

1. The 14th Dynasty only ruled Lower Egypt (Northern Egypt). Upper Egypt or Southern Egypt had its own dynasties at the time. The 13th dynasty ruled Upper Egypt concurrently with the 14th dynasty in Egypt. The 14th dynasty was established by waves of immigrants from the Levant. The 12th Dynasty of Egypt came to an end at the end of the 19th century BC with the death of Queen Sobekneferu (1806–1802 BC). Apparently she had no heirs, causing the 12th dynasty to come to a sudden end, and, with it, the Golden Age of the Middle Kingdom; it was succeeded by the much weaker 13th Dynasty. Retaining the seat of the 12th dynasty, the 13th dynasty ruled from Itjtawy ("Seizer-of-the-Two-Lands") near Memphis and Lisht, just south of the apex of the Nile Delta. The 13th dynasty is notable for the accession of the first formally recognised Semitic-speaking king, Khendjer ("Boar"). The 13th Dynasty proved unable to hold on to the entire territory of Egypt however, and a provincial ruling family of Western Asian descent in Avaris, located in the marshes of the eastern Nile Delta, broke away from the central authority to form the 14th Dynasty. The first kings of the 14th Dynasty appear to have had fairly long and prosperous reigns. Despite their foreign origins, they adopted the traditional royal titulary, and included the name of the Egyptian solar god Re into their own throne names. This dynasty also seems to have had very good relationships with Nubia and at least one of its kings, Sheshi, may have been married to a Nubian princess. During the second half of the dynasty, several kings included the words "nourishment" and "provisions" into their throne names and this seems to indicate that food may have become a very important political factor. There is also a drastic increase in burials at this time, with several tombs functioning as mass graves. This suggests that the latter half of the 14th Dynasty was ravaged by famine and plagues. The rapid succession of kings at this time may show that even the most powerful could not be

protected from illness. The short reigns also destabilised and weakened the central authority of the 14th Dynasty, making it no match for the invading troops of a foreign people known as the Hyksos, who rapidly conquered Avaris and brought the 14th Dynasty to an end.

2. The Pharaoh when Joseph was made Prince and at the start of the seven years of plenty (Circa 1752 BC) was Ya'ammu Nubwoserre. He was a part of the fourteenth dynasty and ruled circa 1760-1750 BC (He was more than likely an Amorite)
 - The Amorites also established themselves in Egypt around 1750 BC in the lower Egypt region of Avaris with the 14th Dynasty. They had help from Kush (Meroe). Egyptians (Kemet) still controlled the region of lower Egypt around Memphis. Circa 1650 BC the Amorites take over Memphis and the rest of Lower Egypt in what is known as the Hyksos period. This is when the Pharaoh that knew not Joseph put the Israelites in hard bondage. They were ran out of Egypt circa 1550 AD to Palestine/TransJordan. The rulers of the 14th dynasty are commonly identified by Egyptologists as being of Canaanite (Semitic) descent, owing to the distinct origins of the names of some of their kings and princes, like Ipqu (West Semitic for "grace"), Yakbim ("ia-ak-bi-im", an Amorite name), Qareh (West Semitic for "the bald one"), or Yaqub-Har.[1] Names in relation with Nubia are also recorded in two cases, king Nehesy ("The Nubian") and queen Tati.
 - Genesis 41
3. The Pharaoh that Jacob appeared before in 1743 BC was Qareh Khawoserre (1750-1740 BC). Qareh's name is West Semitic and means "The bald one". His existence is only attested by thirty royal seals inscribed with his name, only one of which

has a known provenance: Jericho in Canaan. Qareh's name was earlier misread as Qar, Qur, and Qal.

- Strong's H7139 - qarach: The KJV translates Strong's H7139 in the following manner: make bald (4x), make (1x). קָרַח qârach, kaw-rakh'; a primitive root; to depilate:—make (self) bald.
 - Genesis 47
4. The Pharaoh when Joseph died in 1672 BC was either Webenre (1673-1672) or Djefare (1672-1671)
- Genesis 50
5. According to Manetho, the 15th Dynasty counted 6 kings, who came from "Phoenicia", ruling for a total of 284 years. He also states that these kings seized control of Memphis and that they founded their own capital in the Sethroïte nome. The kings of this dynasty are also known as Hyksos, the Greek rendering of the Ancient Egyptian HqA-xAs.wt, which means "Rulers of the foreign lands", a clear indication that these kings were foreigners. The Hyksos invasion started somewhere around 1640 BC, when the authority of the 14th Dynasty in the Nile Delta and of the 13th Dynasty in Upper Egypt had been weakened, most likely by years of famine and disease. The capitals of both Dynasties, Avaris and Memphis respectively, were easily conquered, Avaris becoming the capital of the new dynasty. As a result of the collapse of the 13th Dynasty, which, until then had still controlled all of Upper Egypt, two local dynasties arose in the South, one in Abydos and the second stretching from Thebes to Aswan, with Thebes as its capital. The Hyksos pushed further South and within 20 years, the Abydos Dynasty was overthrown and their territory added to that of the Hyksos. For the next decades, the Hyksos would continue their war in Egypt against the Theban dynasty, with varying success, until, somewhere

