



SELINUS UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCES AND LITERATURE

THERE IS NO CONTRADICTION IN THE MASORETIC TEXT BETWEEN THE FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF ENSLAVEMENT (GENESIS 15:13) AND THE FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY YEARS STAY IN EGYPT (EXODUS 12:40-41). HOWEVER, THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT AND THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH HAVE CONTRADICTIONS.

By George Peter Felix

A DISSERTATION

Presented to the Department of
Arts & Humanities
program at Selinus University

Faculty of Arts & Humanities
in fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in Theology

2024

COPYRIGHT

No part of this dissertation may be reproduced, translated, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without prior written permission from George Felix, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by United States of America copyright law.

Unless otherwise noted, all Scripture quotations are taken from the KING JAMES VERSION, Public Domain.

Unless otherwise noted, all word definitions are taken from Strong's Concordance, Public Domain.

Scripture quotations from the Septuagint Text are taken from the NEW HEART ENGLISH BIBLE (NHEB), Public Domain.

Passages quoted from "Josephus: Antiquities of the Jews, Book XVII," translation William Whiston (1737), Public Domain.

Scripture quotations from the "SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH," by Aleksandr Sigalov, Copyright © 2012, Used by permission for educational purposes. "Text is based on the public-domain KJV Bible."

Passages quoted from "Ancient Hebrew Dictionary," by Jeff A. Benner, Copyright © 2009, All rights reserved worldwide.

Scripture quotations marked (NIV) are taken from the Holy Bible, NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION®, NIV®. Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984, 2011 by Biblica, Inc.® Used by permission of Zondervan. All rights reserved worldwide. www.zondervan.com The "NIV" and "New International Version" are trademarks registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office by Biblica, Inc.®

U.S. Copyright Office Registration Number: TXu002259919

Contact information: Telephone: +1 (908) 320 – 1174 | email: george@inthelovelight.org

DECLARATION

I confirm that I am the sole author of this dissertation and that its contents are the results of my research. The dissertation titled *“There Is No Contradiction In The Masoretic Text Between The Four Hundred Years Of Enslavement (GENESIS 15:13) And The Four Hundred Thirty Years Stay In Egypt (EXODUS 12:40-41). However, The Septuagint Text And The Samaritan Pentateuch Have Contradictions.”* is my original work and has been submitted for the Award of Doctorate in Philosophy in Theology at the University of Selinus. It has not been submitted for awarding in another degree. The material borrowed from other sources and incorporated in this dissertation has been duly acknowledged.

George Felix

ABSTRACT

An engineering approach is used to show that there is no contradiction between *GENESIS 15:13*¹ and *EXODUS 12:40-41*². We read in *GENESIS 15:13* that Abraham's descendants will be afflicted for four hundred years; however, *EXODUS 12:40-41* states that the Israelites stayed in Egypt for four hundred thirty years. It should be stressed that in *GENESIS 15:13*, Yahweh never stated that the affliction would be continuous. The dissertation took the approach that the four hundred years of affliction were completed in two sections. The first section comprised the enslavement period of Joseph, ranging from thirty-three to forty-four years; the Israelites were then enslaved for the remaining years. A timeline was constructed for the *Masoretic Text*, the *Septuagint Text*, and the *Samaritan Pentateuch*. All timelines showed that *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* and *The Short Sojourn Hypothesis* contradict the Bible. The dissertation shows that the thirty years mentioned in *GENESIS 41:46* represent the years that Joseph oversaw the other prisoners, not his age. The dissertation also proves that the *Septuagint Timeline*, like the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, has been corrupted.

¹ *GENESIS(KJV) 15:13*: And he said unto Abram, "Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and **they shall afflict them four hundred years.**"

² *EXODUS(KJV) 12:40-41*: 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.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author reads and writes Greek and, in 1983, graduated from Union Catholic High School in Scotch Plains, New Jersey. In 1987, he graduated from the New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark, New Jersey, with a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. Professor James Martine stated in the first lecture in the class on Machine Design:

A scientist finds answers, whereas an engineer finds “The Solution.” A scientist can create a machine that can do one hundred things, costing \$100,000,000. On the other hand, an engineer will create two devices that will do the same job; however, they will only cost \$10,000.

The author always tries to find “The Solution” when analyzing complex items; he splits the issues into simple sections that can be solved independently and then combines the results. In 1989, the author received his Master of Engineering in Mechanical from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey. In 2020, he obtained a Bachelor of Theological Studies from Vision International University in Ramona, California, and in 2023, he graduated from the same University with a Master of Theological Studies. In 2020, the author became fascinated with the controversy of *GENESIS 15:13* and *EXODUS 12:40-41* and decided to investigate the subject matter.

The author was born into the Greek Orthodox faith and believes that the Bible has documented the communication between Our Heavenly Father³ and humanity. He believes the original Bible contains no errors or lies and “Only the Bible can explain the Bible.” Our Heavenly Father, The Infinite Creator, the creator of everything seen and unseen, inspired the biblical authors to record, in their own words, certain events in our history, creation, downfall, and road to salvation. The author believes that the most accurate English interpretation of the Bible is the *KING JAMES VERSION (BARBOUR BIBLES, 2012)* and will be quoting from it. The author believes that St. Paul’s actions are highly commendable; when he discovered the truth, he went against his upbringing, customs, traditions, family, religion, and, most importantly, against the theologians of his day. He was brave enough to confront the errors of the

³ In the Old Testament, the word “Elohim” is translated as God. In the New Testament, Jesus talked about Our Heavenly Father.

priests and the Pharisees, whereas Caiaphas refused to accept the truth since his customs and traditions were more important to him. In whose footsteps are we willing to follow, St. Paul's or Caiaphas'? Are we willing to confront the people teaching falsehoods? Would we jeopardize our employment, career, family, and friends? Are we willing to be excommunicated and labeled a heretic for our love for Our Heavenly Father, The Infinite Creator, the creator of everything seen and unseen? St. Paul was brave enough to follow Jesus Christ and preach the truth; are we willing to do the same?

The author believes only what the Bible states and rejects the teachings of *The Church of the Roman Empire*⁴. It must be pointed out that the Epistles found in the Bible are the writer's opinions on a particular subject. We cannot fully comprehend their meaning since we do not have the entire correspondence between the involved parties. What holds for the Christians in Corinth may not hold for the Christians in Athens. Unfortunately, Christianity has been infected by the opinions of various religious leaders, thus diluting the message of Jesus Christ. The author has six non-negotiable principles:

1. Our Heavenly Father, The Infinite Creator, the creator of everything seen and unseen, inspired the authors of the original Bible;
2. The original Bible does not contain any lies or mistakes; however, translational or interpretational errors may be present in our Bibles today;
3. The Old Testament and the New Testament are inseparable parts of the Bible and have equal authority;
4. *Solar Scriptura* must be utilized when interpreting the Bible;
5. Jesus's words outweigh the opinions of the *Saints*, *The Church Fathers*, and *The Church of the Roman Empire*;
6. We are obligated to obey God's Law instead of Man's Law.

⁴ ***The Church of the Roman Empire***: The movement that incorporated the message of Jesus Christ, Love Your Neighbor, into the Roman military structure, resulting in the oppression of the people in the Roman Empire. Dark forces infiltrated "The Church of the Roman Empire" over the centuries to promote their satanic and oppressive measures on the Christian community. Their only goal is to suppress Jesus's true message, destroy any Church that tries to promote the true message of Jesus, to obtain substantial financial gains and personal power. They are the popes, patriarchs, bishops, cardinals, priests, ministers, and preachers of various church organizations throughout the ages.

DEDICATION

The dissertation is dedicated to everyone willing to follow in the footsteps of St. Paul. To those whose love for the truth and Our Heavenly Father, The Infinite Creator, the creator of everything seen and unseen, is so strong that they are willing to be excommunicated and labeled a heretic. To those willing to jeopardize their employment, career, family, and friends. To those willing to go against their upbringing, customs, traditions, and religion. To those brave enough to confront the errors of the theologians. To all of you, I give you my love and my light.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I want to express my deepest gratitude to Our Heavenly Father, The Infinite Creator, the source of everything seen and unseen, my guiding light who has been the source of my strength and inspiration. To my eldest brother, Jesus Christ, who loves me unconditionally and came personally to me to save me from my destructive path; after all I did to him, He still came to save me. The Elohim of the Light that guide and protect me on a daily basis. To the congregation that took me in, gave me a new home, and developed me into a true Christian.

Additionally, I would like to thank my friend and undergraduate theology professor Brian van Deventer, my family, and all my loved ones; you have been an inspiration as I hurdled through the path of this degree. You guided me in every step of my journey to accomplish this work. I cannot wait to share the next adventure with you!

TABLE OF CONTENT

COPYRIGHT.....	II
DECLARATION	III
ABSTRACT	IV
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH	V
DEDICATION	VII
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	VIII
TABLE OF CONTENT	IX
LIST OF TABLES.....	XII
LIST OF FIGURES	XV
LIST OF EQUATIONS.....	XVI
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	XVII
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 - Ramesses Exodus Hypothesis.....	1
1.2. - The Long Sojourn Hypothesis.....	2
1.2.1 - <i>A New King</i>	2
1.2.2 - <i>Dates From The Masoretic Text</i>	4
1.2.3 - <i>Dates From Septuagint Text</i>	5
1.2.4 - <i>Dates From Samaritan Pentateuch</i>	6
1.3 - The Short Sojourn Hypothesis.....	7
1.4 - Population Growth	9
1.4 - Symbolic Years Hypothesis.....	12
1.5 - Two-Segment Hypothesis.....	13
1.6 - Conflicion In Dates	14
CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY	15
2.1 - Sola Scriptura	16

2.2 - Timelines	19
2.3 - Calculation Process.....	20
CHAPTER 3: MASORETIC TEXT	21
3.1 - Analysis.....	22
3.1.2 - Assumptions.....	22
3.1.3 - Calculating Joseph's Birth	25
3.2 - Reverse Engineering.....	30
3.2.1 - Known Biblical Dates	31
3.2.2 - Important Egyptian Pharaohs.....	31
3.2.3 - Calculated Dates	36
3.2.3.1 - Pharaoh's Dreams.....	36
3.2.3.1.1 - Joseph's Timeline.....	37
3.2.3.1.2 - Issues With Joseph Being Thirty Years Old When Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream.....	40
3.2.3.2 - Hebrew Text	41
3.2.3.2.1 - Timeline Variables	44
3.2.3.2.2 - If-Then.....	45
3.3 - Various Scenarios	47
3.3.1 - What-If.....	47
3.3.2 - Parameters	47
3.4 - Was Esau Mourning Shem?	48
3.5 - Was Esau Mourning Ishmael?	53
3.6 - Was Esau Mourning Eber?	58
3.6 - Summary	66
3.7 - Abbreviated Masoretic Timeline	66
CHAPTER 4: SEPTUAGINT TEXT	70
4.1 - The Credibility Of The Septuagint Text	70
4.2 - Analysis.....	74
4.2.1 - Assumptions.....	74
4.2.2 - Calculating Joseph's Birth	76
4.3 - Date Conversion	79
4.4 - Reverse Engineering.....	79
4.4.1 - Known Biblical Dates	80
4.4.2 - The Egyptian Pharaohs	81
4.4.3 - Who Was Esau Mourning?	83
4.4.4 - Egyptian Motive.....	84
4.4.5 - Timeline Variables.....	84

4.4.6 - <i>If-Then</i>	84
4.4.7 - <i>What-If</i>	87
4.4.7.1 - <i>Parameters</i>	87
4.4.7.2 - <i>Results</i>	88
4.5 - Summary	92
4.6 - Septuagint Timeline.....	92
CHAPTER 5: SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH	96
5.1 - The Credibility Of The Samaritan Pentateuch.....	96
5.2 - Short Sojourn Hypothesis.....	97
5.2.1 - <i>Abraham Contradiction</i>	97
5.2.2 - <i>Ishmael's Contradiction</i>	97
5.2.3 - <i>Isaac's Contradiction</i>	98
5.2.4 - <i>Jacob's Contradiction</i>	98
5.3 - The Age Of The Patriarchs.....	98
5.4 - Other Discrepancies	99
5.5 - Date Conversion	101
5.6 - Esau's Mourning.....	101
5.7 - Pharaohs.....	101
5.8 - Summary	101
5.9 - Samaritan Timeline	101
CONCLUSION.....	105
COMMENT	106
APPENDIX	107
Column Explanation	107
Extended Masoretic Timeline.....	108
Extended Septuagint Timeline	119
Extended Samaritan Timeline	128
Pharaohs Of Egypt - 12 th Dynasty.....	138
REFERENCES.....	139

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1 - Exodus 1:8 vs Genesis 49:20.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Table 2 - Jacob's Offspring.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Table 3 - Population Projection.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Table 4 - Discrepancies In Timelines.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Table 5 - Years Difference In Timelines.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Table 6. The Five Solas.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Table 7 - The Ages of Jacob And Isaac When Their Forefathers Died.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Table 8 - Possible Birth Scenarios.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Table 9 - Timeline If Joseph Was Thirty When Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream.....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Table 10 - Interlinear Genesis 41:46.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Table 11 - Interlinear Proverbs 31:5.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Table 12 - Interlinear Psalms 102:20.....</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Table 13 - Masoretic Text Fixed Dates.....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Table 14 - Joseph's Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Table 15 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Table 16 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Table 17 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Table 18 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Table 19 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Table 20 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Table 21 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Shem's Death).....</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Table 22 - Summary: Is It Biblically Correct That Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death.....</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Table 23 - Joseph's Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death).....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Table 24 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death).....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Table 25 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death).....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Table 26 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death).....</i>	<i>55</i>

<i>Table 27 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	55
<i>Table 28 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	56
<i>Table 29 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	56
<i>Table 30 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	57
<i>Table 31 - Summary: Is It Biblically Correct That Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death</i>	57
<i>Table 32 - Joseph's Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	58
<i>Table 33 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	59
<i>Table 34 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	59
<i>Table 35 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	61
<i>Table 36 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	61
<i>Table 37 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	62
<i>Table 38 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	62
<i>Table 39 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	63
<i>Table 40 - Joseph's Birth in the 7th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)</i>	64
<i>Table 41 - An Abbreviated Timeline Of The Masoretic Text</i>	66
<i>Table 42 - Genesis 11:10-26 - Masoretic Text vs. Septuagint Text</i>	72
<i>Table 43 - The Age That Patriarchs Became Fathers</i>	73
<i>Table 44 - Septuagint Text Fixed Dates</i>	87
<i>Table 45 - Joseph's Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	88
<i>Table 46 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	88
<i>Table 47 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	89
<i>Table 48 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	89
<i>Table 49 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	90
<i>Table 50 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	90
<i>Table 51 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	91
<i>Table 52 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)</i>	91
<i>Table 53 - An Abbreviated Timeline Of The Septuagint Text</i>	92
<i>Table 54 - Exodus 12:40-41 Masoretic Text, Septuagint Text, and Samaritan Pentateuch</i>	96
<i>Table 55 - Patriarch's Ages Summary</i>	100

Table 56 - Patriarchs Ages Septuagint, Masoretic, And Samaritan 100

Table 57 - An Abbreviated Timeline Of The Samaritan Pentateuch..... 101

Table 58 - Column Explanation 107

Table 59 - A Detailed Timeline From The Masoretic Text With Scripture 108

Table 60 - A Detailed Timeline From The Septuagint Text With Scripture..... 119

Table 61 - A Detailed Timeline From The Samaritan Pentateuch With Scripture 128

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1 - Timeline If Joseph Was Thirty Years Old When Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream.....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Figure 2 - Events From Jacob's Birth To Enslavement.....</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Figure 3 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Eber's Death).....</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Figure 4 - Events From Jacob's Birth To Enslavement In Egypt.....</i>	<i>86</i>

LIST OF EQUATIONS

<i>Equation 1 - Conversion A.C._{Year} To B.C._{Year}.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Equation 2 - Conversion A.C._{Mas} To B.C._{Year}.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Equation 3 - Conversion A.C._{Sep} To B.C._{Year}.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Equation 4 - Conversion A.C._{Sam} To B.C._{Year}.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Equation 5 - Exponential Growth Formula.....</i>	<i>9</i>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.C.	The years from creation with a starting point from <i>GENESIS 1:1</i> ⁵
A.C. _{Mas}	The years from creation derived from the <i>Masoretic Text</i>
A.C. _{Sam}	The years from creation derived from the <i>Samaritan Pentateuch</i>
A.C. _{Sep}	The years from creation derived from the <i>Septuagint Text</i>
A.D.	The years after Jesus Christ was born
A.M.	Before noon
B.C.	The years before Jesus Christ was born
KJV	<i>KING JAMES VERSION</i>
NHEB	<i>NEW HEART ENGLISH BIBLE</i>
NIV	<i>NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION</i>
P.M.	Afternoon
SPE	<i>SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH</i>

⁵ *GENESIS_(KJV) 1:1: In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.*

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

One of the fundamental questions of biblical chronology is the duration that the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt. The problem arises in *GENESIS 15:13* when Yahweh informs Abraham that his descendants would serve others in a foreign land for four hundred years. We read in *EXODUS 12:40-41* that the Israelites left Egypt after four hundred thirty years. Scholars have varying opinions on which of the below hypotheses is correct, depending on their view of *The Ramesses Exodus Hypothesis*.

1.1 - RAMESSES EXODUS HYPOTHESIS

The Ramesses Exodus Hypothesis states that the *Exodus* happened during the reign of *Pharaoh Usermaatre-Setpenre Ramesses II (1279 - 1213 B.C.)*. The hypothesis is based on *EXODUS 1:11*⁶: “*And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Raamses.*” Scholars assume that since the Hebrews built treasure cities in Raamses, he must have been the Pharaoh of Exodus and placed it between 1279 B.C. and 1213 B.C. There are various flaws with this assumption. We read in *GENESIS 47:11*⁷ that the Pharaoh placed Joseph’s family in the land of Ramases four hundred thirty years before the Exodus. Thus, it could also be true that the Pharaoh who welcomed Joseph’s family was *Pharaoh Usermaatre-Setpenre Ramesses II*. There is no archeological evidence to support *The Ramesses Exodus Hypothesis*. However, archeological evidence is found from two centuries earlier (*MAHONEY, 2015*). The explanation may be as simple as centuries after the Exodus; the location’s name was edited to Ramesses by the scribes to give the reader a reference point. In 1664, the city of New Amsterdam was renamed New York. Today, history books refer to New York and not New Amsterdam when stating events from that period (*MAJOR DAN, 2016*). Another explanation could be that an ancestor of *Pharaoh Usermaatre-Setpenre Ramesses II* came from the Ramesses’ vicinity and took up that name. It happened to my great-grandfather; when he arrived on the island of Symi as a merchant, the locals would call him Kasoti since he came from the island of Kasos, and the name stuck.

⁶ *EXODUS(KJV) 1:11: Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Raamses.*

⁷ *GENESIS(KJV) 47:11: And Joseph placed his father and his brethren, and gave them a possession in the land of Egypt, in the best of the land, in the land of Rameses, as Pharaoh had commanded.*

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that *The Ramesses Exodus Hypothesis* contradicts *GENESIS 47:11*.

1.2. - THE LONG SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS

The Long Sojourn Hypothesis states that the Israelites stayed in Egypt for four hundred thirty years, and after thirty years, the Pharaoh enslaved them. Chronologically, this may sound correct, but this hypothesis contradicts *EXODUS 1:8*⁸, where we read that “a new king” arose who did not know Joseph. In *GENESIS 47:28*⁹, we read that Jacob, Joseph’s father, lived in Egypt for seventeen years, and *GENESIS 50:5-6*¹⁰ states that when Jacob died, Joseph received permission from the Pharaoh, for him and his brothers, to travel to Canaan and bury him. If *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* is correct, it would mean that the Pharaoh would have enslaved the Israelites thirteen years after Jacob’s death. In turn, it would mean that Joseph would still have been alive and thus known Joseph, contradicting *EXODUS 1:8*. Even if the Pharaoh who had allowed Joseph to travel to Canaan had died, the new Pharaoh, his son, would still have known of Joseph.

1.2.1 - A NEW KING

In *EXODUS 1:8*, Moses used the word “**Melek**” {Strong’s H4428 [מֶלֶךְ]} to describe the new ruler of Egypt that enslaved the Israelites, instead of the traditional word of Pharaoh “**parōh**” {Strong’s H6547 [פַּרְוֹה]}. The Hebrew word “**Melek**” {Strong’s H4428 [מֶלֶךְ]} has been translated as king in *EXODUS 1:8*; however, in *GENESIS 49:20*, it has been translated as “royal.”

⁸ *EXODUS(KJV) 1:8*: Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.

⁹ *GENESIS(KJV) 47:28*: And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years: so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.

¹⁰ *GENESIS(KJV) 50:5-6*: My father made me swear, saying, Lo, I die: in my grave which I have digged for me in the land of Canaan, there shalt thou bury me. Now therefore let me go up, I pray thee, and bury my father, and I will come again. **And Pharaoh said, Go up, and bury thy father, according as he made thee swear.**

Table 1 - Exodus 1:8 vs Genesis 49:20

EXODUS 1:8	GENESIS 49:20
<p>"Now there arose up a new king ("Melek" {Strong's H4428 [מֶלֶךְ]}) over Egypt, which knew not Joseph."</p>	<p>"Bread from Asher shall be rich, And he shall yield royal ("Melek" {Strong's H4428 [מֶלֶךְ]}) dainties."</p>

Thus, *EXODUS 1:8* could have also been translated as: "Now there arose up a new **royal** over Egypt, which knew not Joseph." A royal could be either a male or female; however, the male would have the title of Pharaoh. Moses was always precise in the wording; In *EXODUS 2:5*¹¹, Moses uses the word Pharaoh "**parōh**" {Strong's H6547 [פַּרְעֹה]}, thus implying that the "new King" in *EXODUS 1:8* was a woman and not a man. In *EXODUS 5:1-5*¹² there is a conversation between Moses, Aaron, Pharaoh, and the "king of Egypt." Moses called a person in the room other than the Pharaoh the "king of Egypt," maybe it was a female co-ruler.

In 1520, the Great Martin Luther wrote, "Not one letter in scripture is purposeless." Moses must have wanted to convey a strong message to the readers of *EXODUS 1:8* with the word "**Melek**" {Strong's H4428 [מֶלֶךְ]} instead of the word "**parōh**" {Strong's H6547 [פַּרְעֹה]}, like a new female ruler.

*"Not only the words which the Holy Spirit and Scripture use are divine but also the phrasing ... **Not one letter in scripture is purposeless...** for Scripture is God's writing and God's Word... If they believed them to be God's words (they would) consider even one title and letter greater than the whole world and would fear and tremble before them as before God himself. (BERTHOUD & LALLEMAN, 2017)"*

¹¹ *EXODUS*_(KJV) **2:5**: And the daughter of **Pharaoh** came down to wash herself at the river; and her maidens walked along by the river's side; and when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her maid to fetch it.

¹² *EXODUS*_(KJV) **5:1-5**: And afterward Moses and Aaron went in, and told **Pharaoh**, Thus saith the LORD God of Israel, Let my people go, that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness. And **Pharaoh** said, Who is the LORD, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the LORD, neither will I let Israel go. And they said, The God of the Hebrews hath met with us: let us go, we pray thee, three days' journey into the desert, and sacrifice unto the LORD our God; lest he fall upon us with pestilence, or with the sword. And the **king of Egypt** said unto them, Wherefore do ye, Moses and Aaron, let the people from their works? get you unto your burdens. And **Pharaoh** said, Behold, the people of the land now are many, and ye make them rest from their burdens.

1.2.2 - DATES FROM THE MASORETIC TEXT

We can derive a timeline based on the dates found in *Genesis* by tabulating the age at which each patriarch had his first son. We can see the number of years that passed, starting from the creation of Adam and ending with Jacob's age when they entered Egypt. The timeline will depend on which manuscript is used: *Masoretic Text*, *Septuagint Text*, or *Samaritan Pentateuch*.

For the *Masoretic Text*, as shown in *TABLE 41 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE MASORETIC TEXT* on page 66, Jacob entered Egypt in 2238 A.C._{Mas}. From archeological excavations in the vicinity of Avaris¹³, we know that the Israelites left Egypt in 1446 B.C., two centuries before *The Ramesses Exodus Hypothesis* (MAHONEY, 2015). We read in *EXODUS 12:40-41* that the Israelites departed Egypt four hundred thirty years after Jacob's arrival, in 2668 A.C._{Mas}. We can use *EQUATION 1 - CONVERSION A.C._{YEAR} TO B.C._{YEAR}* to obtain the appropriate dates with this information.

Equation 1 - Conversion A.C._{Year} To B.C._{Year}

$$B.C._{Year} = A.C._{Left\ Egypt} + B.C._{Left\ Egypt} - A.C._{Text\ Year}$$

When the appropriate dates from the *Masoretic Text* are entered in *EQUATION 1 - CONVERSION A.C._{YEAR} TO B.C._{YEAR}* the equation becomes:

Equation 2 - Conversion A.C._{Mas} To B.C._{Year}

$$B.C._{Year} = 4114 - A.C._{Mas}$$

Jacob's family arrived in Egypt in 2238 A.C._{Mas}, and the enslavement would have happened thirty years later, in 2268 A.C._{Mas}. With *EQUATION 2 - CONVERSION A.C._{MAS} TO B.C._{YEAR}* we can convert the years to B.C. dates; thus, Jacob entered Egypt in 1876 B.C., and the enslavement would have happened in 1846 B.C. However, archaeologists inform us that *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* reigned for forty-five years, from 1860 to 1815 B.C. (GENI, 2021). This archeological fact contradicts *The Long*

¹³ Avaris is located at modern Tell el-Dab'a in the northeastern region of the Nile Delta.

Sojourn Hypothesis since *GENESIS 50:6*¹⁴ states that thirteen years before the enslavement (2255 A.C._{Mas}/1859 B.C.), the Pharaoh told Joseph to “Go up, and bury thy father” in his homeland.

It should be noted that for the *Masoretic Text*, *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* contradicts *EXODUS 1:8* twice. We read that “there arose up **a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.**” which is not the case in the *Masoretic Timeline*. Based on archeological evidence, a new king did not arise, but he was the Pharaoh who allowed Joseph to travel to Canaan to bury Jacob.

1.2.3 - DATES FROM SEPTUAGINT TEXT

For the *Septuagint Text*, as shown in *TABLE 53 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT* on page 92, the Israelites entered Egypt in 3618 A.C._{Sep}. As discussed in section 1.2.2 - *DATES FROM THE MASORETIC TEXT*, the Israelites left Egypt in 1446 B.C. Also, in the *Septuagint Text*, *EXODUS 12:40-41*¹⁵ states that the Israelites departed Egypt four hundred thirty years after Jacob’s arrival, 4048 A.C._{Sep}. When the appropriate *Septuagint* dates are entered in *EQUATION 1 - CONVERSION A.C._{YEAR} TO B.C._{YEAR}* the equation becomes:

Equation 3 - Conversion A.C._{Sep} To B.C._{Year}

$$B.C._{Year} = 5494 - A.C._{Sep}$$

Jacob’s family arrived in Egypt in 3618 A.C._{Sep}, and the enslavement would have happened thirty years later, in 3648 A.C._{Sep}. With *EQUATION 3 - CONVERSION A.C._{SEP} TO B.C._{YEAR}* we can convert the years to B.C. dates; thus, Jacob entered Egypt in 1876 B.C., and the enslavement would have happened in 1846 B.C. However, archaeologists inform us that *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* reigned for forty-five years, from 1860 to 1815 B.C. (*GENI, 2021*). This archeological fact contradicts *The Long*

¹⁴ *GENESIS*_(KJV) **50:6**: And Pharaoh said, Go up, and bury thy father, according as he made thee swear.

¹⁵ *EXODUS*_(NHEB) **12:40-41**: Now the time of the dwelling of **the children of Israel who dwelt in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years**. It happened at the end of four hundred thirty years, even the same day it happened, that all the regiments of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.

Sojourn Hypothesis since *GENESIS 50:6*¹⁶ states that thirteen years before the enslavement (3635 A.C._{sep} / 1859 B.C.), Pharaoh told Joseph to “Go up and bury your father” in his homeland.

It should be noted that *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* contradicts *EXODUS 1:8* twice for the *Septuagint Text*. We read that “there arose up a new king over Egypt, **who did not know Joseph**,” which is not the case in the *Septuagint Timeline*. Based on archeological evidence, a new king did not arise, but he was the Pharaoh who allowed Joseph to travel to Canaan to bury Jacob.

1.2.4 - DATES FROM SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH

For the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, as shown in *TABLE 57 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH* on page 101 shows that the Israelites entered Egypt in 2768 A.C._{sam}. We know that the Israelites left Egypt in 1446 B.C. The *Samaritan Pentateuch* version of *EXODUS 12:40-41*¹⁷ states that “the children of Israel and fathers of them, **who dwelt in Canaan and in Egypt**, was four hundred thirty years.” We know that Abraham departed from Haran in 2553 A.C._{sam}. When the appropriate *Samaritan* dates are entered in *EQUATION 1 - CONVERSION A.C._{YEAR} TO B.C._{YEAR}* the equation becomes:

Equation 4 - Conversion A.C._{sam} To B.C._{Year}

$$B. C._{year} = 4429 - A. C._{sam}$$

With *EQUATION 4 - CONVERSION A.C._{sam} TO B.C._{Year}*, we can convert any *Samaritan* date to a B.C. date; however, *EXODUS 12:40-41* states that the four hundred thirty years were in Canaan and Egypt. Thus, *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* would not be relevant to the *Samaritan Pentateuch*.

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* Contradicts *EXODUS 1:8* in the *Masoretic Text* and the *Septuagint Text* and is irrelevant to the *Samaritan Pentateuch*.

¹⁶ *GENESIS*_(NHEB) **50:6**: And Pharaoh said, “Go up, and bury your father, in keeping with your oath.”

¹⁷ *EXODUS*_(SPE) **12:40-41**: Now the sojourning of **the children of Israel and fathers of them, who dwelt in Canaan and 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.

1.3 - THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS

The Short Sojourn Hypothesis supports that the four hundred thirty years of affliction started with Abraham departing from Haran; thus, Abraham's descendants stayed two hundred fifteen years in Canaan and two hundred fifteen years in Egypt. The years are counted from when Abraham moved to Canaan until Jacob entered Egypt. By adding the number of years from Abraham moving to Canaan till the year Isaac was born, twenty-five years¹⁸, the age that Isaac had Jacob, sixty years old; and that Jacob went to Egypt at one hundred thirty years old, we arrive at two hundred fifteen years¹⁹. We read in *GENESIS 12:4-5*²⁰ that Abraham was seventy-five years old when he departed from Haran, and *GENESIS 21:5*²¹ states that he was one hundred years old when Isaac was born. *GENESIS 25:26*²² states that Isaac had Esau and Jacob at sixty years old, and *GENESIS 47:9*²³ states that Jacob was one hundred thirty years old when he went to Egypt.

For this hypothesis to be correct, the affliction started when Abraham was seventy-five years old and without a child; Ismail was born eleven years later. There is no biblical proof to support this hypothesis, which requires that Abraham and Isaac be servants and their masters afflicting them. On the contrary, the Bible contradicts this hypothesis since we read that Abraham was a very wealthy man. We read in *GENESIS 24:2*²⁴ that Abraham sent his eldest servant to find a wife for Isaac, which implies that Abraham

¹⁸ **25 years** = 100 years - 75 years

¹⁹ **215 years** = 25 years + 60 years + 130 years

²⁰ **GENESIS(KJV) 12:4-5:** *So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran. And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered, and the souls that they had gotten in Haran; and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan they came.*

²¹ **GENESIS(KJV) 21:5:** *And Abraham was an hundred years old, when his son Isaac was born unto him.*

²² **GENESIS(KJV) 25:26:** *And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: **and Isaac was threescore years old when she bare them.***

²³ **GENESIS(KJV) 47:9:** *And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, **The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years:** few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage.*

²⁴ **GENESIS(KJV) 24:2:** *And Abraham said unto his eldest servant of his house, that ruled over all that he had, Put, I pray thee, thy hand under my thigh:*

had more than one servant. *GENESIS 25:20*²⁵ shows that Isaac was forty years old when he married Rebekah. Thus, Abraham was one hundred forty years old, placing him in the 65th year of the affliction. We read in *GENESIS 24:10*²⁶ that Abraham's servant took ten camels for his journey. In *GENESIS 24:22*²⁷, we read that the servant gave Rebekah a pair of golden earrings, half a shekel's weight, and two golden bracelets weighing ten shekels, a weight of 119.91 grams²⁸ (*GERSHTEIN & GERSHTEIN, 2019*). On January 9, 2022, the value of these items was \$6,878.77 (*H BROTHERS INC, 2022*). *GENESIS 24:35*²⁹ states that the servant says that God blessed his affluent master. *GENESIS 24:53*³⁰ states that when Rebekah's father agreed to the marriage, Abraham's servant gave Rebekah and her family even more jewelry.

It should be noted that *GENESIS 15:13* clearly says that only Abraham's descendants would be afflicted, not Abraham. We also read in *GENESIS 26:12-16*³¹ that Isaac was very wealthy and powerful to the point that others said, "*Thou art much mightier than we.*" The Bible does not document any affliction of Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, or his brother Esau. On the contrary, *GENESIS 33:9*³² states that Esau

²⁵ *GENESIS(KJV) 25:20: And Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah to wife, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padanaram, the sister to Laban the Syrian.*

²⁶ *GENESIS(KJV) 24:10: And **the servant took ten camels of the camels of his master**, and departed; for all the goods of his master were in his hand: and he arose, and went to Mesopotamia, unto the city of Nahor.*

²⁷ *GENESIS(KJV) 24:22: And it came to pass, as the camels had done drinking, that the man took **a golden earring of half a shekel weight, and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight of gold**;*

²⁸ *The weight of 10.5 shekels is equivalent to 119.1 grams.*

²⁹ *GENESIS(KJV) 24:35: And **the LORD hath blessed my master greatly**; and he is become great: and he hath given him flocks, and herds, and silver, and gold, and **menservants, and maidservants, and camels, and asses**.*

³⁰ *GENESIS(KJV) 24:53: And **the servant brought forth jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment, and gave them to Rebekah**: he gave also to her brother and to her mother precious things.*

³¹ *GENESIS(KJV) 26:12-16: Then Isaac sowed in that land, and received in the same year an hundredfold: and the LORD blessed him. And the man waxed great, and went forward, **and grew until he became very great: For he had possession of flocks, and possession of herds, and great store of servants**: and the Philistines envied him. For all the wells which his father's servants had digged in the days of Abraham his father, the Philistines had stopped them, and filled them with earth. And Abimelech said unto Isaac, **Go from us; for thou art much mightier than we**.*

³² *GENESIS(KJV) 33:9: And Esau said, **I have enough**, my brother; keep that thou hast unto thyself.*

initially refused Jacob's gifts since he was also very prosperous. Meanwhile, *EXODUS 12:35*³³ states that the Israelites borrowed jewels of silver, gold, and raiment from the Egyptians before they left Egypt.

