

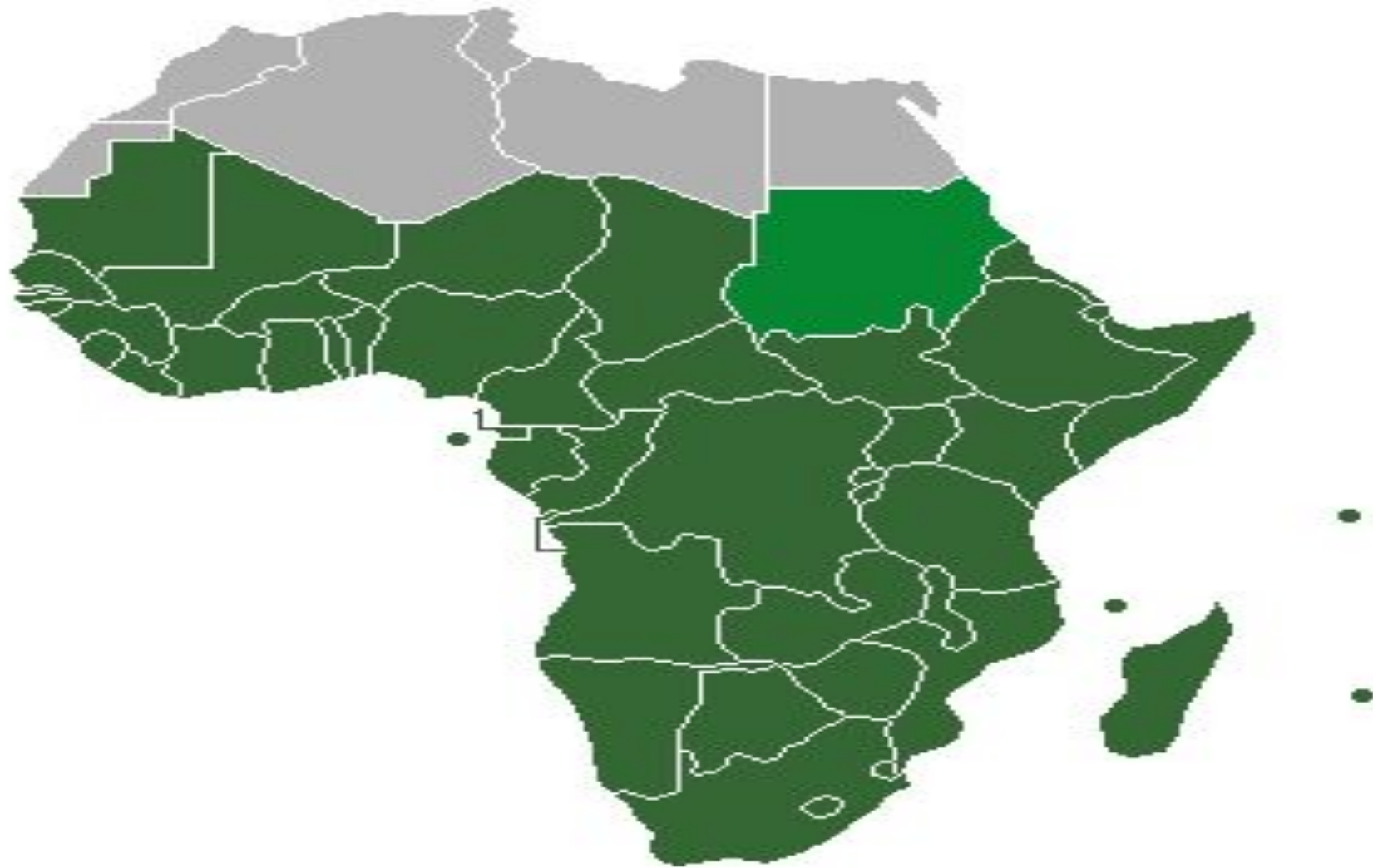


***ABRAM THE HEBREW IN
MIDDLE KINGDOM
KEMET & HIS TIME IN
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA***

OBJECTIVE:

According to the Biblical chronology outline in Torah, Prophet Abraham left Haran in 1958 BC and went into Middle Kingdom Egypt or Kemet specifically during Senusret I's reign (12th Dynasty) and became a part of the royal family/court through Sarah his wife. During this time he probably assisted Pharaoh on his military campaigns and commerce expeditions into Sub-Saharan Africa. Remember Abraham had a small band of militia or warriors over 300 men under his control. So skilled were they that took down the world powers of that time in Mesopotamia. (Bro. Lanny's academic background is History & African Studies)

- Sub-Saharan Africa is, geographically and ethno-culturally, the area of the continent of Africa that lies south of the Sahara. According to the United Nations, it consists of all African countries and territories that are fully or partially south of the Sahara. See next slide.
- Most Biblical timelines give roughly the same estimates of a departure of Abraham out of Haran circa 2000 B.C. I prefer to use the Don Roth timeline as it is more precise, historically accurate, and lines up with my research AND THE BIBLICAL NARRATIVE.





