Jay Schabacker

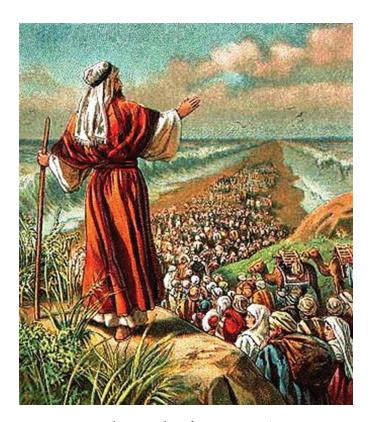
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The Exodus from Egypt!

DEDICATION

Dedicated to those who are seeking.

PREFACE

I believe that the Biblical Exodus truly did happen, just as the Holy Bible-related. The evidence I used pointing to that conclusion includes 1. Corrected Egyptian chronology, 2. Listing of Egyptian pharaohs and their resting places after death, 3. Archaeologists findings of Hebrew graveyards in Egypt, and 4. Egyptian writings after the plagues of the resulting chaos in Egypt.

The conclusions differ from other theories put forth over the years, now mostly disregarded by experts because of incomplete early data.

Helpful to the reader is a series of the chronology of the Hebrew activities in Egypt, including 1. Joseph and the seven years of plenty and the seven years of famine, 2. The life of Moses before and after the Exodus.

The subject of the Egypt's peoples, especially the pharaohs, and the Hebrews in Egypt, has been of utmost interest by researchers and writers over the centuries. An uncountable number of books have been written on these subjects, including the Exodus. But, there is some disagreement as to the route of the Hebrew Exodus. Moses didn't post a route sign at the event. There are two major views:

1. The 'Egypt Approach' has the water crossing close by their departure from Avaris, then through the Sea of Reeds at Lake Timsoh or the Bitter Lakes.

2. The 'Hebrew Approach' has the Exodus many miles to the southeast with the crossing of the Red Sea at the Gulf of Aqaba, the Numeiba Beach.

As it is such a lively controversy, we will not give for certain the very best choice in our view but will save it for some future research.

Compared with other lengthy books written over the years on Egypt and this subject, this is a short one, but we feel much needed at this time.

Jay Schabacker, Lexington, South Carolina

Contents

Dedication	iv
Preface	v
Introduction	2
Was the Exodus Real?	3
Finding the Real Pharaoh of the Exodus	4
Joseph Got it All Started. Joseph was Imhotep, the Vizier to Pharaoh Djoser	5
Hebrew Oppression Before the Exodus	9
Moses Saved from Drowning in the Nile	11
Can we Place a Date on the Exodus?	12
The Date of the Exodus	12
But, Who was the Pharaoh of the Exodus?	15
Egyptian Pharaohs and Their Burial Sites	17
More on the Problem of the Lack of Correlation of Biblical and Standard Timelines	21
The Exodus in the Holy Bible	23
The Exodus: At the Red Sea	24
The Egyptians Drowned in the Red Sea	25

A Major Discovery: The Ipuwer Papyrus on the	
Collapse of Egypt	26
Ipuwer Papyrus Statements and the Inferred Biblical Texts	27
Concluding Remarks	31
Review	32
A Commentary: Miracles are Believable	34
References	37
Bibliography and Recommended Reading	39
About the Author: Jay Schabacker	41

Introduction

We hear continually that the Bible is not true. One of the reasons given for this is that the miracles it claims are not believable. We read the Book of Exodus and the miracle of the ten plagues and the liberation of the Hebrews from Egypt's slavery (Exodus 7-14) and wonder, was the Exodus real? Did the Hebrew Exodus truly happen? This is important for our faith, as seen in Psalm 114:1, "When Israel came out of Egypt."

The naysayers tell us that all this was a myth, and many scholars and researchers have given us scant help because of their uncertainty. One case in point: the writers of the New International NIV Study Bible (Zondervan, 1985, p. 84, equivocate in their conclusions. They say that the Pharaoh of the Exodus was possibly the 18th Dynasty Amunhotep II, with an Exodus date of 1446 BC, or that he was possibly the 19th Dynasty Ramesses II, with an Exodus date of 1290 BC. Why do we have these problems?