1.4 - POPULATION GROWTH

We need to consider the male population when the Israelites left Egypt in these two hypotheses and compare them to the "about 600,000" found in *EXODUS 12:37*³⁴. Using *EQUATION 5 - EXPONENTIAL GROWTH FORMULA*, we can calculate a nation's population in the future (*EXPONENTIAL GROWTH AND DECAY - MATHBITSNOTEBOOK (A2 - CCSS MATH), 2020*).

Equation 5 - Exponential Growth Formula

$$P_n = P_o * e^{(r*t)}$$

P_n = New Population - P_o = Original Population - $e = 2.71828183$ - r = growth rate - t = time

We read in *GENESIS 46:27*³⁵ that:

"All the souls of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten."

In this passage, "souls" means the male population. The seventy males mentioned include Jacob, Joseph, Manasseh, and Ephraim. *GENESIS 46:8-27*³⁶ documents the sixty-nine male offspring of Jacob

³³ *EXODUS(KJV) 12:35: And the children of Israel did according to the word of Moses; and **they borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment:***

³⁴ *EXODUS(KJV) 12:37: And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, **about six hundred thousand** on foot that were men, beside children.*

³⁵ *GENESIS(KJV) 46:27: And the sons of Joseph, which were born him in Egypt, were two souls: all the souls of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten.*

³⁶ *GENESIS(KJV) 46:8-27: And these are the names of the children of Israel, which came into Egypt, Jacob and his sons: Reuben, Jacob's firstborn. And the sons of Reuben; Hanoch, and Phallu, and Hezron, and Carmi. And the sons of Simeon; Jemuel, and Jamin, and Ohad, and Jachin, and Zohar, and Shaul the son of a Canaanitish woman. And the sons of Judah; Er, and Onan, and Shelah, and Pharez, and Zerah: but Er and Onan died in the land of Canaan. And the sons of Pharez were Hezron and Hamul. And the sons of Issachar; Tola, and Phuvah, and Job, and Shimron. And the sons of Zebulun; Sered, and Elon, and Jahleel. These be the sons of Leah, which she bare unto Jacob in Padanaram, with his daughter Dinah: all the souls of his sons and his*

that went to Egypt, and by including Jacob, the total becomes seventy. **TABLE 2 - JACOB'S OFFSPRING** shows the sixty-nine names.

Table 2 - Jacob's Offspring

FATHER	CHILD	COUNT
Reuben:	Hanoch, Phallu, Hezron, Carmi	5
Simeon:	Jemuel, Jamin, Ohad, Jachin, Zohar, Shaul	7
Levi:	Gershon, Kohath, Merari	4
Judah:	Er, Onan, Shelah, Pharez, Zerah, Hezron, Hamul	8
Dan:	Hushim	2
Naphtali:	Jahzeel, Guni, Jezer, Shillem	5
Gad:	Ziphion, Haggi, Shuni, Ezbon, Eri, Arodi, Areli	8
Asher:	Jimnah, Ishuah, Isui, Beriah, Heber, Malchiel	7
Issachar:	Tola, Phuvah, Job, Shimron	5
Zebulun:	Sered, Elon, Jahleel	4
Joseph:	Manasseh, Ephraim	3
Benjamin:	Belah, Becher, Ashbel, Gera, Naaman, Ehi, Rosh, Muppim, Huppim, Ard	11
	Total:	69

daughters were thirty and three. And the sons of Gad; Ziphion, and Haggi, Shuni, and Ezbon, Eri, and Arodi, and Areli. And the sons of Asher; Jimnah, and Ishuah, and Isui, and Beriah, and Serah their sister: and the sons of Beriah; Heber, and Malchiel. These are the sons of Zilpah, whom Laban gave to Leah his daughter, and these she bare unto Jacob, even sixteen souls. The sons of Rachel Jacob's wife; Joseph, and Benjamin. And unto Joseph in the land of Egypt were born Manasseh and Ephraim, which Asenath the daughter of Potipherah priest of On bare unto him. And the sons of Benjamin were Belah, and Becher, and Ashbel, Gera, and Naaman, Ehi, and Rosh, Muppim, and Huppim, and Ard. These are the sons of Rachel, which were born to Jacob: all the souls were fourteen. And the sons of Dan; Hushim. And the sons of Naphtali; Jahzeel, and Guni, and Jezer, and Shillem. These are the sons of Bilhah, which Laban gave unto Rachel his daughter, and she bare these unto Jacob: all the souls were seven. All the souls that came with Jacob into Egypt, which came out of his loins, besides Jacob's sons' wives, all the souls were threescore and six; And the sons of Joseph, which were born him in Egypt, were two souls: all the souls of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten.

We read in *GENESIS 47:9*³⁷ that Joseph was one hundred thirty years old when he went to Egypt. We have all the information needed to determine the growth rate. At the beginning (*time = 0*), there was only Joseph. When Jacob went to Egypt (*time = 130*), there were seventy male descendants; the growth rate, “*r*,” equals 0.032681. When calculating a future population, we need to add one hundred thirty to the year in question for the equation to work correctly; the starting point is when Jacob was born. *TABLE 3 - POPULATION PROJECTION* documents the Israeli populations in various instances since entering Egypt.

Table 3 - Population Projection

EVENT	YEARS	YEARS FROM JACOB'S BIRTH	<i>r t</i>	POPULATION
Jacob Arrives In Egypt	0	130	4.24853	70
	50	180	5.88258	359
	100	230	7.51663	1,838
	150	280	9.15068	9,421
	200	330	10.78473	48,278
Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu Reign	202	332	10.85009	51,539
Short Sojourn Hypothesis	215	345	11.27495	78,822
	250	380	12.41878	247,405
	300	430	14.05283	1,267,846
	350	480	15.68688	6,497,188
Two Segment Hypothesis	358	488	15.94833	8,438,609
	400	530	17.32093	33,295,406
Long Sojourn Hypothesis	430	560	18.30136	88,752,309

³⁷ *GENESIS*_(KJV) **47:9**: *And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my pilgrimage are **an hundred and thirty years**: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage.*

The results show that both *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* and *The Short Sojourn Hypothesis* are incorrect. For *The Short Sojourn Hypothesis*, the population growth formula estimates a male population of 78,822, nowhere near the recorded 600,000 in *EXODUS 12:37*. In *EXODUS 1:7³⁸*, we read that the Israelites “increased abundantly and multiplied,” which contradicts *The Population Growth Rate*, we can disregard *The Short Sojourn Hypothesis*. For *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis*, the population growth formula estimates a male population of 88,752,309, much larger than expected; disregarding *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis* is not that simple. In *EXODUS 1:22³⁹*, we read that the Pharaoh ordered all male Hebrew babies to be thrown into the Nile. This action would cause a severe reduction in males over the years. The calculations are overestimated since the growth rate would decrease dramatically after that point. The Bible does not offer clues about when this event happened, so we cannot disregard the calculations for the four hundred thirty-year stay in Egypt. We can conclude that *The Short Sojourn Hypothesis* contradicts the following: *The Population Growth Rate*, *GENESIS 15:13*, *GENESIS 24:10*, *GENESIS 24:22*, *GENESIS 24:35*, *GENESIS 24:53*, *GENESIS 26:12-16*, and *EXODUS 1:22*.

1.4 - SYMBOLIC YEARS HYPOTHESIS

The Symbolic Years Hypothesis states that the Bible years are not to be taken literally but symbolically, meaning “a long period” or some other derivative of this notion. Thus, *GENESIS 15:13* should be understood that the Israelites would be enslaved for an extended period. However, the author of *Genesis* wrote four hundred years and not an undefined time, which is implied by the wording of “a long time.” Moses is credited for writing *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*; he would have been consistent in his terminology in all his books. There are various passages in these books where Moses uses the notion of an unspecified duration of time; thus, he knew the difference and deliberately chose to write four hundred years instead of a long time. Moses used the notion of

³⁸ *EXODUS_(KJV) 1:7*: And the children of Israel were fruitful, and **increased abundantly**, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them.

³⁹ *EXODUS_(KJV) 1:22*: And Pharaoh charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive.

an extended period in *GENESIS 28:8*⁴⁰ (“when he had been there **a long time**”), *GENESIS 38:12*⁴¹ (“in **process of time** the daughter of Shuah Judah’s wife died”), *GENESIS 46:29*⁴² (“and wept on his neck **a good while**”), *DEUTERONOMY 4:25*⁴³ (“ye shall **have remained long** in the land”), and *DEUTERONOMY 20:19*⁴⁴ (“When thou shalt besiege a city **a long time**.”). We can conclude that *The Symbolic Years Hypothesis* contradicts *GENESIS 28:8*, *GENESIS 38:12*, *GENESIS 46:29*, and *DEUTERONOMY 4:25*.

1.5 - TWO-SEGMENT HYPOTHESIS

“*The Solution*” to this dilemma must be an explanation that will validate all conflicting scripture: *GENESIS 15:13*, *EXODUS 12:40-41*, and *EXODUS 1:8*⁴⁵. We read in *GENESIS 15:13* that:

*“Know of a surety that **thy seed** shall be a stranger in **a land that is not theirs**, and shall serve them; and they **shall afflict them four hundred years.**”*

We must realize that nowhere in the passage did Yahweh say that the four hundred years would comprise one continuous period. I propose that the four hundred years were not fulfilled in one enslavement period but in two periods. The first started when Joseph’s brothers sold him into slavery until Joseph became second in command in Egypt, and the second started when the “*New King*”⁴⁶

⁴⁰ *GENESIS(KJV) 28:8*: And it came to pass, when he had been there **a long time**, that Abimelech king of the Philistines looked out at a window, and saw, and, behold, Isaac was sporting with Rebekah his wife.

⁴¹ *GENESIS(KJV) 38:12*: And **in process of time** the daughter of Shuah Judah’s wife died; and Judah was comforted, and went up unto his sheepshearers to Timnath, he and his friend Hirah the Adullamite.

⁴² *GENESIS(KJV) 46:29*: And Joseph made ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel his father, to Goshen, and presented himself unto him; and he fell on his neck, and wept on his neck **a good while**.

⁴³ *DEUTERONOMY(KJV) 4:25*: When thou shalt beget children, and children’s children, and ye shall have **remained long** in the land, and shall corrupt yourselves, and make a graven image, or the likeness of any thing, and shall do evil in the sight of the LORD thy God, to provoke him to anger:

⁴⁴ *DEUTERONOMY(KJV) 20:19*: When thou shalt besiege a city **a long time**, in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an axe against them: for thou mayest eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down [for the tree of the field is man’s life] to employ them in the siege:

⁴⁵ *EXODUS(KJV) 1:8*: Now there arose up a **new king** over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.

⁴⁶ **New King**: *EXODUS 1:8* describe the ruler of Egypt as “**new king**” instead of “**Pharaoh**,” implying that the ruler was female. See the *COMMENTS* section on page 35 under *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu*.

enslaved the Israelites. By adding these two enslavement periods, we accumulate the four hundred years stated in *GENESIS 15:13*. The dissertation will evaluate the validity of the *Two Segment Hypothesis*.

1.6 - CONFLICTION IN DATES

One will find significant discrepancies in the *Masoretic Text*, the *Septuagint Text*, and the *Samaritan Pentateuch* if one compares the ages at which the patriarchs begot their sons. By adding the age of each patriarch who had a son, we can create a timeline for each manuscript. The years between creation and the flood depend on which manuscript you read; this also applies to Jacob's birth. There is a six hundred-year difference between the *Masoretic Text* and the *Septuagint Text* regarding the number of years between creation and the flood; there is a 1380-year difference between creation and Jacob's birth. When comparing the *Masoretic Text* to the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, the discrepancy is one hundred twenty years and 530 years, respectively. *TABLE 4 - DISCREPANCIES IN TIMELINES* displays the years between creation and the flood and from creation till Jacob's birth. *TABLE 5 - YEARS DIFFERENCE IN TIMELINES* indicates the text discrepancies.

Table 4 - Discrepancies In Timelines

TEXT	FLOOD	JACOB'S BIRTH
Masoretic	1656 A.C. <i>Mas</i>	2108 A.C. <i>Mas</i>
Septuagint	2256 A.C. <i>Sep</i>	3488 A.C. <i>Sep</i>
Samaritan	1536 A.C. <i>Sam</i>	2638 A.C. <i>Sam</i>

Table 5 - Years Difference In Timelines

TEXT	CREATION TILL FLOOD	CREATION TILL JACOB'S BIRTH
Masoretic vs. Septuagint	600	1380
Masoretic vs. Samaritan	120	530
Septuagint vs. Samaritan	720	850

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that only one of the manuscripts is correct; the other two have been corrupted with false information.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

To find *“The Solution”* to the dilemma, if *GENESIS 15:13* contradicts *EXODUS 12:40-41*, we need to start from the beginning, *GENESIS 1:1*⁴⁷. The dissertation will use engineering principles to analyze the biblical text and evaluate the information; therefore, it will disregard all theological teachings, traditions, and dogmas.

Unfortunately, *“The Church Of The Roman Empire”* has adopted irrational concepts that are biblically incorrect. For example, *MATTHEW 12:40*⁴⁸ states that Jesus said he would be in *“the heart of the Earth”* for three days and three nights. With a Friday crucifixion and a Sunday resurrection, this notion contradicts Jesus’s words since he would have been dead for only one full day (*Saturday*) and two full nights (*Friday and Saturday*). *“The Church Of The Roman Empire”* has created various complicated explanations on how to count a day and a night to counter this contradiction. However, a straightforward explanation is the correct one. Jesus died on a Wednesday afternoon and rose early Sunday morning, some eighty-two hours later.

It should be noted that the Church Fathers reasoned that *“the heart of the Earth”* was a place that the Greeks called Hades, a place where all the dead would go, both the *“Good”* and the *“Bad.”* The doctrine of the descent into Hades was included from the beginning in most ancient Christian worship, as is evident from the ancient liturgical texts that have survived until today. In the prayer of the transubstantiation of the Liturgy of Basil the Great, the priest prays: *“After descending through the cross to hades, ... loosened the pains of death.”* In Theotokos, before the Great Doxology, the Church sings that Christ descended into Hades, *“Hades was captured, Adam was delivered, the curse was dead, Eve was delivered, death was put to death, and we took life.”* Furthermore, in the prayer of the service of the kneeling of Pentecost, the priest prays: *“Christ, having descended into hades and having broken the eternal bonds, indicated the ascension to those who were there”* (ΧΡΙΣΤΟΔΟΥΛΟΥ, 2020). *“The Church Of The Roman Empire”* created the notion of Hell to control the people and obtain personal

⁴⁷ *GENESIS*_(KJV) **1:1** *In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.*

⁴⁸ *MATTHEW*_(KJV) **12:40**: *For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale’s belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth,*

power. *“If you do not listen to your priest, you are going to Hell ... If you give us money, your sins will be forgiven, and the sins of your dead relatives will also be forgiven, and they will leave Hell and go to Heaven.”* Unfortunately, *“Church Officials”* have incorporated their opinions into Christianity, contradicting the Bible just as the *“Hebrew Officials”* did after returning from Babylon.

2.1 - SOLA SCRIPTURA

“Sola Scriptura” was a rallying cry of the Protestant Reformation and is a formal principle of many Protestant denominations. It means that the Bible is the infallible word of God and takes authority over our lives in every area it speaks to and that Scripture stands alone in authority, with tradition and Church leadership not equal to its authority (ZONDERVAN ACADEMIC, 2018). It is a Latin phrase that means *“Scripture Alone”* and is one of the *“Five Solas”* considered core tenets of the faith, TABLE 6. THE FIVE SOLAS shows the associated scripture (THOMPSON, 2021).

Table 6. The Five Solas

SOLA	MEANING	SCRIPTURE
<i>Sola Scriptura</i>	Scripture Alone	2 PETER 1:21: <i>“For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.”</i>
<i>Sola Gratia</i>	Grace Alone	ROMANS 3:10-12: <i>“As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one: There is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one.”</i>
<i>Sola Fide</i>	Faith Alone	ROMANS 4:4-5: <i>“Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness.”</i>
<i>Solus Christus</i>	Christ Alone	JOHN 14:6: <i>“Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.”</i>
<i>Soli Deo Gloria</i>	To the Glory of God Alone	JOHN 6:44: <i>“No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him: and I will raise him up at the last day.”</i>

The critical implication of “*Sola Scriptura*” is that interpretations and applications of the scriptures do not have the same authority as the scriptures themselves and that the authority of the Church is viewed as subject to correction by the scriptures. Martin Luther publicly rebuked the Catholic Church for its unbiblical teachings and practices, as the Roman Catholic Church had made its traditions superior in authority to the Bible. It is not created based on logic, virtue, experience, or tradition but from the foundation of Scripture and is supported by God’s word in the Bible. The Bible is clear and sufficient and the supreme authority. All truths that are essential for our salvation and spiritual life are explicitly or implicitly taught in Scripture (FOORD, 2017). The righteous person dwells on the Word of the Lord day and night, and scripture is considered the final authority (ENGLEHART, 2020).

Luther’s criticism of the Church’s authority and practices led to the formulation of the theological principle of “*Sola Scriptura*.” The Reformers sought to return to what they saw as the original teachings of the Bible, rejecting traditions and practices that they saw as unbiblical. “*Sola Scriptura*” is a central doctrine of Protestantism, as it emphasizes the importance of the Bible and has been influential in developing Protestantism. The Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church rejected the belief in “*Sola Scriptura*” and affirmed the role of tradition and magisterium in interpreting Scripture (WEBSTER, 2023). Many early Church leaders defended Christianity against heresies using this fundamental principle of truth (DR. JOSEPH R. NALLY, 2023).

The Reformation is an event that was deeply embedded in the spiritual and cultural mindset of the Middle Ages and must be understood in its historical setting. Many Protestant creeds open with a statement about the authority of Scripture, which became a foundational doctrine of the Reformed faith. The Reformation was a response to the historical and theological forces of the time, with the principle of “*Sola Scriptura*” being characterized by the conviction that scripture was the sole material base of Christian theology. This meant that scripture was to be considered self-interpreting while posing scripture against the traditions and practices of the Church. It was also defined as being clear and specific in and of itself. The adoption of “*Sola Scriptura*” by Protestantism had a profound effect on the way it did theology, and it was not just a simple slogan but a complex of theological concepts. The Protestant version of “*Sola Scriptura*” emerged due to the convergence of several intellectual trends, and the historical evolution of this principle from a working principle of the medieval Humanists to the rallying cry of the Protestant Reformers underscores its fluid and dynamic nature (ARAKAKI, 2011).

“*Sola Scriptura*” implies that religious beliefs should be based solely on the Scripture and that religious practices should be conducted decently and in order. The implication is that the Bible should be how religious beliefs are interpreted and understood. It resulted in a reformation of Church polity and government, as the tradition of Church polity in the Dutch Reformed Church follows the thought of reformers such as Bucer and Calvin. Furthermore, governing the Church and Church polity was also to be brought under the word of God as the norm. It meant that the Church aimed to reform itself, with consequences for society. The Catholic Church has abandoned the two-source theory of revelation but needs criteria to distinguish between an authentic tradition closely linked to scripture and an inauthentic tradition (Moss, 2016). Acknowledging the importance of tradition in biblical interpretation is necessary for reconciling the differences between Protestantism and Catholicism over “*Sola Scriptura*.” It raises whether Scripture needs to be interpreted and understood within the tradition from which it emerged. Ultimately, religious beliefs should be based on principles derived from the Scripture or norms from outside the Scripture in harmony with the Bible and not solely on every article in a Church order indicating the text of the Bible on which it is based (STRAUSS, 2021).

“*Sola Scriptura*” implies that interpretations and applications of the scriptures do not have the same authority as the scriptures themselves. It is essential, and Scripture alone is that important in shaping the interpretation of scriptures (CARSON, 2018). It holds that only canonical scripture should guide a believer’s beliefs and lifestyle. The “*rule of faith*,” embodied in the ecumenical creeds, provides the interpretive context for understanding the Bible. The Church is viewed as the Bible’s interpreter, though subject to correction by the scriptures, even by an individual Church member. “*Sola Scriptura*” sees the Church as the Bible’s interpreter and acknowledges the Church’s role, tradition, and Christian history in understanding the scriptures. However, it asserts the authority of the Bible over the teachings and interpretations of the Church.

Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of the Bible in understanding scripture. It also gives importance to the role of confessions in summarizing and affirming the teachings of the Bible. It is a principle that has been influential in the development of Protestantism. Scripture calls people back to the Gospel, establishes what the Gospel is, and transforms God’s people with his Spirit-anointed Gospel truth. Scripture is the only final authority in matters of faith and practice. “*Sola Scriptura*” is not just a mere slogan or creedal point to be checked off with approval from a list. *Prima scriptura* suggests that other ways of knowing or understanding God and his will can help interpret scripture but must be testable and correctable by the canon if they contradict it. However, it has been criticized

for disregarding the role of tradition and the Church in understanding scripture and for leading to an overemphasis on individual interpretation (ANDREWS, 2023). Furthermore, “*Sola Scriptura*” is a word that involves the body. It shapes the interpretation of scriptures by emphasizing the authority of the scriptures over any human interpretations or applications, relying on individual interpretation, and following faith in Christ. The attention to Scripture must be shaped and tempered by the full range of Christ’s provisions (SCHENDE & ALLEN, 2020).

“*Sola Scriptura*” has significantly influenced the development of Protestantism in Nigeria and is particularly important to the self-interpretation of the Bible (NMAH, 2016). It is necessary to consider the implications of this principle when preparing sermons since it can have advantages and disadvantages (GREIDANUS, 2001). For instance, “*Sola Scriptura*” can be used to resist ontotheology; however, it also carries with it inevitable dogmatic consequences (OLTVAI, 2020). It is also essential to consider the relative authority of the canon and the community and the implications of the phrase used in the 16th Century (PECKHAM, 2016), (RUSO, 2015). Despite its potential benefits, “*Sola Scriptura*” must, in effect, be managed responsibly and regarding the Church’s historical tradition; otherwise, it can lead to heretical notions.

CONCLUSION

“*Sola Scriptura*” is the cornerstone of the dissertation, which will be utilized to the fullest. All other assumptions are invalid unless substantiated by the Bible.

2.2 - TIMELINES

To understand the truth, we need to start from a blank page, document everything stated in the Bible, and, most importantly, what is NOT said. Using a scientific method, a detailed timeline was created for the dates found in *Genesis* for the *Masoretic Text*, the *Septuagint Text*, and the *Samaritan Pentateuch*. It is fundamental to the dissertation to construct these three timelines to analyze the data objectively. Only one has the correct information, and the remaining have erroneous data. Our investigation will be futile if we do not find the correct timeline. If the foundation on a construction site is inadequate, the building will collapse; for the dissertation, its foundation is to use the correct timeline. An engineer continuously analyses the task and develops a process to meet the final goal.

2.3 - CALCULATION PROCESS

The approach used in the dissertation will be simple; it will first create a timeline for the *Masoretic Text*, with all the available dates found in *Genesis*. For instance, *GENESIS 5:3*⁴⁹ states that Adam lived one hundred thirty years and begot Seth. From this, we can conclude that Seth was born in 130 A.C. We read in *GENESIS 5:8*⁵⁰ that Seth lived for 912 years; thus, Seth died in 1042 A.C.⁵¹ Based on reasonable assumptions, all unknown dates will be reverse-engineered, like Joseph's birth. All presumed dates will be biblically correct, and most importantly, they will make sense. The process will then be repeated for the *Septuagint Text* and the *Samaritan Pentateuch*. The three timelines will be compared to determine the correct one. The correct timeline will be able to confirm that all three passages are factual and that there is no contradiction in *GENESIS 15:13*, *EXODUS 1:8*, and *EXODUS 12:40-41*. Microsoft Excel will be used to create the tables in the dissertation. The dates will be taken from biblical passages and cross-checked with numeric calculations.

⁴⁹ **GENESIS_(KJV) 5:3:** *When Adam had lived 130 years, he had a son in his own likeness, in his own image; and he named him Seth.*

⁵⁰ **GENESIS_(KJV) 5:8:** *Altogether, Seth lived a total of 912 years, and then he died.*

⁵¹ $1042 = 130 + 912$

CHAPTER 3: MASORETIC TEXT

The *KING JAMES VERSION* (BARBOUR, 2012) was used to create the *Masoretic Timeline*. The *NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION (NIV)* (ZONDERVAN, 2018) will not be used since its credibility is questionable. If one were to compare *MARK 15:25*⁵² and *JOHN 19:14*⁵³, one would find conflicting accounts of when Jesus was crucified, the most important event of the New Testament. The *NIV* states in *MARK 15:25* that at “*nine in the morning*,” Jesus was crucified; however, *JOHN 19:14* states that Jesus was before Pilate at “*noon*.” The *NIV* implies that Jesus was crucified at 9 a.m., and noontime, he was removed from the cross, taken before Pilate to be judged, and then recrucified. The interpreters of the *NIV* did not understand that *Mathew, Mark, and Luke* used *Hebrew Hour* while *John* used *Roman Hour*. The *Hebrew Hour* starts at sunrise, whereas the *Roman Hour* starts at midnight, and thus, the *Roman Hour* is around six hours ahead of the *Hebrew Hour*. In the original manuscripts, *MARK 15:25* states that Jesus was crucified in the third hour, around nine in the morning; *JOHN 19:14* says that Jesus was in front of Pilate in the sixth hour, around six in the morning. When we understand this simple fact, everything lines up correctly. Since the interpreters failed this simple task, we cannot trust their interpretation of the Bible.

It should also be noted that the *NIV* was created from a forged manuscript. During the 19th Century, many forgers produced magnificent copies of manuscripts and sold them as originals to the aristocrats at exorbitant prices; one such forger was Constantine Simonides. One of these forged manuscripts is the *Minuscule 2427 (Codex 2427)*, which was supposed to be from the 13th Century. When it was restored in 2009, a microscopic, chemical, and codicological test was conducted on its ink; it proved that it had been created after 1874 (M. M. MITCHELL ET AL., 2010). Another forgery is the *Codex Sinaiticus*, which many scientists and theologians suspect is a forgery for several reasons. It has been reported that “*someone was poised to do exactly these kinds of tests on the Codex Sinaiticus in April 2015 but was mysteriously pulled off the project and reassigned to something else*” (MATTO, 2020).

⁵² *MARK(NIV) 15:25*: It was ***nine in the morning*** when they crucified him.

⁵³ *JOHN(NIV) 19:14*: It was the day of Preparation of the Passover; ***it was about noon***. ‘Here is your king,’ Pilate said to the Jews.

The *Codex Sinaiticus* was created by a known forger, Constantine Simonides, who admitted that it was his work and not from the 4th Century. His reasoning for making it was to be a gift to the Czar of Russia. In return, he hoped the Czar would donate a printing press to his uncle's monastery on Mt. Athos. However, there are suspicions that the Vatican was behind this creation to credit its forgery, the *Codex Vaticanus*. The *Codex Sinaiticus* is the theological equivalent of the *Pitldown Man*⁵⁴. For more information, read "*Is the 'World's Oldest Holy Bible' A Fake?*" by David W. Daniels and "*The Forging of Codex Sinaiticus*" by Bill Cooper.

3.1 - ANALYSIS

In the construction of *TABLE 41 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE MASORETIC TEXT* on page 66, there were several dilemmas regarding which dates to be utilized when constructing the timeline. These dilemmas were uniform for the *Masoretic Text*, *Septuagint Text*, and *Samaritan Pentateuch*; the discussion will focus on the *Masoretic Text*.

3.1.2 - ASSUMPTIONS

The first dilemma was the year Arphaxad was born. We read in *GENESIS 11:10*⁵⁵ that "*Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood.*" Shem was born in 1556 A.C._{Mas} and would be one hundred years old in 1656 A.C._{Mas}. The flood started in 1656 A.C._{Mas} and ended in 1657 A.C._{Mas}. Is the starting point of the two years from the beginning or end of the flood? It was assumed that Arpachshad was born two years after the flood started.

⁵⁴ *The Pitldown Man was a paleoanthropological fraud in which bone fragments were presented as the fossilized remains of a previously unknown early human. It consisted of a human skull, an orangutan's lower jaw, and chimpanzee fossil teeth.*

⁵⁵ ***GENESIS(KJV) 11:10: These are the generations of Shem. Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood.***

We read in *GENESIS 23:1*⁵⁶ that Sarah died at one hundred twenty-seven years old; however, we are not told when she was born. Since we know from *GENESIS 17:17*⁵⁷ that the age difference between Abraham and Sarah is ten years, we can calculate the year she was born based on Abraham's year of birth.

In *GENESIS 15:13*⁵⁸, Yahweh informs Abraham that his descendants will be oppressed for four hundred years; however, there is no evidence of which year it was said. The timeline shows that this passage comes a few chapters after Abraham went to Egypt. It is logical to assume that it happened years after Abraham departed from Haran in 2023 A.C._{Mas}.

Another dilemma was the year that Ishmael was sent away. A great feast was held when Isaac was weaned before Abraham sent Ishmael away. We read in *2 CHRONICLES 31:16*⁵⁹ that the males are counted in the genealogy at three years old and up. Abraham probably had this great party to celebrate Isaac's official entrance into his genealogy⁶⁰.

We read in *GENESIS 26:34*⁶¹ that Esau married a Hittite at forty years old. The marriage happened in 2148 A.C._{Mas}, and since Esau and Jacob are twins, Jacob is forty years old. In *GENESIS 11:10-11*⁶² we

⁵⁶ *GENESIS(KJV) 23:1: And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah.*

⁵⁷ *GENESIS(KJV) 17:17: Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?*

⁵⁸ *GENESIS(KJV) 15:13: And he said to Abram, "Know for certain that your descendants will live as foreigners in a land that is not theirs; and they will be servants there. And they will oppress them four hundred years."*

⁵⁹ *2 CHRONICLES(KJV) 31:16: besides those who were reckoned by genealogy of males, from three years old and upward, even everyone who entered into the house of the LORD, as the duty of every day required, for their service in their offices according to their divisions.*

⁶⁰ *The Israelites have it as a tradition that this event happened when Isaac was two years old; the dissertation is based on scriptures, not traditions.*

⁶¹ *GENESIS(KJV) 26:34: When Esau was forty years old, he married Judith, the daughter of Beeri the Hethite, and Basemath, the daughter of Elon the Hethite.*

⁶² *GENESIS(KJV) 11:10-11: These are the generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood: And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.*

read that Shem lived six hundred years; therefore, his death would be in 2156 A.C._{Mas}. This is crucial when figuring out which relative Esau was mourning when he wanted to kill Jacob. Moses does not give us any references when Jacob steals Esau's blessing, *GENESIS 27:30*⁶³; however, Moses gives us enough clues to make an educated guess. We read in *GENESIS 27:41*⁶⁴ that Esau said he would kill Jacob after he finished mourning his father. The Hebrew word translated as father is "**ab**" {*Strong's H1 [אב]*}, which also means "ancestors, forefather, grandfather, somebody in his father's genealogy" (*BIBLE HUB, 2018B*). In *GENESIS 50:10*⁶⁵ and *NUMBER 20:29*⁶⁶, we learn that the mourning period is short, around thirty days or less, and in the *Masoretic Timeline*, the only deaths we have after Esau's marriage in 2148 A.C._{Mas} are Shem's in 2156 A.C._{Mas}, Ishmael in 2171 A.C._{Mas}, and Eber in 2187 A.C._{Mas}. We know from *GENESIS 31:41*⁶⁷ that Jacob worked for Laban for twenty years before departing. *TABLE 7 - THE AGES OF JACOB AND ISAAC WHEN THEIR FOREFATHERS DIED* shows the calculated age of Jacob when Esau was mourning his ancestor and when Jacob left Laban.

Table 7 - The Ages of Jacob And Isaac When Their Forefathers Died

DEATH	YEAR	JACOB'S AGE	ISAAC'S AGE	JACOB'S AGE WHEN LEAVING LABAN
Shem	2156 A.C. _{Mas}	48	108	68
Ishmael ⁶⁸	2171 A.C. _{Mas}	63	123	83
Eber	2187 A.C. _{Mas}	79	139	99

⁶³ *GENESIS(KJV) 27:30: And it came to pass, as soon as Isaac had made an end of blessing Jacob, and Jacob was yet scarce gone out from the presence of Isaac his father, that Esau his brother came in from his hunting.*

⁶⁴ *GENESIS(KJV) 27:41: And Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing wherewith his father blessed him: and Esau said in his heart, The days of mourning for my father are at hand; then will I slay my brother Jacob.*

⁶⁵ *GENESIS(KJV) 50:10: And they came to the threshing floor of Atad, which is beyond Jordan, and there they mourned with a great and very sore lamentation: and he made a mourning for his father seven days.*

⁶⁶ *NUMBERS(KJV) 20:29: And when all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, they mourned for Aaron thirty days, even all the house of Israel.*

⁶⁷ *GENESIS(KJV) 31:41: Thus have I been twenty years in thy house; I served thee fourteen years for thy two daughters, and six years for thy cattle: and thou hast changed my wages ten times.*

⁶⁸ *Ishmael is not an ancestor of Esau.*

It must be stressed that Ishmael is not part of Esau's genealogy and must be ignored. Thus, we have two possibilities; either Esau was mourning Shem's death in 2156 A.C._{Mas}, making Jacob forty-eight years old and when he left Laban sixty-eight, or Esau was mourning Eber's death in 2187 A.C._{Mas}, making Jacob seventy-nine years old and when he left Laban ninety-nine. It is illogical that a ninety-nine-year-old man would pick up his family and leave to start over, whereas a sixty-eight-year-old could do it.

CONCLUSION

The logical conclusion is that Esau was mourning Shem's death in 2156 A.C._{Mas}, which was the selection made. Since we now know when Jacob left his family, the other dates can be calculated.