after 1580 BC, the Hyksos king Khiyan was able to break the Theban resistance and add the last remaining parts of Egypt to his own territory. The end of the reign of Khiyan also marked the end of the long list of military successes of the Hyksos against the Egyptians. The succession of Khiyan does not appear to have gone without problems, as the next Hyksos king, Apophis, was not a member of Khiyan's family. It is also possible that, for reasons unknown, the Hyksos were forced to divert their attention and their armies back North, away from the territory that Khiyan had conquered only a few years before. In any case, Apophis was not able to prevent the Thebans from reclaiming their independence and establishing their control over a territory that stretched from the Abydos region in Middle Egypt to Aswan in the South. After some initial confrontations, the relationships between the Hyksos and the newly established 17th Dynasty which ruled from Thebes, appear to have stabilised. There may even have been trade agreements between the two dynasties. The peaceful relationship between the Hyksos and the Thebans appears to have come to an end towards the end of the 17th Dynasty. A story written down in the Ramesside era, several centuries later, seems to remember that Seqenenre, the penultimate king of the 17th Dynasty, and the Hyksos king Apophis, were not on the best terms. Seqenenre's mummy clearly shows that this king died a violent death. The wounds found on this mummy are so consistent with the weaponry that was used by the Hyksos that Seqenenre most likely died on the battlefield against his foreign foes. Seqenenre's successor, Kamose, either started or continued the war against the Hyksos and was able to push the boundaries of his realm further North. It would, however, be Ahmose, a brother or son of Kamose, who would finally succeed in overthrowing the Hyksos, thus ending the 15th Dynasty.

6. The Pharaoh when Moses was born (1608 BC) was Khiyan (circa 1615-1575).

Seuserenre Khyan, Khian or Khayan was a king of the Hyksos Fifteenth dynasty of Egypt. His royal name Seuserenre translates as "The one whom Re has caused to be strong." Khyan bears the titles of an Egyptian king, but also the title ruler of the foreign land (heqa-khaset). The later title is the typical designation of the Hyksos rulers. Khyan is one of the better attested kings from the Hyksos period, known from many seals and seal impressions. Remarkable are objects with his name found at Knossos and Hattusha indicating diplomatic contacts with Crete and the Hittites. A sphinx with his name was bought on the art market at Baghdad and might demonstrate diplomatic contacts to Babylon. The name, Khyan, generally has been "interpreted as Amorite Hayanu (reading h-ya-a-n) which the Egyptian form represents perfectly, and this is in all likelihood the correct interpretation." It should be stressed that Khyan's name was not original and had been in use for centuries before the fifteenth (Hyksos) Dynasty. The name Hayanu is recorded in the Assyrian king lists "for a remote ancestor of Shamshi-Adad I (c.1800 BC)."

- Isaiah 52:4
- Exodus 1-2:1-10

7. The Pharaoh when Moses killed the Egyptian and had to flee to Midian for forty years (1568 BC) was Ipepi (Circa 1575-1532). Apepi (also Ipepi; Egyptian language ipp(i)) or Apophis (Greek: Ἄποφις; regnal names Neb-khepesh-Re, A-qenen-Re and A-user-Re) he ruled during the early half of the 16th century BC and outlived his southern rival, Kamose, but not Ahmose I. Although his reign only entailed northern Egypt, Apepi was dominant over most of Egypt during the early portion of his reign, and traded peacefully with the native Theban Seventeenth dynasty to the south. While he might have exerted

suzerainty over Upper Egypt during the beginning of his reign, the seventeenth dynasty eventually assumed control over this region, and the Hyksos were driven out of Egypt no more than fifteen years after his death. Kamose, the last king of the Theban 17th Dynasty, refers to Apepi as a "Chieftain of Retjenu" in a stela that implies a Canaanite background for this Hyksos king. Rather than building his own monuments, Apepi generally usurped the monuments of previous pharaohs by inscribing his own name over two sphinxes of Amenemhat II and two statues of Imyremeshaw. Apepi is thought to have usurped the throne of northern Egypt after the death of his predecessor, Khyan, since the latter had designated his son, Yanassi, to be his successor on the throne as a foreign ruler. He was succeeded by Khamudi, the last Hyksos ruler. Ahmose I, who drove out the Hyksos kings from Egypt, established the 18th Dynasty.

