

## Analysis of 4 possible Exodus scenarios (Matching 2 proposed Biblical timelines against 2 Commonly used Egyptian Pharaoh timelines)

**The 1st Biblical timeline is arrived upon as follows based upon a date of 931 for death of Solomon and 967 for the construction of the temple.**

931 B.C. is a date arrived at for the Death of Solomon by most recent scholars. This is discussed in the Book "Archaeology and Bible History" by J.P Free. It is arrived at by the following methods:

1) The reigns of the kings mentioned in the Bible subtracting the years they coreigned with another king. Pg 152 of Archaeology and Bible History by J.P Free gives a good chart with reigning and coreigning dates of the kings that arrive at 931 B.C. for Solomon's death. Halley's Bible Handbook pg 194-195 has a similiar chart which list 933 B.C. for Solomon's death.

2) Archaeology has uncovered tablets which account events from 893-666 B.C. One list mentions an eclipse that occurred in Nineveh in May-Jun 763 B.C. based on astronomical calculations. With that date they can calculate other dates such as the battle of Qarqar which is dated to 853 B.C., which is regarded to be at the end of King Ahab's rule. Since Ahab ruled 22 years, his reign is taken to be from 874-853 B.C. Adding up the reigns of previous Kings mentioned in the Bible results in 931 B.C. for Solomon's death as calculated below:

Solomon's death = 931 B.C.

Jeroboam = 22 years total - (1 kings 14:20) 3 year in Jerusalem Judah (1 kings 15:1) 19 Years Israel 931-910 B.C.

Nadab = 2 years ( 1 kings 15:25) 910-909 B.C.

Baasha = 24 years (1 kings 15:33) 909-886 B.C.

Elah = 2 years (1 kings 16:6) 886-885 B.C.

Zimri = 0 years - 7 days (1 kings 16:15) 885 B.C.

Tibni = superceded by Omri

Omri = 12 years ( 1 kings 16:23) - 885-874 B.C.

Ahab = 22 years (1 kings 16:29) 874-853 B.C.

3) History can also date the reign of Hiram, the one who supplied Solomon with cedars for the Temple Josephus mentions Solomon began building the temple 143 years before the founding of Carthage which some believe occurred in 825 B.C.  $(825 + (143 \times 360/365)) = 825 + 141 = 966-967 \text{ B.C.}$   
(Source: [http://hiram\\_i.totallyexplained.com/](http://hiram_i.totallyexplained.com/)) Solomon would have started his reign 4 years earlier in 971 B.C. and died 40 years later in 931 B.C.

Using 931 B.C for the death of Solomon results in the following key Biblical dates using Scripture

According to (1 Kings 11:42) Solomon reigned 40 Biblical years =  $931 \text{ B.C.} + (40 \times 360\text{days}/365\text{days}) = 971 \text{ B.C.}$  (Solomon begins his reign)

Solomon began building the temple in 4th year of his reign according to (1 Kings 6:1) =  $971 \text{ B.C.} - 4 = 967 \text{ B.C.}$  (temple construction begins)

According to 1 Kings 6:1 the Exodus occurred 480 Biblical calendar years before Solomon began building the temple. So the Exodus date can be calculated as"  $967 \text{ B.C.} + (480 \text{ years from Exodus} \times 360\text{days}/365\text{days}) = 1441 \text{ B.C.}$  Exodus This Matches closely with the death of Thutmose III as proposed by modern historians on one specific Egyptian pharaoh timeline.