Was the Exodus Real?



It seems there has always been questions and controversy – that saps our faith, but now we present the work of researchers who can shed some light on the subject.

FINDING THE REAL PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS

You are familiar with one of the twelve sons of Jacob, Joseph, the eleventh son (of the coat of many colors). He might be the lad that got the story started. The Holy Bible states: *Meanwhile, the Midianites sold Joseph in Egypt to Potiphar, one of Pharaoh's officials, the captain of the guard.* Genesis 37:36.

But it is not just a story; it is God's plan. Some 300 years before it actually occurred, God told Abraham of the plan:

Then the Lord said to him (Abraham), "Know for certain that your descendants will be strangers in a country not their own, and they will be enslaved and mistreated for four hundred years. But I will punish the nation they serve as slaves, and afterward, they will come out with great possessions. You, however, will go to your fathers in peace and be buried at a good old age. In the fourth generation, your descendants will come back here (Canaan), for the sin of the Amorites has not yet reached its full measure." Genesis 15:13-16.

Seeking the truth of historical events, especially in Egypt, has been hard to come by. Dating and chronology have been difficult with their meager recordkeeping and overlapping Pharaoh's reigns. Some Egypt Pharaohs reigns should be moved back (or earlier) in time to coincide with the Biblical chronology. But the question is, how much?

Joseph Got it All Started. Joseph was Imhotep, the Vizier to Pharaoh Djoser

Joseph lived from 1745 BC to 1635 BC, <u>110 years</u>. There was one man in Egypt who was mentioned as living for <u>110 years</u>. It was a man whose fame and accomplishments were seemingly greater than any mortal could actually achieve! His name was Imhotep, which was phonetically similar to (Ye)hosep. Others say an original spelling form of 'Joseph' is 'ihosep,' and 'Imhotep' may be spelled Ihotep.

So, this man, Imhotep, was the 'Joseph,' and he was the vizier (advisor) to the Pharaoh Djoser who, with Joseph/Imhotep's advice, performed marvelous feats during their time in Egypt. Joseph came to power and high regard because he interpreted Pharaoh Djoser's dream and implemented a plan to conserve grain during the seven-year time of plenty to sell later during the following seven-year time of famine. [1]

Since Joseph interpreted Pharaoh Djoser's dream, per the Holy Bible: So Pharaoh (Djoser) said to Joseph/Imhotep, "I put you in charge of the whole land of Egypt." Genesis 41:41. The Egyptians said of Imhotep, and he was Chancellor of the King of Lower Egypt, pre-eminent after the king of Upper Egypt, hereditary prince, controller of the palace, great seer [High Priest of Heliopolis], Imhotep, builder, and sculptor.



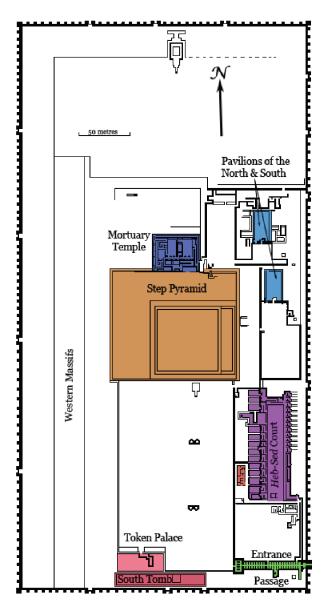


Imhotep Statue [2]

Joseph Image [3]



Stepped Pyramid of Djoser [5]



Djoser Complex [4]

Pharaoh Djoser became enormously wealthy because of their grain sales and was able to initiate large building programs. Just one of them was the innovative stepped pyramid of Djoser at Saqqara, in the Djoser Complex.