3.1.3 - CALCULATING JOSEPH'S BIRTH

Joseph's birth year is one of the most controversial subjects; however, Moses gives us enough clues to decipher the year. We read in *GENESIS 29:21, 25-28*⁶⁹ that Jacob worked for Laban for seven years before trying to marry Rachel; however, Laban tricked him and gave him Leah, the older daughter, instead of Rachel. A week after the marriage celebration, Jacob also married Rachel; both marriages happened in 2163 A.C._{Mas}. In *GENESIS 29:31-35*⁷⁰ and *GENESIS 30:1-24*,⁷¹ the birth order of Jacob's

⁶⁹ *GENESIS(KJV) 29:21, 25-28: And Jacob said unto Laban, Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled, that I may go in unto her...²⁵ And it came to pass, that in the morning, behold, it was Leah: and he said to Laban, What is this thou hast done unto me? did not I serve with thee for Rachel? wherefore then hast thou beguiled me? And Laban said, It must not be so done in our country, to give the younger before the firstborn. Fulfil her week, and we will give thee this also for the service which thou shalt serve with me yet seven other years. And Jacob did so, and fulfilled her week: and he gave him Rachel his daughter to wife also.*

⁷⁰ *GENESIS(KJV) 29:31-35: And when the LORD saw that Leah was hated, he opened her womb: but Rachel was barren. And Leah conceived, and bare a son, and she called his name Reuben: for she said, Surely the LORD hath looked upon my affliction; now therefore my husband will love me. And she conceived again, and bare a son; and said, Because the LORD hath heard that I was hated, he hath therefore given me this son also: and she called his name Simeon. And she conceived again, and bare a son; and said, Now this time will my husband be joined unto me, because I have born him three sons: therefore was his name called Levi. And she conceived again, and bare a son: and she said, Now will I praise the LORD: therefore she called his name Judah; and left bearing.*

⁷¹ *GENESIS(KJV) 30:1-24: And when Rachel saw that she bare Jacob no children, Rachel envied her sister; and said unto Jacob, Give me children, or else I die. And Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel: and he said, Am I in God's stead, who hath withheld from thee the fruit of the womb? And she said, Behold my maid Bilhah, go in unto her; and she shall bear upon my knees, that I may also have children by her. And she gave him Bilhah her handmaid to wife: and Jacob went in unto her. And Bilhah conceived, and bare Jacob a son. And Rachel said, God hath judged me, and hath also heard my voice, and hath given me a son: therefore called she his name Dan. And Bilhah Rachel's maid conceived again, and bare Jacob a second son. And Rachel said, With great wrestlings*

children is listed. The order goes as follows: Leah, the first wife, gave birth to Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah. At some point, Rachel gave her maid, Bilhah, to Jacob since she could not have children, and Bilhah gave birth to Dan and Naphtali. At some point, Leah stopped having children and gave her maid, Zilpah, to Jacob. Zilpah gave birth to Gad and Asher. Then Leah gave birth to Issachar, Zebulun, and a girl called Dinah. At an unknown point in time, Rachel gave birth to Joseph. It is fascinating that Moses gave this order, implying that Joseph was the last child born. This hypothesis is substantiated since Moses omitted Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah when he initially listed Leah's children, whereas, in *GENESIS 35:23*⁷², he did not. We are unaware of when Rachel gave her maid Bilhah to Jacob, but Leah gave her maid, Zilpah, after Judah was born. It is also plausible that Leah could have waited two months after Judah's birth to give her maid Zilpah. It is also interesting that Moses first tells us about the mandrake incident, where Rachel let Leah sleep with Jacob if Leah would give Reuben's mandrake to her after Asher is born.

To determine the year that Joseph was born, it is logical to assume the following:

1. The mandrake incident happened after the birth of Asher but before the birth of Joseph;
2. Joseph was born after Zebulun and possibly after Dinah;
3. Each pregnancy lasted for two hundred eighty days (*BABY, 2019*);
4. Jacob waited for thirty days before interacting with the puerperal women.

have I wrestled with my sister, and I have prevailed: and she called his name Naphtali. When Leah saw that she had left bearing, she took Zilpah her maid, and gave her Jacob to wife. And Zilpah Leah's maid bare Jacob a son. And Leah said, A troop cometh: and she called his name Gad. And Zilpah Leah's maid bare Jacob a second son. And Leah said, Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed: and she called his name Asher. And Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest, and found mandrakes in the field, and brought them unto his mother Leah. Then Rachel said to Leah, Give me, I pray thee, of thy son's mandrakes. And she said unto her, Is it a small matter that thou hast taken my husband? and wouldest thou take away my son's mandrakes also? And Rachel said, Therefore he shall lie with thee to night for thy son's mandrakes. And Jacob came out of the field in the evening, and Leah went out to meet him, and said, Thou must come in unto me; for surely I have hired thee with my son's mandrakes. And he lay with her that night. And God hearkened unto Leah, and she conceived, and bare Jacob the fifth son. And Leah said, God hath given me my hire, because I have given my maiden to my husband: and she called his name Issachar. And Leah conceived again, and bare Jacob the sixth son. And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry; now will my husband dwell with me, because I have born him six sons: and she called his name Zebulun. And afterwards she bare a daughter, and called her name Dinah. And God remembered Rachel, and God hearkened to her, and opened her womb. And she conceived, and bare a son; and said, God hath taken away my reproach: And she called his name Joseph; and said, The LORD shall add to me another son.

⁷² *GENESIS(KJV) 35:23: The sons of Leah; Reuben, Jacob's firstborn, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun:*

TABLE 8 - POSSIBLE BIRTH SCENARIOS lists the various possibilities of the years between when Jacob started working for Laban and Joseph’s birth. The top row lists the mothers’ names, while the second row lists the children’s names. The first column documents the available scenarios. Based on the information given in *Genesis*, the first significant event is the birth of the first four children of Leah: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah. Second is the birth of Gad and Asher, the children of Leah’s servant, Zilpah. The third is the second group of Leah’s births: Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah. Sometime after Zebulum’s birth, Rachel gave birth to Joseph. The birth of Dan and Naphtali from Bilhah, Rachel’s servant, is irrelevant since their births have no bearing on Joseph’s birth.

Table 8 - Possible Birth Scenarios

	LEAH				ZILPAH (LEAH)		LEAH			RACHEL
	Reuben	Simeon	Levi	Judah	Gad	Asher	Issachar	Zebulun	Dinah	Joseph
<i>Births happened in order every 310 days.</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31	11.16	12.01	12.86	13.71	14.56	15.32
<i>Births happened every 310 days; Leah waited sixty days to give Zilpah to Jacob, and Rachel became pregnant after Dinah was born.</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31	11.33	12.17	13.02	13.87	14.72	15.49
<i>Leah became pregnant with Issachar, while Zilpah was two months pregnant with Asher. Rachel became pregnant after Dinah was born. (+60 Days)</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31	11.33	12.17	12.86	13.71	14.56	15.32
<i>Leah became pregnant with Issachar, Zilpah was two months pregnant with Asher, Rachel was pregnant, and Leah was two months pregnant with Dinah. (+60 Days)</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31	11.33	12.17	12.86	13.71	14.56	15.16

	LEAH				ZILPAH (LEAH)		LEAH			RACHEL
	Reuben	Simeon	Levi	Judah	Gad	Asher	Issachar	Zebulun	Dinah	Joseph
<i>Leah became pregnant with Issachar, while Zilpah was two months pregnant with Gad. Rachel became pregnant after Dinah was born (+60 Days).</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31	11.33	12.17	12.01	12.86	13.71	14.47
<i>Leah became pregnant with Issachar while Zilpah was two months pregnant with Asher, and Rachel was pregnant while Leah was two months pregnant with Zebulun. (+60 Days)</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31	11.33	12.17	12.86	13.71	14.56	14.31
<i>Leah became pregnant with Issachar while Zilpah was two months pregnant with Gad, and Rachel was pregnant while Leah was two months pregnant with Zebulun. (+60 Days)</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31	11.33	12.17	12.01	12.86	13.71	13.46
<i>Leah became pregnant every 310 days, and Rachel was pregnant while Leah was one month pregnant with Dinah.</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31			11.16	12.01	12.86	13.46
<i>Leah became pregnant every 281 days, and Rachel was pregnant while Leah was one month pregnant with Dinah.</i>	7.77	8.54	9.31	10.07			10.84	11.61	12.38	12.98
<i>Leah became pregnant every 310 days, and Rachel was pregnant while Leah was one month pregnant with Zebulun.</i>	7.77	8.62	9.46	10.31			11.16	12.01	12.86	12.61

	LEAH				ZILPAH (LEAH)		LEAH			RACHEL
	Reuben	Simeon	Levi	Judah	Gad	Asher	Issachar	Zebulun	Dinah	Joseph
<i>Leah became pregnant every 281 days, and Rachel was pregnant while Leah was one month pregnant with Zebulun.</i>	7.77	8.54	9.31	10.07			10.84	11.61	12.38	12.22

Regarding Joseph's birth, 15.49 years is the largest value in the table. This result assumes that each child was born three hundred and ten days apart. The smallest value is 12.22 years, where it is assumed that Leah became pregnant every two hundred eighty-one days, and Rachel became pregnant while Leah was one month pregnant with Zebulun.

We read in *GENESIS 30:25-28*⁷³ that Jacob went to Laban once Joseph was born and asked to leave and take his wives and children. Laban wanted Jacob to continue to work for him, so he asked Joseph to name his wages. We read in *GENESIS 30:32*⁷⁴ that Jacob said that he would stay if he could keep all the speckled and spotted animals. After working for Laban for twenty years, Jacob leaves with his family and the animals. We read in *GENESIS 31:41*⁷⁵ that Laban catches up with the fleeing group, where Jacob said he worked for him for twenty years, fourteen years for his two daughters, and six years for his animals.

⁷³ *GENESIS(KJV) 30:25-28: And it came to pass, **when Rachel had born Joseph**, that **Jacob said unto Laban**, Send me away, that I may go unto mine own place, and to my country. **Give me my wives and my children, for whom I have served thee, and let me go:** for thou knowest my service which I have done thee. And Laban said unto him, I pray thee, if I have found favour in thine eyes, tarry: for I have learned by experience that the LORD hath blessed me for thy sake. And he said, Appoint me thy wages, and I will give it.*

⁷⁴ *GENESIS(KJV) 30:32: I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the speckled and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and speckled among the goats: and of such shall be my hire.*

⁷⁵ *GENESIS(KJV) 31:41: Thus have I been twenty years in thy house; I served thee fourteen years for thy two daughters, and six years for thy cattle: and thou hast changed my wages ten times.*

In *GENESIS 30:25-28*, Jacob did not say anything about taking animals with him, just his wives and children; the deal was done in 2170 A.C._{Mas}, the 14th year of Jacob's employment at Laban or later. *GENESIS 30:25* states that once Joseph was born, Jacob went to Laban, which means that Joseph was born before 2170 A.C._{Mas}. We read in *GENESIS 30:26* that Jacob only asked to take his wives and children; if the animal deal had been done before Jacob's 14th year of employment, he would have also asked for his flock. *TABLE 8 - POSSIBLE BIRTH SCENARIOS* on page 27 shows that the earliest possible point that Joseph could have been born is in the 12th year of Jacob's contract with Laban. *TABLE 41 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE MASORETIC TEXT* on page 66 assumes that Joseph was born in the 14th year of Jacob's contract with Laban.

We read in *GENESIS 37:2^{Z6}* that Joseph was sold by his brothers at seventeen; this event occurred in 2187 A.C._{Mas}. It is irrelevant to the dissertation the year of Benjamin's birth and Rachel's death. We only need to remember that *GENESIS 46:21^{Z7}* states that Benjamin had ten sons when he went to Egypt, but he had to be at an older age in 2238 A.C._{Mas}. It appears he was born after Joseph was sold since scripture does not mention anything about them playing together. Also, Joseph was Jacob's love since he was Rachel's only child and the family's baby. If we assume that Benjamin was born one year after Joseph was sold, he would be fifty years old when he entered Egypt.

3.2 - REVERSE ENGINEERING

From this point, we will start the process of reverse engineering. From the available dates, we will calculate the unspecified dates. An example of this process is calculating how many years *After Creation* the Israelites left Egypt. We read in *Genesis* that Jacob was one hundred thirty years old when he went to Egypt. *Genesis* gives us a detailed account of the age at which Jacob's ancestors had children; thus, we can calculate how many years *After Creation* Jacob was born. We read in *Exodus* that the Israelites stayed in Egypt for four hundred thirty years; thus, by adding Jacob's birth year with the four hundred thirty years, we calculate that the Israelites left Egypt in 2668 A.C._{Mas}.

⁷⁶ *GENESIS_(KJV) 37:2*: These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the lad was with the sons of Bilhah, and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's wives: and Joseph brought unto his father their evil report.

⁷⁷ *GENESIS_(KJV) 46:21*: And the sons of Benjamin were Belah, and Becher, and Ashbel, Gera, and Naaman, Ehi, and Rosh, Muppim, and Huppim, and Ard.

3.2.1 - KNOWN BIBLICAL DATES

The following dates are indisputable:

- **2108 A.C._{Mas}** is the year Jacob was born. *GENESIS 25:26⁷⁸* states that Isaac was sixty years old when Esau and Jacob were born.
- **2237 A.C._{Mas}** is the year of the famine. *GENESIS 45:6⁷⁹* states that when Joseph revealed his identity to his brothers, he told them that the famine was in its second year; thus, it started one year before Jacob went to Egypt.
- **2238 A.C._{Mas}** is the year that Jacob meets Pharaoh. *GENESIS 47:9⁸⁰* states that Jacob meets Pharaoh at the age of one hundred thirty.
- **2255 A.C._{Mas}** is the year that Jacob died. *GENESIS 47:28⁸¹* states that Jacob lived in Egypt for seventeen years before he died.
- **2668 A.C._{Mas}** is the year that the Israelites left Egypt. *EXODUS 12:40-41* states that the Israelites left Egypt after four hundred thirty years.

3.2.2 - IMPORTANT EGYPTIAN PHARAOHS

This section discusses the six Pharaohs that coincided with *Genesis* and *Exodus*. The dates of the Pharaoh's reign are taken from the website Geni.com; an image from the website is found in the

⁷⁸ *GENESIS_(KJV) 25:26: And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was **threescore years old** when she bare them.*

⁷⁹ *GENESIS_(KJV) 45:6: For these **two years hath the famine been in the land**: and yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest.*

⁸⁰ *GENESIS_(KJV) 47:9: And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my pilgrimage are **an hundred and thirty years**: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage.*

⁸¹ *GENESIS_(KJV) 47:28: And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt **seventeen years**: so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.*

Appendix in the *PHARAOHS OF EGYPT - 12TH DYNASTY* section on page 138. From *EQUATION 2 - CONVERSION A.C._{MAS} TO B.C._{YEAR}* we can calculate the reign of each Pharaoh in the *Masoretic Timeline*.

1. *Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II* was the 4th Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty who ruled from 1897 to 1878 B.C. [2217 to 2236 A.C._{Mas}] (*GENI, 2021*). He wanted to increase the amount of cultivable land, so he ordered the construction of an extensive irrigation system by constructing a large dike and adding a network of drainage canals (*BALOGH, 2008B*).

Comment: *In the Masoretic Timeline, Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II was the Pharaoh whom Joseph interpreted the dream of the seven Plentiful Harvests and seven lean years. He died one year before the famine, and historians credit him as a Pharaoh who wanted to increase the cultivable land. He would take such extreme construction steps if he expected a famine to fall upon Egypt.*

2. *Pharaoh Khakaure Senusret III* was the 5th Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty and ruled from 1878 to 1860 B.C. [2236 to 2254 A.C._{Mas}] (*GENI, 2021*). He was perhaps the most powerful Egyptian ruler since his military campaigns brought peace and economic prosperity. He ordered the clearing of a navigable canal through the first cataract. He expanded the kingdom into Nubia, erecting immense river forts (*BALOGH, 2008A*). In his 20th year of reign, he co-ruled with his son *Nimaatre Amenemhat III*. This is confirmed by the names of both kings on scarabs and cylinder seals and fragments of inscriptions of the coronation ritual of *Nimaatre Amenemhet III* (*HORNUNG ET AL., 2006*).

Comment: *In the Masoretic Timeline, Pharaoh Khakaure Senusret III is the Pharaoh who managed the famine period and welcomed Jacob when he arrived in Egypt.*

3. *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* was the 6th Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty and ruled from 1860 to 1815 B.C. [2254 to 2299 A.C._{Mas}] (*GENI, 2021*). His reign is regarded as the golden age of the Middle Kingdom, and it is believed that the *Rhind Mathematical Papyrus*⁸² was initially

⁸² *The Rhind Mathematical Papyrus is one of the best-known examples of ancient Egyptian mathematics.*

composed during his period. Towards the end of his reign, he instituted a coregency with his son, *Amenemhet IV*. It is recorded on a rock inscription at Konosso in Nubia (*BOYLES, 2008*).

Comment: *In the Masoretic Timeline, Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III is the Pharaoh who allowed Joseph to bury his father in Canaan.*

4. *Pharaoh Maakherure Amenemhat IV* was the 7th Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty and ruled from 1815 to 1807 B.C. [2299 to 2307 A.C._{Mas}] (*GENI, 2021*). Very little information is available since he is believed to have become Pharaoh at an older age due to his father's long reign. For some years, he co-ruled with his father. *Pharaoh Maakherure Amenemhat IV* undertook expeditions for precious stones and metals in Sinai, Upper Egypt, and the Land of Punt⁸³. He maintained trade relations with Byblos and was responsible for the Egyptian presence in Nubia (*INFOGALACTIC.COM, 2015*).

Comment: *In the Masoretic Timeline, Joseph died eighteen years before Pharaoh Maakherure Amenemhat IV's reign; however, the Pharaoh still knew of Joseph.*

5. *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu* was the 8th and last Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty. She was born in 1831 B.C. [2283 A.C._{Mas}] and ruled from 1807 to 1802 B.C. [2307 to 2312 A.C._{Mas}] (*GENI, 2021*). *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu* is the first female Pharaoh, for which there is confirmed proof. She was the first female Pharaoh to adopt the full royal protocol, distinguishing herself from prior female rulers. The royal protocol symbolizes worldly power and holy might. It acts as a mission statement for the reign of a monarch. *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu* was the first ruler associated with the crocodile god Sobek. According to the *Turin King List*, her reign lasted three years, ten months, and twenty-four days. The *Turin King List* is an ancient Egyptian hieratic papyrus, and it is the most extensive list available of the kings that the ancient Egyptians compiled. Unlike other lists of kings, the *Turin King List* enumerates all rulers, including the minor ones. It is the most informative and accurate list and refers to King Menes, who ruled in the 32nd Century B.C. (*LEE, 2021*).

⁸³ *The Land of Punt is located somewhere in the southern Red Sea region in Africa or Arabia.*

Comment: In the Masoretic Timeline, Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu was born three years after the death of Joseph; she could not possibly have known Joseph as is documented in EXODUS 1:8⁸⁴. It must be stated that in EXODUS 1:8, Moses calls the Egyptian ruler a “king” by using the Hebrew word “Melek” {Strong’s H4428 [מֶלֶךְ]} whereas in EXODUS 2:5⁸⁵ Moses uses the word Pharaoh, the Hebrew word “Paroh” {Strong’s H6547 [פַּרְוֹה]}. Moses was precise in the wording, implying that the “new King” was not a man but a woman. In EXODUS 5:4-5⁸⁶, we read a conversation between Moses, Aaron, Pharaoh, and the “king of Egypt.” Moses called a person in the room “king of Egypt,” someone other than the Pharaoh, maybe a female co-ruler. It must be stated that Moses was present in the room when this discussion took place. During Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu’s reign, TABLE 3 - POPULATION PROJECTION on page 11 estimates that the Israelites would have had a male population of 51,539 if the growth rate had remained constant. However, we read in EXODUS 1:7⁸⁷ that the Israelites increased abundantly, suggesting a much larger growth rate and a much more considerable male population. It appears that Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu is the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites since she became Pharaoh twenty-seven years after Joseph’s death. She enslaved the Israelites in 2308 A.C._{Mas} [1806 B.C.], twenty-eight years after Joseph’s death. See the COMMENT section on page 106.

6. Pharaoh Thutmose III was the 6th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty and ruled from 1479 to 1425 B.C. (GENI, 2021). He was co-regent with his stepmother and aunt Hatshepsut for the first twenty-two years of his reign. When she died in 1458 B.C., Pharaoh Thutmose III became the

⁸⁴ EXODUS_(KJV) 1:8: Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.

⁸⁵ EXODUS_(KJV) 2:5: And the daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself at the river; and her maidens walked along by the river’s side; and when she saw the ark among the flags, she sent her maid to fetch it.

⁸⁶ EXODUS_(KJV) 5:4-5: And the king of Egypt said unto them, Wherefore do ye, Moses and Aaron, let the people from their works? get you unto your burdens. And Pharaoh said, Behold, the people of the land now are many, and ye make them rest from their burdens.

⁸⁷ EXODUS_(KJV) 1:7: And the children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them.

supreme ruler and embarked on conquests unrivaled in Egyptian history. *Pharaoh Thutmose III* created the largest empire Egypt had ever seen through seventeen successful campaigns; he was the Napoleon of ancient Egypt. *Pharaoh Thutmose III* transformed Egypt into an international superpower by creating an empire stretching from southern Syria to Canaan and Nubia. In most of his campaigns, his enemies were beaten into submission; it has been recorded that *Pharaoh Thutmose III* captured 350 cities during his rule.

Comment: *In the Masoretic Timeline, Pharaoh Thutmose III is the Pharaoh of Exodus, which Moses confronted. Pharaoh Thutmose III's army was mighty and ruthless, which explains why the Israelites were scared when his army went after them in EXODUS 14:6-12⁸⁸. TABLE 3 - POPULATION PROJECTION on page 11 shows a male population of 8,438,609. EXODUS 1:21-22⁸⁹ states that the Pharaoh had ordered that all male newborns of the Israelites be killed. If in EQUATION 5 - EXPONENTIAL GROWTH FORMULA on page 9, the growth rate "r" is reduced by 16.5%, then we get an estimated male population of 607,346 Israelites at the time of the Exodus, which coincides with the 603,550 documented in NUMBERS 2:32⁹⁰.*

⁸⁸ **EXODUS_(KJV) 14:6-12:** *And he made ready his chariot, and took his people with him: And he took six hundred chosen chariots, and all the chariots of Egypt, and captains over every one of them. And the LORD hardened the heart of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and he pursued after the children of Israel: and the children of Israel went out with an high hand. But the Egyptians pursued after them, all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, and his horsemen, and his army, and overtook them encamping by the sea, beside Pihahiroth, before Baalzephon. And when Pharaoh drew nigh, the children of Israel lifted up their eyes, and, behold, the Egyptians marched after them; and they were sore afraid: and the children of Israel cried out unto the LORD. And they said unto Moses, Because there were no graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to die in the wilderness? wherefore hast thou dealt thus with us, to carry us forth out of Egypt? Is not this the word that we did tell thee in Egypt, saying, Let us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians? For it had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, than that we should die in the wilderness.*

⁸⁹ **EXODUS_(KJV) 1: 22:** *And Pharaoh charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive.*

⁹⁰ **NUMBERS_(KJV) 2:32:** *These are the ones who were numbered of the children of Israel by their fathers' houses. All who were numbered according to their armies of the forces were six hundred and three thousand five hundred and fifty.*

3.2.3 - CALCULATED DATES

EQUATION 2 - CONVERSION A.C._{MAS} TO B.C._{YEAR} will be used in the following sections to show both B.C. and A.C._{MAS} dates. The converted dates will be placed in square parentheses.

3.2.3.1 - Pharaoh's Dreams

THIS SECTION HAS INCORRECT DATES AND INCORRECT PHARAOHS

When did Joseph interpret Pharaoh's dreams? Scholars believe Joseph was thirty years old since we read in *GENESIS 41:46*⁹¹ that "Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh." This assumption may seem correct, but there are issues when appropriately analyzed. If Joseph were thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh, then based on *TABLE 9 - TIMELINE IF JOSEPH WAS THIRTY WHEN INTERPRETING PHARAOH'S DREAM* on page 39, it would have happened in 2229 A.C._{MAS} [1885 B.C.], one year before the start of the seven years of *Plentiful Harvest*. The *Plentiful Harvest* period is a fixed date; it happened when Jacob was one hundred twenty-two⁹² years old. *Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II* reigned from 1897 to 1878 B.C. [2217 to 2236 A.C._{MAS}], and thus Joseph had interpreted his dream⁹³ (*GENI, 2021*). We read in *GENESIS 41:32*⁹⁴ that Joseph informed the Pharaoh, "God will shortly bring it to pass." The question now becomes, "How long would Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II wait to see if the interpretation from a slave is correct?" A reasonable assumption would be one year since he did not know whether Joseph was a wise man or a charlatan. We read in *GENESIS 40:1-2*⁹⁵ that when a butler and a baker offended the Pharaoh, he put the chief butler and chief baker

⁹¹ **GENESIS_(KJV) 41:46:** *And Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh, and went throughout all the land of Egypt.*

⁹² *Jacob arrived in Egypt in the second year of the famine at the age of one hundred thirty. There was a seven-year period of Plentiful Harvest before the famine (130-7-1 = 122).*

⁹³ *TABLE 9 - TIMELINE IF JOSEPH WAS THIRTY WHEN INTERPRETING PHARAOH'S DREAM* is an incorrect timeline. The correct timeline is *TABLE 41 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE MASORETIC TEXT* on page 62.

⁹⁴ **GENESIS_(KJV) 41:32:** *And for that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh twice; it is because the thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass.*

⁹⁵ **GENESIS_(KJV) 40:1-2:** *And it came to pass after these things, that the butler of the king of Egypt and his baker had offended their lord the king of Egypt. And Pharaoh was wroth against two of his officers, against **the chief of the butlers**, and against **the chief of the bakers**.*

in jail. We read in *GENESIS 40:22*⁹⁶ that *Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II* ordered the chief baker to be hanged.

3.2.3.1.1 - Joseph's Timeline

TABLE 9 - TIMELINE IF JOSEPH WAS THIRTY WHEN INTERPRETING PHARAOH'S DREAM on page 39 displays the timeline for the assertion that Joseph was thirty when he interpreted Pharaoh's dream. The timeline was created by reverse-engineering the unknown dates from the available dates. We know Jacob was one hundred thirty when he arrived in Egypt, which is the timeline's starting point for the calculated dates; that year was the second year of the famine. We assumed Jacob was thirty when he interpreted Pharaoh's dream one year before the *Plentiful Harvest* period started. From this point, we can calculate the year that Joseph was born. *TABLE 8 - POSSIBLE BIRTH SCENARIOS* on page 27 shows that Joseph could not be born before the 14th year of Jacob's contract with Laban. We assume that Jacob began working for Laban the same year he fled Esau. The dates before 2185 A.C._{Mas} in *TABLE 9 - TIMELINE IF JOSEPH WAS THIRTY WHEN INTERPRETING PHARAOH'S DREAM* on page 39 are derived from Jacob's ancestors' birth years and are fixed. At the other end of the timeline, we know that the Israelites departed Egypt four hundred thirty years after Jacob's family arrived. We have the year of the *Exodus*, which is also a fixed date. We know that Jacob lived seventeen years in Egypt; therefore, we know the year of his death. It is also the year Joseph received permission from the Pharaoh to travel to Canaan and bury Jacob. We know Joseph lived for one hundred ten years; thus, we have the year he passed away. We have the information to create *TABLE 9 - TIMELINE IF JOSEPH WAS THIRTY WHEN INTERPRETING PHARAOH'S DREAM* on page 39. *FIGURE 1 - TIMELINE IF JOSEPH WAS THIRTY YEARS OLD WHEN INTERPRETING PHARAOH'S DREAM* on page 38 displays a graphical representation of these events.

⁹⁶ *GENESIS(KJV) 40:22: But he **hanged the chief baker**: as Joseph had interpreted to them.*

Figure 1 - Timeline If Joseph Was Thirty Years Old When Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream

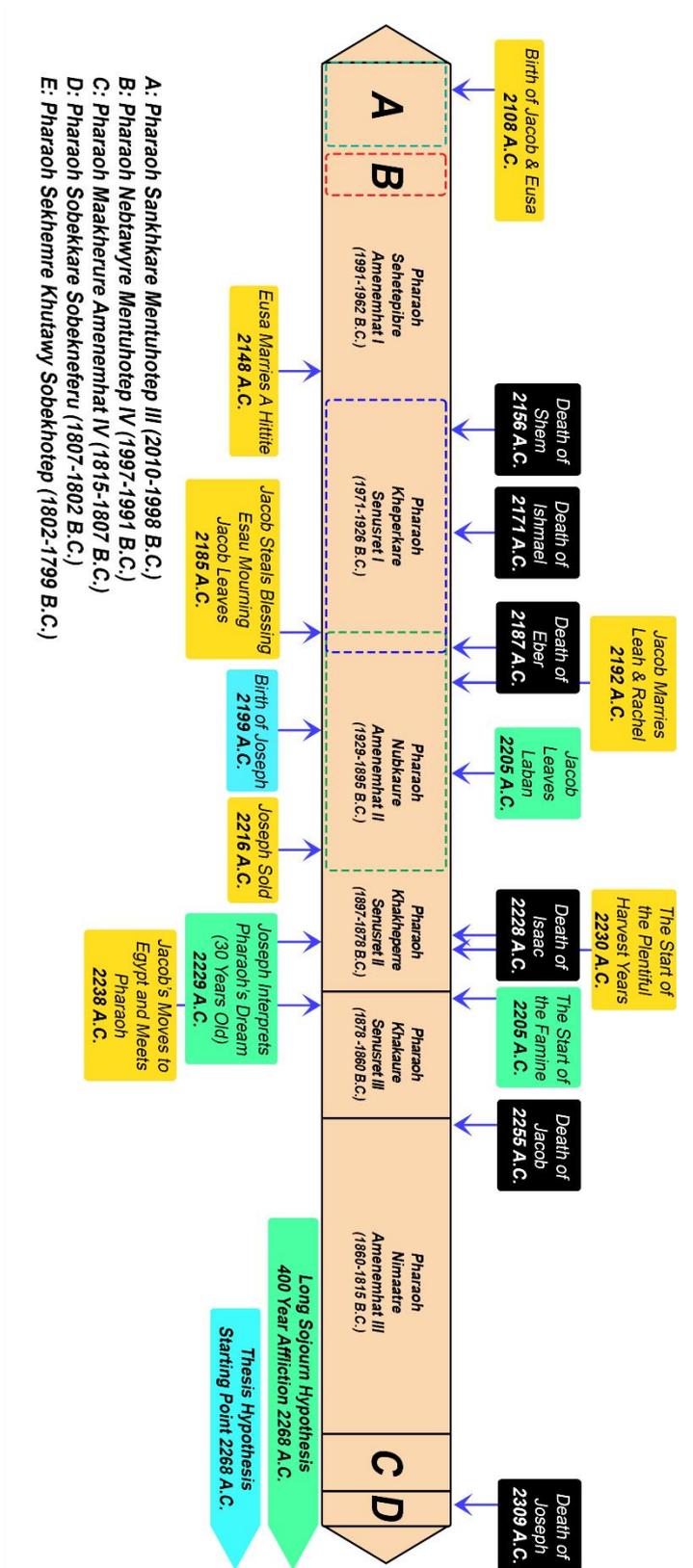


Table 9 - Timeline If Joseph Was Thirty When Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream

B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	JACOB'S AGE	JOSEPH'S AGE
2066	2048	Birth of Isaac		
2006	2108	Birth Jacob & Esau		
1966	2148	Esau Marries a Hittite	40	
1958	2156	Death of Shem	48	
1943	2171	Death of Ishmael	63	
1929	2185 ^a	Jacob Steals Blessing - Esau Mourning - Jacob Leaves PHARAOH NUBKAURE AMENEMHAT II (1929 - 1895 B.C.)	77	
1927	2187	Death of Eber	79	
1922	2192	Jacob Marries Leah & Rachel	84	
1915	2199 ^a	Birth of Joseph	91	
1909	2205 ^a	Jacob Leaves Laban	97	6
1898	2216 ^a	Joseph Sold	108	17
1897	2217	Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II (1897 to 1878 B.C.)	109	18
1896	2217 ^a	Birth of Benjamin and Death of Rachel	110	19
1886	2228	Death of Isaac	120	29
1885	2229 ^b	Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's Dream (30 Years Old)	121	30
1884	2230	The Start of the Plentiful Harvest Years	122	31
1878	2236	PHARAOH KHAKAURE SENUSRET III (1878 to 1860 B.C.)	128	37
1877	2237	The Start of the Famine Years	129	38
1876	2238	Jacob's Moves to Egypt and Meets Pharaoh	130	39
1860	2254	Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III (1860 to 1815 B.C.)	146	55
1859	2255	Death of Jacob	147	56
1846	2268 ^c	STARTING POINT OF 400 YEARS AFFLICTION		69
1833	2281 ^d	THESIS STARTING POINT OF AFFLICTION		82
1815	2299	PHARAOH MAAKHERURE AMENEMHAT IV (1815 to 1807 B.C.)		100
1807	2307	PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU (1807 to 1802 B.C.)		108
1805	2309	Death of Joseph		110
1446	2668	Exodus		

Note: The timeline has incorrect dates.

^a Dates are reversed-engineered from 2229 A.C._{Mos}, when Joseph was thirty.

^b The year that Joseph was thirty years old. Jacob entered Egypt at one hundred thirty (fixed date). Joseph interpreted the Pharaoh's dream one year before the *Plentiful Harvest*.

- £ The slavery period started four hundred years before the Exodus. Jacob entered Egypt at one hundred thirty years old. The Israelites stayed in Egypt for four hundred thirty years.
- ¤ Joseph was enslaved for thirteen years; the Israelites completed the remaining three hundred eighty-seven years.

3.2.3.1.2 - Issues With Joseph Being Thirty Years Old When Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream.

The first issue with this hypothesis is that it contradicts *EXODUS 1:8*, which states, “Now there arose up **a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.**” In this timeline, *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* permitted Joseph to bury Jacob in Canaan in 2255 A.C.*Mas* and is the same Pharaoh that would have enslaved the Israelites. The contradiction lies that *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* personally knew Joseph since he allowed him to travel to Canaan to bury Jacob, and *EXODUS 1:8* states that he did not know him. In the *Long Sojourn Hypothesis*, the Israelites were enslaved in 2268 A.C.*Mas*, just thirteen years after Jacob's death. In the *Two Segment Hypothesis*, they were enslaved in 2281 A.C.*Mas*, twenty-six years after Jacob's death. However, Joseph died in 2309 A.C.*Mas*, forty-one years after the enslavement in the *Long Sojourn Hypothesis* and twenty-eight years in the *Two Segment Hypothesis*.

The second issue with this hypothesis is that Benjamin would have been twenty years old when he arrived in Egypt, assuming he was born one year after Joseph was sold. There is no biblical reference to Benjamin being alive before Joseph was sold; we read in *GENESIS 46:21*⁹⁷ that Benjamin had ten children on arrival, suggesting a much older age.

The third issue with this hypothesis is “Whom was Esau mourning in 2185 A.C.*Mas*?” *TABLE 9 - TIMELINE IF JOSEPH WAS THIRTY WHEN INTERPRETING PHARAOH'S DREAM* does not have any ancestors who died near 2185 A.C.*Mas*. Shem died in 2156 A.C.*Mas*, twenty-nine years before the incident of Jacob stealing Esau's blessing. Ishmael died in 2171 A.C.*Mas*, fourteen years earlier; however, he is not an ancestor, and his death must be ignored. On the other hand, Eber was still alive and lived two more years; Eber died in 2187 A.C.*Mas*. Esau's father, Isaac, lived forty-three more years; he died in 2228 A.C.*Mas*.