According to (Exodus 7:7) Moses was 80 Years old at this time, So Moses Birth =  $1441 \text{ B.C.} + (80 \text{ years old} \times 360/365) = 1520 \text{ B.C.}$  Moses Birth

According to (Acts 7:23-30) Moses Fled Egypt when he was 40 years old =  $1520 \text{ B.C.} - (40 \text{ years old} \times 360/365) = 1481 \text{ B.C.}$  Moses flees Egypt,

According to (Due 34:7) Moses was 120 Years old when he died, So Moses death = 1520 B.C. - (120 years old x 360/365) = **1402 B.C./ Moses Death**

Joshua 24:29 says Joshua lived to be 110 years old. Exodus 33:11 states that Joshua was a young man at the beginning of the Exodus (lets say 15 years old). So  $1402 - (110-15) = 1402 - (95 \times 360/365) = 1347 \text{ B.C.} = \text{Joshua's death}$

According to (Exodus 12:40) Israel was in the land of Egypt for 430 years until the time of the Exodus =  $1441 + (430 \times 360/365) = 1865$ . Date Jacob is reunited with his son Joseph in Egypt

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### **Scenario 1:**

**Matching the 1st Biblical timeline dates just calculated with the 1st of two commonly accepted Egyptian Pharaoh timelines results in the following:**

Senusret I (Sesostris I) 1971-1926, or 1956-1911 or 1918-1875

Amenemhet II 1929-1895 or 1911-1877 or 1875-1841 (Candidate for pharaoh at time of Joseph) 1865

Senusret II (Sesostris II) 1897-1878 or 1877-1870 (Candidate for pharaoh at time of Joseph) 1865

Senusret III (Sesostris III) 1878-1843 or 1836-1817 (Candidate for pharaoh at time of Joseph) 1865

Amenemhet III ( Nimaatre) 1817-1772)

Ahmose I reign = 1550-1526 reigned 25 years

Amenhotep I reign = 1526-1506 reigned 21 years (Candidate for Pharaoh at Moses Birth) 1520

Thutmose I reign = 1506-1493 reigned 13 years

Thutmose II reign = 1493-1479 reigned 13 years (Candidate for Pharaoh from whom Moses Fled at 40 years of age) 1481

Hatshepsut reign = 1479-1458 reigned 22 years

Thutmose III reign = 1479-1425 reigned 54 years (Candidate for Pharaoh of Exodus) 1441

Amenhotep II reign = 1425-1400 or (1431-1405) reigned 25 years Coreigned with father 2 years 4 months (Israel enters Canaan) 1402

Thutmose IV = 1400--1390 reigned 10 years

Amenhotep III = 1390-1352 reigned 38 years

Akhenaten reign = 1352-1334 reigned 17 years (Joshua's Death) 1347

Analysis:

Amenemhet II 1929-1895 or 1911-1877 or 1875-1841 (Candidate for Pharaoh when Jacob entered the land in 1865)  $1441 + (430 \times 360/365) = 1865$  (Israel spent 430 years in Egypt) Exodus 12:40

Senusret II (Sesostris II) 1897-1878 or 1877-1870 Began work on irrigation system (Candidate for Pharaoh of Joseph ) 1865

Senusret III (Sesostris III) 1878-1843 or 1836-1817 (Candidate for Pharaoh of Joseph) 1865

Amenemhet III ( Nimaatre) 1817-1772) (Drought account) According to two missives Amenemhet prevented a migration of starving Nubians into Upper Egypt by providing food aid, sending bread and beer to the drought stricken region.

Amenhotep I reign = 1526-1506 reigned 21 years (Candidate for pharaoh of Moses Birth) 1520

Thutmose I reign = 1506-1493 reigned 13 years, (died in battle)

Thutmose II reign = 1493-1479 reigned 13 years (Candidate for Pharaoh from whom Moses fled) 1481

Hatshepsut reign = 1479-1458 reigned 22 years

Thutmose III (Menkheperre - throne name) reign = 1479-1425 reigned 54 years (Exodus Pharaoh) 1441

Children of Thutmose III:

Amenemhat: Firstborn son (predeceased his father)

Amenhotep II: Son, became pharaoh

Beketamun : Daughter

Iset: Daughter

Menkheperre: Son who had the same throne name as his father Thutmose III. Question, since he had the name as Thutmose III could he have possibly reigned as pharaoh after Thutmose III with some inscriptions being attributed to Thutmose III instead of him???

