Joseph and Moses Timeline

Egypt: 13th Dynasty (1632-1439) capital: Itj-Tawy

Amenemhat V (1611-1608) mother Asiatic, From 1608-1545 many "weak" Pharaoh's, many with Asiatic 12th Dynasty established summer residence in Avaris (1803-1632)

Amenembat III (1682-1637) Pharaoh of Joseph

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14th Dynasty (dates uncertain) capital: Avaris

Sobekhotep IV (1532-1508) marries Meryt a princess of 14th Dynasty, re-establishing rule over all Egypt and slavery of all Asiatics (Ex1:8-22)

Dudimose (1450-1447) 39th Pharaoh of the 13th Dynasty

Sumer / Akkad:

Dynasty I of Babylon (1667-1362)

Dynasty of Larsa (1798-1536) Dynasty of Isin (1805-1570)

Hammurabi (1565-1523) 6th King is contemporary with the Sobekhotep III sub-dynasty of Egypt

bloodlines (morph into 14th Dynasty?)

Sobekhotep III (1545-1543) establishes new "sub-dynasty"

with "strong" Pharaohs who enslave "Asiatics" - Israelites

1662 Jacob 1528 1488 1448 1700 1683 Joseph 1672 1670 Joseph 1670-1664 1663-1658 1645 Jacob ~1590 death of (age 130 Gn47:9) and Birth of Moses Moses Joseph dies at 147 Joseph "at 110" 1447 Joseph is 17 is 30 seven vears seven vears household migrate to age 80 Moses age 40 **Exodus** Gn37:2b is 28 of famine Gn47:28 Gn50:22.26 born Gn41:46 of plenty Egypt Gn46:1-27 Ex2:1-3 At7:23-28 Ex7:7 Joseph in prison When the Pharaoh hears Jacob's last request is to be Artapanus, an YHWH reveals himself to The brothers plot to During the Joseph was interprets the dreams the news. he sends buried in the cave at Alexandrian historian of Moses through the burning kill Joseph, but sell the last of vears of plenty. of the Pharaoh's wagons to bring Jacob Machpelah (Gn49:28-33). the third century BC, bush and informs him of him to Ishmaelite/ Jacob's Joseph stores "baker" and "cup and his household, and After Egyptian embalming recounts that Moses was his mission (Ex3:1-22). Midianite traders children born in enormous bearer"; as interpreted. volunteers the "best of (mummification) and formal raised by Mervt. Moses balks at his who take him to amounts of Paddan-aram. daughter of Paentienu of limitations (Ex4:11-16). the "baker" is hanged land" for settlement. mourning. Joseph leads an Egypt and sell him just before the grain and the "cup bearer" is which Joseph had entourage to Canaan for the 14th Dynasty (Ex2:4-Moses meets Aaron and to Potiphar, captain (Gn41:46b-49). return to 10). He also provides they return to Egypt and restored to his already identified as the buriel (Gn50:1-14). of the guard Manasseh Canaan position. Joseph "Goshen" (Gn45:10,16-Joseph ensures the information on a military inform the elders of Israel of (Gn37:18-36) (Gn30:22-25) and Ephraim requests hesed from 28). They settled around brothers he has nothing but expedition of Moses into their mission (Ex4:27-31). are born the "cup bearer" to get Avaris (Rameses is the Kush (Josephus Moses and Aaron meet good intentions for them Joseph favoured by Jacob: (Gn41:50-52). him out of prison later name of the area) and retires to Avaris with Antiquities 2:10:1-2) Pharaoh and the battle of given a multi coloured coat them (Gn50:15-21,23) (Gn40:1-22). (Gn47:1-2.11). (Rohl TT pages 300-318) the plaques ensues (Gn37:2b-4). When the famine became (Ex5:,6:,7:,8:.9:.10:) Pharaoh dreams of seven fat Jacob is nearing death Moses kills the Joseph's dreams: Potipahr's wife accuses Before his death, cows and seven lean cows, sever in Egypt and Canaan, so Joseph bring Egyptian, flees to brother's sheaves bowing Joseph and he is put in Joseph assures and seven good ears of grain Joseph began to sell grain Manasseh and Ephraim Midian, meets to his sheaf; the sun the prison where he is put in his descendants (Gn41:53-57). Joseph's and seven bad ears. The to be blessed. Jacob Jethro/Reuel. moon and the stars charge of internal that God would "cup bearer" remembers brothers some to buy grain, repeats both covenant marries Zipporah bowing down to him take them back to activities because Joseph. Joseph interprets and he severely tests them promises, formally has two sons. (Gn37:5-11) "YHWH showed him the "promised the dreams as seven plentiful (Gn42:.43:.&44:). Then he adopts the boys, and Gershom and hesed" and "was with land" and adjures years followed by seven identifies himself in the blesses each of them Eliezer. (Ex2:11him" and "whatever he years of famine. Pharaoh is second year of famine,1662, them to "carry his (Gn48:1-22). Then he 22,18:3-4) did YHWH made it bones there" impressed and raises and tells them to bring Jacob pronounces an individual succeed" (Gn39:6b-23) (Gn50:24-25) **Joseph to the position of** and his whole household to blessing on each of his "Vizier" (Gn41:1-46a) Egypt (Gn45:1-15) sons (Gn49:1-27)

The Years of Plenty and Famine: In the Semna Gorge south of the Nile's second cataract there are recorded on the rocks Nile flood levels for a series of years. The flood levels indicate a series of years where the Nile was high, but not too high, producing abundant crops. Then there are a series of years where the flood levels are so high that agricultural activities would be impossible, resulting in famine. These years are identifiable as during the reign of Amenemhat III sixth Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty. By the New Chronology, this is exactly when Joseph was Vizier. See Rohl TT pages 407-417, EE pages 153-155, 164-166

The impact of Joseph's policies: Joseph was able to concentrate the wealth of Egypt under the Pharaoh. The greatly reduced the power of the "Nomarcs", the local governors (Gn47:13-26). This gave Joseph and Jacob's family favoured status through the remaining years of the 12th Dynasty and the early years of the 13th Dynasty. See Rohl TT pages 417-439, Shaw pages 172-178

An Egyptian idiom: "Joseph died, being 110 years old" There is an Egyptian idiom, "being 110 years old", meaning he was of a "good old age". This may NOT give us any chronological information.

Rohl, D.M., A Test of Time, (TT), Random House, London, 1995 All dates are based on the "New Chronology" outlined in this book. Rohl, D.M., From Eden to Exile, (EE), Greenleef Press, Lebannon Tennessee, 2009 Shaw, I., editor, The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2000