⁹⁷ *GENESIS*_(KJV) **46:21**: And the sons of Benjamin were Belah, and Becher, and Ashbel, Gera, and Naaman, Ehi, and Rosh, Muppim, and Huppim, and Ard.

All three issues are severe, and anyone can disprove the hypothesis that Joseph was thirty years old when he interpreted the Pharaoh’s dream. A reasonable scholar will conclude that the contradiction of *EXODUS 1:8* invalidates this hypothesis. On the other hand, if you tell a layperson that a twenty-year-old can be the father of ten children, he will laugh at you. The youngest recorded patriarch in *Genesis* is Nahor, Abraham’s grandfather, who fathered his first son at the age of twenty-nine. The probability of Benjamin begetting ten males in a row is 0.098%; he must have fathered some females in between, so the number of his children rises. Finally, I hope that nobody believes that Esau was mourning for twenty-nine years for the death of Shem or fourteen years for the passing of Ishmael, who was not even his ancestor. For these people, the question becomes, “How many years would Esau mourn the death of Isaac and Jacob?” We have two possibilities in this dilemma: Either Moses was not inspired by *Our Heavenly Father*, The Infinite Creator, when he wrote *Genesis*, or there is another explanation. The dissertation will look for “*The Solution*” to this predicament.

3.2.3.2 - Hebrew Text

We must first look at the Hebrew Text to determine whether translational or interpretational errors exist. The Hebrew Text of *GENESIS 41:46* is displayed in *TABLE 10 - INTERLINEAR GENESIS 41:46 (BIBLE HUB, 2018A)*.

Table 10 - Interlinear Genesis 41:46

STRONG’S 6440 liḵ·nê לִפְנֵי before	STRONG’S 5975 bə·’ā·mə·dōw בְּעֹמְדוֹ when he stood	STRONG’S 8141 šā·nāh, שָׁנָה years	STRONG’S 7970 šə·lō·šîm שְׁלֹשִׁים [was] thirty	STRONG’S 1121 ben- בֶּן old	STRONG’S 3130 wə·yō·w·sêḵ וַיֹּסֶף And Joseph
STRONG’S 6440 mil·liḵ·nê מִלִּפְנֵי from the presence	STRONG’S 3130 yō·w·sêḵ יוֹסֵף Joseph	STRONG’S 3318 way·yê·šê וַיֵּצֵא And went out	STRONG’S 4714 miš·rā·yim; מִצְרַיִם of Egypt	STRONG’S 4428 me·leḵ- מֶלֶךְ king	STRONG’S 6547 par·’ōh פַּרְעֹה Pharaoh
	STRONG’S 4714 miš·rā·yim. מִצְרַיִם: of Egypt	STRONG’S 776 ’e·reš אֶרֶץ the land	STRONG’S 3605 bə·kāl בְּכָל- through all	STRONG’S 5674 way·ya’·bōr וַיֵּבֶר and went	STRONG’S 6547 ḵā·l·pā·rōh, כָּל־פַּרְעֹה of Pharaoh

One possible explanation is that the second word, “**ben**” {Strong’s H1121 [בֶּן]}, has been misinterpreted. It has been defined as “son” 4,906 times (BENNER, 2009), (BIBLE HUB, 2018C), (BLUE LETTER BIBLE, 2021), (STUDY BIBLE, 2021), and (STRONG, 1983). On page 81 of the *Ancient Hebrew Dictionary, 1000 Verbs and Nouns of the Hebrew Bible* by Jeff A. Benner defines “**ben**” {Strong’s H1121 [בֶּן]} as:

“464 בֶּן / beyn Translation:+Son Definition:+A male offspring. This can be the son of the father or a later male descendant. One who continues the family line. AHLB:+1037-A [N] Strong’s:+1121”

When we substitute the word “son” instead of age, we get the following passage:

“And **Joseph son was thirty years** when he stood before Pharaoh, king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh, and went throughout all the land of Egypt.”

This explanation implies that Joseph had a thirty-year-old son when interpreting the dream, which contradicts the Bible.

A possible translation might be the word “afflicted.” In *PROVERBS 31:5*⁹⁸, “**ben**” {Strong’s H1121 [בֶּן]} has been translated in this manner. The Hebrew Text of *PROVERBS 31:5* is displayed in *TABLE 11 - INTERLINEAR PROVERBS 31:5*, where “**ben**” {Strong’s H1121 [בֶּן]} represents the words “of the afflicted” (BIBLE HUB, 2017).

Table 11 - Interlinear Proverbs 31:5

STRONG’S 8138 wî·šan·neh שָׁן and pervert	STRONG’S 2710 mə·ḥuq·qāq; חֻק the law	STRONG’S 7911 wə·yiš·kaḥ שָׁחַח and forget	STRONG’S 8354 yiš·teh שָׁתוּ they drink	STRONG’S 6435 pen בֶּן lest
	STRONG’S 6040 ō· nî. אֲנִי the afflicted	STRONG’S 1121 bə·nê- בְּנֵי of the afflicted	STRONG’S 3605 kāl- כָּל of all	STRONG’S 1779 dîn דִּין the justice

⁹⁸ **PROVERBS(KJV) 31:5:** *Lest they drink, and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted.*

The passage will then read:

*“And Joseph **afflicted** was **thirty** years when he stood before Pharaoh, king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh, and went throughout all the land of Egypt.”*

The passage implies that Joseph was enslaved in Egypt for thirty years, or maybe it refers to the time he was jailed. Another possible translation might be the word “appointed” since *PSALMS 102:20*⁹⁹ is translated in such a manner. *TABLE 12 - INTERLINEAR PSALMS 102:20* illustrates the Hebrew Text of *PSALMS 102:20*, where “**ben**” {Strong’s H1121 [בְּנֵי]} represents “those appointed” (*BIBLE HUB*, 2021)¹⁰⁰.

Table 12 - Interlinear Psalms 102:20

STRONG’S 8546	STRONG’S 1121	STRONG’S 6605	Strong’s 615	Strong’s 603	STRONG’S 8085
tə·mū·tāh.	bə·nê	lə·pāt·tê·ah,	‘ā·sîr;	‘en·qat	liš·mō·a’
תְּמוּתָּהּ:	בְּנֵי	לְפָתֵי	אֲסִיר	אֲנָקָת	לִשְׁמֹעַ
to death	those appointed	to release	of the prisoner	the groaning	To hear

The passage will then read:

*“And Joseph **appointed** was **thirty** years when he stood before Pharaoh, king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh, and went throughout all the land of Egypt.”*

It is plausible that the author meant that Joseph oversaw the prisoners for thirty years, not his age. We read in *GENESIS 39:21-23*¹⁰¹ that the prison keeper gave Joseph authority over the other prisoners. For this hypothesis to be correct, other Hebrew scholars must have used this type of practice, using

⁹⁹ *PSALMS*_(KJV) **102:20**: To hear the groaning of the prisoner; to loose those that are **appointed** to death;

¹⁰⁰ Hebrew is not my specialty, the above explanations may be incorrect, due to grammatical issues.

¹⁰¹ *GENESIS*_(KJV) **39:21-23**: But the LORD was with Joseph, and shewed him mercy, and gave him favour in the sight of the keeper of the prison. And the keeper of the prison committed to Joseph’s hand all the prisoners that were in the prison; and whatsoever they did there, he was the doer of it. The keeper of the prison looked not to any thing that was under his hand; because the LORD was with him, and that which he did, the LORD made it to prosper.

a different starting point from what we employ in the 21st Century. In the book *The Antiquities of the Jews*, Flavius Josephus states:

*“After him came Annius Rufus, under whom died Caesar, the second emperor of the Romans, the duration of whose reign was **fifty-seven years**, besides six months and two days [of which time Antonius ruled together with him fourteen years; but the duration of his life was seventy-seven years];”(JOSEPHUS, 1737).*

The second Roman Emperor was Tiberius Caesar Augustus, who ruled from August 19, 14 A.D. till March 16, 37 A.D. He was seventy-seven years old when he died. Josephus states that his official reign as Emperor lasted fifty-seven years instead of twenty-two years, six months, and twenty-six days (ANCIENT.EU, 2021). However, in 20 B.C., Tiberius was given his first command to put down a rebellion. Upon its completion, he was awarded the right to a procession of triumph (WATKINS, 2013). Josephus’s starting point for Tiberius Caesar Augustus’ reign was from 20 B.C. and not from 14 A.D.; thus, he wrote fifty-seven years¹⁰². If the author of *Genesis* used the same practice, everything aligns correctly in the *Masoretic Timeline*. If we assume that Joseph was before Pharaoh one year before the year of the *Plentiful Harvest*, then he was placed in charge of the other prisoners in the year 2200 A.C._{Mas} [1914 B.C.], which is also the year that he became thirty years old.

3.2.3.1 - Timeline Variables

The variables in our timeline are the following:

- a) The ancestor that Esau was mourning (*Shem, Ishmael, or Eber*).
- b) The contract year that Joseph was born (12th to 19th).
- c) The number of years before the seven *Plentiful Harvests* that Joseph interpreted Pharaoh’s dream (0 to 5).

¹⁰² Fifty-seven years is obtained by adding twenty years from the B.C. calendar to the thirty-seven years in the A.D. calendar. There is no zero years; from 1 B.C., we go to 1 A.D.

3.2.3.2 - If-Then

If we assume that:

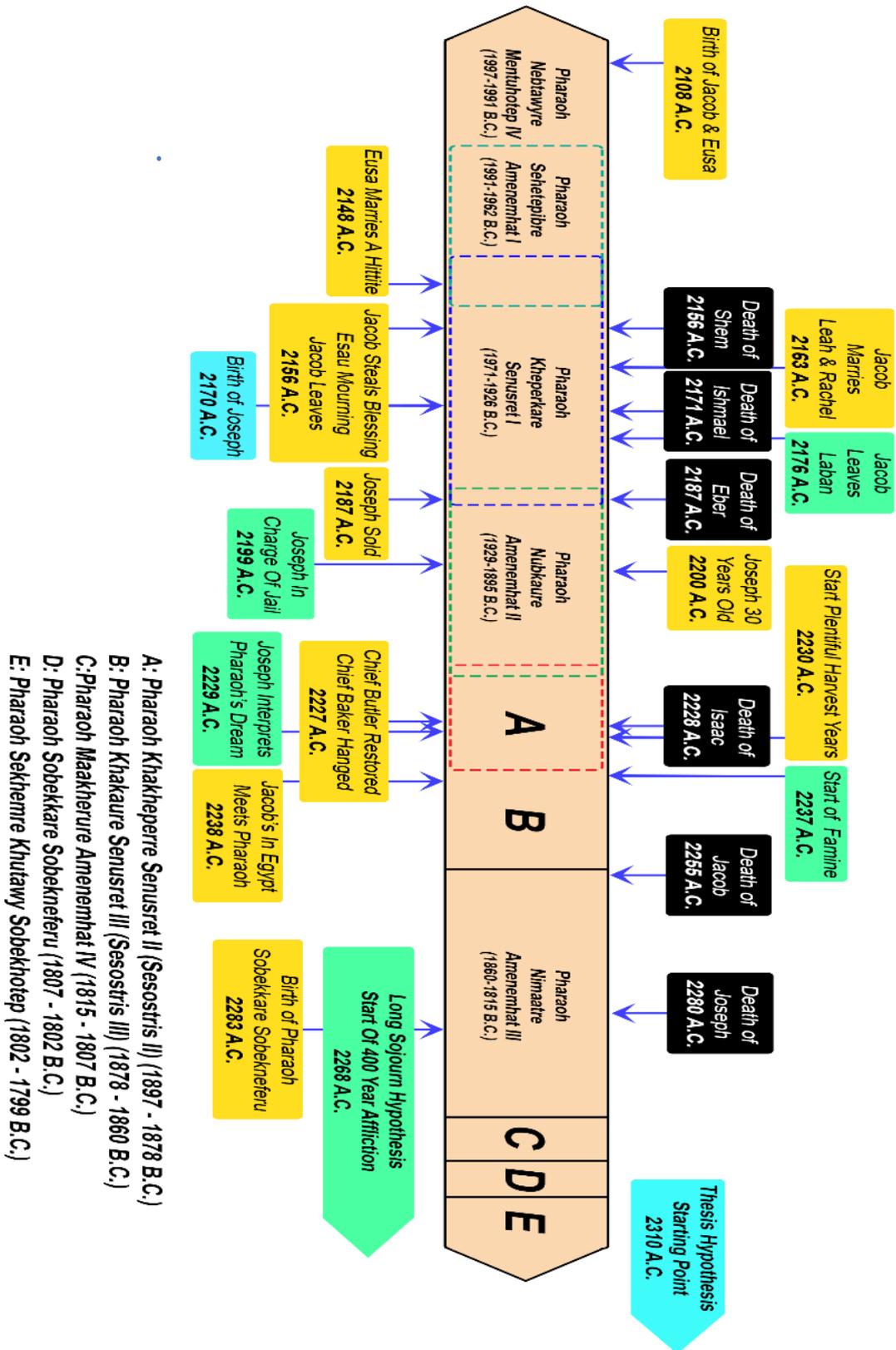
- a) Esau was mourning Shem's death;
- b) Joseph was born at the end of the 14th year of the contract;
- c) Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream one year before the *Plentiful Harvest*.

THEN

- Jacob steals Esau's blessing in 2156 A.C._{Mas} [1958 B.C.].
- Joseph was born in 2170 A.C._{Mas} [1944 B.C.].
- Joseph was sold into slavery in 2187 A.C._{Mas} [1927 B.C.].
- Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream in 2229 A.C._{Mas} [1885 B.C.] at fifty-nine years old.
- Joseph would have been an enslaved person for forty-two years.
- Joseph died in 2280 A.C._{Mas} [1834 B.C.].
- *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu* enslaved the Israelites in 2310 A.C._{Mas} [1804 B.C.], thirty years after Joseph's death.
- In 1446 B.C. [2668 A.C._{Mas}], the Israelites completed the remaining three hundred fifty-eight years of slavery when they departed from Egypt.

This information is shown in the correct *Masoretic Timeline* in *TABLE 41 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE MASORETIC TEXT* on page 66. *FIGURE 2 - EVENTS FROM JACOB'S BIRTH TO ENSLAVEMENT* on page 46 illustrates the events from Jacob's birth till the enslavement of the Israelites.

Figure 2 - Events From Jacob's Birth To Enslavement



3.3 - VARIOUS SCENARIOS

There are three possibilities on whom Esau was mourning: Shem, Ishmael, and Eber. In this section, we will show the results of this conjecture. A table and possible scenarios will be created for each Patriarch in question.

3.3.1 - WHAT-IF

The question then arises, what results would we get if we changed the variables in the timeline? Multiple scenarios are available based on the three variables discussed in section 3.2.3.1 - *TIMELINE VARIABLES*; however, certain dates are fixed and do not change; they are listed in *TABLE 13 - MASORETIC TEXT FIXED DATES*.

Table 13 - Masoretic Text Fixed Dates

<i>EVENT</i>	<i>A.C._{SAM}</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
The Year of Jacob's Birth	2108	2006
The Year that Jacob Meets Pharaoh	2238	1876
The Year of the Famine	2237	1877
The Year that Jacob died	2255	1859
The Year of Exodus	2668	1446

3.3.2 - PARAMETERS

The parameters in the 3.3.1 - *WHAT-IF* section are the following:

1. Joseph was born between the 12th and the 19th year of Jacob's employment with Laban. *TABLE 8 - POSSIBLE BIRTH SCENARIOS* on page 27 informs us that it would be impossible for Joseph to be born before the 12th year of Jacob's contract; Jacob needed at least one year to have a flock.

2. Jacob's animal deal happened at the end of Jacob's 14th year of the contract and after Joseph was born. Jacob was impatient; *GENESIS 29:20-21*¹⁰³ states that Jacob asked to marry Rachel as soon as the seven years were up.
3. We read in *EXODUS 1:8*¹⁰⁴ that the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites did not know Joseph. The only Pharaoh that fits this criterion is *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu*, who reigned from 1807 to 1802 B.C. [2307 to 2312 A.C.*Mas*]. She was born in 1831 B.C. [2283 A.C.*Mas*], three years after Joseph's death.
4. Pharaoh would wait a maximum of five years for Joseph's interpretation to come true.

3.4 - WAS ESAU MOURNING SHEM?

We will first look at the scenario in which Esau was mourning Shem, who died in 2156 A.C.*Mas* [1958 B.C.]. The eight tables below have incorporated all the necessary parameters.

Table 14 - Joseph's Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2168	ESAU WAS MOURNING SHEM'S DEATH				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2185					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2278					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	No					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	61	60	59	58	57	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	44	43	42	41	40	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	356	357	358	359	360	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2312	2311	2310	2309	2308	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	34	33	32	31	30	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

¹⁰³ *GENESIS*_(KJV) **29:20-21**: And Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed unto him but a few days, for the love he had to her. Jacob said to Laban, Give me my wife, for my time is completed, so that I may sleep with her.

¹⁰⁴ *EXODUS*_(KJV) **1:8**: Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph.

Table 15 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2169	Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2186					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2279					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	No					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	60	59	58	57	56	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	43	42	41	40	39	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	357	358	359	360	361	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2311	2310	2309	2308	2307	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	32	31	30	29	28	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 16 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2170	Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2187					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2280					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	No					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	59	58	57	56	55	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	42	41	40	39	38	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	358	359	360	361	362	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2310	2309	2308	2307	2306	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	30	29	28	27	26	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	

Table 17 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2171	Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2188					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2281					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	No					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	58	57	56	55	54	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	41	40	39	38	37	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	359	360	361	362	363	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2309	2308	2307	2306	2305	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	28	27	26	25	24	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	

Table 18 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2172	Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2189					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2282					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	No					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	57	56	55	54	53	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	40	39	38	37	36	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	360	361	362	363	364	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2308	2307	2306	2305	2304	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	26	25	24	23	22	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Table 19 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2173	Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2190					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2283					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Maybe					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	56	55	54	53	52	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	39	38	37	36	35	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	361	362	363	364	365	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2307	2306	2305	2304	2303	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	24	23	22	21	20	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	Yes	No	No	No	No	

Table 20 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2174	Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2191					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2284					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	55	54	53	52	51	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	38	37	36	35	34	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	362	363	364	365	366	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2306	2305	2304	2303	2302	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	22	21	20	19	18	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 21 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Shem's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2175	Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2192					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2285					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	54	53	52	51	50	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	37	36	35	34	33	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	363	364	365	366	367	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2305	2304	2303	2302	2301	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	20	19	18	17	16	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

The results of these queries are found in TABLE 22 - SUMMARY: IS IT BIBLICALLY CORRECT THAT ESAU WAS MOURNING SHEM'S DEATH. It is plausible that Joseph could have been born between the 12th and 17th year of Jacob's contract with Laban. All other dates fall outside the parameters. **Note:** After the 17th year, Joseph would have died after Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu was born. The 17th year depends on the month of Joseph's death and Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu's birth.

Table 22 - Summary: Is It Biblically Correct That Esau Was Mourning Shem's Death

YEARS BEFORE PHARAOH DREAM	1	2	3	4	5
12 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2168	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2169	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2170	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2171	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
16 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2172	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
17 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2173	Maybe	No	No	No	No
18 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2174	No	No	No	No	No

19 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2175	No	No	No	No	No
--	----	----	----	----	----

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that the hypothesis that Esau was mourning Shem’s death is biblically correct.

3.5 - WAS ESAU MOURNING ISHMAEL?

We will now look at the scenario that Esau was mourning Ishmael; however, **it is biblically incorrect to assume that Esau was mourning for Ishmael’s Death since Esau is NOT a descendant of his.**

Ishmael died in 2171 A.C._{Mas} [1943 B.C.], fifteen years after Shem’s death. Everything needs to get compressed by fifteen years, and the scenarios cannot violate any of the fixed dates in the timeline. In the table field “The Number of Years Between Joseph’s Death and Enslavement,” A negative value means that Joseph was alive when the Israelites became enslaved.

Table 23 - Joseph’s Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Ishmael’s Death)

The Year of Joseph’s Birth (A.C. _{Mas})	2184	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael’s Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. _{Mas})	2201					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. _{Mas})	2294					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH’S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. _{Mas})	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph’s Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh’s Dream	45	44	43	42	41	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	28	27	26	25	24	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	372	373	374	375	376	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. _{Mas})	2296	2295	2294	2293	2292	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	
The Number of Years Between Joseph’s Death and Enslavement	2	1	0	-1	-2	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 24 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2185	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2202					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2295					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	44	43	42	41	40	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	27	26	25	24	23	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	373	374	375	376	377	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2295	2294	2293	2292	2291	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 25 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2186	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2203					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2296					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	43	42	41	40	39	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	26	25	24	23	22	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	374	375	376	377	378	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2294	2293	2292	2291	2290	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 26 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2187	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2204					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2297					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	42	41	40	39	38	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	25	24	23	22	21	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	375	376	377	378	379	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2293	2292	2291	2290	2289	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 27 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2188	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2205					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2298					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	41	40	39	38	37	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	24	23	22	21	20	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	376	377	378	379	380	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2292	2291	2290	2289	2288	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 28 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2189	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2206					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2299					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	40	39	38	37	36	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	23	22	21	20	19	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	377	378	379	380	381	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2291	2290	2289	2288	2287	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 29 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2190	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2207					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2300					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	39	38	37	36	35	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	22	21	20	19	18	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	378	379	380	381	382	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2290	2289	2288	2287	2286	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 30 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2191	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2208					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2301					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	38	37	36	35	34	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	21	20	19	18	17	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	379	380	381	382	383	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2289	2288	2287	2286	2285	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

It is biblically impossible that Esau was mourning Ishmael's death since, in all the scenarios, the Pharaoh that would have enslaved the Israelites would have been *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III*. His reign lasted from 1860 to 1815 B.C. [2254 to 2299 A.C.Mas]. This is the Pharaoh whom we read in *GENESIS 50:4-6* that Joseph served, and he permitted him to bury Jacob in the land of Canaan and thus knew him. We read in *EXODUS 1:8* that a new King arose who enslaved the Israelites who did not know Joseph, which this hypothesis contradicts. The results of these queries are found in *TABLE 31 - SUMMARY: IS IT BIBLICALLY CORRECT THAT ESAU WAS MOURNING ISHMAEL'S DEATH*. In every instance, the results are negative.

Table 31 - Summary: Is It Biblically Correct That Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death

YEARS BEFORE PHARAOH DREAM	1	2	3	4	5
12 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2184	No	No	No	No	No
13 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2185	No	No	No	No	No
14 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2186	No	No	No	No	No
15 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2187	No	No	No	No	No

YEARS BEFORE PHARAOH DREAM	1	2	3	4	5
16 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2188	No	No	No	No	No
17 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2189	No	No	No	No	No
18 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2190	No	No	No	No	No
19 th Contract Year - Joseph Birth 2191	No	No	No	No	No

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that the hypothesis that Esau was mourning Ishmael’s death is biblically incorrect.

3.6 - WAS ESAU MOURNING EBER?

We will now look at the scenario in which Esau was mourning Eber, who died in 2187 A.C.*Mas* [1927 B.C.], thirty-one years after Shem’s death. Everything needs to get compressed by thirty-one years, and the scenarios cannot violate any of the fixed dates in the timeline. They are in *TABLE 13 - MASORETIC TEXT FIXED DATES* on page 47. The eight tables below have incorporated all the necessary parameters. In the table field “*The Number of Years Between Joseph’s Death and Enslavement,*” a negative value means that Joseph was alive when the Israelites became enslaved.

Table 32 - Joseph’s Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Eber’s Death)

The Year of Joseph’s Birth (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2199	Esau Was Mourning Eber’s Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2216					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2309					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH’S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph’s Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh’s Dream	30	29	28	27	26	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	13	12	11	10	9	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	387	388	389	390	391	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>Mas</i>)	2281	2280	2279	2278	2277	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	

The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No

Table 33 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2200	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2217					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2310					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	29	28	27	26	25	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	12	11	10	9	8	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	388	389	390	391	392	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2280	2279	2278	2277	2276	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 34 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2201	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2218					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2311					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	28	27	26	25	24	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	11	10	9	8	7	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	389	390	391	392	393	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2279	2278	2277	2276	2275	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	

Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No
------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Table 35 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2202	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2219					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2312					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	27	26	25	24	23	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	10	9	8	7	6	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	390	391	392	393	394	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2278	2277	2276	2275	2274	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 36 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2203	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2220					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2313					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	26	25	24	23	22	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	9	8	7	6	5	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	391	392	393	394	395	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2277	2276	2275	2274	2273	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 37 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2204	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2221					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2314					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	25	24	23	22	21	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	8	7	6	5	4	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	392	393	394	395	396	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2276	2275	2274	2273	2272	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 38 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2205	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2222					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2315					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	24	23	22	21	20	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	7	6	5	4	3	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	393	394	395	396	397	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2275	2274	2273	2272	2271	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

Table 39 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. _{Mas})	2206	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. _{Mas})	2223					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. _{Mas})	2316					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST		1	2	3	4	5
Year (A.C. _{Mas})	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	23	22	21	20	19	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	6	5	4	3	2	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	394	395	396	397	398	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. _{Mas})	2274	2273	2272	2271	2270	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

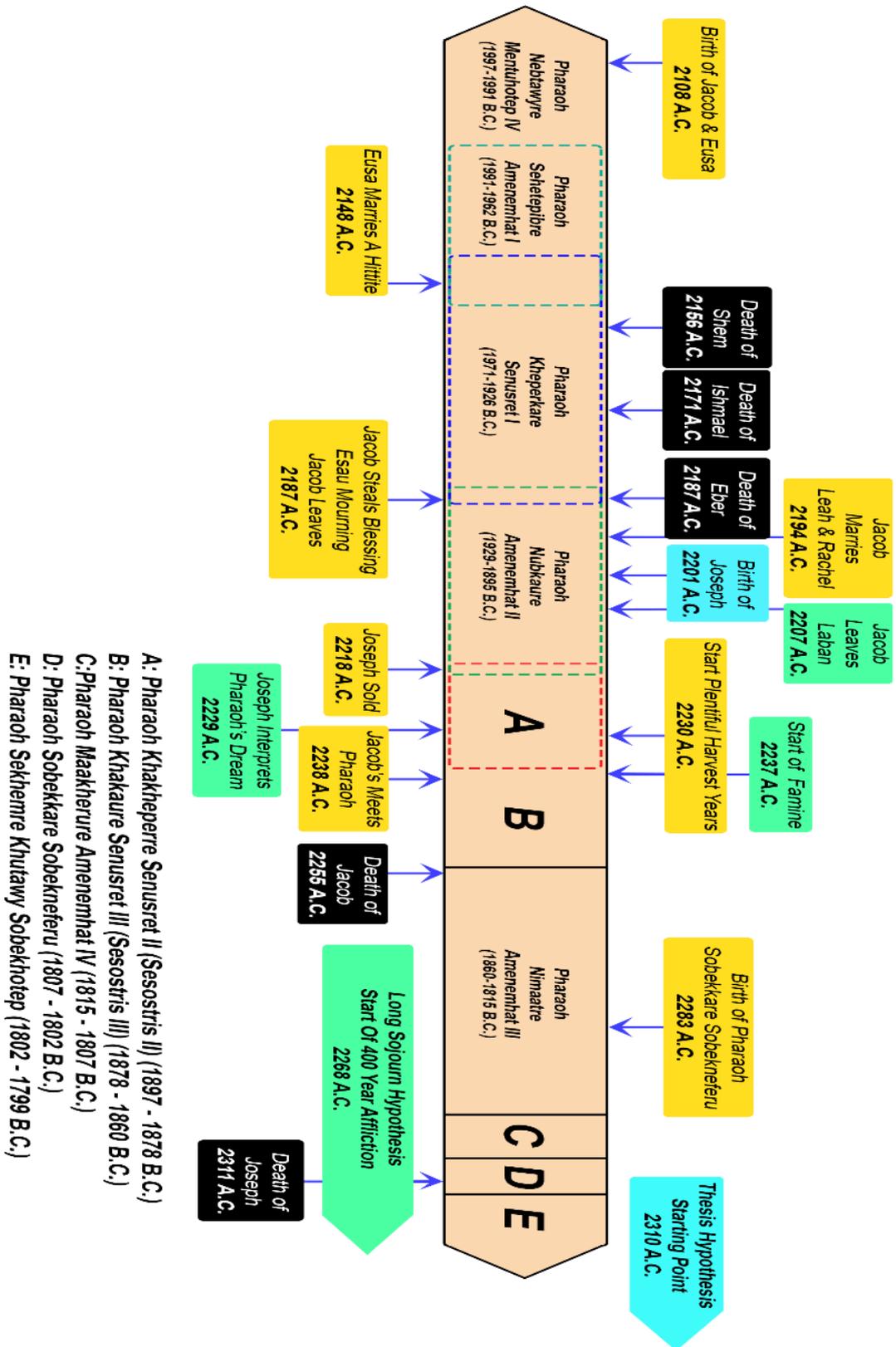
It is reasonable to speculate that the Israelites were not enslaved before Jacob died in 2255 A.C._{Mas} [1859 B.C.]. In TABLE 32 - JOSEPH'S BIRTH IN THE 12TH YEAR OF CONTRACT (EBER'S DEATH) on page 58, we see that to have the four hundred years of affliction, under the best possible conditions, the enslavement would need to begin in 2281 A.C._{Mas} [1833 B.C.], twenty-eight years before Joseph's death. Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III reigned from 1860 to 1815 B.C. [2254 to 2299 A.C._{Mas}]. This is the Pharaoh whom Joseph served, and he permitted him to bury Jacob in the land of Canaan in 2255 A.C._{Mas} [1859 B.C.]; thus, the Pharaoh knew Joseph (GENESIS 50:4-6). We read in EXODUS 1:8 that a new King arose who enslaved the Israelites and did not know Joseph, which is contradicted. Even if we hypothesize that Joseph was born right after Jacob married Rachel, it still contradicts EXODUS 1:8. The issue of the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites if he knew Joseph is not solved, as seen in TABLE 40 - JOSEPH'S BIRTH IN THE 7TH YEAR OF CONTRACT (EBER'S DEATH) on page 64.

Table 40 - Joseph's Birth in the 7th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C.Mas)	2194	Esau Was Mourning Eber's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C.Mas)	2211					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C.Mas)	2304					
Did the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites know Joseph?	Yes					
THE NUMBER OF YEARS BETWEEN PHARAOH'S DREAM AND PLENTIFUL HARVEST	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C.Mas)	2229	2228	2227	2226	2225	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	35	34	33	32	31	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	18	17	16	15	14	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	382	383	384	385	386	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C.Mas)	2286	2285	2284	2283	2282	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	
Was Sobekkare Sobekneferu Pharaoh?	No	No	No	No	No	

To better understand the order of the events, a timeline has been created from the information found in TABLE 34 - JOSEPH'S BIRTH IN THE 14TH YEAR OF CONTRACT (EBER'S DEATH) on page 59. From FIGURE 3 - JOSEPH'S BIRTH IN THE 14TH YEAR OF CONTRACT (EBER'S DEATH) on page 65, Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III was the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites and allowed Joseph and his family to bury Jacob in Canaan.

Figure 3 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Eber's Death)



CONCLUSION

We can conclude that the hypothesis that Esau was mourning Eber's death is biblically incorrect.

3.6 - SUMMARY

The analysis concludes that for the *Masoretic Text*:

1. The hypothesis that Esau was mourning Shem's Death is biblically **correct**. The timeline is consistent with archeological evidence.
2. The hypothesis that Esau was mourning Ishmael's death is biblically **incorrect** for the following reasons:
 - a. Ishmael is not an ancestor of Esau.
 - b. This timeline shows that the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites was the one who allowed Joseph to bury Jacob in Canaan.
3. The hypothesis that Esau was mourning Eber's death is biblically **incorrect** since this timeline shows that the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites was the one who allowed Joseph to bury Jacob in Canaan.

3.7 - ABBREVIATED MASORETIC TIMELINE

A detailed timeline can be found in the Appendix with the heading *TABLE 59 - A DETAILED TIMELINE FROM THE MASORETIC TEXT WITH SCRIPTURE* on page 108.

Table 41 - An Abbreviated Timeline Of The Masoretic Text

MASORETIC TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
4114	0	Adam Creation
3984	130	Birth of Seth
3879	235	Birth of Enos
3789	325	Birth of Cainan
3719	395	Birth of Mahalalel
3654	460	Birth of Jared
3492	622	Birth of Enoch

<i>MASORETIC TIMELINE</i>		
<i>B.C.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>	<i>PATRIARCHS</i>
3427	687	Birth of Methuselah
3240	874	Birth of Lamech
3184	930	Death of Adam
3127	987	Death of Enoch
3072	1042	Death of Seth
3058	1056	Birth of Noah
2974	1140	Death of Enos
2879	1235	Death of Cainan
2824	1290	Death of Mahalalel
2692	1422	Death of Jared
2558	1556	Birth of Shem
2463	1651	Death of Lamech
2458	1656	Death of Methuselah
2458	1656	Flood
2457	1657	Exit Ark
2456	1658	Birth of Arphaxad
2421	1693	Birth of Salah
2391	1723	Birth of Eber
2357	1757	Birth of Peleg
2357-2118	1758-1997	Earth Divided
2327	1787	Birth of Reu
2295	1819	Birth of Serug
2265	1849	Birth of Nahor
2236	1878	Birth of Terah
2166	1948	Birth of Abraham
2156	1958	Birth of Sarah
2118	1996	Death of Peleg
2117	1997	Death of Nahor
2108	2006	Death of Noah
2091	2023	Abraham Departs From Haran

MASORETIC TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
		THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start of the 400 Years of Affliction</i>
ABRAHAM GOES TO EGYPT		
2088	2026	Death of Reu
YAHWEH STATES THAT ABRAHAM'S DESCENDANTS WILL HAVE 400 YEARS OF AFFLICTION		
2080	2034	Birth Ishmael
2067	2047	Abraham Laughed - Abraham Covenant
2066	2048	Birth of Isaac
2065	2049	Death of Serug
2063	2051	Abraham Sends Ishmael Away
2031	2083	Death of Terah
2029	2085	Death of Sarah
2026	2088	Isaac Marries Rebekah
2018	2096	Death of Arphaxad
2006	2108	Birth Jacob & Esau
1991	2123	Death of Abraham
		PHARAOH SEHETEPIDRE AMENEMHAT I <i>(1991 till 1962 B.C.)</i>
1988	2126	Death of Salah
1971	2143	PHARAOH KHAKHEPERRE SENUSRET I (SESOSTRIS I) <i>(1971 till 1926 B.C.)</i>
		Esau Marries a Hittite
1958	2156	Death of Shem
		Jacob Steals Blessing
		Esau Mourning Shem
		Jacob Leaves
1951	2163	Jacob Marries Leah & Rachel
1944	2170	Birth of Joseph
1943	2171	Death of Ishmael
1938	2176	Jacob Leaves Laban - Jacob Meets Esau
1929	2185	PHARAOH NUBKAURE AMENEMHAT II <i>(1929 till 1895 B.C.)</i>
		Joseph Sold

MASORETIC TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
1927	2187	Death of Eber
1926	2188	Birth of Benjamin - Death of Rachel
1915	2199	Joseph In Charge of Jail
1914	2200	Joseph Is Thirty Years Old
1897	2217	<i>PHARAOH KHAKHEPERRE SENUSRET II (SESOSTRIS II) (1897 till 1878 B.C.)</i>
1887	2227	Chief Butler Restored & Chief Baker Hanged
1886	2228	Death of Isaac
1885	2229	Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's Dream
1884	2230	THE START OF THE PLENTIFUL HARVEST YEARS
1878	2236	<i>PHARAOH KHAKAURE SENUSRET III (SESOSTRIS III) (1878 till 1860 B.C.)</i>
1877	2237	THE START OF THE FAMINE YEARS
1876	2238	Jacob Meets Pharaoh
1860	2254	<i>PHARAOH NIMAATRE AMENEMHAT III (1860 till 1815 B.C.)</i>
1859	2255	Death of Jacob
1846	2268	THE LONG SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start of the 400 Years of Affliction</i>
1834	2280	Death of Joseph
1831	2283	BIRTH OF PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU
1815	2299	<i>PHARAOH MAAKHERURE AMENEMHAT IV (1815 till 1807 B.C.)</i>
1807	2307	<i>PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU (1807 till 1802 B.C.)</i>
1804	2310	DISSERTATION ENSLAVEMENT YEAR
1446	2668	EXODUS

CHAPTER 4: SEPTUAGINT TEXT

THE NEW HEART ENGLISH BIBLE (W. A. MITCHELL, 2008) was used to create the *Septuagint Timeline*.