Meritamen: Daughter of Pharaoh

Nebetunet: Daughter of pharaoh

Siamun: Daughter of pharaoh

Amenhotep II reign = 1425-1400 reigned 25 years Coreigned with father 2 years 4 months (Pharaoh when Israel enters Canaan) 1402

Children of Amenhotep II:

Amenhotep: Son, Heir to the throne but predeceased his father

Thutmose IV: Son, became Pharaoh but was not the heir to the throne

Webensensu: Son, buried in his fathers tomb

Amenemopet: Son

Nedjem: Son

Khaemwaset: Son

Iaret: Daughter became wife of Thutmose IV

Ahmose: Son?

Thutmose IV = 1400--1390 reigned 10 years

Amenhotep III = 1390-1352 reigned 38 years

Akhenaten reign = 1352-1334 reigned 17 years (Joshua's Death) 1347

Wiki says that the letter of Abdi Heba to an Egyptian Pharaoh requesting aid from the approaching Habiru was probably written to Amenhotep III 1390- 1352 which would put it in the time of Joshua's conquest of Canaan

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## Scenario 2:

### Matching the 1st Biblical timeline dates with the 2nd of two commonly accepted Egyptian Pharaoh timelines results in the following:

Ahmose I reign = 1570-1546 reigned 25 years

Amenhotep I reign = 1546-1526 reigned 21 years

Thutmose I reign = 1526-1513 reigned 13 years (Candidate for Pharaoh of Moses Birth) 1520

Thutmose II reign = 1513-1499 reigned 13 years

Hatshepsut reign = 1499-1478 reigned 22 years (Candidate for Pharaoh from whom Moses Fled at 40 years, Possibly the pharaoh's daughter who drew Moses from the water) 1481 (Interesting that no event for Senemut is mentioned after the 16th year of Hatshepsut's reign 1483) Could he have possibly been Moses)

Thutmose III reign = 1499-1445 reigned 54 years (Candidate for Pharaoh of Exodus) 1441

Amenhotep II reign = 1445-1420 reigned 25 years

Thutmose IV = 1420--1410 reigned 10 years

Amenhotep III = 1410-1372 reigned 38 years (Israel enter Canaan) 1402

Akhenaten reign = 1372-1354 reigned 17 years (Joshua's Death) 1347

Analysis:

Thutmose I reign = 1526-1513 reigned 13 years (Candidate for Pharaoh of Moses Birth) 1520

Children:

Hatshepsut - Daughter, became pharaoh

Thutmose II - Son, became pharaoh

Hatshepsut reign = 1499-1478 reigned 22 years (Candidate for the daughter of Pharaoh who drew Moses from the water, Her name was defaced by Egyptians on many artifacts. It would make sense that the Egyptians, after being afflicted with the plagues on Egypt, would want to remove every vestige of her name if in fact she was the one who drew Moses from the water.)

Her Egyptian name =Matt-Ka-Re=(Matt=Cobra, Ka=Hathor Horns, Re=Solar Disk)

Josephus says pharaoh daughter named Thermuthis = Egyptian "Renenet" (Renenet was the goddess of children, protector of every children at birth, to nurse, represented by a woman with a Cobras head.)

Hatshepsut name Matt-Ka-Re, includes the Cobra, and she is commonly depicted on statues with this Cobra head-dress)

Children: daughter - Neferure, (name defaced on artifacts)

Another interesting fact about Hatshepsut, is a man who held great power to rule under her administration whom she was very close to named "Senemut". His titles included hereditary prince, chief heir or hereditary ruler, and chief of the weapons.(His name was also defaced on artifacts) was given great authority as a royal official to Hatshepsut, as well as protector of Hatshepsuts daughter Neferure, More then one statue showing the Senemut holding the young Neferure on his Lap. Two of his tombs were found, but his body was never found (no mummy found) . His tomb was found near Hatshepsut. His name has also never been found after Hatshepsut's death. (Interesting that no event for Senemut is mentioned after the 16th year of Hatshepsut's reign from 1499-1478 according to one Egyptian timeline which would be 1483) Could Senemut have possibly been the Moses who fled at 40 years old according to 1481 Biblical timeline date at which he flees from pharaoh? He held the title hereditary prince, yet was not the offspring of a pharaoh.)