Djoser Statue [6]

Then a new king who did not know about Joseph, came to power in Egypt, Exodus 1:8

So they put slave masters over them to oppress them with forced labor, Exodus 1:11

HEBREW OPPRESSION BEFORE THE EXODUS

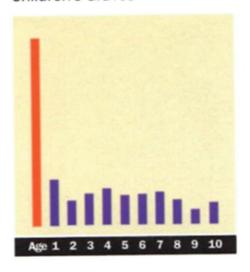
Then Pharaoh gave this order to all his people: "Every boy that is born you must throw into the Nile, but let every girl live." Exodus 1:22

Archaeologists have something recently that they found amazing – that Hebrew boys did indeed die at an early age.

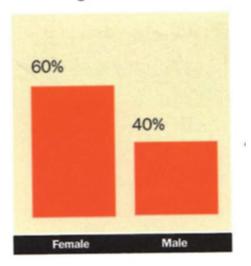
"Is there anything in the Egyptian archaeology that reflects the death of male Israelite infants from this part of the slavery story? "The answer is YES."

Archaeologist Manfred Bietak's excavations revealed that during the Israelites bondage period at Avaris, The remains of numerous tiny graves were found all over the city – innocent victims of a vicious slaughter. While infant graves normally make up around a quarter of all graves, here in Avaris, they represent about two-thirds of all deaths. Furthermore, for every five adult female burials, they found only three adult males – which corresponds vividly to the Biblical account of the slaughter of the Hebrew boys around the time of Moses' birth in 1530 BC. [7]

Children's Graves



Remaining Adult Graves



The spike in infant mortality and the skew toward adult women in Middle Bronze Age Avaris.

[8]

Moses Saved from Drowning in the Nile





Figurine Semitic slave [9]

Moses in the basket

But when she could hide him no longer, she got a papyrus basket for him and coated it with tar and pitch. Then she placed the child in it and put it among the reeds along the bank of the Nile. Exodus 2:3. Then Pharaoh's daughter went down to the Nile to bathe. She saw the basket among the reeds - - she opened it and saw the body. "This is one of the Hebrew babies," she said to his mother. - - "Take this baby and nurse him for me, and I will pay you." - - When the child was older, she took him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. She named him Moses, saying, "I drew him out of the water." Exodus 2:5-10.

CAN WE PLACE A DATE ON THE EXODUS?

Dr. Glen Fritz, the author of *The Lost Sea of the Exodus*, published in 2016, seems to have done the best research to date. He has agreed that we could use his item from *Ancient Exodus: Geographical Biblical Exodus Research* as follows: [10]

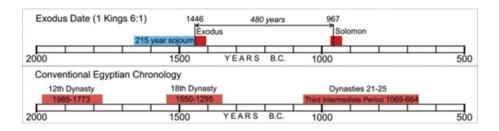
THE DATE OF THE EXODUS

Three thousand years ago, the Book of Kings cited the Exodus as the chronological reference point for the beginning of Solomon's temple construction in Jerusalem:

"...In the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Zif, which [is] the second month, that he began the house of the LORD." (1 Kings 6:1 KJV)

It is well established that Solomon's reign began in 971-970 BC (Kitchen 2001), making 967-966 BC his fourth year. Adding the 480 years gives the date of 1447-6 BC on our calendar. Interestingly, the Greek Septuagint Bible gives 440 years in this verse. The difference is whether the counting starts from the beginning or the end of the 40-year Exodus event.

Despite its seeming bedrock character, the 1446 BC date has largely been ignored or maligned by modern theorists. One reason is the lack of evidence for the Exodus in the supposedly "corresponding" Egyptian time frame- that of the 18th Dynasty (1550-1352 BC). Figure 1 below compares the *conventional* Egyptian chronology timeline with the biblical timeline.



The Egyptian history of the 18 Dynasty period does not harmonize with the biblical depiction of an Egypt crippled by plagues and a destroyed army. Yet, the biblical date has not changed in three millennia and still in a state of flux, with four major downward dating revisions in the last 100 years (Stewart 1999, 319).