NORTHEAST AFRICA

**READER'S DIGEST ILLUSTRATED WORLD ATLAS
SHOWING THE MIDDLE EAST IS REALLY JUST
NORTHEAST AFRICA. FROM MY PERSONAL
COLLECTION!!!**

1. HEBREWS 11:8-16

2. ACTS 7:1-5

3. GENESIS 11:26-32

- Abraham left Ur circa 2000 BC and went to Haran. Ur at that time was ruled by the 3rd Dynasty. Later after returning from Sub-Saharan Africa Abraham will defeat the 3rd Dynasty in battle.
- Following the collapse of the Agade empire, the centre of power in southern Mesopotamia shifted to the cities of Uruk and Ur. The governor of Ur, Ur-Nammu, established a dynasty which came to dominate the other cities of the region, and whose territory stretched east into Iran. Under his successor, Shulgi, the empire was consolidated and centralised. Shulgi was named as a god in many ancient documents. This gave him great power and followed a tradition established by the earlier rulers of Agade. He was succeeded by Amar-Sin and Shu-Sin, under whom many of the communication and supply routes across the empire were disrupted by groups of pastoralists (Amorites). This situation reached crisis point under the next ruler, Ibbi-Sin. With reduced supplies the empire was unable to effectively confront an attack by the Elamites from the east; Ur was destroyed and Ibbi-Sin was taken into exile.

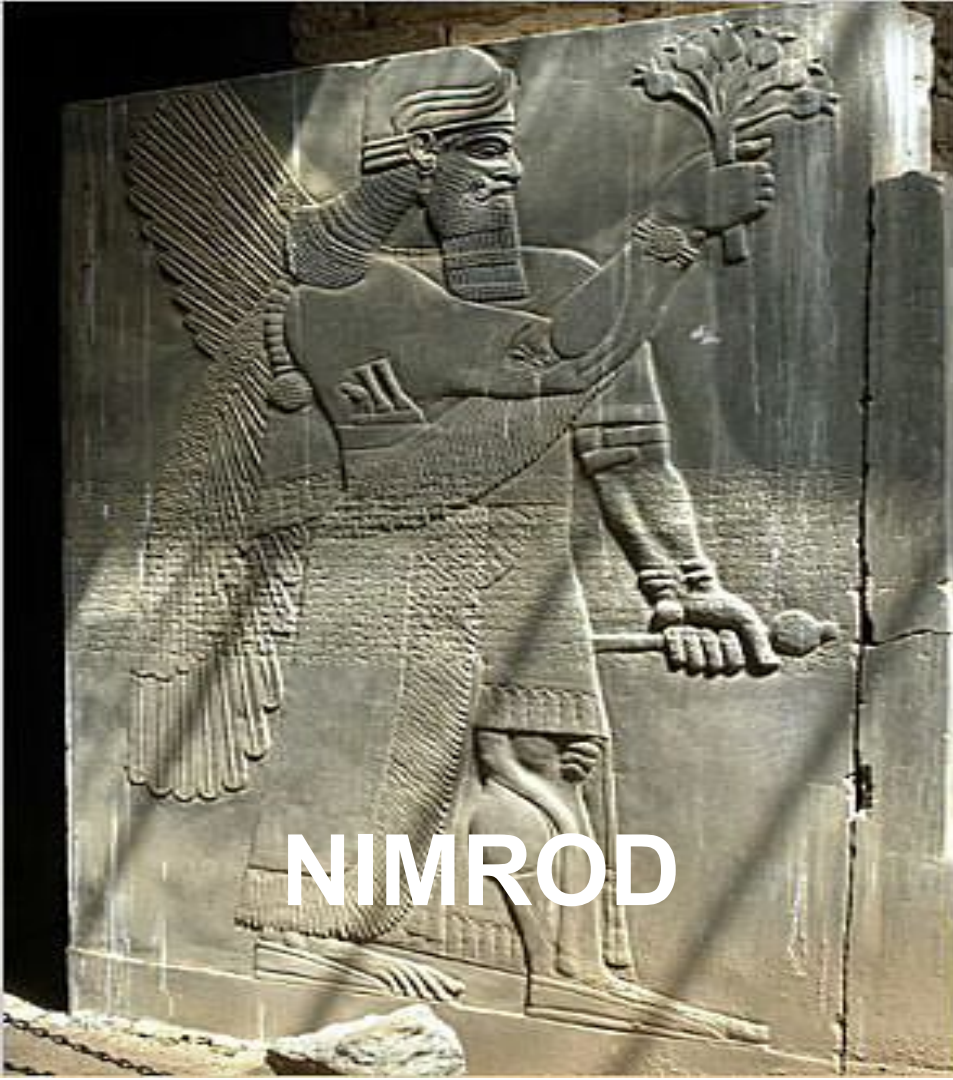
Museum, Trustees O. T. B. "Third Dynasty of Ur (Ur III)." Ancient History Encyclopedia.