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**The 2nd Biblical timeline is arrived upon as follows based upon a date of 966 for death of Solomon and 1002 for the construction of the temple.**

The Biblical timeline is as follows based upon a date of 586-587 B.C. for the fall of Jerusalem :  
Destruction of Jerusalem took place in **586-587 B.C.** at the time of Zedekiah.

These dates below are based on information in the Bible, but does not take into consideration the years these kings may have coreigned with another king which was considered in the 1st Biblical timeline.

The reigns of the kings of Judah from the destruction of Jerusalem until Solomon's death is shown below:

Zedekiah = 11 years (2 Kings 24:18) **596-586 B.C.**

Jehoiachin = 1/4 year (2 Kings 24:8) **596 B.C.**

Jehoiakim = 11 years (2 Kings 23:36) **606-596 B.C.**

Jehoahaz = 1/4 year ( 2 Kings 23:31) **606 B.C.**

Josiah = 31 years (2 Kings 22:1) **636-606 B.C.**

Amon = 2 years (2 Kings 21:19) **637-636 B.C.**

Manasseh = 55 years (2 Kings 21:1) **691-637 B.C.**

Hezekiah = 29 years (2 Kings 18:2) **719-691 B.C.**

Ahaz = 16 years (2 Kings 16:2) **735-719 B.C.**

Jotham = 16 years (2 Chronicles 27:1) **751-735 B.C.**

Azariah = 52 years (2 kings 15:2) - 24 **802-751 B.C.**

Amaziah = 29 years (2 Chronicles 25:1) **830-802 B.C.**

Joash = 40 years ( 2 Chronicles 24:1) **869-830 B.C.**

Athaliah = 6 years 874-869 B.C.  
Ahaziah = 1 year (2 Kings 8:26) 875 B.C.  
Jehoram = 8 years (2 Chronicles 21:5) 882-875 B.C.  
Jehoshaphat 25 years (1 Kings 22:42) 906-882 B.C.  
Asa = 41 years (2 Chronicles 16:13) 946-906 B.C.  
Abijam = 3 years (1 Kings 15:2) 948-946 B.C.  
Rehoboam = 17 years (1 Kings 14:21) 964-948 B.C.  
Jeroboam = 3 years in Jerusalem (1 Kings 15:1) 966-964 B.C.  
Note: Jeroboam ruled 22 years total - 1 Kings 14:20, 3 year in Jerusalem-Judah (1 Kings 15:1), 19 Years Israel.

Calculating using these numbers:

**966 B.C. (death of Solomon)**

According (1 Kings 11:42) Solomon reigned 40 years = 1005-966 B.C

Solomon began building the temple in 4th year of his reign according to (1 Kings 6:1) = 1002 BC

According to 1 Kings 6:1 the Exodus occurred 480 Biblical calendar years before Solomon began building the temple.

So the Exodus date can be calculated as" 1002 B.C + (480 years from Exodus x 360days/365days) = 1476 B.C. Exodus

This falls very closely to the death of Thutmose II as proposed by modern historians on one of two commonly used Egyptian pharaoh timelines which list his death at 1479 B.C.

According to (Exodus 7:7) Moses was 80 Years old at this time, So Moses Birth = 1476 B.C. + (80 years old x 360/365) = 1555 B.C. Moses Birth

According to (Acts 7:23-30) Moses Fled Egypt when he was 40 years old = 1555 B.C. - (40 years old x 360/365) = 1515 B.C. Moses flees Egypt,

According to (Deut 34:7) Moses was 120 Years old when he died, So Moses death = 1555 B.C. - (120 years old x 360/365) = 1436 B.C./ Moses Death

Joshua 24:29 says Joshua lived to be 110 years old. Exodus 33:11 states that Joshua was a young man at the beginning of the Exodus (lets say 15 years old). So 1476 - (110-15) = 1476 - (95 x 360/365) = 1382 B.C. = Joshua's death