4.1 - THE CREDIBILITY OF THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT

Historians believe that around 246 B.C., the books of the Law and Prophets were translated into Greek for the Alexandrian Library. Additional books were incorporated in the *Septuagint* between 200 and 100 B.C. The Hebrew Scholar from 132 B.C. who translated the book *Wisdom of Sirach* stressed in the prologue the “difficulties” of translating Hebrew to Greek; he stated that the Greek version of the Law and the Prophets had lost its original meaning. In other words, the *Septuagint Text* is not translated correctly. His findings were objective since the conflict between Christians and Hebrews did not start for another one hundred sixty years. His prologue states the following:

*“...Wherefore let me intreat you to read it with favour and attention, and to pardon us, wherein we may seem to come short of some words, which we have laboured to interpret. **For the same things uttered in Hebrew, and translated into another tongue, have not the same force in them: and not only these things, but the law itself, and the prophets, and the rest of the books, have no small difference, when they are spoken in their own language.** For in the eight and thirtieth year coming into Egypt, when Euergetes was king, and continuing there some time, I found a book of no small learning: therefore I thought it most necessary for me to bestow some diligence and travail to interpret it; using great watchfulness and skill in that space to bring the book to an end, and set it forth for them also, which in a strange country are willing to learn, being prepared before in manners to live after the law”*
(ELLOPOS.NET, 2021).

Another critical issue with the *Septuagint Text* is the ages at which the patriarchs became fathers.

*GENESIS 11:10-26*¹⁰⁵ states that Abraham’s ancestors had their sons at the age of well over one hundred

¹⁰⁵ *GENESIS_(NHEP) 11:10-26: These are the generations of Shem. Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood. Shem lived five hundred years after he became the father of Arpachshad, and fathered sons and daughters. And Arpachshad lived **one-hundred and thirty-five years** and became the father of Kenan. And Arpachshad lived four hundred and thirty years after he became the father*

thirty, except for Terah, who had Abraham at seventy. However, in the *Masoretic Text*, their ages were around thirty, except for Terah, who is again seventy. Another discrepancy in the *Septuagint Text* is that Arpachshad was Kenan's father, and Kenan was the father of Shelah, who was the father of Eber. From Arpachshad's birth till Eber's birth, three hundred ninety-five years have passed. However, in the *Masoretic Text*, Arpachshad was Salah's father, and Salah was the father of Eber, and only sixty-five years passed. From the time of creation till Noah's Flood, the *Septuagint Text* is six hundred years ahead of the *Masoretic Text*. The time difference from *Creation* until Jacob meets Pharaoh becomes 1,380 years.

The time difference is too big to ignore; thus, it is logical to suspect that one of these two Manuscripts has become corrupt at some point. If the *Septuagint Text* has the correct ages, then the question arises: "Why do we read in *GENESIS 17:17*¹⁰⁶ that Abraham laughed when Yahweh said that at the age of 100, he would have a son?" After all, he would be a "spring chicken" compared to his ancestors. The only logical explanation is that the ages of the *Septuagint Text* are corrupt.

In *TABLE 42 - GENESIS 11:10-26 - MASORETIC TEXT VS. SEPTUAGINT TEXT*, on page 72, the scriptures are shown adjacent. *TABLE 43 - THE AGE THAT PATRIARCHS BECAME FATHERS*, on page 73, shows the age discrepancies.

of Kenan, and fathered sons and daughters. And Kenan lived **one hundred and thirty years** and became the father of Shelah. And Kenan lived after he had become the father of Shelah three hundred and thirty years, and fathered sons and daughters. Shelah lived **one hundred and thirty years**, and became the father of Eber: and Shelah lived four hundred and three years after he became the father of Eber, and fathered sons and daughters. Eber lived **one hundred and thirty-four years**, and became the father of Peleg. Eber lived three hundred and seventy years after he became the father of Peleg, and fathered sons and daughters. Peleg lived **one hundred and thirty years**, and became the father of Reu. Peleg lived two hundred and nine years after he became the father of Reu, and fathered sons and daughters. Reu lived **one hundred and thirty-two years**, and became the father of Serug. Reu lived two hundred and seven years after he became the father of Serug, and fathered sons and daughters. Serug lived **one hundred and thirty years**, and became the father of Nahor. Serug lived two hundred years after he became the father of Nahor, and fathered sons and daughters. Nahor lived **seventy-nine years**, and became the father of Terah. Nahor lived one hundred and twenty-nine years after he became the father of Terah, and fathered sons and daughters. Terah lived **seventy years**, and became the father of Abram, Nahor, and Haran.

¹⁰⁶ *GENESIS*_(NHEP) **17:17**: Then Abraham fell on his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, "Will a child be born to him who is one hundred years old? Will Sarah, who is ninety years old, give birth?"

Table 42 - Genesis 11:10-26 - Masoretic Text vs. Septuagint Text

KING JAMES VERSION	NEW HEART ENGLISH BIBLE
<p>“These are the generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood: And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>“These are the generations of Shem. Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood. Shem lived five hundred years after he became the father of Arpachshad, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and begat Salah: And Arphaxad lived after he begat Salah four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>And Arpachshad lived one-hundred and thirty-five years and became the father of Kenan. And Arpachshad lived four hundred and thirty years after he became the father of Kenan, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>And Kenan lived one hundred and thirty years and became the father of Shelah. And Kenan lived after he had become the father of Shelah three hundred and thirty years, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Salah lived thirty years, and begat Eber: And Salah lived after he begat Eber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>Shelah lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Eber: and Shelah lived four hundred and three years after he became the father of Eber, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Eber lived four and thirty years, and begat Peleg: And Eber lived after he begat Peleg four hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>Eber lived one hundred and thirty-four years, and became the father of Peleg. Eber lived three hundred and seventy years after he became the father of Peleg, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Peleg lived thirty years, and begat Reu: And Peleg lived after he begat Reu two hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>Peleg lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Reu. Peleg lived two hundred and nine years after he became the father of Reu, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Reu lived two and thirty years, and begat Serug: And Reu lived after he begat Serug two hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>Reu lived one hundred and thirty-two years, and became the father of Serug. Reu lived two hundred and seven years after he became the father of Serug, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Serug lived thirty years, and begat Nahor: And Serug lived after he begat Nahor two hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>Serug lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Nahor. Serug lived two hundred years after he became the father of Nahor, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and begat Terah: And Nahor lived after he begat Terah an hundred and nineteen years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>	<p>Nahor lived seventy-nine years, and became the father of Terah. Nahor lived one hundred and twenty-nine years after he became the father of Terah, and fathered sons and daughters.</p>
<p>And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran.”</p>	<p>Terah lived seventy years, and became the father of Abram, Nahor, and Haran.”</p>

Table 43 - The Age That Patriarchs Became Fathers

<i>PATRIARCHS</i>	<i>SEPTUAGINT</i>	<i>MASORETIC</i>	<i>DIFFERENCE</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Adam	230 Old	130 Old	100	100
Seth	205 Old	105 Old	100	200
Enosh	190 Old	90 Old	100	300
Kenan/Cainan	170 Old	70 Old	100	400
Mahalalel	165 Old	65 Old	100	500
Jared	162 Old	162 Old	0	500
Enoch	165 Old	65 Old	100	600
Methuselah	187 Old	187 Old	0	600
Lamech	182 Old	182 Old	0	600
Noah	500 Old	500 Old	0	600
FLOOD				
Shem	100 Old	100 Old	0	600
Arphaxad	135 Old	35 Old	100	700
Kenan	130 Old	N/A	130	830
Shelah/Salah	130 Old	30 Old	100	930
Eber	134 Old	34 Old	100	1,030
Peleg	130 Old	30 Old	100	1,130
Reu	132 Old	32 Old	100	1,230
Serug	130 Old	30 Old	100	1,330
Nahor	79 Old	29 Old	50	1,380
Terah	70 Old	70 Old	0	1,380
Abram	100 Old	100 Old	0	1,380

4.2 - ANALYSIS

In the construction of *TABLE 53 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT* on page 92, there are several dilemmas regarding which dates to utilize when constructing the timeline. These dilemmas were uniform for the *Masoretic Text*, *Septuagint Text*, and *Samaritan Pentateuch*.

4.2.1 - ASSUMPTIONS

The first dilemma was the year Arphaxad was born. We read in *GENESIS 11:10*¹⁰⁷ that “*Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood.*” Shem was born in 2156 A.C._{sep} and would be one hundred years old in 2256 A.C._{sep}. The flood started in 2256 A.C._{sep} and ended in 2257 A.C._{sep}. Is the starting point two years from the beginning or end of the flood? It was assumed that Arphaxad was born two years after the flood started.

We read in *GENESIS 23:1*¹⁰⁸ that Sarah died at one hundred twenty-seven years old; however, we are not told when she was born. Since we know from *GENESIS 17:17*¹⁰⁹ that the age difference between Abraham and Sarah is ten years, we can calculate the year she was born based on Abraham’s year of birth.

In *GENESIS 15:13*¹¹⁰, Yahweh informs Abraham that his descendants will be oppressed for four hundred years; however, there is no evidence of which year it was said. The timeline shows that this passage comes a few chapters after Abraham went to Egypt. It is logical to assume that it happened years after Abraham departed from Haran in 3403 A.C._{sep}.

¹⁰⁷ **GENESIS_(NHEB) 11:10:** *These are the generations of Shem. Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood.*

¹⁰⁸ **GENESIS_(NHEB) 23:1:** *Sarah lived one hundred twenty-seven years. This was the length of Sarah’s life.*

¹⁰⁹ **GENESIS_(NHEB) 17:17:** *Then Abraham fell on his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, “Will a child be born to him who is one hundred years old? Will Sarah, who is ninety years old, give birth?”*

¹¹⁰ **GENESIS_(NHEB) 15:13:** *And he said to Abram, “Know for certain that your descendants will live as foreigners in a land that is not theirs; and they will be servants there. And they will oppress them four hundred years.”*

Another dilemma was the year that Ishmael was sent away. A great feast was held when Isaac was weaned before Abraham sent Ishmael away. We read in 2 CHRONICLES 31:16¹¹¹ that males are counted in the genealogy at three years old and up. Abraham probably had this great party to celebrate Isaac's official entrance into his genealogy¹¹².

We read in GENESIS 26:34¹¹³ that Esau married a Hittite at forty years old. The marriage happened in 3528 A.C._{sep}, and since Esau and Jacob are twins, Jacob is forty years old. Moses does not give us any references when Jacob steals Esau's blessing, GENESIS 27:30¹¹⁴; however, he gives us enough clues to make an educated guess. We read in GENESIS 27:41¹¹⁵ that Esau said he would kill Jacob after he finished mourning his father. The Hebrew word translated as father is "**ab**" {Strong's H1 [אב]}, which also means "ancestors, forefather, grandfather, somebody in his father's genealogy" (BIBLE HUB, 2018B). In GENESIS 50:10¹¹⁶ and NUMBER 20:29¹¹⁷, we learn that the mourning period is short, thirty days or less. After Esau's marriage, our only death was Ishmael in 3551 A.C._{sep}. In the *Septuagint Timeline*, Shem and Eber died before Esau was born. **However, Ishmael is not part of Esau's genealogy.** Ishmael died in 3551 A.C._{sep}, making Jacob sixty-three years old and Isaac one hundred twenty-three years old, and

¹¹¹ 2 CHRONICLES_(NHEB) 31:16: *besides those who were reckoned by genealogy of males, from three years old and upward, even everyone who entered into the house of the LORD, as the duty of every day required, for their service in their offices according to their divisions.*

¹¹² *The Israelites have it as a tradition that this event happened when Isaac was two years old; the dissertation is based on scriptures, not traditions.*

¹¹³ GENESIS_(NHEB) 26:34: *When Esau was forty years old, he married Judith, the daughter of Beerli the Hethite, and Basemath, the daughter of Elon the Hethite.*

¹¹⁴ GENESIS_(NHEB) 27:30: *It happened, as soon as Isaac had finished blessing Jacob, and Jacob had just left the presence of Isaac his father, that Esau his brother came in from his hunting.*

¹¹⁵ GENESIS_(NHEB) 27:41: *Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing with which his father blessed him. Esau said in his heart, "The days of mourning for my father are at hand. Then I will kill my brother Jacob."*

¹¹⁶ GENESIS_(NHEB) 50:10: *Then they came to the threshing floor of Atad which is across the Jordan, and they mourned there with a great and very bitter lamentation. And he observed seven days of mourning for his father.*

¹¹⁷ NUMBERS_(NHEB) 20:29: *When all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, they wept for Aaron thirty days, even all the house of Israel.*

Jacob would be eighty-three when leaving Laban. Since we now know when Jacob left his family, the other dates can be calculated.

4.2.2 - CALCULATING JOSEPH'S BIRTH

Joseph's birth year is one of the most controversial subjects; however, Moses gives us enough clues to decipher the year. We read in *GENESIS 29:21*¹¹⁸ and *GENESIS 25-28*¹¹⁹ that Jacob worked for Laban for seven years before trying to marry Rachel; however, Laban tricked him and gave him Leah, the older daughter, instead of Rachel. A week after the marriage celebration, Jacob married Rachel; both marriages happened in 3558 A.C._{sep.} The birth order of Jacob's children is listed in *GENESIS 29:31-35*¹²⁰ and *GENESIS 30:1-24*¹²¹. The order goes as follows: Leah, the first wife, gave birth to Reuben, Simeon,

¹¹⁸ *GENESIS(NHEB) 29:21: Jacob said to Laban, "Give me my wife, for my time is completed, so that I may sleep with her."*

¹¹⁹ *GENESIS(NHEB) 25-28: It happened in the morning that, look, it was Leah. He said to Laban, "What is this you have done to me? Did I not work for you to have Rachel? Why then have you deceived me?" Laban said, "It is not our custom here to give the younger before the firstborn. Fulfill the week of this one, and I will give you the other also for the service which you will serve with me another seven years." Then Jacob did so, and fulfilled her week. He gave him Rachel his daughter as wife.*

¹²⁰ *GENESIS(NHEB) 29:31-35: The LORD saw that Leah was unloved, so he made her fertile, but Rachel was barren. Leah conceived, and bore a son, and she named him Reuben. For she said, "Because the LORD has looked at my affliction, and given me a son. For now my husband will love me." She conceived again, and bore a son, and said, "Because the LORD has heard that I am unloved, he has therefore given me this son also." So she named him Simeon. She conceived again, and bore a son. She said, "Now this time my husband will become attached to me, since I have given him three sons." Therefore he was named Levi. She conceived again, and bore a son. She said, "This time will I praise the LORD." Therefore she named him Judah. Then she stopped bearing.*

¹²¹ *GENESIS(NHEB) 30:1-24: When Rachel saw that she was not bearing Jacob any children, Rachel envied her sister. She said to Jacob, "Give me children, or else I will die." Then Jacob became very angry with Rachel, and he said, "Am I in God's place, who has withheld from you the fruit of the womb?" She said, "Look, my servant Bilhah. Sleep with her, so that she will bear children for me, that I too may have children through her." So she gave him Bilhah her servant as a wife, and Jacob slept with her. Bilhah conceived, and bore Jacob a son. Rachel said, "God has judged me, and has also heard my voice, and has given me a son." Therefore she called his name Dan. Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid, conceived again, and bore Jacob a second son. Rachel said, "I have wrestled mightily with my sister, and have prevailed." So she named him Naphtali. When Leah saw that she had stopped bearing, she took Zilpah, her servant, and gave her to Jacob as a wife. Zilpah, Leah's handmaid, bore Jacob a son. Leah said, "How fortunate." So she named him Gad. Zilpah, Leah's servant, bore Jacob a second son. Leah said, "Happy am I, for the daughters will call me happy." So she named him Asher. Reuben went out during the wheat harvest and found mandrakes in the field, and brought them to his mother, Leah. Then Rachel said to Leah, "Please give me some of your son's mandrakes." She said to her, "Is it a small matter that you have taken away my husband? Would you take away my son's mandrakes, also?" Rachel said, "Therefore he may sleep with you tonight for your son's mandrakes." Jacob came from the field in the evening, and Leah went out to meet him, and said, "You must sleep with me; for I have surely hired you with my son's mandrakes." So he slept with her that night. God listened to Leah, and she conceived, and bore Jacob a fifth son. Leah said, "God has given me my*

Levi, and Judah. At some point, Rachel gave her maid, Bilhah, to Jacob since she could not have children, and Bilhah gave birth to Dan and Naphtali. At some point, Leah stopped having children and gave her maid, Zilpah, to Jacob. Zilpah gave birth to Gad and Asher. Then Leah gave birth to Issachar, Zebulun, and a girl called Dinah. At an unknown point in time, Rachel gave birth to Joseph. It is fascinating that Moses gave this order, implying that Joseph was the last child born. This hypothesis is substantiated since Moses omitted Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah when he initially listed Leah's children, whereas, in *GENESIS 35:23*¹²², he did not.

We are unaware of when Rachel gave her maid Bilhah to Jacob, but Leah gave her maid Zilpah after Judah was born. It is also plausible that Leah could have waited two months after Judah's birth to give her maid Zilpah. It is also interesting that Moses first tells us about the mandrake incident, where Rachel let Leah sleep with Jacob if Leah would give Rueben's mandrake to her after Asher is born.

To determine the year that Joseph was born, it is logical to assume the following:

1. The mandrake incident happened after the birth of Asher but before the birth of Joseph;
2. Joseph was born after Zebulun and possibly after Dinah;
3. Each pregnancy lasted for two hundred eighty days (*BABY, 2019*);
4. Jacob waited for thirty days before interacting with the puerperal women.

TABLE 8 - POSSIBLE BIRTH SCENARIOS on page 27 lists the various possibilities of the years between Jacob first started working for Laban till Joseph's birth. The top row of the table lists the mothers' names, while the second row lists the children's names. The first column documents the available scenarios. Based on the information given in *Genesis*, the first significant event is the birth of the first four children of Leah: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah. Second is the birth of Gad and Asher, the children

wages, because I gave my servant to my husband." So she named him Issachar. Leah conceived again, and bore a sixth son to Jacob. Leah said, "God has given me with a good gift. Now my husband will live with me, because I have borne him six sons." So she named him Zebulun. Afterwards, she bore a daughter, and named her Dinah. God remembered Rachel, and God listened to her, and made her fertile. She conceived, bore a son, and said, "God has taken away my shame." So she named him Joseph, saying, "May God add another son to me."

¹²² *GENESIS(NHEB) 35:23: The sons of Leah: Reuben, Jacob's firstborn, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun.*

of Leah's servant, Zilpah. The third is the second group of Leah's births: Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah. Sometime after Zebulum's birth, Rachel gave birth to Joseph. The birth of Dan and Naphtali from Bilhah, Rachel's servant, is irrelevant since their births have no bearing on Joseph's birth.

Regarding Joseph's birth, 15.49 years is the largest value in the table. This result assumes that each child was born three hundred ten days apart. The smallest value is 12.22 years, where it is assumed that Leah became pregnant every two hundred eighty-one days, and Rachel became pregnant while Leah was one month pregnant with Zebulun.

We read in *GENESIS 30:25-28*¹²³ that Jacob went to Laban once Joseph was born and asked to leave and take his wives and children. Laban wanted Jacob to continue to work for him, so he asked Joseph to name his wages. We read in *GENESIS 30:32*¹²⁴ that Jacob said that he would stay if he could keep all the speckled and spotted animals. After working for Laban for twenty years, Jacob leaves with his family and the animals. We read in *GENESIS 31:41*¹²⁵ that Laban catches up with the fleeing group, where Jacob said he worked for him for twenty years, fourteen years for his two daughters, and six years for his animals.

In *GENESIS 30:25-28*, Jacob did not say anything about taking animals with him, just his wives and children; the deal was done in 3565 A.C._{sep}, the 14th year of Jacob's employment Laban or sometime later. We read in *GENESIS 30:25* that once Joseph was born, Jacob went to Laban, which means that Joseph was born before 3565 A.C._{sep}. We read in *GENESIS 30:26* that Jacob only asked to take his wives and children; if the animal deal were done before the 14th year of Jacob's employment, he would have also asked for his flock.

¹²³ *GENESIS(NHEB) 30:25-28: It happened, when Rachel had borne Joseph, that Jacob said to Laban, "Send me away, that I may go to my own place, and to my country. Give me my wives and my children for whom I have served you, and let me go; for you know the service I have given you." Laban said to him, "If now I have found favor in your eyes, stay here, for I have learned by divination that God has blessed me for your sake." He said, "Name your wages, and I will pay it."*

¹²⁴ *GENESIS(NHEB) 30:32: I will pass through all your flock today, removing from there every speckled and spotted one, and every black one among the sheep, and the spotted and speckled among the goats. This will be my wages.*

¹²⁵ *GENESIS(NHEB) 31:41: These twenty years I have been in your house. I served you fourteen years for your two daughters, and six years for your flock, and you have changed my wages ten times.*

TABLE 8 - POSSIBLE BIRTH SCENARIOS on page 27, shows that the earliest possible point that Joseph could have been born is in the 12th year of Jacob's contract with Laban. *TABLE 53 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT* on page 92 assumes that Joseph was born in the 14th year of Jacob's contract with Laban.

We read in *GENESIS 37:2*¹²⁶ that Joseph was sold by his brothers at seventeen; this event occurred in 3582 A.C._{sep}.

It is crucial in analyzing the *Septuagint Text*, the year of Benjamin's birth. Benjamin had to be born after Joseph was sold since Scripture does not mention them playing together. Joseph was Jacob's love since he was Rachel's only child and the family's baby. It is reasonable to assume that Benjamin was born in 3583 A.C._{sep}, one year after Joseph was sold. In the *Septuagint Timeline*, Benjamin was twenty-six years old when he arrived in Egypt in 3609 A.C._{sep}. However, *GENESIS 46:21*¹²⁷ states that Benjamin had ten sons when he arrived in Egypt, questioning whether the *Septuagint* dates are accurate.

4.3 - DATE CONVERSION

TABLE 53 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT on page 92 shows the Israelites entered Egypt in 3609 A.C._{sep}. Using *EQUATION 1 - CONVERSION A.C._{YEAR} TO B.C._{YEAR}* and with the knowledge that the Israelites left Egypt in 4048 A.C._{sep}, we can convert A.C._{sep} dates to B.C. dates.

4.4 - REVERSE ENGINEERING

From this point, we will start the reverse-engineering process for the *Septuagint Text*. From the available dates, we will calculate the unspecified dates. An example of this process is calculating how many years *After Creation* the Israelites left Egypt. We read in *Genesis* that Jacob was one hundred thirty years old when he went to Egypt. *Genesis* gives us a detailed account of the age at which Jacob's

¹²⁶ *GENESIS_(NHEB) 37:2*: These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, tended the flock with his brothers; he was an assistant to the sons of Bilhah and Zilpah, his father's wives. And Joseph brought a bad report about them to their father.

¹²⁷ *GENESIS_(NHEB) 46:21*: And the sons of Benjamin: Bela, and Beker, and Ashbel, Gera, and Naaman, and Ahiram, and Shuppim, and Huppim, and Ard.

ancestors had children; thus, we can calculate how many years *After Creation* Jacob was born. We read in *Exodus* that the Israelites stayed in Egypt for four hundred thirty years; thus, we answer the question by adding Jacob's birth year with the four hundred thirty years. The Israelites left Egypt in 4048 A.C._{Sep}.

4.4.1 - KNOWN BIBLICAL DATES

The following dates are indisputable:

- **3488 A.C._{Sep}** is the year Jacob was born. We read in *GENESIS 25:26*¹²⁸ that Isaac was sixty years old when Esau and Jacob were born.
- **3617 A.C._{Sep}** is the year of the famine. We read in *GENESIS 45:6*¹²⁹ that when Joseph revealed his identity to his brothers, he told them that the famine was in its second year; thus, it started one year before Jacob went to Egypt.
- **3618 A.C._{Sep}** is the year that Jacob meets Pharaoh. We read in *GENESIS 47:9*¹³⁰ that Jacob meets Pharaoh at the age of one hundred thirty.
- **3635 A.C._{Sep}** is the year that Jacob died. We read in *GENESIS 47:28*¹³¹ that Jacob lived in Egypt for seventeen years before he died.
- **4048 A.C._{Sep}** is the year that the Israelites left Egypt. We read in *EXODUS 12:40-41*¹³² that the Israelites left Egypt after four hundred thirty years.

¹²⁸ *GENESIS(NHEB) 25:26*: After that, his brother came out, and his hand had hold on Esau's heel. He was named Jacob. Isaac was **sixty years old** when she bore them.

¹²⁹ *GENESIS(NHEB) 45:6*: For **the famine has been in the land these two years**, and there will be five more years in which there will be neither plowing nor harvest.

¹³⁰ *GENESIS(NHEB) 47:9*: So Jacob said to Pharaoh, "The days of the years of my sojourning are **one hundred thirty years**. Few and difficult have been the years of my life, and they have not attained to the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their sojourning."

¹³¹ *GENESIS(NHEB) 47:28*: And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years. So the days of Jacob, the years of his life, were **one hundred forty-seven years**.

¹³² *EXODUS(NHEB) 12:40-41*: Now the time of the dwelling of the children of Israel who dwelt in Egypt was **four hundred and thirty years**. It happened at the end of **four hundred thirty years**, even the same day it happened, that all the regiments of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.

4.4.2 - THE EGYPTIAN PHARAOHS

This section will discuss the five Pharaohs that coincide with *Genesis* and *Exodus* in the *Septuagint Timeline*. The dates of the Pharaoh's reign are taken from the website *Geni.com*; an image from the website is found in the Appendix in the *PHARAOHS OF EGYPT - 12TH DYNASTY* section on page 138. From *EQUATION 3 - CONVERSION A.C._{SEP} TO B.C._{YEAR}* we can calculate each Pharaoh's reign in the *Septuagint Timeline*. *TABLE 53 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT* on page 92 was constructed. It will be pertaining to the *Septuagint Timeline*.

1. *Pharaoh Hor-Aha* is considered the first pharaoh of the first dynasty of ancient Egypt. He lived around the 31st Century BC. (*GENI, 2021*).

Comment: *Pharaoh Hor-Aha lived one hundred eighty-eight years after the flood in the Septuagint Timeline.*

2. *Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II* was the 4th Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty who ruled from 1897 to 1878 B.C. [3597 to 3616 A.C._{sep}] (*GENI, 2021*). *Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II* wanted to increase the amount of cultivable land, so he ordered the construction of an extensive irrigation system by constructing a large dike and adding a network of drainage canals (*BALOGH, 2008B*).

Comment: *In the Septuagint Timeline, Pharaoh Khakheperre Senusret II is the Pharaoh whom Joseph interpreted the dream of the seven Plentiful Harvests years and the seven lean years. He died one year before the famine, and historians credit him as a Pharaoh who wanted to increase the cultivable land. He would take such extreme construction steps if he expected a famine to fall upon Egypt.*

3. *Pharaoh Khakaure Senusret III* was the 5th Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty and ruled from 1878 to 1860 B.C. [3616 to 3634 A.C._{sep}] (*GENI, 2021*). He was perhaps the most powerful Egyptian ruler since his military campaigns brought peace and economic prosperity. He ordered the clearing of a navigable canal through the first cataract. He expanded the kingdom into Nubia, erecting immense river forts (*BALOGH, 2008A*). In his 20th year of reign, he co-ruled with his son *Nimaatre*

Amenemhat III. This is confirmed by the names of both kings on scarabs and cylinder seals and fragments of inscriptions of the coronation ritual of *Amenemhet III* (HORNUNG ET AL., 2006).

Comment: *In the Septuagint Timeline, Pharaoh Khakaure Senusret III is the Pharaoh who managed the famine period and welcomed Jacob when he arrived in Egypt.*

4. *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* was the 6th Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty and ruled from 1860 to 1815 B.C. [3634 to 3679 A.C._{sep}] (GENI, 2021). His reign is regarded as the golden age of the Middle Kingdom, and it is believed that the *Rhind Mathematical Papyrus*¹³³ was initially composed during his period. Towards the end of his reign, he instituted a coregency with his son, *Amenemhet IV*. It is recorded on a rock inscription at Konosso in Nubia (BOYLES, 2008).

Comment: *In the Septuagint Timeline, Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III is the Pharaoh who allowed Joseph to bury his father in Canaan. He is also the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites in The Long Sojourn Hypothesis (3648 A.C._{sep}) and the Two Segment Hypothesis (3675 A.C._{sep}). **The Septuagint Timeline also shows that Joseph became enslaved again for forty more years; he died in 3675 A.C._{sep}.***

5. *Pharaoh Thutmose III* was the 6th Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty and ruled from 1479 to 1425 B.C. (GENI, 2021). He was co-regent with his stepmother and aunt *Hatshepsut* for the first twenty-two years of his reign. When she died in 1458 BC, *Pharaoh Thutmose III* became the supreme ruler and embarked on conquests unrivaled in Egyptian history. He created the largest empire Egypt had ever seen through seventeen successful campaigns; *Pharaoh Thutmose III* was the Napoleon of ancient Egypt. He transformed Egypt into an international superpower by creating an empire stretching from southern Syria to Canaan and Nubia. In most of his campaigns, his enemies were beaten into submission; it has been recorded that *Pharaoh Thutmose III* captured three hundred fifty cities during his rule.

¹³³ *The Rhind Mathematical Papyrus is one of the best-known examples of ancient Egyptian mathematics.*

Comment: In the Septuagint Timeline, Pharaoh Thutmose III is the Pharaoh of Exodus, which Moses confronted. Pharaoh Thutmose III's army was mighty and ruthless, which explains why the Israelites were scared when his army went after them in EXODUS 14:6-12¹³⁴. TABLE 3 - POPULATION PROJECTION on page 11 shows a male population of 8,438,609. We read in EXODUS 1:21-22¹³⁵ that the Pharaoh ordered that all male newborns of the Israelites be killed. If in EQUATION 5 - EXPONENTIAL GROWTH FORMULA on page 9, the growth rate "r" is reduced by 16.5%, then we get an estimated male population of 607,346 Israelites at the time of the Exodus, which coincides with the 603,550 documented in NUMBERS 2:32¹³⁶.

4.4.3 - WHO WAS ESAU MOURNING?

In 3528 A.C._{sep}, Esau marries a Hittite, which we read in GENESIS 26:34¹³⁷. When Jacob stole Esau's blessing, Esau wanted to kill Jacob, but he was mourning an ancestor of his, GENESIS 27:41¹³⁸. After the marriage in 3528 A.C._{sep}, Genesis does not list any deaths of Esau's ancestor for him to mourn.

¹³⁴ **EXODUS_(NHEB) 14:6-12:** He made ready his chariot, and took his army with him; and he took six hundred chosen chariots, and all the chariots of Egypt, and captains over all of them. And the LORD hardened the heart of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and he pursued after the children of Israel. And the children of Israel went out triumphantly. The Egyptians pursued after them: all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh, his horsemen, and his army; and overtook them encamping by the sea, beside Pi-hahiroth, before Baal Zephon. When Pharaoh drew near, the children of Israel lifted up their eyes, and look, the Egyptians were marching after them; and they were very afraid. The children of Israel cried out to the LORD. They said to Moses, "Because there were no graves in Egypt, have you taken us away to die in the wilderness? Why have you treated us this way, to bring us forth out of Egypt? Isn't this the word that we spoke to you in Egypt, saying, 'Leave us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians?' For it were better for us to serve the Egyptians, than that we should die in the wilderness."

¹³⁵ **EXODUS_(NHEB) 1: 22:** Pharaoh commanded all his people, saying, "You are to cast every son who is born to the Hebrews into the river, but every daughter you are to keep alive."

¹³⁶ **NUMBERS_(NHEB) 2:32:** These are those who were numbered of the children of Israel by their fathers' houses. All who were numbered of the camps according to their armies were six hundred three thousand five hundred fifty.

¹³⁷ **GENESIS_(NHEB) 26:34:** And Esau was forty years old when he took to wife Judith the daughter of Beeri the Hittite, and Bashemath the daughter of Elon the Hivite:

¹³⁸ **GENESIS_(NHEB) 27:41:** And Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing wherewith his father blessed him: and Esau said in his heart, The days of mourning for my father are at hand; then will I slay my brother Jacob.

The only death recorded is that of Ishmael, who died in 3551 A.C.*sep*; **however, Ishmael is NOT an ancestor of Esau.** Isaac's death in 3608 A.C.*sep* must be disregarded since Isaac was alive when he blessed Jacob, and it would make both Esau and Jacob one hundred twenty years old. It is further evidence that the *Septuagint Timeline* is corrupt.

Who would have the motive to change the dates: the Hebrews to show that Jesus was not the Messiah or the Christians to differentiate themselves from the Hebrews and the Mosaic Law, or somebody else?

4.4.4 - EGYPTIAN MOTIVE

The culprit of the corrupt dates in *Genesis* may have been the Egyptians. Their motive may have been to show that the Egyptian Timeline agrees with the Hebrew Timeline. There was a tremendous problem with the first Pharaoh of the first dynasty, *Pharaoh Hor-Aha*, who lived around 3050 B.C. (*GENI*, 2021). In the *Masoretic Timeline*, *Pharaoh Hor-Aha's* reign would be in 1064 A.C.*Mas*, five hundred ninety-two years before the flood. By adding 1,380 years to the timeline, *Pharaoh Hor-Aha's* reign would be in 2444 A.C.*sep*, one hundred eighty-eight years after the flood, and the problem disappears. It should be noted that the Hebrew translators took a copy of the *Septuagint Text* back to Israel and made copies. Today, we only have the Alexandrian (*Egyptian*) version of the *Septuagint Text*, not the original translated version that Jesus taught.