Last modified January 09, 2012. <https://www.ancient.eu/article/306/>.

- The Third Dynasty of Ur, also called the Neo-Sumerian Empire, refers to a 22nd to 21st century BC (middle chronology) Sumerian ruling dynasty based in the city of Ur and a short-lived territorial-political state which some historians consider to have been a nascent empire. The Third Dynasty of Ur is commonly abbreviated as Ur III by historians studying the period. It is numbered in reference to previous dynasties, such as the First Dynasty of Ur (26-25th century BCE), but it seems the once supposed Second Dynasty of Ur never existed. The Third Dynasty of Ur was the last Sumerian dynasty which came to preeminent power in Mesopotamia. It began after several centuries of control by Akkadian and Gutian kings. It controlled the cities of Isin, Larsa, and Eshnunna and extended as far north as Upper Mesopotamia. The dynasty corresponded to a Sumerian renaissance following the fall of the First Dynasty of Ur.
 - **Haran** was under the control of the Neo-Sumerian Empire at the time Abraham arrived. So leaving from Ur to the Haran was staying in the same realm. There were also Hittites in this area.
 - As a historian my research lends itself to the Short/Low Ancient Near East Chronology which fixes the reign of Hammurabi to 1728–1686 BC.
 - The Area stretching from Ur to Haran was originally established as the world's first Post-Noahic civilization by Africans specifically Ethiopians or Cushites.
4. **GENESIS 10 (TIDAL KING OF GENTILES WAS INDO-EUROPEAN GUTIAN PEOPLES, ELAMITES WERE SEMETIC, AND SEMETIC PEOPLES AS WELL AS OTHER HAMITIC GROUPS ALSO SETTLED IN MESOPATAMIA AFTER IT IS ESTABLISHMENT BY NIMROD THE CUSHITE.)**

- **READ MY SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY ENTRY ON NIMROD**
- **EASTON'S BIBLE DICTIONARY:** *Ham; warm, hot, and hence the south; also an Egyptian word meaning "black", the youngest son of Noah (Genesis 5:32 ; comp Genesis 9:22 Genesis 9:24). The curse pronounced by Noah against Ham, properly against Canaan his fourth son, was accomplished when the Jews subsequently exterminated the Canaanites. One of the most important facts recorded in Genesis 10 is the foundation of the earliest monarchy in Babylonia by Nimrod the grandson of Ham. **The primitive Babylonian empire was thus Hamitic, and of a cognate race with the primitive inhabitants of Arabia and of Ethiopia.****AND THEY SAY THE BIBLE IS A WHITE MAN'S BOOK?***
- "The area in question (the extreme south of Mesopotamia) may now be called Sumer, and its inhabitants Sumerians, although these names are only English approximations of the Akkadian designations; the Sumerians themselves called their land Kengir, their language Emegir, and **themselves Sag-giga, "black-headed ones."** in W. Hallo; W. Simpson (1971). *The Ancient Near East*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich. p. 29