According to (Exodus 12:40) Israel was in the land of Egypt for 430 years until the time of the Exodus = 1476+(430\*360/365)=1900

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### Scenario 3:

**Matching the 2nd Biblical timeline dates just calculated with the 1st of two commonly accepted Egyptian Pharaoh timelines results in the following:**

Senusret I (Sesostris I) 1971-1926, or 1956-1911 or 1918-1875 (Candidate for pharaoh at time of Joseph) 1900

Amenemhet II 1929-1895 or 1911-1877 or 1875-1841 (Candidate for pharaoh at time of Joseph) 1900

Senusret II (Sesostris II) 1897-1878 or 1877-1870

Senusret III (Sesostris III) 1878-1843 or 1836-1817

Amenemhet III ( Nimaatre) 1817-1772)

Sobekemsaf II Sekhemrewadjkhaw 1566-1559

Tao I the Elder Senakhtenre 1559-1558

Tao II the Brave Seqeneure 1558-1554 (Candidate for Pharaoh at Moses Birth) 1555

Kamose 1554-1549

Ahmose I reign = 1550-1526 reigned 25 years

Amenhotep I reign = 1526-1506 reigned 21 years (Candidate for Pharaoh whom Moses Fled at 40 years) 1515

Thutmose I reign = 1506-1493 reigned 13 years

Thutmose II reign = 1493-1479 reigned 13 years (Candidate for Pharaoh of Exodus) 1476

Hatshepsut reign = 1479-1458 reigned 22 years

Thutmose III reign = 1479-1425 reigned 54 years (Israel enter Canaan) 1436

Amenhotep II reign = 1425-1400 reigned 25 years Coreigned with father 2 years 4 months

Thutmose IV = 1400--1390 reigned 10 years

Amenhotep III = 1390-1352 reigned 38 years (Joshua's Death) 1382

Akhenaten reign = 1352-1334 reigned 17 years

Analysis:

Senusret I (Sesostris I) 1971-1926, or 1956-1911 or 1918-1875 Britanica (Drought Account -Inscription of Ameni-Interesting) (Candidate for Pharaoh when Jacob entered the land in 1900)  $1476+(430*360/365)=1900$  (Israel spent 430 years in Egypt) Exodus 12:40

Inscription of Ameni dated to his reign which says:

*There was no widow whom I oppressed, there was no [peasant (?)] whom I repulsed, there was no shepherd whom I repelled, 19 there was no overseer of **serf-laborers** whose people I took for (unpaid) imposts, there was none wretched in my community, there was none hungry in my time. When years of famine came 20 I plowed all the fields of the Oryx nome, as far as its southern, and northern boundary, preserving its people alive and furnishing its food so that there was none hungry therein. I gave to the widow as (to) her who had a husband; 21 I did not exalt the great above the small in all that I gave. Then came **great Niles**, possessors of grain and all things, (but) I did not collect the **arrears of the field**.*

Sesostris I also had a vice royal named Mentuhotep who many think might be Joseph, Mentuhotep held the following titles : Vizier, Chief Judge, Overseer of the Double Granary, Chief Treasurer, Governor of the Royal Castle, Wearer of the Royal Seal, Chief of all the Works of the King, Hereditary Prince, Pilot of the People, Giver of Good, Sustaining Alive the People, Count, Sole Companion, Favorite of the King'

Amenemhet II 1929-1895 or 1911-1877 or 1875-1841 (Candidate for Pharaoh when Jacob entered the land in 1900)  $1476+(430*360/365)=1900$  (Israel spent 430 years in Egypt) Exodus 12:40

Senusret II (Sesostris II) 1897-1878 or 1877-1870 Began work on irrigation system

Senusret III (Sesostris III) 1878-1843 or 1836-1817

Amenemhet III ( Nimaatre) 1817-1772) (Drought account) According to two missives Amenemhet prevented a migration of starving Nubians into Upper Egypt by providing food aid, sending bread and beer to the drought stricken region.