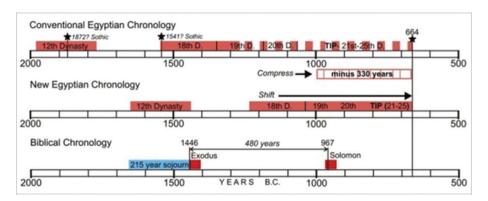
Have historians been looking for Exodus evidence in the wrong time frame of Egyptian history? Based on the proposition that the Exodus did not precede the 15th-century, scholars have not tended to look for clues much earlier than the 18th Dynasty.

Straight-forward rectification of the problems associated with the Third Intermediate Period potentially deletes more than 300 years from the Egyptian timeline, which causes the prior dynasties to shift forward in time. Such a change brings the 12th Dynasty into alignment with the 215-year Israelite sojourn in Egypt. When this frame of reference is used, parallels with the biblical account can be seen in the historical and archaeological data of the 12th and 13th Dynasties. In particular, the hitherto inexplicable demise of the powerful 12th Dynasty, and the ruinous hiatus in Egyptian history that followed, are explained by the plagues, the loss of the slave workforce, demise of the ruling class, and the destruction of the army.

The Exodus was preceded by a 215-year Israelite sojourn in Egypt, with about the later half being spent in slavery. Figure 1 above compares the biblical timeline with the pertinent dynasties of the conventional Egyptian chronology. In this scenario, part of the Israelite sojourn and the Exodus would align with the 18th Dynasty. However, the biblical and Egyptian histories for this period are not complimentary. For example, Moses traveled to the Egyptian capital to confront Pharaoh on almost a daily basis. The 18th dynasty capital at Thebes was much too distant, lying almost 350 air-miles south of the Israelite land of Goshen in the Nile Delta.

Using estimates based on the Genealogy of the Royal Architects found at *Wadi Hammamat*, Rohl (1995, 141) advanced a new chronology, shifting the 1270 BC reign of Ramesses II down to 936 BC, a reduction of 334 years. This adjustment compresses sections of the 20th Dynasty and the 21st-25th Dynasties of the Third Intermediate Period that exhibit various overlapping chronologies.

The removal of this unaccounted time causes all prior dynasties to shift ahead about 330 years. As a result, the conventional 1773 BC ending of the 12th Dynasty is brought into rough alignment with the 1446 BC biblical date for the Exodus. This process is diagrammed in Figure 2 below.



BUT, WHO WAS THE PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS?

The previous analysis of Dr. Glen Fritz has done yeomen duty in approximating the Exodus date around the Egyptian 12th Dynasty instead of the earlier thought that it was during the Egyptian 18th Dynasty. That is a major step!

Let us take another step to zero in on the Egyptian pharaohs to 'name names'. Were there some good candidates? We think so.



The Pharaoh of the Exodus [11]

Let's go back to Moses. His birth was about 1530 BC, and he was adopted by Pharaoh's daughter. When he was about forty years old, 1490 BC, he killed an Egyptian who was beating a Hebrew, so he fled to Midian. After God talked to Moses at the Burning Bush, he came back to Egypt to his Hebrew family, and the Exodus from Egypt was about 1450 B.C. Moses lived another forty-year till 1410 BC. Moses did not enter the 'Promised Land' but died on Mount Nebo.

Moving ahead, looking at Dr. Glen Fritz's chronology on page 14, we see per the New Egyptian Chronology, the 250-year Israelite sojourn in Egypt coincides with Egypt's 12 Dynasty, approximately 1650 BC to 1450 BC, but in Egypt's conventional chronology, with the dates shown below for the reigns of the pharaohs, that would be about approximately 1980 BC to 1780 BC, Egyptian chronology.

Using the 'List of Pharaohs' with the corresponding dates of their reigns, per Wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_pharaohs, we can get to know the pharaohs of the 11th to 13th dynasties.

EGYPTIAN PHARAOHS AND THEIR BURIAL SITES

It is a reasonable assumption that the Pharaoh of the Exodus drowned in the Red Sea with the other Egyptian warriors chasing the Israelites. Were there Egyptians in history never known to be buried after their demise?