- Ninurta (identified with Ningirsu, Pabilsag, and the biblical Nimrod) is the Sumerian and Akkadian hero-god of war, hunting, and the south wind. He first appears in texts in the early 3rd millennium BCE as an agricultural god and local deity of the town of Girsu (as Ningirsu) and the city of Larak (as Pabilsag), both Sumerian communities. His role as a god of agriculture changed as the cities of Mesopotamia increasingly militarized and began campaigns of conquest, one city against another...The fame of the hero-god Ninurta, as well as his city, is attested to in the Bible where Ninurta is known as Nimrod, who is described as "a mighty hunter" and Kalhu is given as Calah, "a great city" (Genesis 10:8-12). Nimrod, altered to Nimrud, would attach itself to the city of Kalhu in the 19th and 20th centuries CE when archaeologists took it for the city of Nimrod of the Bible. Some scholars have suggested that the biblical Nimrod is Tukulti-Ninurta I, but this claim is untenable. Tukulti-Ninurta I had nothing to do with Kalhu whereas Ashurnasirpal II more or less dedicated the entire city to Ninurta, and it would be this association remembered by the later Hebrew scribes who wrote the Genesis narrative. **Mark, Joshua J. "Ninurta." Ancient History Encyclopedia. Last modified February 02, 2017. <https://www.ancient.eu/Ninurta/>.**
- ***Micah 5:6 "And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof: thus shall he deliver us from the Assyrian, when he cometh into our land, and when he treadeth within our borders."***



NIMROD



Assyrian Art taken from the ancient capital of Nineveh: brought to Scotland by Schomberg Henry Kerr (9th Marquess of Lothian) Attaché at Tehran in 1854, Baghdad in 1855. @Gazetteer for Scotland



Great Ziggurat of Ur, Nasiriyah, Iraq

Harran, Şanlıurfa, Turkey

Add destination

OPTIONS

Send directions to your phone

via Route 4 216 hr
 This route crosses through Syria. 664 miles
 DETAILS



5. GENESIS 12

- **Verse 7**=Jesus appeared to Abraham and he built an altar to Elohim. The Land promised is everything between the Euphrates and Nile rivers. See next slide. This will ultimately be fulfilled in Christ's Kingdom but even in now it is sort of true. You have Arabs on the Arabian peninsula, the Levant, and Northeast Africans (Ishmaelites & Midianites); Jordan's capital is named after this grand Nephew Ben-Ammi or Ammon, His grandsons Esau (Sephardim/Mizrahi) & Jacob (Falasha/Ethiopian Jews and African Hebrew Israelites of Jerusalem) in Israel, grandsons Sheba and Dedan Southern Arabia/East Africa, along with Bantu Israelites in East Africa. **NAME AFRICA, HAGAR, MOSES/JOSEPH WIVES**
- **Verse 10**=Famine was caused by The 4.2-kiloyear BP aridification event was a severe climatic cataclysm during the Holocene period from circa 2200BC to 2000BC. It has been hypothesised to have caused the collapse of the Old Kingdom in Egypt as well as the Akkadian Empire in Mesopotamia, and the Liangzhu culture in the lower Yangtze River area. The drought may also have initiated the collapse of the Indus Valley Civilisation, with some of its population moving southeastward to follow the movement of their desired habitat, as well as the migration of Indo-European-speaking people into India.
- **Verses 11-20**=Abraham becomes an officer in Pharaoh Sensusret I royal court through his wife Sarah. This is during Middle Kingdom Kemet. According to the timeline given in Torah Abraham left Haran in 1958BC and 11 years later or 1947BC had Ishmael. He went into Kemet during this period. Thebes or Itjtawy would have been capital/residence of Pharaoh.





LIBYA

SYRIA

Mediterranean Sea

Crete

Kition

Byblos

Kadesh

Sidon

Damascus

Tyre

Phoenicia

Gaza

CANAAN

Hyksos

Tanis

Avaris

Memphis

Heliopolis

LOWER EGYPT

SINAI

Heracleopolis

Nile

Abydos

THEBES

Nekhen

Elephantine

Aswan

UPPER EGYPT

Abu Simbel

Hyksos

Punt

Red Sea

NUBIA

Napata

IV

Waterfalls along the Nile



Fertile region with stable population



Old Kingdom



Annexed during the Middle Kingdom

→ Egyptian expeditions

→ Hyksos invasion

◇ Trade routes

- Itjtawy or its full Kemetic name Amenemhat-itj-tawy — "Amenemhat, Seizer of the Two Lands"), is the name of the royal city founded as a new capitol by Twelfth Dynasty Egyptian King Amenemhat I, who ruled from approximately 1991 BC to 1962 BC, during year 20 of his reign. As yet, the exact location of the royal city remains unidentified. Itjtawy is known to have been located in the Faiyum region and documentation exists that its cemeteries were located at Lisht, el-Lahun, and Dahshur. Relocation of the capital from Thebes to Itjtawy may have been a strategic move. The site for Itjtawy may have been chosen for its proximity to the source of Asiatic or Hebraic-SyroPhoenician incursions into Egypt, in order to help prevent further attacks. Amorite as well as Proto-Hittites (Phoenician/Canaanite) and Hebrews. ***Shaw, Ian, ed. (2000). The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 159.***
- The Middle Kingdom of Egypt (also known as The Period of Reunification) is the period in the history of ancient Egypt following a period of political division known as the First Intermediate Period. The Middle Kingdom lasted from approximately 2050 to 1710 BC, stretching from the reunification of Egypt under the reign of Mentuhotep II in the Eleventh Dynasty to the end of the Twelfth Dynasty. The kings of the Eleventh Dynasty ruled from Thebes and the kings of the Twelfth Dynasty ruled from el-Lisht.