- Exodus 2:11-15

8. The Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt (notated Dynasty XVIII, alternatively 18th Dynasty or Dynasty 18) is classified as the first dynasty of the New Kingdom of Egypt, the era in which ancient Egypt achieved the peak of its power. The Eighteenth Dynasty spanned the period from 1549/1550 to 1292 BC. This dynasty is also known as the Thutmosid Dynasty for the four pharaohs named Thutmose. Several of Egypt's most famous pharaohs were from the Eighteenth Dynasty, including Tutankhamun, whose tomb was found by Howard Carter in 1922. Other famous pharaohs of the dynasty include Hatshepsut (c. 1479 BC–1458 BC), the longest-reigning woman pharaoh of an indigenous dynasty, and Akhenaten (c. 1353–1336 BC), the "heretic pharaoh", with his Great Royal Wife, Nefertiti. The Eighteenth Dynasty is unique among Egyptian dynasties in that it had two women who ruled as sole pharaoh: Hatshepsut, who is regarded as one of the most innovative rulers of ancient Egypt, and Neferneferuaten, usually

identified as the iconic Nefertiti.[1]Dynasty XVIII was founded by Ahmose I, the brother or son of Kamose, the last ruler of the 17th Dynasty. Ahmose finished the campaign to expel the Hyksos rulers. His reign is seen as the end of the Second Intermediate Period and the start of the New Kingdom. Ahmose was succeeded by his son, Amenhotep I, whose reign was relatively uneventful. Amenhotep I probably left no male heir and the next pharaoh, Thutmose I, seems to have been related to the royal family through marriage. During his reign the borders of Egypt's empire reached their greatest expanse, extending in the north to Carchemish on the Euphrates and in the south up to Kurgus beyond the fourth cataract of the Nile. Thutmose I was succeeded by Thutmose II and his queen, Hatshepsut, who was the daughter of Thutmose I. After her husband's death and a period of regency for her minor stepson (who would later become pharaoh as Thutmose III) Hatshepsut became pharaoh in her own right and ruled for over twenty years. Thutmose III, who became known as the greatest military pharaoh ever, also had a lengthy reign after becoming pharaoh. He had a second co-regency in his old age with his son Amenhotep II. Amenhotep II was succeeded by Thutmose IV, who in his turn was followed by his son Amenhotep III, whose reign is seen as a high point in this dynasty. Amenhotep III undertook large scale building programmes, the extent of which can only be compared with those of the much longer reign of Ramesses II during Dynasty XIX.

9. The Pharaoh at the time of the Exodus (1528 BC) was Ahmose I (circa 1549–1524 BC)
 - Exodus 4:19
10. The Tempest Stele was erected by pharaoh Ahmose I The stele describes a great storm striking Egypt during this time, destroying tombs, temples and pyramids in the Theban region and the work of restoration ordered by the king. Broken pieces of this stele were

found in the 3rd Pylon of the temple of Karnak at Thebes between 1947 and 1951 by French archaeologists. It was restored and published by Claude Vandersleyen in 1967 and 1968.[2][3] Unfortunately, the part of the stele that describes the storm, itself, is the most damaged part of the stele, with many lacunae in the meteorological description. The other parts of the stele are much better preserved. Here are some descriptions of the storm. (7)the gods expressed (8) their discontent... The gods (made?) the sky come with a tempest of (rain?); it caused darkness in the Western region; the sky was (9) unleashed, without more than the roar of the crowd; ... was powerful... on the mountains more than the turbulence of the (10) cataract which is at Elephantine. Each house, ... each shelter (or each covered place) that they reached... (11)... were floating in the water like the barks of papyrus (on the outside?) of the royal residence for... day(s)... (12) with no one able to light the torch anywhere. Then His Majesty said 'How these (events) surpass the power of the great god and the wills of the divinities!' And His Majesty descended (13) in his boat, his council following him. The (people were?) at the east and the west, silent, for they had no more clothes (?) on them... (14) after the power of the god was manifested. Then His Majesty arrived in Thebes ... this statue; it received what it had desired. (15) His Majesty set about to strengthen the Two Lands, to cause the water to evacuate without (the aid of) his (men?), to provide them with silver, (16) with gold, with copper, with oil, with clothing, with all the products they desired; after which His Majesty rested in the palace - life, health, strength. (17) It was then that His Majesty was informed that the funerary concessions had been invaded (by the water), that the sepulchral chambers had been damaged, that the structures of funerary enclosures had been undermined, that the pyramids had collapsed(?) (18) all that

existed had been annihilated. His Majesty then ordered the repair of the chapels which had fallen in ruins in all the country, restoration of the..

- Exodus 12:12
- Numbers 33:4
- Minoan Eruption