

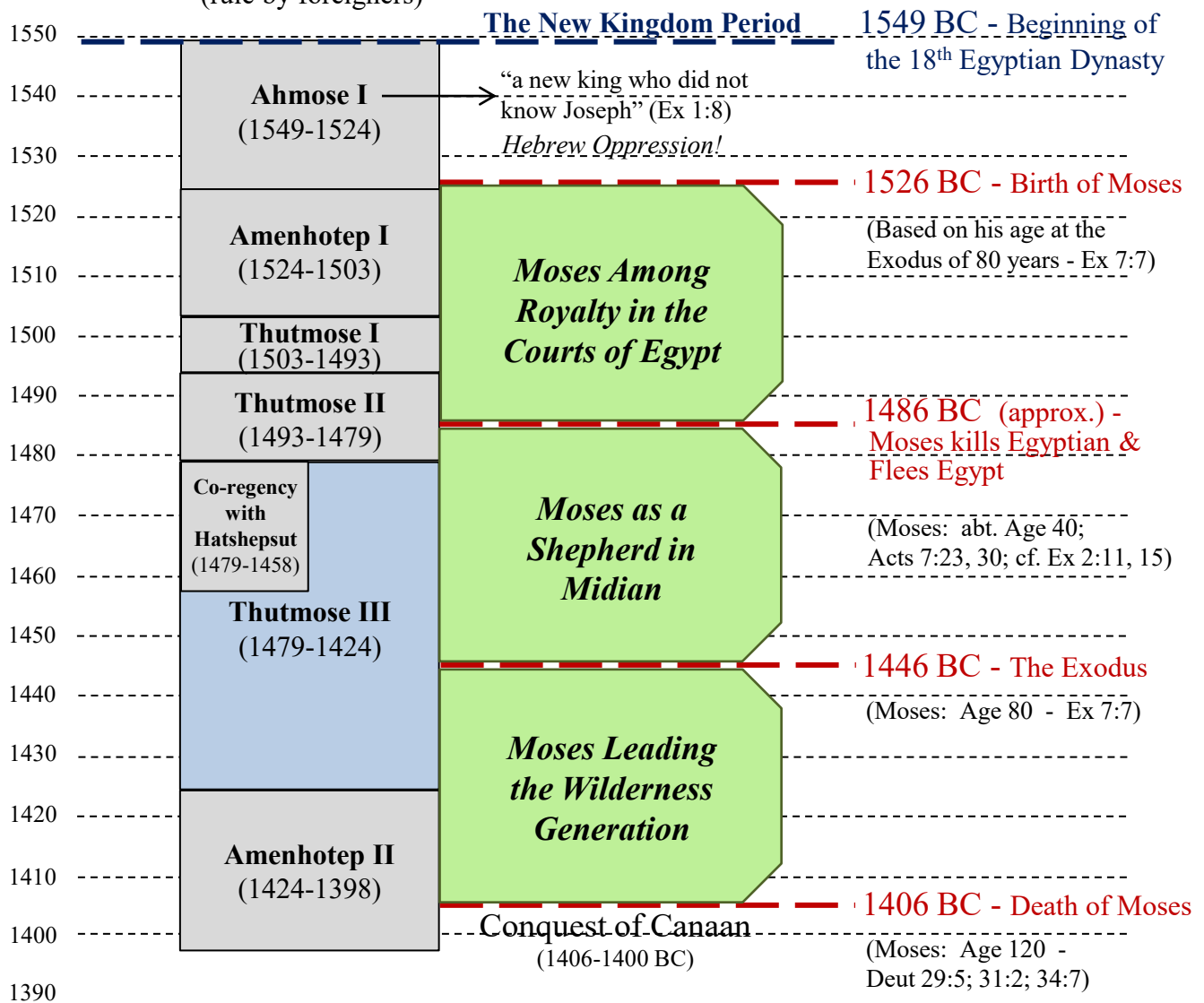
The Exodus and The Life of Moses

Synchronized with Egyptian Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

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Introductory Comments: The dates used in this chart are based on the “low chronology” for the 18th Dynasty of Egypt. Specifically, these are the dates given in Aidan Dodson and Dyan Hilton, *The Complete Royal Families of Ancient Egypt* (London: The American Univ. in Cairo Press, 2004). Also following the Egyptian “low chronology” but with slightly different figures are (1) John Baines and Jaromir Malek, *Cultural Atlas of Ancient Egypt*, rev. ed. (New York: Checkmark Books/Facts on File, 2000), 36; (2) Kenneth Kitchen, “Egypt, History of (Chronology),” in *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, 322-331; (3) Erik Hornung, Rolf Krauss, and David A. Warburton, edd., *Ancient Egyptian Chronology* (Leiden: Brill, 2006), 492-93; and (4) the British Museum. Some scholars (e.g., Eugene Merrill, *Kingdom of Priests*, 2nd ed. [Baker, 2008], 75) follow the Egyptian “high chronology,” as does the *Cambridge Ancient History*. If one follows the “high chronology,” then the pharaoh of the Exodus would not be Thutmose III but Amenhotep II (so Merrill, 79-80; and D. Petrovich, “Amenhotep II and the Historicity of the Exodus Pharaoh,” *The Master’s Sem Jour* 17/1 [2006]: 81-110).

Hyksos Rulers before Ahmose I (rule by foreigners)



Comments: If we assume that the “low chronology” for Egypt is correct, then the Pharaoh of the oppression (Exod 1) was probably Ahmose I, who was famous for driving out the Hyksos Rulers (non-Egyptian foreigners). The Pharaoh from whom Moses had to flee was probably Thutmose II. The Pharaoh of the Exodus would have been the famous Thutmose III. The first-born son of Thutmose III, Amenemhat, is known to have died early and thus never ruled (date unknown). So Amenhotep II (a son by another wife, Merytre-Hatshepsut) ruled as Pharaoh after Thutmose III).