- **Heliopolis was probably the Middle Kingdom's largest city. The major surviving remnant of Heliopolis is the obelisk of the Temple of Ra-Atum erected by Senusret I of Dynasty XII. It still stands in its original position, now within Al-Masalla in Al-Matariyyah, Cairo. 69ft high red granite obelisk weighs 120 tons or 240,000 pounds. Senusret I also anglicized as Sesostris I and Senwosret I, was the second pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt. He ruled from 1971 BC to 1926 BC, and was one of the most powerful kings of this Dynasty. He was the son of Amenemhat I. Senusret I was known by his prenomen, Kheperkare, which means "the Ka of Re is created."He continued his father's aggressive expansionist policies against Nubia by initiating two expeditions into this region in his 10th and 18th years and established Egypt's formal southern border near the second cataract where he placed a garrison and a victory stele.He also organized an expedition to a Western Desert oasis. Senusret I established diplomatic relations with some rulers of towns in Syria and Canaan. He also tried to centralize the country's political structure by supporting nomarchs who were loyal to him. His pyramid was constructed at el-Lisht. Senusret I is mentioned in the Story of Sinuhe where he is reported to have rushed back to the royal palace in Memphis from a military campaign in Libya after hearing about the assassination of his father, Amenemhat I.The Prophet Abraham served as a official in his court according to Torah sometime between 1958BC and 1947BC. Abraham went with Senusret I on his expeditions into Nubia/Cush/Ethiopia/Sudan in Sub-Saharan Africa. Abram the Hebrew acquired much wealth while there.**

- **Genesis 13:1-3**
- **Read from my own copy of the Ancient African Civilizations series: Pharaonic Egypt by A. Abu Bakr Page 98 & Egypt's Relations with the rest of Africa by J. Yoyotte Page 136.**
- **Buhen was an ancient Kemetic settlement situated on the West bank of the Nile below (to the North of) the Second Cataract in what is now Northern State, Sudan. It is now submerged in Lake Nasser, Sudan.**
- **Also remember Ancient Kemet, Nubia/Cush/Meroe, & Sheba/Habesha had spheres of influence stretching west Across the Sahel and savannahs into portions of West Africa and further South into the Congo. Other proofs of this can be found in the Nok Civilization in Kaduna State Northern Nigeria which some archaeologists believe was founded sometime prior 1500BC by the Ham/Hyam peoples. Ham/Hyam comes from Ham/Kham or Kemet/Mizraim. The civilization was founded under authority of Kemet but the settlers came from Kemetic, Cushitic, and Hebraic-SyroPhoenician peoples (Second Intermediate Period). Queen of Sheba may be buried in Nigeria also**



Libya

Egypt

Lake Nasser

Kerma

Sudan

Mali

Niger

Chad

Eritrea

Burkina Faso

Benin

Nigeria

South Sudan

Ethiopia

Ivory Coast

Ghana

Togo

Lagos

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Gulf of Guinea

Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

Uganda

Kenya

Rwanda

Burundi

Nairobi

DRC

Kinshasa

- Elohim used the Prophet Abraham to preach the gospel to the two dominant world powers of his day Kemet and Mesopotamia. Abraham would also have two descendants who were also prophets become princes in Ancient Egypt. Joseph and Moses. Abraham told Senusret I the beginning or primordial void in Genesis 1:1-5 but he perverted the knowledge to idolatry. "Spirit of God" Gabriel hovered over the waters (Strong's H4325 - mayim מַיִם mayim, mah'-yim; dual of a primitive noun (but used in a singular sense); water; figuratively, juice; by euphemism, urine, semen:— piss, wasting, water(-ing, (-course, -flood, -spring)). From this you get perversions or adaptations of Genesis 1:1-5 in other non-Hebraic Ancient cultures using stories involving semen or male god ejaculation to create primordial void. Ancient Kemet is one such example. Senusret I distorting it with the following in Heliopolis: In Heliopolis, the creation was attributed to Atum, a deity closely associated with Ra, who was said to have existed in the waters of Nu as an inert potential being. Atum was a self-engendered god, the source of all the elements and forces in the world, and the Heliopolitan myth described the process by which he "evolved" from a single being into this multiplicity of elements. The process began when Atum appeared on the mound and gave rise to the air god Shu and his sister Tefnut, whose existence represented the emergence of an empty space amid the waters. To explain how Atum did this, the myth uses the metaphor of masturbation, with the hand he used in this act representing the female principle inherent within him.