4.4.5 - TIMELINE VARIABLES

The variables in the *Septuagint Timeline* are the following:

1. In which contract year was Joseph born? (12th to 19th)?
2. How many years before the seven *Plentiful Harvests* did Joseph interpret Pharaoh's dream (0 to 5)?

4.4.6 - IF-THEN

If we assume that:

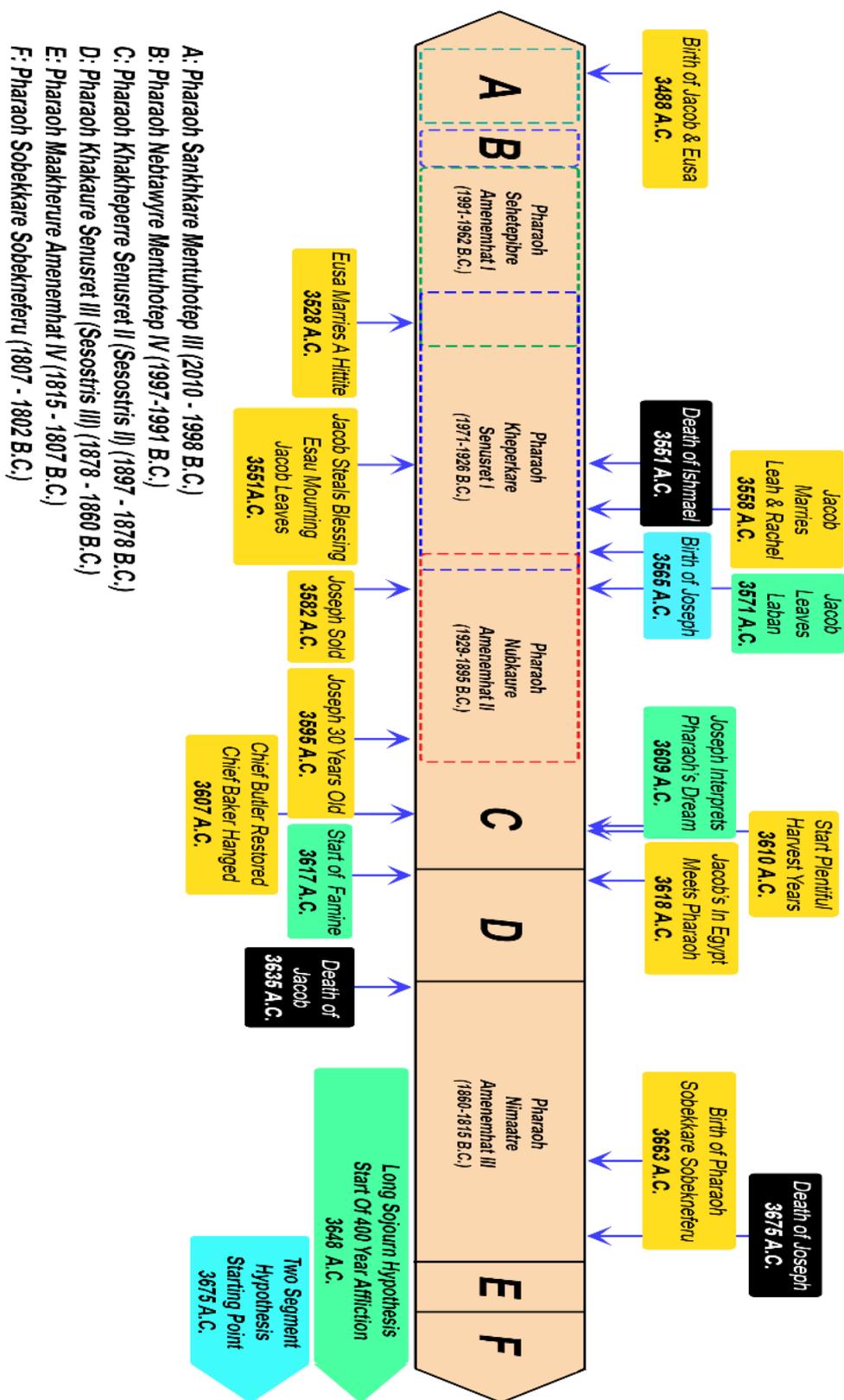
1. Esau was mourning Ishmael's death;
2. Joseph was born at the end of the 14th year of the contract;
3. Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream one year before the *Plentiful Harvests* years.

THEN

- In 3551 A.C._{sep}, Jacob steals Esau's blessing.
- In 3565 A.C._{sep}, Joseph was born.
- In 3582 A.C._{sep}, Joseph was sold into slavery.
- In 3609 A.C._{sep}, Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream at forty-four years old. Joseph would have been an enslaved person for twenty-seven years.
- In 3634 A.C._{sep}, *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* started his reign. The following year, 3635 A.C._{sep}, he permitted Joseph and his family to travel to Canaan to bury Jacob.
- In 3648 A.C._{sep}, for *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis*, *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* enslaved the Israelites **twenty-seven years before Joseph's death**.
- In 3675 A.C._{sep}, Joseph died, and for the *Two Segment Hypothesis*, *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* enslaved the Israelites.
- In 4048 A.C._{sep}. [1446 B.C.], for the *Two Segment Hypothesis*, the Israelites completed the remaining three hundred seventy-three years of slavery when they departed Egypt.

FIGURE 4 - EVENTS FROM JACOB'S BIRTH TO ENSLAVEMENT IN EGYPT on page 86 illustrates the events from the year Ishmael died till the enslavement of the Israelites.

Figure 4 - Events From Jacob's Birth To Enslavement In Egypt



4.4.7 - WHAT-IF

The question then arises, what results would we get if we changed the variables in the timeline? Multiple scenarios are available based on the two variables discussed in section 4.4.5 - *TIMELINE VARIABLES*; however, certain dates are fixed and do not change; they are listed in *TABLE 44 - SEPTUAGINT TEXT FIXED DATES*.

Table 44 - Septuagint Text Fixed Dates

<i>EVENT</i>	<i>A.C.</i>	<i>B.C.</i>
The Year of Jacob's Birth	3488	2006
The Year that Jacob Meets Pharaoh	3618	1876
The Year of the Famine	3617	1877
The Year that Jacob died	3635	1859
The Year of Exodus	4048	1446

4.4.7.1 - PARAMETERS

The parameters in the 4.4.7 - *WHAT-IF* section are the following:

1. Joseph was born between the 12th and the 19th year of Jacob's employment with Laban. *TABLE 8 - POSSIBLE BIRTH SCENARIOS* on page 27 informs us that it would be impossible for Joseph to be born before the 12th year of Jacob's contract; Jacob needed at least one year to have a flock;
2. Jacob's animal deal happened at the end of Jacob's 14th year of the contract and after Joseph was born. Jacob was impatient; we read in *GENESIS 29:20-21*¹³⁹ that Jacob asked to marry Rachel as soon as the seven years were up;
3. Pharaoh would wait a maximum of five years for Joseph's interpretation to come true.

¹³⁹ *GENESIS(NHEB) 29:20-21: Jacob served seven years for Rachel, and it seemed only a few days to him because of his love for her. Jacob said to Laban, "Give me my wife, for my time is completed, so that I may sleep with her."*

4.4.7.2 - RESULTS

The eight tables below have incorporated the above parameters.

Table 45 - Joseph's Birth in the 12th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3563	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3580					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3673					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	46	45	44	43	42	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	29	28	27	26	25	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	371	372	373	374	375	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3677	3676	3675	3674	3673	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	4	3	2	1	0	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 46 - Joseph's Birth in the 13th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3564	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3581					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3674					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	45	44	43	42	41	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	28	27	26	25	24	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	372	373	374	375	376	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3676	3675	3674	3673	3672	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	2	1	0	-1	-2	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 47 - Joseph's Birth in the 14th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3565	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3582					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3675					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	44	43	42	41	40	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	27	26	25	24	23	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	373	374	375	376	377	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3675	3674	3673	3672	3671	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 48 - Joseph's Birth in the 15th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3566	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3583					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3676					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	43	42	41	40	39	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	26	25	24	23	22	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	374	375	376	377	378	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3674	3673	3672	3671	3670	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 49 - Joseph's Birth in the 16th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3567	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3584					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3677					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	42	41	40	39	38	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	25	24	23	22	21	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	375	376	377	378	379	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3673	3672	3671	3670	3669	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 50 - Joseph's Birth in the 17th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3568	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3585					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3678					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	41	40	39	38	37	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	24	23	22	21	20	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	376	377	378	379	380	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3672	3671	3670	3669	3668	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 51 - Joseph's Birth in the 18th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3569	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3586					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3679					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	40	39	38	37	36	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	23	22	21	20	19	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	377	378	379	380	381	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3671	3670	3669	3668	3667	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 52 - Joseph's Birth in the 19th Year of Contract (Ishmael's Death)

The Year of Joseph's Birth (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3570	Esau Was Mourning Ishmael's Death				
The Year that Joseph was Sold (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3587					
The Year that Joseph Died (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3680					
The Number of Years Between Pharaoh's Dream and Plentiful Crops	1	2	3	4	5	
Year (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3609	3608	3607	3606	3605	
Joseph's Age When He Interpreted Pharaoh's Dream	39	38	37	36	35	
The Number of Years that Joseph was enslaved	22	21	20	19	18	
The Number of Slave Years Remaining	378	379	380	381	382	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (A.C. <i>sep</i>)	3670	3669	3668	3667	3666	
The Year the Israelites Became Enslaved (B.C.)	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	
The Number of Years Between Joseph's Death and Enslavement	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	
Could Pharaoh know Joseph?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

4.5 - SUMMARY

The analysis concludes that for the *Septuagint Text*:

1. The hypothesis that Esau was mourning Ishmael’s death is **biblically incorrect** for the following reasons:
 - a. Ishmael is not an ancestor of Esau.
 - b. In all scenarios, *Pharaoh Nimaatre Amenemhat III* was the Pharaoh who allowed Joseph to travel to the land of Canaan and bury Jacob; he was also the Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites. *EXODUS 1:8*¹⁴⁰ states that a new King arose who enslaved the Israelites who did not know Joseph.

4.6 - SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE

A detailed timeline can be found in the Appendix with the heading *TABLE 60 - A DETAILED TIMELINE FROM THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT WITH SCRIPTURE* on page 119.

Table 53 - An Abbreviated Timeline Of The Septuagint Text

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
5494	0	Adam Creation
5264	230	Birth of Seth
5059	435	Birth of Enosh
4869	625	Birth of Kenan
4699	795	Birth of Mahalalel
4564	930	Death of Adam
4534	960	Birth of Jared
4372	1122	Birth of Enoch
4352	1142	Death of Seth
4207	1287	Birth of Methuselah

¹⁴⁰ *EXODUS(NHEB) 1:8: Now there arose a new king over Egypt, who did not know Joseph.*

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
4154	1340	Death of Enosh
4020	1474	Birth of Lamech
4007	1487	Death of Enoch
3959	1535	Death of Kenan
3838	1656	Birth of Noah
3804	1690	Death of Mahalalel
3572	1922	Death of Jared
3338	2156	Birth of Shem
3243	2251	Death of Lamech
3238	2256	Death of Methuselah
3238	2256	Flood
3237	2257	Exit Ark
3236	2258	Birth of Arpachshad
3101	2393	Birth of Kenan
3050	2444	PHARAOH HOR-AHA <i>Reigned in the thirty-first century B.C.</i> <i>First Pharaoh of Egypt</i>
2971	2523	Birth of Shelah
2888	2606	Death of Noah
2841	2653	Birth of Eber
2738	2756	Death of Shem
2707	2787	Birth of Peleg
2707-2368	2788-3127	Earth Divided
2671	2823	Death of Arpachshad
2641	2853	Death of Kenan
2577	2917	Birth of Reu
2445	3049	Birth of Serug
2438	3056	Death of Shelah
2368	3126	Death of Peleg
2337	3157	Death of Eber
2315	3179	Birth of Nahor

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
2238	3256	Death of Reu
2236	3258	Birth of Terah
2166	3328	Birth of Abraham
2156	3338	Birth of Sarah
2115	3379	Death of Serug
2107	3387	Death of Nahor
2091	3403	Abraham Departs From Haran
		THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start of the 400 Years of Oppression</i>
ABRAHAM GOES TO EGYPT		
YAHWEH STATES THAT ABRAHAM'S DESCENDANTS WILL HAVE 400 YEARS OF AFFLICTION		
2080	3414	Birth Ishmael
2067	3427	Abraham Laughed
2067	3427	Abraham Covenant
2066	3428	Birth of Isaac
2063	3431	Abraham Sends Away Ishmael
2031	3463	Death of Terah
2029	3465	Death of Sarah
2026	3468	Isaac Marries Rebekah
2010	3484	PHARAOH SANKHKARE MENTUHOTEP III <i>(2010 till 1998 B.C.)</i>
2006	3488	Birth Esau & Jacob
1997	3497	PHARAOH NEBTAWYRE MENTUHOTEP IV <i>(1997 till 1991 B.C.)</i>
1991	3503	Death of Abraham
1991	3503	PHARAOH SEHETEPIBRE AMENEMHAT I <i>(1991 till 1962 B.C.)</i>
1971	3523	PHARAOH KHEPERKARE SENUSRET I <i>(1971 till 1926 B.C.)</i>
1929	3565	PHARAOH NUBKAURE AMENEMHAT II <i>(1929 till 1895 B.C.)</i>
1966	3528	Esau Marries a Hittite
1943	3551	Death of Ishmael
		Jacob Steals Blessing

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
		Esau Mourning Shem
		Jacob Leaves
1936	3558	Jacob Marries Leah & Rachel
1929	3565	Birth of Joseph
1923	3571	Jacob Leaves Laban - Jacob Meets Esau
1912	3582	Joseph Sold
1911	3583	Birth of Benjamin and Death of Rachel
1899	3595	Joseph, Thirty Years Old
1897	3597	PHARAOH KHAKHEPERRE SENUSRET II (SESOSTRIS II) <i>(1897 B.C. till 1878 B.C.)</i>
1887	3607	Chief Butler Restored & Chief Baker Hanged
1886	3608	Death of Isaac
1885	3609	Joseph and Pharaoh
1884	3610	THE START OF THE PLENTIFUL HARVEST YEARS
1878	3616	PHARAOH KHAKAURE SENUSRET III (SESOSTRIS III) <i>(1878 B.C. till 1860 B.C.)</i>
1877	3617	THE START OF THE FAMINE YEARS
1876	3618	Jacob Meets Pharaoh
1860	3634	PHARAOH NIMAATRE AMENEMHAT III <i>(1860 B.C. till 1815)</i>
1859	3635	Death of Jacob
1846	3648	THE LONG SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start of the 400 Years of Oppression</i>
1831	3663	BIRTH OF PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU
1819	3675	Death of Joseph
1819	3675	THEIS ENSLAVEMENT YEAR
1815	3679	PHARAOH MAAKHERURE AMENEMHAT IV <i>(1815 B.C. till 1807 B.C.)</i>
1807	3687	PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU <i>(1807 B.C. till 1802 B.C.)</i>
1446	4048	EXODUS

CHAPTER 5: SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH

The *SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH* (SIGALOV, 2012) was used to create the *Samaritan Timeline*.

5.1 - THE CREDIBILITY OF THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH

The author has significant reservations concerning the credibility of the *Samaritan Pentateuch*. It appears that the text has been corrupted to explain the issue analyzed in the dissertation. By adding the words “*in Canaan and*” in *EXODUS 12:40*, the question of the four hundred years of affliction and the four hundred thirty years of stay in Egypt has been erased. The four hundred thirty years in Egypt became a stay in Canaan and Egypt, thus shrinking the timeline by two hundred fifteen years. *TABLE 54 - EXODUS 12:40-41 MASORETIC TEXT, SEPTUAGINT TEXT, AND SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH* compare the three Manuscripts.

Table 54 - Exodus 12:40-41 Masoretic Text, Septuagint Text, and Samaritan Pentateuch

MASORETIC TEXT KING JAMES VERSION	SEPTUAGINT TEXT NEW HEART ENGLISH BIBLE	SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH ALEKSANDR SIGALOV
<i>EXODUS 12:40-41: Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, <u>who dwelt in Egypt</u>, 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.</i>	<i>EXODUS 12:40-41: Now the time of the dwelling of the children of Israel <u>who dwelt in Egypt</u> was four hundred and thirty years. It happened at the end of four hundred thirty years, even the same day it happened, that all the regiments of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.</i>	<i>EXODUS 12:40-41: Now the sojourning of the children of Israel and fathers of them, <u>who dwelt in Canaan and in Egypt</u>, 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.</i>

5.2 - SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS

Due to this addition, the only possible scenario is *The Short Sojourn Hypothesis*. The Israelites would have been in Egypt for only two hundred fifteen years instead of four hundred thirty years. Thus, in the *Samaritan Timeline*, *Exodus* happened in 2983 A.C._{Sam}. The estimated male population would be 78,822, as shown in *TABLE 3 - POPULATION PROJECTION* on page 11; however, *EXODUS 12:37*¹⁴¹ shows that about 600,000 men left Egypt, contradicting the growth formula. There is no biblical proof to support *The Short Sojourn Hypothesis*, which requires that Abraham and Isaac be servants and their masters afflicting them. On the contrary, *Genesis* contradicts this notion since we read that Abraham was very wealthy. A detailed account is documented in section 1.3 - *THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS* on pages 7 - 9.

5.2.1 - ABRAHAM CONTRADICTION

We read in *GENESIS 15:13*¹⁴² that the affliction will be to the descendants of Abraham, which means that Abraham will be spared. It would be logical then to assume that the earliest possible time that the affliction could start is in the year that Abraham died, 2653 A.C._{Sam}. If this is the case, then the number of years between Abraham's death and *Exodus* is only three hundred thirty years, well short of the four hundred years of affliction stated in *GENESIS 15:13*. These years also include the period that Joseph was second in command in Egypt, where only the Pharaoh was above him.

5.2.2 - ISHMAEL'S CONTRADICTION

We read in *GENESIS 17:20*¹⁴³ that Yahweh blessed Ishmael and "*twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation.*" There is no biblical proof that Ishmael was ever a servant and that his masters afflicted him.

¹⁴¹ *EXODUS(SPE) 12:37: And the children of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, **about six hundred thousand** on foot that were men, beside children.*

¹⁴² *GENESIS(SPE) 15:13: And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety **that thy seed** shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;*

¹⁴³ *GENESIS(SPE) 17:20: And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: Behold, **I have blessed him**, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; **twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation.***

5.2.3 - ISAAC'S CONTRADICTION

We read in *GENESIS 26:12-16*¹⁴⁴ that Isaac was wealthy and powerful to the point that, “*Abimelech said unto Isaac, Go from us; for thou art much mightier than we.*” There is no biblical proof that Isaac was a servant and that his masters afflicted him.

5.2.4 - JACOB'S CONTRADICTION

If we assume that the affliction started when Jacob worked for Laban in 2701 A.C._{Sam}, then the affliction years were reduced to two hundred eighty-two and again included the years that Joseph was second in command in Egypt. We read in *EXODUS 12:35*¹⁴⁵ that the afflicted Israelites borrowed jewels of silver, gold, and raiment from the Egyptians before they left Egypt, which is not the case with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. We read in *GENESIS 33:9*¹⁴⁶ that Esau initially refused Jacob's gifts since he was also very prosperous. The Bible does not document any affliction of Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, or his brother Esau or that they were poor. On the contrary, *EXODUS 12:35* states that the Israelites borrowed jewels of silver, gold, and raiment from the Egyptians before they left Egypt.

5.3 - THE AGE OF THE PATRIARCHS

Another issue with the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, like the *Septuagint Text*, is the age at which the Patriarchs became fathers. We read in *GENESIS 11:10-26*¹⁴⁷ that Abraham's ancestors had sons well

¹⁴⁴ *GENESIS(SPE) 26:12-16: Then Isaac sowed in that land, and received in the same year an hundredfold: and the LORD blessed him. And the man waxed great, and went forward, and grew until he became very great: For he had possession of flocks, and possession of herds, and great store of servants: and the Philistines envied him. For all the wells which his father's servants had digged in the days of Abraham his father, the Philistines had stopped them, and filled them with earth. And Abimelech said unto Isaac, Go from us; for thou art much mightier than we.*

¹⁴⁵ *EXODUS(SPE) 12:35: And the children of Israel did according to the word of Moses; and they borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment:*

¹⁴⁶ *GENESIS(SPE) 33:9: And Esau said, I have enough, my brother; keep that thou hast unto thyself.*

¹⁴⁷ *GENESIS(SPE) 11:10-26: These are the generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood: And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Shem six hundred years and he is dying. And Arphaxad lived five and thirty and one hundred years, and begat Salah: And Arphaxad lived after he begat Salah three hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Arphaxad eight and thirty years and four hundred years and he is dying. And lived Salah thirty years and one hundred years, and begat Eber: And Salah lived after he begat Eber three hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Salah*

over one hundred thirty, except for Terah, who had Abraham at seventy years old. If the *Samaritan Pentateuch* has the correct ages, the question arises: *Why do we read in GENESIS 17:17¹⁴⁸ that Abraham laughed when Yahweh said he would have a son at the age of 100?* After all, he would be a “young duckling” compared to his ancestors. The only logical explanation is that the *Samaritan Pentateuch’s* dates, like the *Septuagint*, have been altered.

5.4 - OTHER DISCREPANCIES

In the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, like the *Masoretic Text*, Arphaxad begot Salah, and Salah begot Eber, unlike the *Septuagint Text* where Arphaxad begot Kenan and Kenan begot Shelah and Shelah begot Eber. Before the flood, the Patriarchs became fathers at around the age of thirty. However, there is a difference: Methuselah had Lamech at age sixty-seven instead of one hundred eighty-seven. From the time of Creation till Noah’s Flood, the *Samaritan Pentateuch* is behind the *Masoretic Text* by one hundred twenty years. From Noah’s Flood till Jacob meets Pharaoh, the *Samaritan Pentateuch* is ahead of the *Masoretic Text* by six hundred fifty years. From *Creation* till Jacob meets Pharaoh, the *Samaritan Pentateuch* is ahead of the *Masoretic Text* by five hundred thirty years. TABLE 55 - PATRIARCH’S AGES SUMMARY on page 100 and TABLE 56 - PATRIARCHS AGES SEPTUAGINT, MASORETIC, AND SAMARITAN on page 100 show the relative information.

three and thirty years and four hundred years, and he is dying. And Eber lived four and thirty and hundred years, and begat Peleg: And Eber lived after he begat Peleg two hundred and seventy years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Eber four years and four hundred years, and he is dying. And Peleg lived thirty years and hundred years, and begat Reu: And Peleg lived after he begat Reu hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Peleg nine and thirty and two hundred years, and he is dying. And Reu lived two and thirty and hundred years, and begat Serug: And Reu lived after he begat Serug hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Reu nine and thirty and two hundred years, and he is dying. And Serug lived hundred and thirty years, and begat Nahor: And Serug lived after he begat Nahor hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Serug thirty years and two hundred years, and he is dying. And Nahor lived nine and seventy years, and begat Terah: And Nahor lived after he begat Terah an sixty and nine years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Nahor eight and forty years and hundred years, and he is dying And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran.

¹⁴⁸ *GENESIS(SPE) 17:17: Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?*

Table 55 - Patriarch's Ages Summary

EVENT	SEPTUAGIN	SEPTUAGIN	SAMARITAN
	T VS. MASORETIC	T VS. SAMARITAN	VS. MASORETIC
Years From Creation to Flood	600	720	-120
Years From Flood To Birth of Abraham	780	130	650
Years From Creation Till Jacob's Death	1380	850	530

Table 56 - Patriarchs Ages Septuagint, Masoretic, And Samaritan

PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT		MASORETIC		SAMARITAN		DATE DIFFERENCE		
	FATHER AGE	DEATH AGE	FATHER AGE	DEATH AGE	FATHER AGE	DEATH AGE	SEPTUAGINT VS. MASORETIC	SEPTUAGINT VS. SAMARITAN	SAMARITAN VS. MASORETIC
Adam	0	930	0	930	0	930	0	0	0
Seth	230	912	130	912	130	912	100	100	0
Enosh	205	905	105	905	105	905	100	100	0
Kenan/Cainan	190	910	90	910	90	910	100	100	0
Mahalalel	170	895	70	895	70	895	100	100	0
Jared	165	962	65	962	65	847	100	100	0
Enoch	162	365	162	365	162	365	0	0	0
Methuselah	165	969	65	969	65	720	100	100	0
Lamech	187	777	187	777	67	653	0	120	-120
Noah	182	950	182	950	182	950	0	0	0
Flood									
Shem	500	600	500	600	500	600	0	0	0
Arphaxad	100	565	100	438	100	438	0	0	0
Kenan	135	460	-	-	-	-	135	135	0
Shelah/Salah	130	533	35	433	135	433	95	-5	100
Eber	130	504	30	464	130	404	100	0	100
Peleg	134	339	34	239	134	239	100	0	100
Reu	130	339	30	239	130	239	100	0	100
Serug	132	330	32	230	132	230	100	0	100
Nahor	130	208	30	148	130	148	100	0	100
Terah	79	205	29	205	79	145	50	0	50
Abram	70	175	70	175	70	175	0	0	0
Total Years Difference							1380	850	530

5.5 - DATE CONVERSION

TABLE 57 - AN ABBREVIATED TIMELINE OF THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH shows the Israelites entered Egypt in 2759 A.C._{SAM}. Using EQUATION 4 - CONVERSION A.C._{SAM} TO B.C._{YEAR} we can convert A.C._{SAM} dates to B.C. dates. The author suspects that the manuscript duplicators incorporated dates from the *Masoretic Text* and the *Septuagint Text* in the *Samaritan Pentateuch*.

5.6 - ESAU'S MOURNING

Like the *Septuagint*, the only death recorded in the *Samaritan Pentateuch* after Esau's wedding is Ishmael, who is NOT an ancestor of Esau.

5.7 - PHARAOKHS

In the *Samaritan Timeline*, the Pharaohs involved with Joseph and the Israelites are from the *Second Intermediate Period* of Egypt. This period consisted of Pharaohs from the 13th to the 17th Dynasties. There has not been sufficient archeological evidence to clearly define each Pharaoh's reign. Creating the **WHAT-IF** tables as we did for the *Masoretic Text* and *Septuagint Text* would be futile.

5.8 - SUMMARY

The analysis concludes that it is biblically impossible for the *Samaritan Pentateuch* to have correct dates. The hypothesis that Esau was mourning Ishmael's death is biblically incorrect since Ishmael is not an ancestor of Esau, and there are no other ancestors to mourn.

5.9 - SAMARITAN TIMELINE

A detailed timeline can be found in the Appendix with the heading TABLE 61 - A DETAILED TIMELINE FROM THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH WITH SCRIPTURE on page 128.

Table 57 - An Abbreviated Timeline Of The Samaritan Pentateuch

SAMARITAN TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
4429	0	Adam Creation
4299	130	Birth of Seth

<i>SAMARITAN TIMELINE</i>		
<i>B.C.</i>	<i>A.C.</i>	<i>PATRIARCHS</i>
4194	235	Birth of Enos
4104	325	Birth of Cainan
4034	395	Birth of Mahalalel
3969	460	Birth of Jared
3807	622	Birth of Enoch
3742	687	Birth of Methuselah
3675	754	Birth of Lamech
3499	930	Death of Adam
3493	936	Birth of Noah
3442	987	Death of Enoch
3387	1042	Death of Seth
3289	1140	Death of Enos
3194	1235	Death of Cainan
3139	1290	Death of Mahalalel
3122	1307	Death of Jared
3022	1407	Death of Lamech
3022	1407	Death of Methuselah
2993	1436	Birth of Shem
2893	1536	Flood
2892	1537	Exit Ark
2891	1538	Birth of Arphaxad
2756	1673	Birth of Salah
2626	1803	Birth of Eber
2543	1886	Death of Noah
2492	1937	Birth of Peleg
2492-2253	1938-2177	Earth Divided
2453	1976	Death of Arphaxad
2393	2036	Death of Shem
2362	2067	Birth of Reu
2323	2106	Death of Salah

SAMARITAN TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
2253	2176	Death of Peleg
2230	2199	Birth of Serug
2222	2207	Death of Eber
2123	2306	Death of Reu
2100	2329	Birth of Nahor
2021	2408	Birth of Terah
2000	2429	Death of Serug
1952	2477	Death of Nahor
1951	2478	Birth of Abraham
1941	2488	Birth of Sarah
1897	2532	PHARAOH KHAKHEPERRE SENUSRET II (SESOSTRIS II) <i>(1897 B.C. till 1878 B.C.)</i>
1878	2551	PHARAOH KHAKAURE SENUSRET III (SESOSTRIS III) <i>(1878 B.C. till 1860 B.C.)</i>
1876	2553	Abraham Departs From Haran
		THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start of the 400 Years of Affliction</i>
1876	2553	Death of Terah
ABRAHAM GOES TO EGYPT		
YAHWEH STATES THAT ABRAHAM'S DESCENDANTS WILL HAVE 400 YEARS OF AFFLICTION		
1865	2564	Birth Ishmael
1860	2569	PHARAOH NIMAATRE AMENEMHAT III <i>(1860 B.C. till 1815 B.C.)</i>
1852	2577	Abraham Laughed - Abraham Covenant
1851	2578	Birth of Isaac
1848	2581	Abraham Sends Ishmael Away
1831	2598	BIRTH OF PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU
1815	2614	PHARAOH MAAKHERURE AMENEMHAT IV <i>(1815 B.C. till 1807 B.C.)</i>
1814	2615	Death of Sarah
1814	2615	Death of Sarah
1811	2618	Isaac Marries Rebekah
1807	2622	PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU <i>(1807 B.C. till 1802 B.C.)</i>

SAMARITAN TIMELINE		
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS
1791	2638	Birth Jacob & Esau
1776	2653	Death of Abraham
1751	2678	Esau Marries a Hittite
1728	2701	Death of Ishmael
		Jacob Steals Blessing
		Esau Mourning Shem
		Jacob Leaves
1721	2708	Jacob Marries Leah & Rachel
1714	2715	Birth of Joseph
1708	2721	Jacob Leaves Laban
1708	2721	Jacob Meets Esau
1697	2732	Joseph Sold
1696	2733	Birth of Benjamin and Death of Rachel
1685	2744	Joseph In Charge of Jail
1684	2745	Joseph, Thirty Years Old
1674-1535	2755-2895	FIFTEENTH DYNASTY
1672	2757	Chief Butler Restored & Chief Baker Hanged
1671	2758	Death of Isaac
1670	2759	Joseph and Pharaoh
1669	2760	THE START OF THE PLENTIFUL HARVEST YEARS
1662	2767	THE START OF THE FAMINE YEARS
1661	2768	Jacob Meets Pharaoh
1644	2785	Death of Jacob
1604	2825	Death of Joseph
1603	2826	THIS ENSLAVEMENT YEAR
1446	2983	EXODUS

CONCLUSION

After carefully examining the evidence, the dissertation concludes with certainty the following:

1. *The Long Sojourn Hypothesis, The Short Sojourn Hypothesis, and The Symbolic Years Hypothesis* are biblically incorrect since they contradict the Bible.
2. Only the *Masoretic Timeline* has the correct biblical dates of events in *Genesis*.
3. Esau was mourning Shem's death in 2156 A.C._{Mas}.
4. The Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites was *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu*, the first documented female Pharaoh of Egypt, born three years after Joseph's Death, and confirms *EXODUS 1:8*, which states that "a new king arose that did not know Joseph." She reigned from 1807 to 1802 B.C. [2307 to 2312 A.C._{Mas}].
5. The four hundred years of affliction were broken into two segments. The first segment was the years that Joseph was enslaved, which lies between thirty-three and forty-four years. The Israelites completed the second segment between three hundred fifty-six and three hundred sixty-seven years. We have four hundred years of affliction when these two periods are added.
6. Joseph was born between the years of 2168 A.C._{Mas} and 2175 A.C._{Mas}.
7. *GENESIS 41:46* refers to the years that Joseph was placed in charge of the other prisoners, not his age.

COMMENT

The author believes there is a correlation between the number of years that Joseph was enslaved and the years that the Israelites wandered in the desert. From archeological evidence, in 1446 B.C., the Israelites left Egypt. We read in *NUMBERS 32:13*¹⁴⁹ that the Israelites wandered in the wilderness for forty years before arriving in the promised land. We read in *LEVITICUS 25:10-12*¹⁵⁰ that the Israelites would celebrate every fifty years after arriving in the promised land and call it a *Jubilee*.

I am authoring a book called “*April 9, 27 A.D. The Day We Crucified Our Creator, Jesus Christ,*” which is based on calculations used to determine the dates of all critical events of Jesus’s life: Archangel Gabriel visiting Mary, the Birth, Baptism, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of Jesus. For everything to align correctly with the events of Jesus’s life, the Israelites must have entered the promised land in 1406 B.C. Jesus was born in 6 B.C., a Jubilee year. If this hypothesis is correct, Joseph was enslaved for forty years, and in the second year of the reign of *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu (1806 B.C.)*, she enslaved the Israelites for the remaining three hundred sixty years.

I welcome all wonderers’ opinions on this subject....

¹⁴⁹ *NUMBERS(KJV) 32:13: And the LORD’S anger was kindled against Israel, and he made them wander in the wilderness forty years, until all the generation, that had done evil in the sight of the LORD, was consumed.*

¹⁵⁰ *LEVITICUS(KJV) 25:10-12: And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubile unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family. A jubile shall that fiftieth year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed. For it is the jubile; it shall be holy unto you: ye shall eat the increase thereof out of the field.*

APPENDIX

COLUMN EXPLANATION

The columns for *TABLE 59 - A DETAILED TIMELINE FROM THE MASORETIC TEXT WITH SCRIPTURE*, *TABLE 60 - A DETAILED TIMELINE FROM THE SEPTUAGINT TEXT WITH SCRIPTURE*, and *TABLE 61 - A DETAILED TIMELINE FROM THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH WITH SCRIPTURE* are explained in *TABLE 58 - COLUMN EXPLANATION*.

