

Historical Archeology and Biblical Accuracy for the Exodus:

Ahmose—(1550-1525 B.C.)

- Overthrew the Hyksos (foreigners who migrated to Lower Egypt and took over rulership for 108 years).
- This is the Pharaoh who did not know Joseph (Ex. 1:8).

Amenhotep I—(1525-1504 B.C.)

Thutmose I—(1504-1492 B.C.)

- Has one son from surrogate wife (Thutmose II).
- Has a daughter from Royal Queen Nefatari (Hatshepsut).
- Hatshepsut matches Pharaoh's daughter who finds Moses (Ex. 2:5).

Thutmose II—(1493-1479 B.C.)

- Marries his half-sister (Hatshepsut).
- Is a sickly king but is known for brutality. During a revolt from the Nubian, or Cushite Kingdom, which was the kingdom to the south of Egypt we read the following on the Aswan Stele on Sehel Island in the middle of the Nile River:
 - “As I live, as RA loves me, as my father Lord of God's praises me, I will not leave a male alive. This army of his majesty overthrew these foreigners they took the life of every male.”
- This type of attitude would make sense since if his father was the one who ordered the killing of all Hebrew male babies (Ex. 1:22).

Hatshepsut and Thutmose III—(1479-1425 B.C.)

- Thutmose III was only 2 years old when his father died.
- Hatshepsut became Queen Coregent and ruled in place of her son until she died 23 years later. (This would have protected Moses and makes sense why he had no conflict until he was around 40 years old).
- Thutmose III was the second longest ruler Egypt ever had. Rameses II was the other. Thutmose ruled for 54 years, 23 of that was with Hatshepsut. This means that there was a long enough rule that Moses had to stay away for 40 years (Ex. 4:19).

Amenhotep II—(1427-1401 B.C.) Exodus Pharaoh?--Probably

- We have extensive documents of his military exploits through year 9 of his reign, and then the last 17 years there is nothing.
- Amenhotep II's mummy has been found and examined, which raises the question of how could this be Pharaoh of Exodus if he was killed in the Sea? He wasn't. No text says that Pharaoh drowned in the sea. The closest text we have to this is Ps. 136:15 which says, "he tossed Pharaoh and his army into the Red Sea," but on further examination the Hebrew Language more accurately says, "he shook off Pharaoh and his army with the Red Sea." No text specifically states Pharaoh was killed.
- Amenhotep II's mummy has evidence of plague—Grafton Elliot Smith medically examined Amenhotep II's body in 1907. He wrote the following in his paper titled, "A Note on the Mummies in the Tomb of Amenhotep II:"
 - "The skin over the whole body of Amenhotep II is thickly studded with small projectiles or tubercles from 0 m. 002 mill. To 0m. 008 mill. In diameter. At present I am unable to determine whether they are the results of some disease or merely the effects of the embalmers salt bath, but they are certainly unusual."
- Exodus 9:8—God's 6th plague gives boils to all Egyptians including Pharaoh.
- Pharaoh's first-born son dies (Ex. 11:4).
- Amenhotep II's first born son does not succeed him. Historians do not know what happened to him.
- Thutmose IV, a second born son, shares a dream to show why he believes he is the legitimate ruler.

Thutmose IV (1401-1391)

- He has a story created and documented in the Dream Stele that shows that he had a vision at the great Sphinx of Giza. The sphinx told him that if he restored the Sphinx to glory then he would become the next Pharaoh.

Amenhotep III (1391-1353)

- Relative peace occurred during this time.
- The Pharaoh begins to receive letters from Canaanite cities that are his subjects about an invasion from the Habiru.

Amenhotep IV—changes Name to Akhenaten (1353-1336)

- Moves the capital city of Egypt from Thebes to Amarna.
- Declares that all Egyptians should stop worshipping other gods and only one god Aten. This is why he renamed himself.
- In 1887 archeologists found letters in this capital city of Amarna (it was abandoned after Akhenaten died because he was so unpopular). These letters have appeals to his father Amenhotep III and him from Canaanite mayors of the cities that are under their kingdom. In many of these letters these cities are fighting with a people called the Habiru. Phonetically this is exactly what you would expect to see for the people called the Hebrews.
- One of these letters says the following from the Mayor of Jerusalem:
 - “Message of Abdi-Heba your servant may the King provide for his land! All the lands of the King my Lord have deserted...Lost are all the mayors; There is not one mayor remaining to the King, my Lord...The King has no lands. The Habiru has plundered all the lands of the King.”—Amarna Letter 286.
- Let’s do the math:
 - Exodus takes place during 9th year of Amenhotep II (1418 B.C.).
 - Israel wanders in wilderness for 40 years and then invades (1378 B.C.).
 - Joshua is probably around 40 years old at the beginning of wanderings, and 80 at invasion, and he dies at 110 (Josh. 24:29). When Joshua dies, they still are not done with the invasion. That puts the invasion as occurring up to 70 years after the Exodus. This covers both reigns of Amenhotep III and his son Akhentaken.