He is also said to have "sneezed" and "spat" to produce Shu and Tefnut, a metaphor that arose from puns on their names. Next, Shu and Tefnut coupled to produce the earth god Geb and the sky goddess Nut, who defined the limits of the world. Geb and Nut in turn gave rise to four children, who represented the forces of life: Osiris, god of fertility and regeneration; Isis, goddess of motherhood; Set, the god of chaos; and Nephthys, the female complement of Set. The myth thus represented the process by which life was made possible. These nine gods were grouped together theologically as the Ennead, but the eight lesser gods, and all other things in the world, were ultimately seen as extensions of Atum.





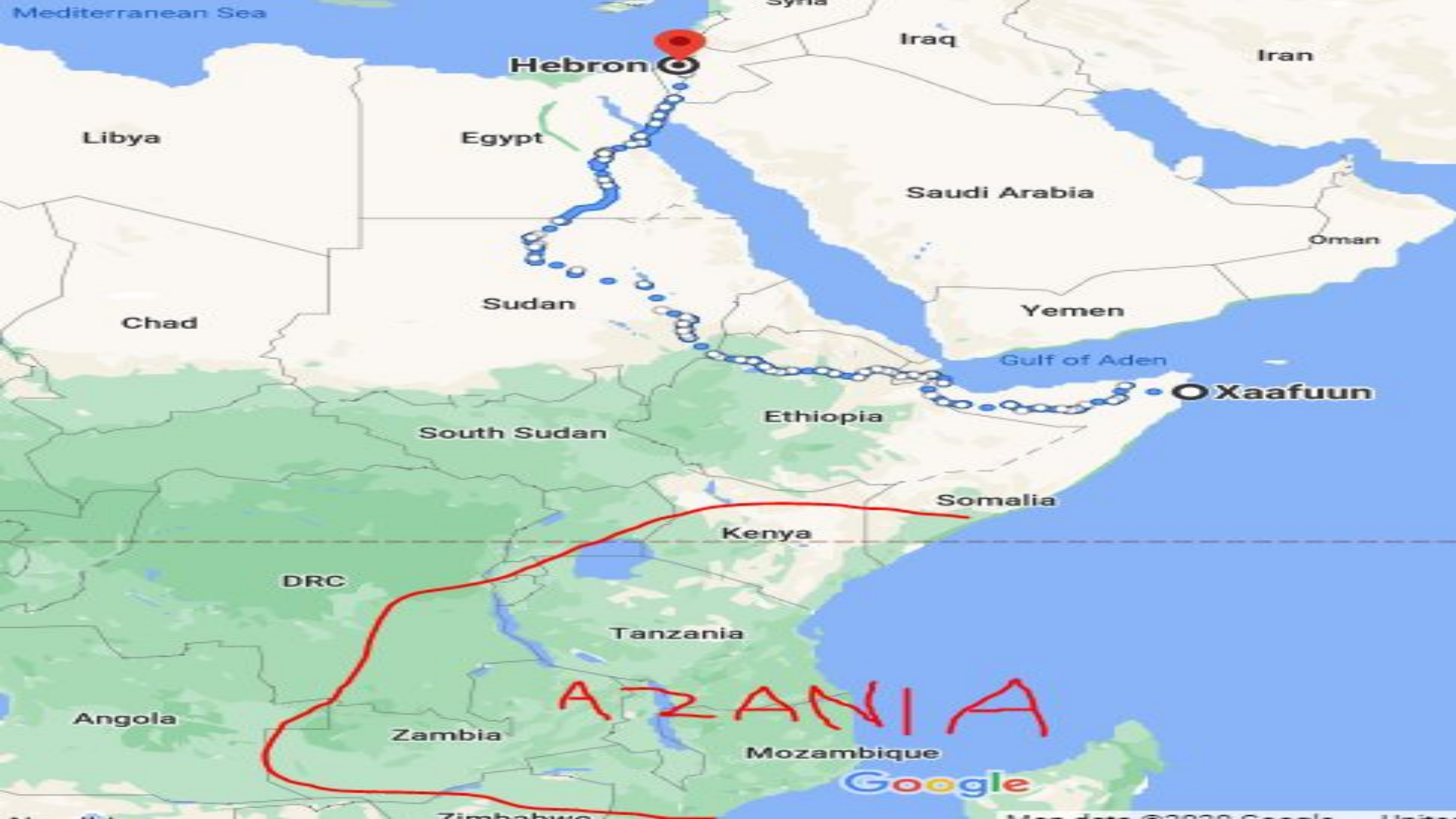
SENUWOSRET I



**An Osiride statue of the first
pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom,
Mentuhotep II**

6. GENESIS 13:3-18

- Abraham leaves Sub-Saharan Africa from somewhere south of Kerma in modern day Sudan and sojourns in Hebron. He probably went South into Azania and back up to Punt before going to Bethel and then Hebron.**
- When Abraham left from the south he probably did so from the largest city/civilization in Sub-Saharan Africa at that time Punt or Opone. It was established by Lowland East Cushitic peoples or Proto-Somalis. Opone was an ancient Cushitic city state situated in the Horn of Africa. It is primarily known for its trade with Ancient Phoenicia, Egypt, Greece, Persia, Yemen, Nabataea, Azania, the Roman Empire and the states of ancient India. It's sphere of influence included Eastern Africa and Southern Arabia. Through archaeological remains, the historic port has been identified with the city of Hafun on the Hafun peninsula in modern-day Northeast Somalia.**



Hebron

Xaafuun

AZANIA

Google

7. Genesis 14

- *Abraham is in confederation or alliance with the Amorites at this time. At this time Kemet and Nubia are the two most powerful kingdoms west of the Euphrates. The 4 Kings/Kingdoms listed here are the 4 most powerful east of the Euphrates at this time. Abram the Hebrew with his 300 trained soldiers under his command defeat these 4 Kings. Then he kicks it with Jesus King of Jerusalem.*
- *Shinar corresponds to Ur*