Table 58 - Column Explanation

COLUMN	FIELD	EXPLANATION
1	B.C. :	It represents a year before Jesus Christ was born. Once column A.C. is completed, the years were interpolated with a reference point that <i>Exodus</i> occurred in 1446 B.C. (MAHONEY, 2015).
2	A.C. :	It represents the number of years that have passed <i>After Creation</i> .
3	PATRIARCHS :	Name of the Patriarch.
4	BIBLE VERSE :	Scripture of the event.
5	FATHER’S AGE :	The patriarch’s father’s age when they were born.
6	LIFESPAN :	The number of years that the Patriarch lived.
7	EVENT :	<p>The column is color-coded, and it represents various years.</p> <p>The yellow font with a red background represents the number of years since the Patriarch’s birth. <u>These dates are known and are fixed by the Bible.</u> For example, Isaac was forty years old when he married Rebekah.</p> <p>When the font is white with a black background, it represents the number of years based upon biblical assumptions. <u>These years are unknown.</u></p> <p>When two columns are merged with the background color of light blue with red font, it represents the Patriarchs’ age in that year.</p>

EXTENDED MASORETIC TIMELINE

Table 59 - A Detailed Timeline From The Masoretic Text With Scripture

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
4114	0	Creation of Adam	<i>Genesis 2:7: And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.</i>	Infinite	930	
3984	130	Birth of Seth	<i>Genesis 5:3: And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat a son in his own likeness, after his image; and called his name Seth:</i>	130	912	
3879	235	Birth of Enos	<i>Genesis 5:6: And Seth lived an hundred and five years, and begat Enos:</i>	105	905	
3789	325	Birth of Cainan	<i>Genesis 5:9: And Enos lived ninety years, and begat Cainan:</i>	90	910	
3719	395	Birth of Mahalalel	<i>Genesis 5:12: And Cainan lived seventy years, and begat Mahalaleel</i>	70	895	
3654	460	Birth of Jared	<i>Genesis 5:15: And Mahalaleel lived sixty and five years, and begat Jared:</i>	65	962	
3492	622	Birth of Enoch	<i>Genesis 5:18: And Jared lived an hundred sixty and two years, and he begat Enoch:</i>	162	365	
3427	687	Birth of Methuselah	<i>Genesis 5:21: And Enoch lived sixty and five years, and begat Methuselah:</i>	65	969	
3240	874	Birth of Lamech	<i>Genesis 5:25: And Methuselah lived an hundred eighty and seven years, and begat Lamech:</i>	187	777	
3184	930	Death of Adam	<i>Genesis 5:5: And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years: and he died.</i>		930	
3127	987	Death of Enoch	<i>Genesis 5:23: And all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and five years:</i>		365	
3072	1042	Death of Seth	<i>Genesis 5:8: And all the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years: and he died.</i>		912	

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
3058	1056	Birth of Noah	<i>Genesis 5:28-29: And Lamech lived an hundred eighty and two years, and begat a son: And he called his name Noah, saying, This same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of our hands, because of the ground which the LORD hath cursed.</i>	182	950	
2974	1140	Death of Enos	<i>Genesis 5:11: And all the days of Enos were nine hundred and five years: and he died.</i>		905	
2879	1235	Death of Cainan	<i>Genesis 5:14: And all the days of Cainan were nine hundred and ten years: and he died.</i>		910	
2824	1290	Death of Mahalalel	<i>Genesis 5:17: And all the days of Mahalaleel were eight hundred ninety and five years: and he died.</i>		895	
2692	1422	Death of Jared	<i>Genesis 5:20: And all the days of Jared were nine hundred sixty and two years: and he died.</i>		962	
2558	1556	Birth of Shem	<i>Genesis 5:32: And Noah was five hundred years old: and Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth</i>	500	600	
2463	1651	Death of Lamech	<i>Genesis 5:31: And all the days of Lamech were seven hundred seventy and seven years: and he died.</i>		777	
2458	1656	Death of Methuselah	<i>Genesis 5:27: And all the days of Methuselah were nine hundred sixty and nine years: and he died.</i>		969	
2458	1656 ^a	Flood	<i>Genesis 7:11: In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.</i>			600
2457	1657	Exit Ark	<i>Genesis 8:13-16: And it came to pass in the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth: and Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and, behold, the face of the ground was dry. And in the second month, on the seven and twentieth day of the month, was the earth dried. And God spake unto Noah, saying, Go forth of the ark, thou, and thy wife, and thy sons, and thy sons' wives with thee.</i>			
2456	1658 ^b	Birth of Arphaxad	<i>Genesis 11:10: These are the generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood:</i>	100	438	2
2421	1693	Birth of Salah	<i>Genesis 11:12: And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and begat Salah:</i>	35	433	

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
2391	1723	Birth of Eber	<i>Genesis 11:14: And Salah lived thirty years, and begat Eber:</i>	30	464	
2357	1757	Birth of Peleg	<i>Genesis 11:16: And Eber lived four and thirty years, and begat Peleg:</i>	34	239	
2357 - 2118	1758 - 1997	Earth Divided ^c	<i>Genesis 10:25: And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan.</i>			
2327	1787	Birth of Reu	<i>Genesis 11:18: And Peleg lived thirty years, and begat Reu:</i>	30	239	
2295	1819	Birth of Serug	<i>Genesis 11:20: And Reu lived two and thirty years, and begat Serug:</i>	32	230	
2265	1849	Birth of Nahor	<i>Genesis 11:22: And Serug lived thirty years, and begat Nahor:</i>	30	148	
2236	1878	Birth of Terah	<i>Genesis 11:24: And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and begat Terah:</i>	29	205	
2166	1948	Birth of Abraham	<i>Genesis 11:26: And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran</i>	70	175	
2156	1958 ^d	Birth of Sarah	<i>Genesis 17:17: Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?</i>		127	10
2118	1996	Death of Peleg	<i>Genesis 11:18-19: And Peleg lived thirty years, and begat Reu: And Peleg lived after he begat Reu two hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters.</i>		239	
2117	1997	Death of Nahor	<i>Genesis 11:24-25: And Nahor lived nine and twenty years, and begat Terah: And Nahor lived after he begat Terah an hundred and nineteen years, and begat sons and daughters.</i>		148	
2108	2006	Death of Noah	<i>Genesis 9:29: And all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years: and he died.</i>		950	
2091	2023	Abraham Moves To Haran	<i>Genesis 12:4: So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran.</i>			75
			THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start of the 400 Years of Oppression</i>			
Abraham Goes to Egypt ^e			<i>Genesis 12:10: And there was a famine in the land: and Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there; for the famine was grievous in the land.</i>			

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
2088	2026	Death of Reu	<i>Genesis 11:20-21: And Reu lived two and thirty years, and begat Serug: And Reu lived after he begat Serug two hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters.</i>		239	
YAHWEH STATES THAT Abraham's Descendants Will Have 400 Years of Affliction^f			<i>Genesis 15:13: And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;</i>			
2080	2034	Birth Ishmael	<i>Genesis 16:16: And Abram was fourscore and six years old, when Hagar bare Ishmael to Abram.</i>	86	137	
2067	2047 ^g	Abraham Laughed Abraham Covenant	<i>Genesis 17:17: Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?</i> <i>Genesis 17:24: And Abraham was ninety years old and nine, when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin.</i>			99
2066	2048	Birth of Isaac	<i>Genesis 21:5: And Abraham was an hundred years old, when his son Isaac was born unto him.</i>	100	180	
2065	2049	Death of Serug	<i>Genesis 11:22-23: And Serug lived thirty years, and begat Nahor: And Serug lived after he begat Nahor two hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.</i>		230	
2063	2051 ^h	Abraham Sends Ishmael Away	<i>Genesis 21:8: And the child grew, and was weaned: and Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was weaned.</i> <i>Genesis 21:14: And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and took bread, and a bottle of water, and gave it unto Hagar, putting it on her shoulder, and the child, and sent her away: and she departed, and wandered in the wilderness of Beersheba.</i> 2 Chronicles 31:16: Beside their genealogy of males, from three years old and upward, even unto everyone that entereth into the house of the LORD, his daily portion for their service in their charges according to their courses;			3
2031	2083	Death of Terah	<i>Genesis 11:32: And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years: and Terah died in Haran.</i>		205	
2029	2085	Death of Sarah	<i>Genesis 23:1: And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah.</i>		127	
2026	2088 ⁱ	Isaac Marries Rebekah	<i>Genesis 25:20: And Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah to wife, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padanaram, the sister to Laban the Syrian.</i>			40

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
2018	2096	Death of Arphaxad	<i>Genesis 11:13: And Arphaxad lived five and thirty years, and begat Salah: And Arphaxad lived after he begat Salah four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.</i>		438	
2006	2108	Birth Jacob & Esau	<i>Genesis 25:26: And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was threescore years old when she bare them.</i>	60	147	
1991	2123	Death of Abraham	<i>Genesis 25:7: And these are the days of the years of Abraham's life which he lived, an hundred threescore and fifteen years.</i>		175	
		PHARAOH SEHETEPIDRE AMENEMHAT I <i>Reigned from 1991 to 1962 B.C.</i>				
1988	2126	Death of Salah	<i>Genesis 11:14-15: And Salah lived thirty years, and begat Eber: And Salah lived after he begat Eber four hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters.</i>		433	
1971	2143	PHARAOH KHEPERKARE SENUSRET I (SESOSTRIS I) <i>Reigned from 1971 to 1926 B.C.</i>				
1966	2148 ^j	Esau Marries a Hittite	<i>Genesis 26:34: And Esau was forty years old when he took to wife Judith the daughter of Beerli the Hittite, and Bashemath the daughter of Elon the Hittite:</i>			40
1958	2156	Death of Shem	<i>Genesis 11:10-11: These are the generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood: And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters.</i>		600	

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1958	2156 ^k	Jacob Steals Blessing Esau Mourning Shem Jacob Leaves	<p>Genesis 27:30: And it came to pass, as soon as Isaac had made an end of blessing Jacob, and Jacob was yet scarce gone out from the presence of Isaac his father, that Esau his brother came in from his hunting.</p> <p>Genesis 27:41: And Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing wherewith his father blessed him: and Esau said in his heart, the days of mourning for my father are at hand; then will I slay my brother Jacob.</p> <p>Genesis 50:10: And they came to the threshing floor of Atad, which is beyond Jordan, and there they mourned with a great and very sore lamentation: and he made a mourning for his father seven days.</p> <p>Numbers 20:29: And when all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, they mourned for Aaron thirty days, even all the house of Israel.</p>	<p>Shem's Death 2156 Jacob's Age = 48 Isaac's Age = 108 Ishmael's Death 2171 Jacob's Age = 63 Isaac's Age = 123 Eber's Death 2187 Jacob's Age = 79 Isaac's Age = 139</p>		
1951	2163 ^l	Jacob Marries Leah & Rachel	<p>Genesis 29:21: And Jacob said unto Laban, Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled, that I may go in unto her.</p> <p>Genesis. 29:25-28 And it came to pass, that in the morning, behold, it was Leah: and he said to Laban, What is this thou hast done unto me? did not I serve with thee for Rachel? wherefore then hast thou beguiled me? And Laban said, It must not be so done in our country, to give the younger before the firstborn. Fulfil her week, and we will give thee this also for the service which thou shalt serve with me yet seven other years. And Jacob did so, and fulfilled her week: and he gave him Rachel his daughter to wife also.</p>			7
1944	2170 ^m	Birth of Joseph	<p>Genesis 30:25-26: And it came to pass, when Rachel had born Joseph, that Jacob said unto Laban, Send me away, that I may go unto mine own place, and to my country. Give me my wives and my children, for whom I have served thee, and let me go: for thou knowest my service which I have done thee.</p> <p>Genesis 31:41: Thus have I been twenty years in thy house; I served thee fourteen years for thy two daughters, and six years for thy cattle: and thou hast changed my wages ten times.</p>	<p>Jacob's Age = 62 Isaac's Age = 122</p>		7
1943	2171	Death of Ishmael	<p>Genesis 25:17: And these are the years of the life of Ishmael, an hundred and thirty and seven years: and he gave up the ghost and died; and was gathered unto his people.</p>		137	

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1938	2176 ⁿ	Jacob Leaves Laban Jacob Meets Esau	<p>Genesis 31:10: And it came to pass at the time that the cattle conceived, that I lifted up mine eyes, and saw in a dream, and behold, the rams which leaped upon the cattle were ringstraked, speckled, and grised.</p> <p>Genesis 31:41: Thus have I been twenty years in thy house; I served thee fourteen years for thy two daughters, and six years for thy cattle: and thou hast changed my wages ten times.</p> <p>Genesis 33:4: And Esau ran to meet him, and embraced him, and fell on his neck, and kissed him: and they wept.</p>	Joseph's Age = 6 Jacob's Age = 68 Isaac's Age = 128		20
1929	2185	PHARAOH NUBKAURE AMENEMHAT II Reigned from 1929 to 1895 B.C.				
1927	2187 ^o	Joseph Sold	<p>Genesis 37:2: These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the lad was with the sons of Bilhah, and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's wives: and Joseph brought unto his father their evil report.</p>	Joseph's Age = 17 Jacob's Age = 79 Isaac's Age = 139		17
1927	2187	Death of Eber	<p>Genesis 11:16-17: And Eber lived four and thirty years, and begat Peleg: And Eber lived after he begat Peleg four hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters.</p>		464	
1926	2188 ^p	Birth of Benjamin and Death of Rachel	<p>Genesis 35:18-19: And it came to pass, as her soul was in departing, (for she died) that she called his name Benoni: but his father called him Benjamin. And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem.</p>	Joseph's Age = 18 Jacob's Age = 80 Isaac's Age = 140		1
1915	2199 ^q	Joseph In Charge of Jail	<p>Genesis 39:21-23: But the LORD was with Joseph, and shewed him mercy, and gave him favour in the sight of the keeper of the prison. And the keeper of the prison committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners that were in the prison; and whatsoever they did there, he was the doer of it. The keeper of the prison looked not to any thing that was under his hand; because the LORD was with him, and that which he did, the LORD made it to prosper.</p>	Joseph's Age = 29 Jacob's Age = 91 Isaac's Age = 151		30

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1914	2200	Joseph, Thirty Years Old				30
1897	2217	PHARAOH KHAKHEPERRE SENUSRET II (SESOSTRIS II) <i>Reigned from 1897 to 1878 B.C.</i>				
1887	2227 ^r	Chief Butler Restored & Chief Baker Hanged	<p>Genesis 40:20-23: <i>And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaoh's birthday, that he made a feast unto all his servants: and he lifted up the head of the chief butler and of the chief baker among his servants. And he restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand: But he hanged the chief baker: as Joseph had interpreted to them. Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him.</i></p> <p>Genesis 41:1: <i>And it came to pass at the end of two full years, that Pharaoh dreamed: and, behold, he stood by the river.</i></p>	<p>Joseph's Age = 57 Jacob's Age = 119 Isaac's Age = 179</p>	2	
1886	2228	Death of Isaac	<p>Genesis 35:28: <i>And the days of Isaac were an hundred and fourscore years.</i></p>		180	
1885	2229 ^s	Joseph and Pharaoh	<p>Genesis 41:14: <i>Then Pharaoh sent and called Joseph, and they brought him hastily out of the dungeon: and he shaved himself, and changed his raiment, and came in unto Pharaoh.</i></p> <p>Genesis 41:32: <i>And for that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh twice; it is because the thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass.</i></p>	<p>Joseph's Age = 59 Jacob's Age = 121</p>	1	
1884	2230 ^t	THE START OF THE PLENTIFUL HARVEST YEARS				
1878	2236	PHARAOH KHAKAURE SENUSRET III (SESOSTRIS III) <i>Reigned from 1878 to 1860 B.C.</i>				
1877	2237	THE START OF THE FAMINE YEARS				

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1876	2238 ^u	Jacob's Family Enters Egypt Nissan 15 Jacob Meets Pharaoh	<p>Exodus 12:40-41: Now the sojourning of the children of Israel and fathers of them, who dwelt in Canaan and 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.</p> <p>Genesis 45:6: For these two years hath the famine been in the land: and yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest.</p> <p>Genesis 47:9: And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, the days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage.</p>	Joseph's Age = 68 Jacob's Age = 130		130
1860	2254	PHARAOH NIMAATRE AMENEMHAT III Reigned from 1860 to 1815 B.C.				
1859	2255 ^v	Death of Jacob	<p>Genesis 47:28: And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years: so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.</p>		147	17
1846	2268 ^w	THE LONG SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS The Start of the 400 Years of Oppression				30
1834	2280	Death of Joseph	<p>Genesis 50:22: And Joseph dwelt in Egypt, he, and his father's house: and Joseph lived an hundred and ten years.</p>		110	
1831	2283 ^x	THE BIRTH OF PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU				
1815	2299	PHARAOH MAAKHERURE AMENEMHAT IV Reigned from 1815 to 1807 B.C.				

MASORETIC TIMELINE (KING JAMES VERSION)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	MASORETIC BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1807	2307	<p align="center">PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU Reigned from 1807 to 1802 B.C. <i>Sobekneferu (aka Neferusobek "the beauties of Sobek") was the first attested female Pharaoh of Egypt. She was the last ruler of the twelfth dynasty, towards the end of the Middle Kingdom.</i></p>				
1804	2310^y	Thesis Enslavement Year	<p>Exodus 1:8-10: Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land.</p>			
1446	2668^z	Exodus 1446 B.C.	<p>Exodus 12:40-41: 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.</p>			430

Note:

- ^a Six hundred years have been added since Noah's birth.
- ^b Two years after the start of the flood.
- ^c Sometime in Peleg's lifetime, the Earth was divided. We do not know whether it was geological or divided by war.
- ^d We can determine Sarah's birth year since she was ten years younger than Abraham.
- ^e There was no evidence in *Genesis* when Abraham went to Egypt.
- ^f There was no evidence in *Genesis* when Yahweh told Abraham of the four hundred years of affliction.
- ^g Abraham was ninety-nine years old.
- ^h A feast was held since Isaac was weaned. 2 *CHRONICLES* 31:16 states that males are counted in the genealogy at three and up. This is probably why Abraham had this party celebrating Isaac's official entrance into his genealogy.
- ⁱ Isaac was forty years old when he married Rebekah
- ^j Esau and Jacob were twins.
- ^k The question of which father Esau was mourning when Jacob stole his blessing is controversial. The first death we are informed about after the marriage of Esau is Shem's in 2156 A.C.*Mas*, which would make Jacob forty-eight and Isaac one hundred-eight. The subsequent death is Ishmael in 2173 A.C.*Mas*, making Jacob sixty-three and Isaac one hundred twenty-three. The subsequent death is Eber in 2188 A.C.*Mas*, making Jacob seventy-nine and Isaac one hundred thirty-nine. Chronologically speaking, the death of Shem in 2156 A.C.*Mas* is the best choice.
- ^l After working seven years with Laban, he married Lean and Rachel.
- ^m Read section 3.1.3 - *CALCULATING JOSEPH'S BIRTH*.

- ⁿ Jacob leaves Laban after twenty years.
- ^o At age seventeen, Joseph is sold
- ^p It is presumed that Benjamin was born one year after Joseph was sold.
- ^q It is assumed that Joseph was imprisoned for thirty years before interpreting Pharaoh's dream.
- ^r Two years before Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream.
- ^s It is assumed that the *Plentiful Harvest* started in the following year. The Pharaoh might have second thoughts about Joseph's interpretation if it is any longer.
- ^t Jacob came to Egypt in the second year of the famine; thus, the *Plentiful Harvest* years started eight years earlier.
- ^u At age one hundred thirty, Jacob meets Pharaoh.
- ^v Jacob lived seventeen years in Egypt
- ^w The hypothesis states that thirty years after Jacob arrived in Egypt, they were enslaved.
- ^x *Pharaoh Sobekkare Sobekneferu* was born twelve years after Joseph's death. She could not know him.
- ^y The dissertation starting point of the enslavement of the Israelites
- ^z Since we know from archeological evidence that the Israelites left Egypt in 1446 B.C. and that from the start of creation till the Exodus past 2,668 years, we can correlate all the dates in our timeline.

EXTENDED SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE

Table 60 - A Detailed Timeline From The Septuagint Text With Scripture

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
5494	0	Creation of Adam	<i>Genesis 2:7: And the LORD God formed man from the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.</i>	Infinite	930	
5264	230	Birth of Seth	<i>Genesis 5:3: Adam lived two hundred and thirty years, and became the father of a son in his own likeness, after his image, and named him Seth.</i>	230	912	
5059	435	Birth of Enosh	<i>Genesis 5:6: Seth lived two hundred and five years, and became the father of Enosh.</i>	205	905	
4869	625	Birth of Kenan	<i>Genesis 5:9: Enosh lived one hundred ninety years, and became the father of Kenan.</i>	190	910	
4699	795	Birth of Mahalalel	<i>Genesis 5:12: Kenan lived one hundred and seventy years, and became the father of Mahalalel.</i>	170	895	
4564	930	Death of Adam	<i>Genesis 5:5: All the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years, then he died.</i>		930	
4534	960	Birth of Jared	<i>Genesis 5:15: Mahalalel lived one hundred and sixty-five years, and became the father of Jared.</i>	165	962	
4372	1122	Birth of Enoch	<i>Genesis 5:18: Jared lived one hundred and sixty-two years, and became the father of Enoch.</i>	162	365	
4352	1142	Death of Seth	<i>Genesis 5:8: All the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years, then he died.</i>		912	
4207	1287	Birth of Methuselah	<i>Genesis 5:21: Enoch lived one hundred and sixty-five years, and became the father of Methuselah.</i>	165	969	
4154	1340	Death of Enosh	<i>Genesis 5:11: All the days of Enosh were nine hundred and five years, then he died.</i>		905	
4020	1474	Birth of Lamech	<i>Genesis 5:25: Methuselah lived one hundred and eighty-seven years, and became the father of Lamech.</i>	187	777	
4007	1487	Death of Enoch	<i>Genesis 5:23: All the days of Enoch were three hundred and sixty-five years.</i>		365	
3959	1535	Death of Kenan	<i>Genesis 5:14: and all the days of Kenan were nine hundred and ten years, then he died.</i>		910	
3838	1656	Birth of Noah	<i>Genesis 5:28-29: Lamech lived one hundred and eighty-two years, and became the father of a son, and he named him Noah, saying, "This one will comfort us in our labor and in the hard work of our hands, because of the ground which the LORD has cursed."</i>	182	950	

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
3804	1690	Death of Mahalalel	<i>Genesis 5:17: All the days of Mahalalel were eight hundred and ninety-five years, then he died.</i>		895	
3572	1922	Death of Jared	<i>Genesis 5:20: All the days of Jared were nine hundred and sixty-two years, then he died.</i>		962	
3338	2156	Birth of Shem	<i>Genesis 5:32: Noah was five hundred years old, and Noah became the father of Shem, Ham, and Japheth.</i>	500	600	
3243	2251	Death of Lamech	<i>Genesis 5:31: All the days of Lamech were seven hundred and seventy-seven years, then he died.</i>		777	
3238	2256	Death of Methuselah	<i>Genesis 5:27: All the days of Methuselah were nine hundred and sixty-nine years, then he died.</i>		969	
3238	2256 ^a	Flood	<i>Genesis 7:11: In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.</i>			600
3237	2257	Exit Ark	<i>Genesis 8:13-16: And it happened in the six hundred first year of Noah's life, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters had dried up from the earth. And Noah removed the covering of the vessel and looked out. And look, the surface of the ground was dry. In the second month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month, the earth was dry. God spoke to Noah, saying, "Go out of the vessel, you, and your wife, and your sons, and your sons' wives with you.</i>			
3236	2258 ^b	Birth of Arpachshad	<i>Genesis 11:10: These are the generations of Shem. Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood.</i>	100	565	2
3101	2393	Birth of Kenan	<i>Genesis 11:12: And Arpachshad lived one-hundred and thirty-five years and became the father of Kenan.</i>	135	460	
3050	2444	PHARAOH HOR-AHA <i>Reigned in the thirty-first century B.C. - First Pharaoh of Egypt</i>				
2971	2523	Birth of Shelah	<i>Genesis 11:13: And Kenan lived one hundred and thirty years and became the father of Shelah.</i>	130	533	
2888	2606	Death of Noah	<i>Genesis 9:29: All the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years, then he died.</i>		950	
2841	2653	Birth of Eber	<i>Genesis 11:14: Shelah lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Eber:</i>	130	504	
2738	2756	Death of Shem	<i>Genesis 11:10-11: These are the generations of Shem. Shem was one hundred years old and became the father of Arpachshad two years after the flood. Shem lived five hundred years after he became the father of Arpachshad, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		600	

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
2707	2787	Birth of Peleg	<i>Genesis 11:16: Eber lived one hundred and thirty-four years, and became the father of Peleg.</i>	134	339	
2707 - 2368	2788 - 3127	Earth Divided ^c	<i>Genesis 10:25: And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan.</i>			
2671	2823	Death of Arpachshad	<i>Genesis 11:12-13: And Arpachshad lived one-hundred and thirty-five years and became the father of Kenan. And Arpachshad lived four hundred and thirty years after he became the father of Kenan, and fathered sons and daughters. And Kenan lived one hundred and thirty years and became the father of Shelah. And Kenan lived after he had become the father of Shelah three hundred and thirty years, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		565	
2641	2853	Death of Kenan	<i>Genesis 11:13: And Arpachshad lived four hundred and thirty years after he became the father of Kenan, and fathered sons and daughters. And Kenan lived one hundred and thirty years and became the father of Shelah. And Kenan lived after he had become the father of Shelah three hundred and thirty years, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		460	
2577	2917	Birth of Reu	<i>Genesis 11:18: Peleg lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Reu.</i>	130	339	
2445	3049	Birth of Serug	<i>Genesis 11:20: Reu lived one hundred and thirty-two years, and became the father of Serug.</i>	132	330	
2438	3056	Death of Shelah	<i>Genesis 11:14 -15: Shelah lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Eber: and Shelah lived four hundred and three years after he became the father of Eber, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		533	
2368	3126	Death of Peleg	<i>Genesis 11:18-19: Peleg lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Reu. Peleg lived two hundred and nine years after he became the father of Reu, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		339	
2337	3157	Death of Eber	<i>Genesis 11:16-17: Eber lived one hundred and thirty-four years, and became the father of Peleg. Eber lived three hundred and seventy years after he became the father of Peleg, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		504	
2315	3179	Birth of Nahor	<i>Genesis 11:22: Serug lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Nahor.</i>	130	208	

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
2238	3256	Death of Reu	<i>Genesis 11:20-21: Reu lived one hundred and thirty-two years, and became the father of Serug. Reu lived two hundred and seven years after he became the father of Serug, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		339	
2236	3258	Birth of Terah	<i>Genesis 11:24: Nahor lived seventy-nine years, and became the father of Terah.</i>	79	205	
2166	3328	Birth of Abraham	<i>Genesis 11:26: Terah lived seventy years, and became the father of Abram, Nahor, and Haran.</i>	70	175	
2156	3338 ^d	Birth of Sarah	<i>Genesis 17:17: Then Abraham fell on his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, "Will a child be born to him who is one hundred years old? Will Sarah, who is ninety years old, give birth?"</i>			10
2115	3379	Death of Serug	<i>Genesis 11:22-23: Serug lived one hundred and thirty years, and became the father of Nahor. Serug lived two hundred years after he became the father of Nahor, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		330	
2107	3387	Death of Nahor	<i>Genesis 11:24-25: Nahor lived seventy-nine years, and became the father of Terah. Nahor lived one hundred and twenty-nine years after he became the father of Terah, and fathered sons and daughters.</i>		208	
2091	3403	Abraham Moves to Haran	<i>Genesis 12:4: So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran.</i>			75
		THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start Of The 400 Years Of Oppression</i>				
Abraham Goes to Egypt^e			<i>Genesis: 12:10: There was a famine in the land, so Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there, because the famine was severe in the land</i>			
YAHWEH STATES THAT Abraham's Descendants Will Have 400 Years of Affliction^f			<i>Genesis 15:13: And he said to Abram, "Know for certain that your descendants will live as foreigners in a land that is not theirs; and they will be servants there. And they will oppress them four hundred years.</i>			
2080	3414	Birth Ishmael	<i>Genesis 16:16: Abram was eighty-six years old when Hagar bore Ishmael to Abram.</i>	86	137	
2067	3427 ^g	Abraham Laughed Abraham Covenant	<i>Genesis 17:17: Then Abraham fell on his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, "Will a child be born to him who is one hundred years old? Will Sarah, who is ninety years old, give birth?"</i> <i>Genesis 17:24-25: Abraham was ninety-nine years old, when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin. Ishmael, his son, was thirteen years old when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin.</i>			99

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
2066	3428	Birth of Isaac	<i>Genesis 21:5: Abraham was one hundred years old when his son, Isaac, was born to him.</i>	100		
2063	3431 ^h	Abraham Sends Away Ishmael	<i>Genesis 21:8: the child grew, and was weaned. Abraham made a great feast on the day that Isaac was weaned.</i> <i>Genesis 21:14: Abraham rose up early in the morning, and took food and a skin of water, and gave it to Hagar, putting it on her shoulder; and gave her the child, and sent her away. She departed, and wandered in the wilderness of Beersheba.</i> <i>2 Chronicles 31:16: besides those who were reckoned by genealogy of males, from three years old and upward, even everyone who entered into the house of the LORD, as the duty of every day required, for their service in their offices according to their divisions.</i>			3
2031	3463	Death of Terah	<i>Genesis 11:32: And the days of Terah were two hundred and five years. And Terah died in Haran.</i>		205	
2029	3465	Death of Sarah	<i>Genesis 23:1: Sarah lived one hundred twenty-seven years. This was the length of Sarah's life.</i>		127	
2026	3468 ⁱ	Isaac Marries Rebekah	<i>Genesis 25:20: Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel the Aramean of Paddan Aram, the sister of Laban the Aramean, to be his wife.</i>			40
2010	3484	PHARAOH SANKHKARE MENTUHOTEP III <i>Reigned from 2010 to 1998 B.C.</i>				
2006	3488	Birth Esau & Jacob	<i>Genesis 25:26: After that, his brother came out, and his hand had hold on Esau's heel. He was named Jacob. Isaac was sixty years old when she bore them.</i>	60		
1997	3497	PHARAOH NEBTAWYRE MENTUHOTEP IV <i>Reigned from 1997 to 1991 B.C.</i>				
1991	3503	Death of Abraham	<i>Genesis 25:7: This was the length of Abraham's life: one hundred seventy-five years.</i>		175	
1991	3503	PHARAOH SEHETEPIBRE AMENEMHAT I <i>Reigned from 1991 to 1962 B.C.</i>				
1971	3523	PHARAOH KHEPERKARE SENUSRET I <i>Reigned from 1971 to 1926 B.C.</i>				
1966	3528 ⁱ	Esau Marries a Hittite	<i>Genesis 26:34: When Esau was forty years old, he married Judith, the daughter of Beeri the Hethite, and Basemath, the daughter of Elon the Hethite.</i>			40
1943	3551	Death of Ishmael	<i>Genesis 25:17: These are the years of the life of Ishmael: one hundred thirty-seven years. He breathed his last and died, and was gathered to his people.</i>		137	

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1943	3551 ^k	Jacob Steals Blessing Esau Mourning Ishmael Jacob Leaves	<p>Genesis 27:30: And it came to pass, as soon as Isaac had made an end of blessing Jacob, and Jacob was yet scarce gone out from the presence of Isaac his father, that Esau his brother came in from his hunting.</p> <p>Genesis 27:41: And Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing wherewith his father blessed him: and Esau said in his heart, the days of mourning for my father are at hand; then will I slay my brother Jacob.</p> <p>Genesis 50:10: And they came to the threshing floor of Atad, which is beyond Jordan, and there they mourned with a great and very sore lamentation: and he made a mourning for his father seven days.</p> <p>Numbers 20:29: And when all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, they mourned for Aaron thirty days, even all the house of Israel.</p>			Ishmael's Death 3551 Jacob's Age = 63 Isaac's Age = 123
1936	3558 ^l	Jacob Marries Leah & Rachel	<p>Genesis 29:21: Jacob said to Laban, "Give me my wife, for my time is completed, so that I may sleep with her."</p> <p>Genesis 29: 25-28: It happened in the morning that, look, it was Leah. He said to Laban, "What is this you have done to me? Did I not work for you to have Rachel? Why then have you deceived me?" Laban said, "It is not our custom here to give the younger before the firstborn. Fulfill the week of this one, and I will give you the other also for the service which you will serve with me another seven years." Then Jacob did so, and fulfilled her week. He gave him Rachel his daughter as wife.</p>			7
1929	3565	NUBKAURE AMENEMHAT II Reigned from 1929 to 1895 B.C.				
1929	3565 ^m	Birth of Joseph	<p>Genesis 30:25-26: It happened, when Rachel had borne Joseph, that Jacob said to Laban, "Send me away, that I may go to my own place, and to my country. Give me my wives and my children for whom I have served you, and let me go; for you know the service I have given you."</p> <p>Genesis 31:41: These twenty years I have been in your house. I served you fourteen years for your two daughters, and six years for your flock, and you have changed my wages ten times.</p>	Jacob's Age = 77 Isaac's Age = 137		7
1923	3571 ⁿ	Jacob Leaves Laban Jacob Meets Esau	<p>Genesis 31:10: And it came about at the time when the flocks were breeding I looked up and saw in a dream, and look, the male goats which leaped on the flock were streaked, speckled, and spotted.</p> <p>Genesis 31:41: These twenty years I have been in your house. I served you fourteen years for your two daughters, and six years for your flock, and you have changed my wages ten times.</p> <p>Genesis 33:4: Esau ran to meet him, embraced him, hugged his neck, and kissed him. And they wept.</p>	Joseph's Age = 6 Jacob's Age = 83 Isaac's Age = 143		20

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1912	3582 ^o	Joseph Sold	<i>Genesis 37:2</i> These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, tended the flock with his brothers; he was an assistant to the sons of Bilhah and Zilpah, his father's wives. And Joseph brought a bad report about them to their father.	Joseph's Age = 17 Jacob's Age = 94 Isaac's Age = 154		17
1911	3583 ^p	Birth of Benjamin and Death of Rachel	<i>Genesis 35:18-19:</i> It happened, as her soul was departing (for she died), that she named him Ben-Oni, but his father named him Benjamin. So Rachel died and was buried on the way to Ephrath (that is, Bethlehem).	Joseph's Age = 18 Jacob's Age = 95 Isaac's Age = 155		1
1899	3595	Joseph, Thirty Years Old				30
1897	3597	PHARAOH KHAKHEPERRE SENUSRET II (SESOSTRIS II) Reigned from 1897 to 1878 B.C.				
1887	3607 ^r	Chief Butler Restored & Chief Baker Hanged	<i>Genesis 41:20-23:</i> And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaoh's birthday, that he made a feast unto all his servants: and he lifted up the head of the chief butler and of the chief baker among his servants. And he restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand: But he hanged the chief baker: as Joseph had interpreted to them. Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him. <i>Genesis 41:1:</i> And it came to pass at the end of two full years, that Pharaoh dreamed: and, behold, he stood by the river.	Joseph's Age = 42 Jacob's Age = 119 Isaac's Age = 179		2
1886	3608	Death of Isaac	<i>Genesis 35:28:</i> Now the days of Isaac were one hundred eighty years.		180	
1885	3609 ^s	Joseph and Pharaoh	<i>Genesis 41:14:</i> Then Pharaoh summoned Joseph, and they brought him quickly out of the pit. And he shaved himself, changed his clothes, and came in to Pharaoh. <i>Genesis 32:</i> Now the dream was repeated to Pharaoh twice because the matter has been fixed by God, and God will carry it out soon.	Joseph's Age = 44 Jacob's Age = 121		1
1884	3610 ^t	THE START OF THE PLENTIFUL HARVEST YEARS				
1878	3616	PHARAOH KHAKAURE SENUSRET III (SESOSTRIS III) Reigned from 1878 to 1860 B.C.				
1877	3617	THE START OF THE FAMINE YEARS				

SEPTUAGINT TIMELINE (New Heart English Bible)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SEPTUAGINT BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1876	3618 ^u	Jacob's Family Enters Egypt Jacob Meets Pharaoh	<p>Exodus 12:40-41: 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.</p> <p>Genesis 45:6: For the famine has been in the land these two years, and there will be five more years in which there will be neither plowing nor harvest.</p> <p>Genesis 47:9: So Jacob said to Pharaoh, "The days of the years of my sojourning are one hundred thirty years. Few and difficult have been the years of my life, and they have not attained to the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their sojourning."</p>	Joseph's Age = 53 Jacob's Age = 130		130
1860	3634	PHARAOH NIMAATRE AMENEMHAT III Reigned from 1860 to 1815 B.C.				
1859	3635 ^v	Death of Jacob	Genesis 47:28: And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years. So the days of Jacob, the years of his life, were one hundred forty-seven years.		147	17
1846	3648 ^w	THE LONG SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS The Start Of The 400 Years Of Oppression				
1831	3663	BIRTH OF PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU				
1819	3675	Death of Joseph	Genesis 50:22: So Joseph lived in Egypt, he, and his father's household. And Joseph lived one hundred ten years.		110	
1819	3675 ^x	Thesis Enslavement Year	Exodus 1:8-10: Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph . And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land.			
1815	3679	PHARAOH MAAKHERURE AMENEMHAT IV Reigned from 1815 to 1807 B.C.				
1807	3687	PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU Reigned from 1807 to 1802 B.C. Sobekneferu (aka Neferusobek "the beauties of Sobek") was the first attested female Pharaoh of Egypt. She was the last ruler of the twelfth dynasty, towards the end of the Middle Kingdom.				
1446	4048 ^y	Exodus 1446 B.C.	Exodus 12:40-41: 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.			430

Note:

- ^a Six hundred years have been added since Noah's birth.
- ^b Two years after the start of the flood.
- ^c Sometime in Peleg's lifetime, the Earth was divided. We do not know whether it was geological or divided by war.
- ^d We can determine Sarah's birth year since she was ten years younger than Abraham.
- ^e There was no evidence in *Genesis* when Abraham went to Egypt.
- ^f There was no evidence in *Genesis* when Yahweh told Abraham of the four hundred years of affliction.
- ^g Abraham was ninety-nine years old.
- ^h A feast was held since Isaac was weaned. We read in *2 CHRONICLES 31:16* that males are counted in the genealogy at three and up. This is probably why Abraham had this party celebrating Isaac's official entrance into his genealogy.
- ⁱ Isaac was forty years old when he married Rebekah
- ^j Esau and Jacob were twins.
- ^k The only death we have for Esau to mourn was Ishmael in 3551 A.C._{sep}, making Jacob sixty-three and Isaac one hundred twenty-three.
- ^l After working seven years with Laban, he married Lean and Rachel.
- ^m Read section 4.2.2 - *CALCULATING JOSEPH'S BIRTH*.
- ⁿ Jacob leaves Laban after twenty years.
- ^o At age seventeen, Joseph is sold
- ^p It is presumed that Benjamin was born one year after Joseph was sold.
- ^r Two years before Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream.
- ^s It is assumed that the *Plentiful Harvest* started in the following year. The Pharaoh might have second thoughts about Joseph's interpretation if it is any longer.
- ^t Jacob came to Egypt in the second year of the famine; thus, the *Plentiful Harvest* years started eight years earlier.
- ^u At age one hundred thirty, Jacob meets Pharaoh.
- ^v Jacob lived seventeen years in Egypt
- ^w The hypothesis states that thirty years after Jacob arrived in Egypt, they were enslaved.
- ^x The dissertation starting point of the enslavement of the Israelites
- ^y Since we know from archeological evidence that the Israelites left Egypt in 1446 B.C. and that from the start of creation till the *Exodus* past 4,048 years, we can correlate all the dates in our timeline.