Here is a short summary with dates of pharaohs and their burial after death (with the Egyptian standard chronology) [12]

MIDDLE KINGDOM (1991-1802 BC)

<u>Eleventh Dynasty</u>: The Eleventh Dynasty was a local group with roots in Upper Egypt that ruled from 2134 to 1991 BC. The 11th dynasty originated from a dynasty of Theban monarchs.

Pharaohs Intef I, II, and III (2134 – 2060 BC), Ruled 74 years. Buried at Saff tomb at El – Tarif

Mentuhotep II (2060 – 2010 BC), Ruled 50 years, Buried at a mortuary temple at Deir – El – Bahri

Mentuhotep III (2010 – 1998 BC), Ruled two years. Buried at a mortuary temple at Deir – EL – Bahri

Mentuhotep IV (1997 – 1991 BC), Ruled six years. He is absent from king lists; died childlessly

Twelfth Dynasty: The Twelfth Dynasty ruled from 1991 to 1802 BC. It was a great and prosperous time. The capital was Itjawy, somewhat close to the Nile River Delta

- 1. Amenemhat I (1991 1962 BC), Ruled 29 years. Buried at the pyramid of Amenemhat I at El Lisht
- 2. Senusret I (1971 1926 BC), Ruled 45 years. Buried at the White Chapel of Senusret I at Karnak
- 3. Amenemhat II (1929 1895 BC), Ruled 34 years. Buried at the White Pyramid at Dahshur
- 4. Senusret II (1897 1878 BC), Ruled nine years. Buried at the pyramid tomb of Senusret II at EL Lahun
- 5. Senusret III (1878 1860 BC), Ruled 18 years. Most powerful Middle Kingdom pharaoh. Buried at the pyramid of the king at Dahshur
- 6. Amenemhat III (1860 1815 BC), Ruled 45years. 'Golden age of the Middle Kingdom.' (Sobekneferu, daughter of Amenemhat III, found Moses in the basket on the Nile.) Buried at the pyramid of the king at Dahshur
- 7. Amenemhat IV (1815 1807 BC), Ruled eight years. 'The tomb of Amenemhat IV has not been identified.'

 Children uncertain. The fact that he was succeeded by his widow Sobekkare indicates he had no son to put on the throne.

(This was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, Amenemhat IV, who drowned in the Red Sea)

Note: There are many researchers who declared Amenembat IV as the Pharaoh of the Exodus, two most notable are:

Anne Habermehl, Revising the Egyptian Chronology: Joseph as Imhotep, and Amenemhat IV as Pharaoh of the Exodus, Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Creationism, Pittsburg, PA. [13]

Dr. Glen Fritz, *The Date of the Exodus*, <u>www.ancientexodus.com/the-date-of-the-exodus</u> [10]



Pharaoh Amenemhat IV of the Exodus [11]

8. Sobekkare/Sobekneferu (1807 – 1802 BC), Ruled five years after Amenemhat IV. The last Pharaoh of the 12th Dynasty. She was the daughter of Amenemhat III and sister of Amenemhat IV. Buried at a pyramid complex in Northern Mazghuna

SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (1802-1550 BC)

<u>Thirteenth Dynasty</u> ruled from 1802 to 1649 BC. The Thirteenth Dynasty was much weaker than the Twelfth Dynasty and had a succession of numerous pharaohs with short reigns. [12]

Note the Table below:

The 13th Dynasty was in a period of disarray and chaos and certainly resulting from the Ten Plagues and the Exodus. Pharaohs reigned for very short periods of time, as seen below!

	Number of		Avg. Years Reign	
Dynasty	Pharaohs	Total Years	per Pharaoh	
11 th	4	69	17.2	
12 th	8	161	20.1	
13 th	First 20	37	1.8	

Then the Exodus was at the end of Egypt's 12th Dynasty, and the Pharaoh of the Exodus was Amenemhat IV, the seventh Pharaoh of that dynasty, who drowned in the Red Sea.

