenhotep III	8. (1385 BC-1380 BC). Artashumara, eldest son of Shuttarna II, cousin of Amenhotep III, nephew of Youya	8. One of Laban's great-grandsons, nephew of Joseph 8. One of Laban's great-grandsons, nephew of Joseph
		9. (1380 BC-1350 BC). Tushratta, second son of Shuttarna II, son of Youya's cousin, Giloukhepa, daughter of Shuttarna II, married to Amenhotep III in 1392	9. Another of Laban's great-grandsons, nephew of Joseph
10. (1353 BC-1336 BC). Amenhotep IV/Akhenaten, grandson of Chancellor Youya, became Pharaoh of Egypt and imposed monotheism.	10. (1364 BC-1347 BC). Amenhotep IV/Akhenaten, grandson of Chancellor Youya, became Pharaoh of Egypt and imposed monotheism.	10. (1350 BC-1345 BC). Shuttarna III, eldest son of Artatama II.	
11. Nefertiti. Daughter of General Ay, granddaughter of Chancellor Youya.			11. Granddaughter of Joseph
12. Smenkhkare, sister of Nefertiti			12. Granddaughter of Joseph
13. (1332 BC-1322 BC). Tutankhamen / Tutankhamen, great-grandson of Chancellor Youya	13. (1347 BC-1338 BC). Tutankhamen / Tutankhamen, great-grandson of Chancellor Youya	11. (1350 BC-1335 BC). Artatama II, third son of Shuttarna II	13. Great-grandson of Joseph
14. (1322 BC-1319 BC). Ay, youngest son of Chancellor Youya	14. (1337 BC-1333 BC). Ay, youngest son of Chancellor Youya	12. (1350 BC-1320 BC). Shattiwaza, son of Tushratta	14. Youngest son of Joseph
15. (1319 BC-1292 BC). Horemheb, son-in-law of Ay	15. (1333 BC-1306 BC). Horemheb, son-in-law of Ay	13. (1320 BC-1300 BC). Shattuara I, youngest son of Artatama II	15. Son-in-law of Manasseh and Ephraim

Table 3. THE FAMILY OF CHANCELLOR YOUSA-YAHWEH-JOSEPH AT THE HEAD OF THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE.

Name	Comments	Event	Context (BC)	Context/Date of birth of Queen Tiyi
Youya and Touya	Parents of Tiyi, Aneen, and Ay			
Tiyi	Eldest daughter of Chancellor Youya and Lady Touya	Birth	1400 BC	0
Aneen	Eldest son of Chancellor Youya and Lady Touya	Birth	1402 BC-1396 BC	(-2 to +4)
Ay	Youngest son of Chancellor Youya and Lady Touya	Birth	1402 BC-1396 BC	(-2 to +4)
Taemouadjesy	Daughter of Chancellor Youya, wife of Viceroy Houy, son of Lady Werner, married Khaemwaset, uncle of the future Ramses I, in her second marriage	Birth ?		
Tiyi and Amenhotep III	Queen and King of Egypt	Marriage of Tiyi and Amenhotep III	1390 BC	10
Nefertiti	Daughter of Ay	Birth	1374 BC	26
Pay	Royal scribe ,Father of Raia,	Birth	1370 BC	30
Horemheb	Son-in-law of Aneen, husband of Amenia then of Moutnodjemet	Probable birth	1370 BC	30
Paramessu	Son-in-law of Aneen, husband of Tia-Sitré, father of Seti I	Probable birth	1370 BC	
Amenia	Daughter of Aneen	Probable birth	1367 BC	33
Tia-Sitré	Daughter of Aneen	Birth	1365 BC	35
Moutnodjemet	Daughter of Ay, married Horemheb just before he became Pharaoh	Probable birth	1363 BC	37
Raia	Father-in-law of Seti I	Birth	1345 BC	55
Rouia	Singer of Amen, granddaughter of Aneen, adopted as direct heiress by Aneen, mother of Mouttouya	Birth	1340 BC	60
Tiyi	Eldest daughter of Chancellor Youya and Lady Touya	Death	1339 BC	61
Abimilki	Son of Aneen, died without a male heir. Father of Rouia	Death	between 1353 BC-1336 BC	
Seti I	Son of Paramessou	Birth	1324 BC	76
Mouttouya	Daughter of Raia and Rouia, wife of Seti I	Birth	1320 BC	
Ay	Brother of Tiyi	Became Pharaoh	1322 BC	78
Ay	Brother of Tiyi	Death	1319 BC	81
Horemheb	Son-in-law of Aneen, husband of Amenia; also became son-in-law of Ay, husband of Moutnodjemet	Became Pharaoh at age 51, Rouia was 21	1319 BC	81
Moutnodjemet	Daughter of Ay, married Horemheb just before he became Pharaoh	Death	1305 BC	95

Table 3 (continued 1). THE FAMILY OF CHANCELLOR YOUSSEF YAHWEH-JOSEPH AT THE HEAD OF THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE.

Name	Comments	Event	Context (BC)	Context/Date of birth of Queen Tiyi
Horemheb	Son-in-law of Aneen, husband of Amenia; also became son-in-law of Ay, husband of Mutnodjemet	Beginning of slavery in Egypt in the 14th year of Horemheb's reign	1305 BC	95
Future Ramses II	Son of Sethi I and Mouttouya	Birth	1304 BC	96
Horemheb	Son-in-law of Aneen, husband of Amenia; also became son-in-law of Ay, husband of Mutnodjemet	Death at the age of 78	1292 BC	108
Paramessu	Son-in-law of Aneen, husband of Tia-Sitré, father of Seti I	Became Pharaoh at the age of 78	1292 BC	108
Tia-Sitré	Daughter of Aneen	Became Queen of Egypt at the age of 73	1292 BC	
Paramessou	Son-in-law of Aneen, husband of Tia-Sitré, father of Seti I. Messou comes from Messou, an Ethiopian city	Died at the age of 79	1291 BC	109
Seti I	Son of Paramessou, grandson of Aneen through his daughter Tia-Sitré	Became Pharaoh at the age of 33	1291 BC	109
Mouttouya	Daughter of Raia and Rouia, wife of Seti I, granddaughter of Aneen, through Aménia and Horemheb, through Rouia	Became Queen of Egypt at the age of 29	1291 BC	109
Seti I	Son of Paramessou, grandson of Aneen through his daughter Tia-Sitré	Died at the age of 45	1279 BC	121
Ramses II	Son of Sethi I and Mouttouya	Became Pharaoh at the age of 25	1279 BC	121
Mouttouya	Daughter of Raia and Rouia, wife of Seti I, great-granddaughter of Aneen through Abimilki	Died at the age of 62, during the reign of Ramses II	1258 BC	142
Ramses II	Son of Sethi I and Mutuya, great-great-grandson of Aneen	Died at the age of 91	1213 BC	187

Table 4. THE AGES OF JACOB'S CHILDREN WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN EGYPT

		Age/Arrival in Egypt of Jacob 1396 BC	Age/Death in Egypt of Jacob 1380 BC
1446 BC	Birth of Reuben	50	66
1443 BC	Birth of Simeon	47	63
1441 BC	Birth of Levi	45	61
1441 BC	Birth of Dan	45	61
1439 BC	Birth of Judah	43	59
1438 BC	Birth of Naphtali	42	58
1437 BC	Birth of Gad	41	57
1436 BC	Birth of Issachar	40	56
1434 BC	Birth of Asher	38	54
1434 BC	Birth of Joseph	38	54
1434 BC	Birth of Zebulun	38	54
1434 BC	Birth of Dinah	28	54
1425 BC	Birth of Benjamin	29	45