Tao I the Elder Senakhtenre 1559-1558 (Possible Candidate for Pharaoh at Moses Birth) 1555 One of his daughters would have been the one who had Moses pulled from the water) All his children were named with "mose" within their name.

Children of Tao I:

Tao II the Brave Seqeneure - son who became pharaoh

Ahhotep daughter, became queen wife of future pharaoh (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Ahmose Inhapy - daughter became wife pharaoh Tao II the brave (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Sitdjehuti - daughter became wife pharaoh Tao II the brave (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Tao II the Brave Seqeneure 1558-1554 (Possible Candidate for Pharaoh at Moses Birth 1555, began war against foreigners Hyksos in the land, could tie in with pharaohs decree to kill Israels newborn. One of his daughters would have been the one who had Moses pulled from the water) All his children were named with "mose" within their name, interesting.

Children of Tao II:

Ahmose I (pharaoh),

Kamose (pharaoh),

Ahmose-Nefertari became her brother Ahmose I queen wife, bore Amenhotep I who latter became pharaoh (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Ahmose-Henuttamehu also probably became her brother Ahmose I wife, bore no children. Bore the titles King's daughter, King's sister, King's wife. (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Ahmose, Bore the titles King's daughter, King's sister, no children known (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Ahmose-Henutemipet, Bore the titles King's daughter, King's sister, no children known (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Ahmose-Meritamon, Bore the titles King's daughter, King's sister, no children known (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Ahmose-Nebetia, Bore the titles King's daughter, King's sister, no children known (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Ahmose-Sipair. A prince (probable son of Tao II) who never became pharaoh, died 5-6years of age

Ahmose-Tumerisy, Bore the titles King's daughter, King's sister, no children known (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Kamose 1554-1549 , continued war against foreigners Hyksos) (Possible Candidate for Pharaoh at Moses Birth) 1555

Children of Kamose:

Ahmose-Sitkamose Bore the titles King's daughter, King's sister, King's wife, no children known (Candidate for pharaohs daughter who adopted Moses)

Amenhotep I reign = 1526-1506 reigned 21 years (Possible Candidate for Pharaoh whom Moses Fled at 40 years) 1515

Interesting - Campaign against Kush, Ethiopia during his reign - According to Josephus, Moses took part in a military campaign against the Ethiopians where he met his Ethiopian wife.)

Thutmose I reign = 1506-1493 reigned 13 years, (died in battle)

Sons - Amenmose eldest son who predeceased his father

Wadjmose son who predeceased his father,

Thutmose II reign = 1493-(1489-1479) reign max 13 years (Exodus Pharaoh) 1476 B.C. (Skin disease)

Sons - son Thutmose III (he lived after Thutmose II death so they could not have died in the firstborn plague on the sons of Egypt, unless he had another unknown son yet to be found in archaeology)

Hatshepsut reign = 1479-1458 reigned 22 years (Skin Disease)

Her wet nurse "Sitre-In" also had this skin disease)

Hatshepsut's Daughter = Neferure

Thutmose III (Menkeperre - throne name) reign = 1479-1425 reigned 54 years (Skin Disease) (pharaoh when Israel enters Canaan) 1436

Amenhotep II reign = 1425-1400 reigned 25 years Coreigned with father 2 years 4 months (Mummy had similar Skin Disease as the other 4 mummies. But he would not have been around at the time of Thutmose II, this raises questions. Although he doesn't meet any of the above timeline data for Exodus pharaoh, he was buried in the same tomb along with a young son, evidently they died very close together. Could this correlate with the firstborn plague and the death of the Exodus pharaoh?