More on the Problem of the Lack of Correlation of Biblical and Standard Timelines

Let's refer back to our previous page two, the NIV Study Bible's judgment that Amunhotep II or Ramesses II might be the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Their mistake was based on their use of the standard Egypt timeline as equivalent to the Biblical timeline.

So in the two entrees below, we will remind you that all dates on pages 17-20 for the pharaohs are in the standard Egypt timeline, and they are not equivalent to the Biblical timeline.

Eighteenth Dynasty: The Dynasty ruled from 1550 to 1292 BC. This was a period of recovery and prosperity. The capital was Thebes in the 18th and 19th Dynasties, well below the Delta.

Amenhotep II/Amunhotep II, (1427 – 1292 BC), Buried at the Valley of the Kings, KV35

(The NIV Study Bible wrongly equated the Amenhotep II date of 1427 BC with the Biblical date of 1447 BC for the Exodus.) That is how they chose Amenhotep II as the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

Nineteenth Dynasty ruled from 1292 – 1186 BC. This was also a period of prosperity.

Ramesses II, (1279 – 1213 BC), Buried at the Valley of the Kings, KV7 (His mummy is now on display at the Egyptian Museum.) Ramesses II had the same type of problem with timing.



Moses and Amenemhat IV, the Pharaoh of the Exodus

THE EXODUS IN THE HOLY BIBLE

The Holy Bible documents God, Moses, and Amenemhat IV in Exodus Chapters 7 – 14.

A few verses: At midnight, the Lord struck down all the firstborn of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh, who sat on the throne, to the firstborn of the prisoner, who was in the dungeon, and the firstborn of all the livestock as well. Pharaoh and all his officials and all the Egyptians got up during the night, and there was loud wailing in Egypt, for there was not a house without someone dead. Exodus 12:29-30.

THE EXODUS: AT THE RED SEA



Then the angel of God, who had been traveling in front of Israel's army, withdrew and went behind them. The pillar of cloud also moved from in front and stood behind them, coming between the armies of Egypt and Israel. Throughout the night, the cloud brought darkness to one side and light to the other side, so neither went near the other all night long. Exodus 14:19-20.

THE EGYPTIANS DROWNED IN THE RED SEA

Then the Lord said to Moses, "Stretch out your hand over the sea so that the waters may flow back over the Egyptians and their chariots and horsemen." Moses stretched out his hand over the sea, and at daybreak, the sea went back to its place. The Egyptians were fleeing toward it, and the Lord swept them into the sea. The water flowed back and covered the chariots and horsemen – the entire army of Pharaoh that had followed the Israelites into the sea. Not one of them survived. Exodus 14:26-28.



(Note: Pharaoh Amenemhat IV, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, was chasing the Hebrews in his chariot when he was drowned by the returning waters of the Red Sea).

A Major Discovery: The Ipuwer Papyrus on the Collapse of Egypt

The Egyptian Ipuwer Papyrus (a photo of a section of the papyrus [15], shown on the next page) was written at the end of the 12th Dynasty (or the 13th – 14th Dynasty, approximately 1400 BC). It is largely a conversation, in poem form, by an Egyptian called Ipuwer, who is talking to someone called 'The Lord of All.' It refers to the complete collapse of Egypt at the end of the Old Kingdom because of God's Ten Plagues and the Exodus. Many of the calamities mentioned in the Papyrus are identical to those listed in the Exodus as the Ten Plagues in Egypt. Some of the text refers to 'the river is blood,' 'the grain is lacking,' 'groaning is through the land,' and 'All is ruin.' [14]

On the next pages, the statements from the Ipuwer Papyrus are shown first, then followed by the associated Holy Bible texts (in red).

IPUWER PAPYRUS STATEMENTS AND THE INFERRED BIBLICAL TEXTS

The statements from the Ipuwer Papyrus are shown first (in black), then followed by the Holy Bible texts (in red). [16]

Pestilence is throughout the land, and blood is everywhere.