EXTENDED SAMARITAN TIMELINE

Table 61 - A Detailed Timeline From The Samaritan Pentateuch With Scripture

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
4429	0	Creation of Adam	<i>Genesis 2:7: And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.</i>	Infinite	930	
4299	130	Birth of Seth	<i>Genesis 5:3: And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat a son in his own likeness, after his image; and called his name Seth:</i>	130	912	
4194	235	Birth of Enos	<i>Genesis 5:6: And Seth lived an hundred and five years, and begat Enos:</i>	105	905	
4104	325	Birth of Cainan	<i>Genesis 5:9: And Enos lived ninety years, and begat Cainan:</i>	90	910	
4034	395	Birth of Mahalalel	<i>Genesis 5:12: And Cainan lived seventy years, and begat Mahalaleel:</i>	70	895	
3969	460	Birth of Jared	<i>Genesis 5:15: And Mahalaleel lived sixty and five years, and begat Jared:</i>	65	847	
3807	622	Birth of Enoch	<i>Genesis 5:18: And Jared lived an hundred sixty and two years, and he begat Enoch:</i>	162	365	
3742	687	Birth of Methuselah	<i>Genesis 5:21: And Enoch lived sixty and five years, and begat Methuselah:</i>	65	720	
3675	754	Birth of Lamech	<i>Genesis 5:25: And Methuselah lived an sixty seven years, and begat Lamech:</i>	67	653	
3499	930	Death of Adam	<i>Genesis 5:5: And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years: and he died.</i>		930	
3493	936	Birth of Noah	<i>Genesis 5:28-29: And Lamech lived fifty and three years, and begat a son: And he called his name Noah, saying, This same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of our hands, because of the ground which the LORD hath cursed.</i>	182	950	

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
3442	987	Death of Enoch	<i>Genesis 5:23: And all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and five years:</i>		365	
3387	1042	Death of Seth	<i>Genesis 5:8: And all the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years: and he died.</i>		912	
3289	1140	Death of Enos	<i>Genesis 5:11: And all the days of Enos were nine hundred and five years: and he died.</i>		905	
3194	1235	Death of Cainan	<i>Genesis 5:14: And all the days of Cainan were nine hundred and ten years: and he died.</i>		910	
3139	1290	Death of Mahalalel	<i>Genesis 5:17: And all the days of Mahalalel were eight hundred ninety and five years: and he died.</i>		895	
3122	1307	Death of Jared	<i>Genesis 5:20: And all the days of Jared were eight hundred forty and seven years: and he died.</i>		847	
3022	1407	Death of Lamech	<i>Genesis 5:31: And all the days of Lamech were six hundred fifty and three years: and he died.</i>		653	
3022	1407	Death of Methuselah	<i>Genesis 5:27: And all the days of Methuselah were seven hundred and twenty years: and he died.</i>		720	
2993	1436	Birth of Shem	<i>Genesis 5:32: And Noah was five hundred years old: and Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth.</i>	500	600	
2893	1536 ^a	Flood	<i>Genesis 7:11: In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.</i>			600
2892	1537	Exit Ark	<i>Genesis 8:13-16: And it came to pass in the six hundredth and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth: and Noah removed the covering of the ark, and looked, and behold, the face of the ground was dry. And in the second month, on the seven and twentieth day of the month, was the earth dried. And God spake unto Noah, saying Go forth of the ark, thou, and thy wife, and thy sons, and thy sons' wives with thee.</i>			601
2891	1538 ^b	Birth of Arphaxad	<i>Genesis 11:10: These are the generations of Shem: Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood:</i>	100	438	2
2756	1673	Birth of Salah	<i>Genesis 11:12: And Arphaxad lived five and thirty and one hundred years, and begat Salah:</i>	135	433	

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
2626	1803	Birth of Eber	<i>Genesis 11:14: And lived Salah thirty years and one hundred years, and begat Eber:</i>	130	404	
2543	1886	Death of Noah	<i>Genesis 9:29: And all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years: and he died.</i>		950	
2492	1937	Birth of Peleg	<i>Genesis 11:16: And Eber lived four and thirty and hundred years, and begat Peleg:</i>	134	239	
2492 -2253	1938 - 2177	Earth Divided ^c	<i>Genesis 10:25: Unto Eber they were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg; for in his days was the earth divided; and his brother's name was Joktan.</i>			
2453	1976	Death of Arphaxad	<i>Genesis 11:13: And Arphaxad lived after he begat Salah three hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Arphaxad eight and thirty years and four hundred years and he is dying.</i>		438	
2393	2036	Death of Shem	<i>Genesis 11:11: And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad five hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Shem six hundred years and he is dying.</i>		600	
2362	2067	Birth of Reu	<i>Genesis 11:18: And Peleg lived thirty years and hundred years, and begat Reu:</i>	130	239	
2323	2106	Death of Salah	<i>Genesis 11:15: And Salah lived after he begat Eber three hundred and three years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Salah three and thirty years and four hundred years, and he is dying.</i>		433	
2253	2176	Death of Peleg	<i>Genesis 11:19: And Peleg lived after he begat Reu hundred and nine years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Peleg nine and thirty and two hundred years, and he is dying.</i>		239	
2230	2199	Birth of Serug	<i>Genesis 11:20: And Reu lived two and thirty and hundred years, and begat Serug:</i>	132	230	
2222	2207	Death of Eber	<i>Genesis 11:17: And Eber lived after he begat Peleg two hundred and seventy years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Eber four years and four hundred years, and he is dying.</i>		404	

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)							
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T	
2123	2306	Death of Reu	<i>Genesis 11:21: And Reu lived after he begat Serug hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Reu nine and thirty and two hundred years, and he is dying.</i>		239		
2100	2329	Birth of Nahor	<i>Genesis 11:22: And Serug lived hundred and thirty years, and begat Nahor:</i>	130	148		
2021	2408	Birth of Terah	<i>Genesis 11:24: And Nahor lived nine and seventy years, and begat Terah:</i>	79	145		
2000	2429	Death of Serug	<i>Genesis 11:23: And Serug lived after he begat Nahor hundred years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Serug thirty years and two hundred years, and he is dying.</i>		230		
1952	2477	Death of Nahor	<i>Genesis 11:25: And Nahor lived after he begat Terah an sixty and nine years, and begat sons and daughters. And they were all days of Nahor eight and forty years and hundred years, and he is dying.</i>		148		
1951	2478	Birth of Abraham	<i>Genesis 11:26: And Terah lived seventy years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haran.</i>	70	175		
1941	2488 ^d	Birth of Sarah	<i>Genesis 17:17: Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?</i>		127	10	
1897	2532	PHARAOH KHAKHEPERRE SENUSRET II (SESOSTRIS II) <i>Reigned from 1897 to 1878 B.C.</i>					
1878	2551	PHARAOH KHAKAURE SENUSRET III (SESOSTRIS III) <i>Reigned from 1878 to 1860 B.C.</i>					
1876	2553	Abraham Departs From Haran	<i>Genesis 12:4: So Abram departed, as the LORD had spoken unto him; and Lot went with him: and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran.</i> <i>Exodus 12:40-41: Now the sojourning of the children of Israel and fathers of them, who dwelt in Canaan and 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.</i>			75	
		THE SHORT SOJOURN HYPOTHESIS <i>The Start Of The 400 Years of Oppression</i>					

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
1876	2553	Death of Terah	<i>Genesis 11:32: And the days of Terah were hundred and forty five years: and Terah died in Haran.</i>		145	
ABRAHAM GOES TO EGYPT ^e			<i>Genesis 12:10: And there was a famine in the land: and Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there; for the famine was grievous in the land.</i>			
YAHWEH STATES THAT Abraham's Descendants Will Have 400 Years of Affliction ^f			<i>Genesis 15:13: And he said unto Abram, Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years;</i>			
1865	2564	Birth Ishmael	<i>Genesis 16:16: And Abram was fourscore and six years old, when Hagar bare Ishmael to Abram.</i>	86	137	
1860	2569	PHARAOH NIMAATRE AMENEMHAT III <i>Reigned from 1860 to 1815 B.C.</i>				
1852	2577 ^g	Abraham Laughed Abraham Covenant	<i>Genesis 17:17: Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?</i> <i>Genesis 17:24: And Abraham was ninety years old and nine, when he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin.</i>			99
1851	2578	Birth of Isaac	<i>Genesis 21:5: And Abraham was an hundred years old, when his son Isaac was born unto him.</i>	100	180	
1848	2581 ^h	Abraham Sends Ishmael Away	<i>Genesis 21:8: And the child grew, and was weaned: and Abraham made a great feast the same day that his son Isaac was weaned.</i> <i>Genesis 21:14: And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and took bread, and a bottle of water, and gave it unto Hagar, putting it on her shoulder, and the child, and sent her away: and she departed, and wandered in the wilderness of Beer-sheba.</i> <i>2 Chronicles 31:16: [From King James Version] Beside their genealogy of males, from three years old and upward, even unto everyone that entereth into the house of the LORD, his daily portion for their service in their charges according to their courses;</i>			3
1831	2598	THE BIRTH OF PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU				
1815	2614	PHARAOH MAAKHERURE AMENEMHAT IV <i>Reigned from 1815 to 1807 B.C.</i>				
1814	2615	Death of Sarah	<i>Genesis 23:1: And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah.</i>		127	

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
1814	2615	Death of Sarah	<i>Genesis 23:1: And Sarah was an hundred and seven and twenty years old: these were the years of the life of Sarah.</i>		127	
1811	2618 ⁱ	Isaac Marries Rebekah	<i>Genesis 25:20: And Isaac was forty years old when he took Rebekah to wife, the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian of Padan-aram, the sister to Laban the Syrian.</i>			40
1807	2622	<p style="text-align: center;">PHARAOH SOBEKKARE SOBEKNEFERU Reigned from 1807 to 1802 B.C. Sobekneferu (aka Neferusobek "the beauties of Sobek") was the first attested female Pharaoh of Egypt. She was the last ruler of the twelfth dynasty, towards the end of the Middle Kingdom.</p>				
1791	2638	Birth Jacob & Esau	<i>Genesis 25:26: And after that came his brother out, and his hand took hold on Esau's heel; and his name was called Jacob: and Isaac was threescore years old when she bare them.</i>	60	147	
1776	2653	Death of Abraham	<i>Genesis 25:7: And these are the days of the years of Abraham's life which he lived, an hundred threescore and fifteen years.</i>		175	
1751	2678 ^j	Esau Marries a Hittite	<i>Genesis 26:34: And Esau was forty years old when he took to wife Judith the daughter of Beeri the Hittite, and Bashemath the daughter of Elon the Hivite:</i>			40
1728	2701	Death of Ishmael	<i>Genesis 25:17: And these are the years of the life of Ishmael, an hundred and thirty and seven years: and he gave up the ghost and died; and was gathered unto his people.</i>		137	
1728	2701 ^k	Jacob Steals Blessing Esau Mourning Ishmael Jacob Leaves	<p><i>Genesis 27:30: And it came to pass, as soon as Isaac had made an end of blessing Jacob, and Jacob was yet scarce gone out from the presence of Isaac his father, that Esau his brother came in from his hunting.</i></p> <p><i>Genesis 27:41: And Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing wherewith his father blessed him: and Esau said in his heart, the days of mourning for my father are at hand; then will I slay my brother Jacob.</i></p> <p><i>Genesis 50:10: And they came to the threshing floor of Atad, which is beyond Jordan, and there they mourned with a great and very sore lamentation: and he made a mourning for his father seven days.</i></p> <p><i>Numbers 20:29: And when all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, they mourned for Aaron thirty days, even all the house of Israel.</i></p>			Jacob's Age = 63 Isaac's Age = 123

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
1721	2708 ^l	Jacob Marries Leah & Rachel	<p>Genesis 29:21: And Jacob said unto Laban, Give me my wife, for my days are fulfilled, that I may go in unto her.</p> <p>Genesis 29: 25-28: And it came to pass, that in the morning, behold, it was Leah: and he said to Laban, What is this thou hast done unto me? did not I serve with thee for Rachel? wherefore then hast thou beguiled me? And Laban said, It must not be so done in our country, to give the younger before the firstborn. Fulfil her week, and I will give thee this also for the service which thou shalt serve with me yet seven other years. And Jacob did so, and fulfilled her week: and he gave him Rachel his daughter to wife also.</p>			7
1714	2715	Birth of Joseph	<p>Genesis 30:25-26: And it came to pass, when Rachel had born Joseph, that Jacob said unto Laban, Send me away, that I may go unto mine own place, and to my country. Give me my wives and my children, for whom I have served thee, and let me go: for thou knowest my service which I have done thee.</p> <p>Genesis 31:41: Thus have I been twenty years in thy house; I served thee fourteen years for thy two daughters, and six years for thy cattle: and thou hast changed my wages ten times.</p>	Jacob's Age = 77 Isaac's Age = 137		7
1708	2721 ⁿ	Jacob Leaves Laban	<p>Genesis 31:10: And it came to pass at the time that the cattle conceived, that I lifted up mine eyes, and saw in a dream, and, behold, the rams which leaped upon the cattle were ringstraked, speckled, and grised.</p> <p>Genesis 31:41: Thus have I been twenty years in thy house; I served thee fourteen years for thy two daughters, and six years for thy cattle: and thou hast changed my wages ten times.</p>	Joseph's Age = 6 Jacob's Age = 83 Isaac's Age = 143		20
1708	2721	Jacob Meets Esau	<p>Genesis 33:4: And Esau ran to meet him, and embraced him, and fell on his neck, and kissed him: and they wept.</p>			
1697	2732 ^o	Joseph Sold	<p>Genesis 37:2: These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the lad was with the sons of Bilhah, and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's wives: and Joseph brought unto his father their evil report.</p>	Joseph's Age = 17 Jacob's Age = 94 Isaac's Age = 154		17

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
1696	2733 ^p	Birth of Benjamin & Death of Rachel	<i>Genesis 35:18-19: And it came to pass, as her soul was in departing, (for she died) that she called his name Ben-oni: but his father called him Benjamin. And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem.</i>	Joseph's Age = 18 Jacob's Age = 95 Isaac's Age = 155		35
1685	2744 ^q	Joseph In Charge of Jail	<i>Genesis 39:21-23: But the LORD was with Joseph, and shewed him mercy, and gave him favour in the sight of the keeper of the prison. And the keeper of the prison committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners that were in the prison; and whatsoever they did there, he was the doer of it. The keeper of the prison looked not to any thing that was under his hand; because the LORD was with him, and all that which he did, the LORD made it to prosper.</i>	Joseph's Age = 29 Jacob's Age = 106 Isaac's Age = 166		15
1684	2745	Joseph, Thirty Years Old				30
1674 - 1535	2755 - 2895	<p style="text-align: center;">FIFTEENTH DYNASTY</p> <p><i>The Fifteenth Dynasty arose from among the Hyksos people who emerged out of the Fertile Crescent to establish short-lived governance over much of the Nile region and ruled from 1674 to 1535 BC.</i></p>				
1672	2757 ^r	Chief Butler Restored & Chief Baker Hanged	<p><i>Genesis 40:20-23: And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaoh's birthday, that he made a feast unto all his servants: and he lifted up the head of the chief butler and of the chief baker among his servants. And he restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand: But he hanged the chief baker: as Joseph had interpreted to them. Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him.</i></p> <p><i>Genesis 41:1: And it came to pass at the end of two full years, that Pharaoh dreamed: and, behold, he stood by the river.</i></p>	Joseph's Age = 42 Jacob's Age = 119 Isaac's Age = 179		2
1671	2758	Death of Isaac	<i>Genesis 35:28: And the days of Isaac were an hundred and fourscore years.</i>		180	

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVEN T
1670	2759 ^s	Joseph and Pharaoh	<p>Genesis 41:14: Then Pharaoh sent and called Joseph, and they brought him hastily out of the dungeon: and he shaved himself, and changed his raiment, and came in unto Pharaoh.</p> <p>Genesis 41:32: And for that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh twice; it is because the thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass.</p>	Joseph's Age = 44 Jacob's Age = 121		1
1669	2760 ^t	THE START OF THE PLENTIFUL HARVEST YEARS				
1662	2767	THE START OF THE FAMINE YEARS				
1661	2768 ^u	Jacob's Family Enters Egypt Jacob Meets Pharaoh	<p>Exodus 12:40-41: 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.</p> <p>Genesis 45:6: For these two years hath the famine been in the land: and yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest.</p> <p>Genesis 47:9: And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, the days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years: few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage.</p>	Joseph's Age = 53 Jacob's Age = 130		130
1644	2785 ^y	Death of Jacob	Genesis 47:28: And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years: so the whole ages of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.		147	17
1604	2825	Death of Joseph	Genesis 50:22: And Joseph dwelt in Egypt, he, and his father's house: and Joseph lived an hundred and ten years.		110	
1603	2826 ^w	Thesis Enslavement Year	Exodus 1:8-10: Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph . And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land.			1

SAMARITAN TIMELINE (SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH IN ENGLISH)						
B.C.	A.C.	PATRIARCHS	SAMARITAN BIBLE VERSE	FATHER'S AGE	LIFESPAN	EVENT
1446	2983 ^x	Exodus 1446 B.C.	<i>Exodus 12:40-41: Now the sojourning of the children of Israel and fathers of them, who dwelt in Canaan and 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.</i>			430

Note:

- ^a Six hundred years have been added since Noah's birth.
- ^b Two years after the start of the flood.
- ^c Sometime in Peleg's lifetime, the Earth was divided. We do not know whether it was geological or divided by war.
- ^d We can determine Sarah's birth year since she was ten years younger than Abraham
- ^e There was no evidence in *Genesis* when Abraham went to Egypt.
- ^f There was no evidence in *Genesis* when Yahweh told Abraham of the four hundred years of affliction.
- ^g Abraham was ninety-nine years old.
- ^h A feast was held since Isaac was weaned. 2 *CHRONICLES 31:16* states that males are counted in the genealogy at three and up. This is probably why Abraham had this party celebrating Isaac's official entrance into his genealogy.
- ⁱ Isaac was forty years old when he married Rebekah
- ^j Esau and Jacob were twins.
- ^k The only death we have for Esau to mourn was Ishmael in 2701 A.C.^{Sam}, making Jacob sixty-three and Isaac one hundred twenty-three.
- ^l After working seven years with Laban, he married Lean and Rachel.
- ⁿ Jacob leaves Laban after twenty years.
- ^o At age seventeen, Joseph is sold
- ^p It is presumed that Benjamin was born one year after Joseph was sold.
- ^r Two years before Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream.
- ^s It is assumed that the *Plentiful Harvest* started in the following year. The Pharaoh might have second thoughts about Joseph's interpretation if it is any longer.
- ^t Jacob came to Egypt in the second year of the famine; thus, the *Plentiful Harvest* years started eight years earlier.
- ^u At age one hundred thirty, Jacob meets Pharaoh.
- ^v Jacob lived seventeen years in Egypt
- ^w The dissertation starting point of the enslavement of the Israelites
- ^x Since we know from archeological evidence that the Israelites left Egypt in 1446 B.C. and that from the start of creation till the *Exodus* past 2,983 years, we can correlate all the dates in our timeline.

PHARAOHS OF EGYPT - 12TH DYNASTY

The below image was taken from the website *Gemi.com*.

Pharaohs of Egypt

geni Home People Projects Genealogy DNA Tests [Log In](#) [Join - It's Free](#)

Welcome to Geni, home of the world's largest family tree.
Join Geni to explore your genealogy and family history in the World's Largest Family Tree. [Start My Family Tree](#)

Pharaohs of Egypt + Follow

[« Back to Projects Dashboard](#)

About

Pharaoh

Pharaoh is a title used in many modern discussions of the ancient Egyptian rulers of all periods. The title originates in the term "pr-aa" which means "great house" and describes the royal palace.

The title of Pharaoh started being used for the king during the New Kingdom, specifically during the middle of the eighteenth dynasty.

For simplification, however, there is a general acceptance amongst modern writers to use the term to relate to all periods.

- [Pharaohs](#)
- [Tutankhamun](#)

See the complete list of Pharaoh profiles of on Geni on the right side of page.

[edit](#) [history](#)



4 Project Discussions

163 Project Profiles

Photos and Documents

[Problem with this page?](#)

Project Tags

[royalty](#)

Twelfth Dynasty

The Twelfth Dynasty ruled from 1991 to 1802 BC, and is considered by later Egyptians to have been their greatest dynasty.

- [Sehetepibre Amenemhat I](#) - 1991-1962
- [Kheperkare Senusret I \(Sesostris I\)](#) - 1971-1926
- [Nubkaure Amenemhat II](#) - 1929-1895
- [Khakheperre Senusret II \(Sesostris II\)](#) - 1897-1878
- [Khakaure Senusret III \(Sesostris III\)](#) - 1878-1860
- [Nimaatre Amenemhat III](#) - 1860-1815
- [Maakherure Amenemhat IV](#) - 1815-1807
- [Sobekkare Sobekneferu](#) - A rare female ruler. 1807-1802

REFERENCES

- Ancient.eu. (2021). Roman Emperor Timeline - Ancient History Encyclopedia. Ancient.Eu. https://www.ancient.eu/timeline/Roman_Emperor/
- Andrews, E. D. (2023). CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY: What Is Sola Scriptura (Scripture Alone)? - Christian Publishing House Blog. Christian Publishing House. <https://christianpublishinghouse.co/2023/02/06/christian-theology-what-is-sola-scriptura-scripture-alone/>
- Arakaki, R. (2011). Contra Sola Scriptura (Part 3 of 4). Orthodox-Reformed Bridge. <https://orthodoxbridge.com/2011/07/01/contra-sola-scriptura-part-3-of-4/>
- Baby, Y. (2019). Why Is 40 Weeks so Important ? https://www.health.ny.gov/community/pregnancy/why_is_40_weeks_so_important.htm
- Balogh, G. (2008a, April 15). Khakhaure Senusret III, Pharaoh of Egypt. Geni.Com. <https://www.geni.com/people/Khakhaure-Senusret-III-Pharaoh-of-Egypt/6000000006738002160>
- Balogh, G. (2008b, October 18). Geni. <https://www.geni.com/people/Khakheperre-Senusret-II-Pharaoh-of-Egypt/6000000004868812861>
- Barbour Bibles. (2012). The Holy Bible Containing the Old & New Testaments: King James Version. Barbour Publishing, Inc.
- Benner, J. A. (2009). Ancient Hebrew Dictionary - 1000 Verbs and Nouns of the Hebrew Bible. Virtualbookworm.com Publishing Inc.
- Berthoud, P., & Lalleman, P. J. (2017). The Reformation: Its Roots and Its Legacy. Pickwick Publications.
- Bible Hub. (2017). Proverbs 31:5 Interlinear. Bible Hub. <https://biblehub.com/interlinear/proverbs/31-5.htm>
- Bible Hub. (2018a). Genesis 41:46 Interlinear: And Joseph is a son of thirty years in his standing before Pharaoh king of Egypt, and Joseph goeth out from the presence of Pharaoh, and passeth over through all the land of Egypt; Bible Hub. <https://biblehub.com/interlinear/genesis/41-46.htm>
- Bible Hub. (2018b). Strong's Hebrew: 1. אב (ab) -- father. Bible Hub. <https://biblehub.com/hebrew/1.htm>
- Bible Hub. (2018c). Strong's Hebrew: 1121. בן (ben) -- son. Bible Hub. <https://biblehub.com/hebrew/1121.htm>

Bible Hub. (2021). Psalm 102:20 Interlinear: Bible Hub. <https://biblehub.com/interlinear/psalms/102-20.htm>

Blue Letter Bible. (2021). H1121 - ben - Strong's Hebrew Lexicon (KJV). Blue Letter Bible. <https://www.blueletterbible.org/lang/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?t=kjv&strongs=h1121>

Boyles, C. L. (2008, April 18). Nymaatre Amenemhat III, Pharaoh of Egypt. Geni.Com. <https://www.geni.com/people/Nymaatre-Amenemhat-III-Pharaoh-of-Egypt/6000000006736815445>

Carson, D. (2018). Sola Scriptura Then and Now. The Gospel Coalition Australia. <https://www.thegospelcoalition.org/article/sola-scriptura-then-and-now/>

Dr. Joseph R. Nally, J. (2023). What is Sola Scriptura vs. Tota Scriptura? Third Mill. <https://thirdmill.org/answers/answer.asp?file=46709>

Ellopos.net. (2021). Whereas many and great things have been delivered unto us by the law and the pr... SIRACH / ΣΟΦΙΑ ΣΕΙΡΑΧ - Bilingual Septuagint. Www.Ellopos.Net/Elpenor/. <https://www.ellopos.net/elpenor/greek-texts/septuagint/chapter.asp?book=30&page=1>

Englehart, S. (2020). 5 Things All Christians Should Understand about Sola Scriptura. Stephaniemenglehart.Com. <https://www.crosswalk.com/faith/bible-study/things-all-christians-should-understand-about-sola-scriptura.html>

Foord, M. (2017). The Real Meaning of Sola Scriptura. The Gospel Coalition Australia. <https://au.thegospelcoalition.org/article/the-real-meaning-of-sola-scriptura/>

Geni. (2021). Pharaohs of Egypt. Geni.Com. <https://www.geni.com/projects/Pharaohs-of-Egypt/395>

Gershtein, S., & Gershtein, A. (2019). Shekel. Conversion Chart. Convert-Me.Com. https://www.convert-me.com/en/convert/history_weight/bibshekel.html?u=bibshekel&v=10.5

Greidanus, S. (2001). Sola Scriptura: Problems and Principles in Preaching Historical Texts. Wipf and Stock.

H Brothers Inc. (2022, January 9). How Much is 119 Grams of Gold Worth? Calculateme.Com. <https://www.calculateme.com/precious-metals/gold/weight/119-grams>

Hornung, E., Krauss, R., & Warburnton, D. (2006). Ancient Egyptian Chronology. Brill.

Infogalactic.com. (2015, October 21). Amenemhat IV. Infogalactic.Com. https://infogalactic.com/info/Amenemhat_IV

- Josephus, F. (1737). *Josephus: Antiquities of the Jews, Book XVII*. The University of Chicago.
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/josephus/ant-17.html>
- Lee, A. (2021, September 20). The Turin King List: They descended from heaven and ruled for 36,000 years, ancient Egyptian papyrus revealed. *Mysteries Unsolved*. <https://mysteriesunsolved.com/2021/09/the-turin-king-list-turin-royal-canon-papyrus.html>
- Mahoney, T. P. (2015). *Patterns of Evidence: The Exodus*. Thinking Man Films.
- Major Dan. (2016). 10 Significant Places That Changed Their Names. <https://www.historyandheadlines.com/>.
<https://www.historyandheadlines.com/10-significant-places-changed-names/>
- Matto, K. (2020, December 25). Miniscule 2427. Scion of Zion Internet Ministry.
https://www.scionofzion.com/miniscule_2427.html
- Mitchell, M. M., Barabe, J. G., & Quandt, A. B. (2010). Chicago's "archaic Mark" (ms 2427) II microscopic, chemical, and codicological analyses confirm modern production. *Novum Testamentum*, 52(2), 101–133.
<https://doi.org/10.1163/004810010X12591327956349>
- Mitchell, W. A. (2008). *New Heart English Bible*. Bible Hub; New Heart English Bible.
<https://biblehub.com/nheb/>
- Moss, R. (2016). Beyond "two source theory" and "sola scriptura": ecumenical perspectives on scripture and tradition. *Acta Theologica*, 35(2), 66. <https://doi.org/10.4314/actat.v35i2.5>
- Nmah, P. E. (2016). Sola Scriptura and Its Impact on Christian Prophetic Making in Nigeria: Its Ambivalence. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2016.v7n2s1p104>
- Oltvai, K. (2020). Exegesis and Encounter: Sola scriptura as Critique of Conceptual Idolatry in Martin Luther's Theology. *Journal for Continental Philosophy of Religion*, 2(1), 47–72. <https://doi.org/10.1163/25889613-bja10001>
- Peckham, J. C. (2016). *Canonical Theology: The Biblical Canon, Sola Scriptura, and Theological Method*. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.
- Roberts, D. (2020). Exponential Growth and Decay - MathBitsNotebook(A2 - CCSS Math). MathBitsNotebook.Com. <https://mathbitsnotebook.com/Algebra2/Exponential/EXGrowthDecay.html>
- Ruso, D. (2015). *Hermeneutical Themes in the Writings of Richard Hooker: The Complications of Sola Scriptura*. University of St. Michael's College.

- Schende, J., & Allen, M. (2020). Understanding Sola Scriptura Aright. Modern Reformation. <https://modernreformation.org/resource-library/articles/understanding-sola-scriptura-aright/>
- Sigalov, A. (2012). Samaritan Pentateuch in English. Tyndale House. <https://www.stepbible.org/version.jsp?version=SPE>
- Strauss, P. J. (2021). What are the consequences of sola scriptura for a Reformed polity? With reference to the Dutch Reformed Church Order of 1962. *HTS Theologiese Studies / Theological Studies*, 77(4). <https://doi.org/10.4102/hts.v77i4.6337>
- Strong, J. (1983). The exhaustive concordance of the Bible: showing every word of the text of the common English version of the canonical books, and every occurrence of each word in regular order ; together with dictionaries of the Hebrew and Greek words of the original, (1st ed.). Abingdon Pr.
- Study Bible. (2021). H1121 בָּר - Strong's Hebrew Lexicon. Studybible.Info. <https://studybible.info/strongs/H1121>
- Thompson, A. (2021). What Are the Five Solas of the Protestant Reformation? Concordia University Texas. <https://www.concordia.edu/blog/five-solas-of-the-protestant-reformation.html>
- Watkins, T. (2013). The Timeline of the Life of Tiberius, the Second Roman Emperor. Applet-Magic.Com. <http://www.applet-magic.com/tiberius.htm>
- Webster, W. (2023). What did the Early Church believe about the authority of Scripture? (sola Scriptura). Christian Answers. <https://christiananswers.net/q-eden/sola-scriptura-earlychurch.html>
- Zondervan. (2018). New International Version (Lea). Zondervan.
- Zondervan Academic. (2018). What Is Sola Scriptura? HarperCollins Christian Publishing. <https://zondervanacademic.com/blog/what-is-sola-scriptura>
- Χριστοδούλου, Α. (2020). Η Κάθοδος στον Άδη στην εκκλησιαστική Τέχνη και Λατρεία. Ινστιτούτο Άγιος Μάξιμος ο Γραικός. <https://www.pemptousia.gr/2020/04/i-kathodos-stin-ekklisiastiki-techni-ke-latria/>