Thutmose IV = 1400--1390 reigned 10 years  
Amenhotep III = 1390-1352 reigned 38 years (Joshua's Death) 1382  
Akhenaten reign = 1352-1334 reigned 17 years

Wiki says that the letter of Abdi Heba to an Egyptian Pharaoh requesting aid from the approaching Habiru was probably written to Amenhotep III 1390- 1352 which would put it in the time of Joshua's conquest of Canaan

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#### Scenario 4:

#### Matching the 2nd Biblical timeline dates with the 2nd of two commonly accepted Egyptian Pharaoh timelines results in the following:

Ahmose I reign = 1570-1546 reigned 25 years (Candidate for Pharaoh of Moses Birth) 1555  
Amenhotep I reign = 1546-1526 reigned 21 years  
Thutmose I reign = 1526-1513 reigned 13 years (Candidate for Pharaoh whom Moses Fled at 40 years) 1515  
Thutmose II reign = 1513-1499 reigned 13 years  
Hepshepsut reign = 1499-1478 reigned 22 years (Candidate for Pharaoh of Exodus coreigning with Thutmose III) 1476  
Thutmose III reign = 1499-1445 reigned 54 years  
Amenhotep II reign = 1445-1420 reigned 25 years (Israel enter Canaan) 1436  
Thutmose IV = 1420--1410 reigned 10 years  
Amenhotep III = 1410-1372 reigned 38 years (Joshua's Death) 1382  
Akhenaten reign = 1372-1354 reigned 17 years

Analysis:

Hatshepsut reign = 1499-1478 reigned 22 years (Pharaoh of Exodus coreigning with Thutmose III) Death date close to Exodus 1476

In Exodus 11:5 there is an interesting statement in the passage which says "the firstborn of the female servant" (maid servant) these were typically servants of the female queen. Although the Hebrew word *melek* (king) generally used of males is found in the exodus texts, while "*malkah*" is used for queen elsewhere, it is important to note that Hatshepsut took on the title of "king of Egypt" although a female. To confirm her kingship, Hatshepsut would also be depicted as a man, or wearing a King's headdress with a woman's body - sometimes she would be referred to as 'he', or the feminine ending to the word for 'majesty' would be added.

Defacing of Hatshepsut's monuments could have come from the hand of the Egyptians who because of the hardness of her heart the people saw the destruction of their land by the hand of God.

She had a daughter named "Neferure" who was her only and firstborn child who was believed to have been trained to take the throne, it is unclear as to whether or not she died before her mother, but archaeologists who inspected her tomb were certain that Neferure had not outlived her mother, (possibly during the firstborn plague). Her name was also defaced on Egyptian artifacts.

Another interesting fact about Hatshepsut, is a man who held great power to rule under her administration whom she was very close to named "Senemut". His titles included hereditary prince, chief heir or hereditary ruler, and chief of the weapons. (His name was also defaced on artifacts) was given great authority as a royal official to Hatshepsut, as well as protector of Hatshepsut's daughter Neferure, More than one statue showing the Senemut holding the young Neferure on his Lap. Two of his tombs were found, but his body was never found (no mummy found) . His tomb was found near Hatshepsut. His name has also never been found after Hatshepsut's death. (It is possible since he held the title chief of weapons that he may have died while pursuing the Israelites, and died in the Red Sea. This could explain his missing body.)

Ahmose I reign = 1570-1546 reigned 25 years (Pharaoh of Moses Birth) 1555 continued war against foreigners Hyksos in the land, could tie in with pharaohs decree to kill Israel's newborn. One of his daughters would have been the one who had Moses pulled from the water)

Children of Ahmose I:

Miritamen: Daughter, Title's: King's Daughter, King's Sister, became wife of Amenhotep I (Candidate for pharaoh's daughter who adopted Moses )

Sitamun: Daughter, Title's: King's Daughter, King's Sister (Candidate for pharaoh's daughter who adopted Moses )

Siamun: Son, mummy found

Ahmose-ankh: Son, Crown prince but pre-deceased his father, never took the throne

Amenhotep I: Son, became next pharaoh

Ramose: Son, Listed on a later tomb among the "Lords of the West" with family members and pharaohs

Possibly "Mutnofret": Title's: King's Daughter, King's Sister, became second wife of Thutmose I, bore Thutmose II

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