Exodus 7:17: . . . I will strike the water of the Nile, and it will be changed to blood.

The river is blood, yet men drink of it.

Exodus 7:24: And all the Egyptians dug along the Nile to get drinking water because they could not drink of the water of the river.

All animals, their hearts weep; cattle moan because of the state of the land.

Exodus 9:2-4: . . . the Lord will bring a terrible plague on your livestock in the field – on your horses and donkeys and camels and on your cattle and sheep and goats. But the Lord will make a distinction between the livestock of Israel and that of Egypt so that no animal belonging to the Israelites will die.

Trees are felled and branches are stripped off.

Exodus 9:25-26: Throughout Egypt, hail struck everything in the fields – both men and animals; it beat down everything growing in the fields and stripped every tree. The only place it did not hail was the land of Goshen, where the Israelites were.

Lacking are grain, charcoal, fruit, wood, and brushwood.

Exodus 9:31: The flax and barley were destroyed since the barley was headed and the flax was in bloom.

And every foreign land comes! That is our fate, and that is our happiness! What can we do about it? All is ruin!

Exodus 10:7: Pharaoh's officials said to him, "How long will this man be a snare to us? Let the people go so that we may worship the Lord their God. Do you not realize that Egypt is ruined?" (A note here: but our God was not finished with the Egyptians yet!)

Men no more because of the condition of the land.

Exodus 10:14-15: . . . Never before had there been such a plague of locusts, nor will there ever be again. They covered the ground until it was black. They devoured all that was left after the hail – everything growing in the fields and the fruit on the trees.

The children of princes are dashed against walls, and the children of neck are laid out on the high ground.

Exodus 12:29-30: At midnight, the Lord struck down all the first-born in Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh, who sat on the throne, to the firstborn of the prisoner, who was in the dungeon, and the firstborn of the and the firstborn of the livestock as well. Pharaoh and all his officials and all the Egyptians got up during the night, and there was loud wailing in Egypt, for there was not a house without someone dead.

Poor men have become owners of wealth, and he who could not make sandals for himself is now a possessor of riches.

The doorkeepers say: "Let us go and plunder.": and the servant takes what he finds.

Exodus 12:35-36: The Israelites did as Moses instructed and asked the Egyptians for articles of silver and gold and for clothing. The Lord had made the Egyptians favorably disposed towards

the people, and they gave them what they asked for, so they plundered the Egyptians.

Indeed, many dead are buried in the river; the stream is a sepulcher, and the place of embalmment has become a stream.

Numbers 33:3-4: The Israelites set out from Rameses on the fifteenth day of the first month, the day after the Passover. They marched out boldly in full view of the Egyptians, who were burying all their firstborn, whom the Lord had struck down among them, for the Lord had brought judgment on their gods.

[16]

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Oh, that all of us would have the faith of Abraham who did as God asked and held his knife above his son, his one and only son, Isaac because he knew that God would raise him from the dead again!

It seems, now, our faith in miracles, the Bible, in God, has faded. Would some extra-Biblical 'proof' help, as I have presented? I hope and pray so. 'Lord, help now my unbelief!'

REVIEW

- 1) Exodus means "exit" or "departure" and lays the foundation for redemption.
- 2) Revising the Egyptian chronology is key: Joseph as Imhotep, the vizier of Pharaoh Djoser, who built the Stepped Pyramid, with the help of Joseph.
- 3) The Pharaoh of the Exodus was Amenemhat IV, who drowned in the Red Sea.
- 4) Archaeologists have found, at about 1530 BC, Hebrew boys (and not girls) died as infants at an early age.
- 5) The Egyptian Ipuwer Papyrus chronicles 'the river is blood', 'the grain is lacking', 'groaning is through the land.' and 'All is ruin.'
- 6) Extra-Biblical research finds the Hebrew Exodus truly did happen!