- **Amraphel king of Shinar=Strong's H569 - 'Amraphel אֲמֶרֶפֶל 'Amrâphel, am-raw-fel'; of uncertain (perhaps foreign) derivation; Amraphel, a king of Shinar:—Amraphel. From a conjunction of the Proto-Canaanite/Hebrew root words Strong's H367 - 'eymah אֵימָה 'êymâh, ay-maw'; or (shortened) אֵמָה 'êmâh; from the same as H366; fright; concrete, an idol (as a bugbear):—dread, fear, horror, idol, terrible, terror. & Strong's H410 - 'el אֵל 'êl, ale; shortened from H352; strength; as adjective, mighty; especially the Almighty (but used also of any deity):—God (god), × goodly, × great, idol, might(-y one), power, strong. Compare names in '-el.' This corresponds to the last King of Ur's Neo-Sumerian 3rd Dynasty Ibbi-Sin ---1963-1940 BCE --- □□□□□□ --- 'The Terrible Moon God' --- King of Ur, Who was destroyed by the Amorite states.**

- Ibbi-Sin (Sumerian: 𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗), son of Shu-Sin, was king of Sumer and Akkad and last king of the Ur III dynasty, and reigned c. 1963–1940 BCE (Low/Short chronology). During his reign, the Sumerian empire was attacked repeatedly by Amorites. As faith in Ibbi-Sin's leadership failed, Elam declared its independence and began to raid as well. Ibbi-Sin ordered fortifications built at the important cities of Ur and Nippur, but these efforts were not enough to stop the raids or keep the empire unified. Cities throughout Ibbi-Sin's empire fell away from a king who could not protect them, notably Isin under the Amorite ruler Ishbi-Erra. Ibbi-Sin was, by the end of his kingship, left with only the city of Ur. In 1940 BCE, the Elamites, along with "tribesmen from the region of Shimashki in the Zagros Mountains" sacked Ur and took Ibbi-Sin captive; he was taken to the city of Elam where he was imprisoned and, at an unknown date, died. This took place after their battle with Abram the Hebrew and the Amorites.
- In years seven and eight of Ibbi-Sin's kingship, the price of grain increased to 60 times the norm, which means that the success of the Amorites in disrupting the Ur III empire is, at least in part, a product of attacks on the agricultural and irrigation systems. This corresponds with the Biblical time frame of the famine mentioned in Genesis 12 of Torah.
- **THIS SLIDE WAS SUMMARIZED FROM: *Summarized Jacobsen, Thorkild (1953). "The reign of Ibbi-Suen". Journal of Cuneiform Studies. 7 (2): 36–47.***