Author Loraine Boettner, in *The Reformed Doctrine*, commented, "The emphasis today is upon the physical sciences, upon rationalism in thought and sentiment. Even in present-day Christianity, the tendency is to take the Bible merely as a human production and to look upon Christ merely as an outstanding man. - - All of this has produced a naturalistic religion which says, 'Hands off,' to God. - - The truth or falsity of Scripture doctrines cannot be left to the outcome of a popular vote!" [17]

The Lord confides in those who fear Him; He makes His covenant known to them. Psalm 25:14.

He reveals deep and hidden things; he knows what lies in darkness, and light dwells with Him. Daniel 2:22.

It is the glory of God to conceal a matter; to search out a matter is the glory of kings. Proverbs 25:2.

Now all has been heard; here is the conclusion of the matter: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. Ecclesiastes 12:13.

A COMMENTARY: MIRACLES ARE BELIEVABLE

On page two, **Introduction**, it says, "many claim miracles are not believable." But several miracles are noted in this manuscript. Here are just a few: Genesis 41:15-27, Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dream; Exodus 2:3-10, Pharaoh's daughter rescuing Moses from the basket in the Nile; Exodus 12:12-13, At midnight the Lord struck down all the firstborn of Egypt; and Exodus 14:16-22, Parting of the Red Sea allowing the Hebrews to cross on dry land.

Those who are true to themselves must admit, if they are serious about it, that all things under the sun are, indeed, miracles.

The sun, the moon, the flowers growing in the field, the birds and fish in all their variety, a flash of lightning and an earthquake, wild animals and we humans, the miraculous birth of every being, and our human bodies – that we are finding more about each year.

But, how about our miracles?

We are walking miracles: our human bodies are miracles! [18]

BODY CELLS: All our body cells are regenerating themselves every day without your ever even knowing about it. New set of taste buds every ten days, new nails every six to ten months, new bones every ten years, and even a new heart every twenty years.

BODY ENERGY: Your body is always producing work – and energy. And your extra energy is expelled by heat every second.

BRAIN: Your brain is always working, even when you sleep. With the help of your brain, you are having up to forty-eight thoughts every minute.

BREATH: Your lungs hold about one and a half gallons of air. And that means you must take about 17,000 breaths in the course of a day to keep your body functioning.

DIGESTION: In digestion you know that your stomach works hard, but you are not sure how hard? It takes up to eight hours for food to remain in the stomach and then up to two days overall to complete the digestive process.

EYES: Your eyes are important. They are one of the most complex organs in your body. Just to keep them healthy and moist, with involuntary reflex, you blink up to 29,000 times every day, and you don't even notice it.

HEART: You are not aware of it, but your heart is working hard every day – even when you are sleeping. On a typical day, it beats 100,000 times pumping 2,000 gallons of blood through your arteries every day.

KIDNEY: You have two kidneys (each the size of your fist) that contain tiny filters that filter and clean more than two pints of blood every minute. Also, another job is to expel about two and one-half pints of urine every day.

LIVER: Your liver is like a factory plant inside your body. It manufactures cholesterol, vitamin D, and blood plasma; it stores away the nutrients the body needs for daily use, and it produces bile every day to help you break down your food.

MOUTH: The mouth has a big job to do, and it wouldn't be able to do that if it was not healthy 24/7. By producing about 3 pints of saliva every day, it is kept moist and not overrun by destructive bacteria.

RED BLOOD CELLS: Your red blood cells are the 'life' of your body delivering oxygen to keep it energized. A red blood cell makes 1,440 trips around your body every day.

STOMACH: Your stomach accomplishes a major feat every time you eat a meal. It produces stomach acids to perform your food digestion. To keep your stomach acids from digesting your stomach wall (which would be a death sentence), your stomach produces an alkaline substance every few seconds to neutralize the stomach acid.

Schabacker, Jay, Scientific Challenges to Evolutionary Theory, page 24-27 [18]

As you do not know the path of the wind or how the body is formed in a mother's womb, so you cannot understand the work of God, the Maker of all things. Ecclesiastes 11:5

"The essential meaning of miracles, then, is to point us to the God behind the miracles." Eric Metaxas, Miracles, page 17 [19]

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