Amraphel king of Shinar or Ibbi-Sin
□□□□□□
King of Ur
King of Sumer and Akkad
King of the Four Corners of the World

- **Tidal King of Nations or Gentiles (Indo-European) was Tan-Ruhuratir I king of Simashki who reign began circa 1965BC. The Simashki were Gutian peoples from the Zagros Mountains regions of Iran.**
- **Chedorlaomer king of Elam (Strong's H3540 - Kedorla`omer כְּדֹרְלָאוֹמֶר Kêdorlâ'ômer "handful of sheaves" in Proto-Canaanite/Hebrew) corresponds to Kuk-Nashur I of the Sukkalmah Dynasty. Sukkalmah Dynasty (c. 1900-1500 BCE), also Epartid Dynasty after the founder Eparti/Ebarat, was an early dynasty of West Asia in the ancient region of Elam, to the southeast of Babylonia. It corresponds to the latest part of the Old Elamite period (dated c.2700 – c. 1600 BC). The Sukkalmah dynasty followed the Shimashki Dynasty (2200-1900 BCE). The name of the dynasty comes from the name Sukkalmah meaning "Grand regents", the title used by Elamite rulers.**

- Arioch king of Ellasar (Strong's H746 - 'Aryowk אַרְיֹחַ 'Äryôwk, ar-yoke'; of foreign origin "Lion Like". According to www.bibleatlas.org ELLASAR el-a'-sar ('ellacar) The Name and Its Etymology: The city over which Arioch (Eri-Aku) and other Babylonian kings ruled (Genesis 14:1). The Semitic-Babylonians form of its name is (al) Larsa, "the city Larsa," a form which implies that the Hebrew has interchanged r and s, and transposed the final vowel. Its Sumerian name is given as Ararwa, apparently for Arauruwa, "light-abode," which, in fact, is the meaning of the ideographic group with which it is written. The ruins of this ancient site are now known as Senqara, and lie on the East bank of the Euphrates, about midway between Warka (Erech) and Muqayyar (Ur of the Chaldees). In addition to the name Larsa, it seems also to have been called Aste azaga "the holy (bright, pure) seat" (or throne), and both its names were apparently due to its having been one of the great Babylonian centers of sun-god worship.) Arioch corresponds to Naplanum was the first independent king of the ancient Near Eastern city-state of Larsa ca. 1961 BC to 1940 BC (short chronology) — roughly during the reign of Ibbi-Sin of the Third dynasty of Ur and the great famine — according to the later Larsa King List. No contemporary year names or inscriptions have been found verifying that Naplanum was a king of Larsa, which seems to have remained part of Ibbi-Sin's kingdom. However a prominent and wealthy Amorite merchant named Naplanum does appear in many sales records of the grain industry during these later days of the Third Dynasty, who may well have been the ancestor of the later independent kings of Larsa.

- **LARSA SOURCES:**

1. ***"Archived copy" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 2009-03-06. Retrieved 2008-04-23. The Rulers of Larsa, M. Fitzgerald, Yale University Dissertation, 2002***
2. ***Larsa Year Names, Marcel Segrist, Andrews University Press, 1990, ISBN 0-943872-54-5***
3. ***Chronology of the Larsa Dynasty, E.M. Grice , C.E. Keiser, M. Jastrow, AMS Press, 1979, ISBN 0-404-60274-6***

- **KINGS LISTS RESOURCES:**

1. **<https://www.cais-soas.com/CAIS/History/kinglist.htm>**
2. **<http://www.iranchamber.com/history/elamite/elamite.php>**

- **EXTRA DAGGER: Strong's H4591 - ma`at** The KJV translates Strong's H4591 in the following manner: diminish (5x), few (4x), less (4x), little (3x), fewness (1x), least (1x), minished (1x), decrease (1x), nothing (1x), few in number (1x). **מַאֲטַּ** mâ`at, maw-at'; a primitive root; properly, to pare off, i.e. lessen; intransitively, to be (or causatively, to make) small or few (or figuratively, ineffective):—suffer to decrease, diminish, (be, × borrow a, give, make) few (in number, -ness), gather least (little), be (seem) little, (× give the) less, be minished, bring to nothing. **MAAT WAS THE KEMETIC GODDESS FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE WHICH WAS PERSONIFIED BY A FEATHER.** The Hebrew word is referencing the littleness of the feather and how following MAAT will diminish you. It used for diminish in verse 15 against Kemet Read Ezekiel 29:1-15.