

Rameses
Rameses was the capital of Egypt, the seat of Pharaoh's government.

Goshen

Succoth (Tharu)
Trade Route to Canaan

"The Israelites left Egypt like a marching army." Exodus 13:18b

The Wall of Egypt or Wall of the Princes
Moat filled with crocodiles on the Egyptian side!

"Berlin Wall of the Ancient World"



Desert in spring

With the shortened chronology of Egypt advocated by some scholars, Joseph and his family may well have come to Egypt during the 12th Dynasty, and Moses may have been born before the dynasty ended. Most of the pyramids built in this dynasty were made of millions of large sun-dried mud bricks. Then the structure was faced with smooth stones to give the appearance of a true stone pyramid. All that remains today is a huge pile of mud bricks.

The Israelite slaves made millions of mud bricks! Coincidence? No. Why were they making all those mud bricks? It is also believed that the Israelites helped build the two garrison cities and perhaps even the Wall of Egypt. This wall was built to keep out marauding tribes but also helped to keep the Israelites from leaving Egypt! Why did the Israelites need permission to leave Egypt? There was only one garrison bridge across the moat and the Wall of Egypt. This bridge was heavily guarded at all times.

In this dynasty there is plenty of circumstantial evidence to support Biblical history!

Sir Flinders Petrie excavated the city of Kahun in the Falyyum and Dr. Rosalie David wrote a book about this in which she said, "It is apparent that the Asiatics were present in some numbers, and this may have reflected the situation elsewhere in Egypt... Their exact homeland in Syria or Palestine cannot be determined... The reason for their presence in Egypt remains unclear."

The Bible gives us the answer to this problem!

Another discovery by the same archaeologist, "Large wooden boxes, probably used originally to store clothing and other possessions, were discovered underneath the floors of many of the houses at Kahun. They contained babies, sometimes buried two or three to a box, and aged only a few months at death." The Bible gives the answer to this one too!

Another statement: "It is apparent that the completion of the king's pyramid was not the reason why Kahun's inhabitants eventually deserted the town, abandoning their tools and other possessions in the shops and houses."

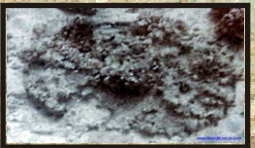
"There are different opinions of how this first period of occupation of Kahun drew to a close. The quantity, range and type of articles of everyday use which were left behind in the houses may indeed suggest that the departure was sudden and unpremeditated."

The Ten Plagues of Egypt?
In the Leiden Museum in Holland is a papyrus written in a later period, but most scholars recognize it as being a copy of a papyrus from an earlier dynasty. It reads, "Nay, but the heart is violent. Plague stalks through the land and blood is everywhere... Nay, but the river is blood. Does a man drink from it? As a human he rejects it. He thirsts for water... Nay, but gates, columns and walls are consumed with fire... Nay but men are few. He that lays his brother in the ground is everywhere... Nay, but the son of the high-born man is no longer recognized... The stranger people from outside are come into Egypt... Nay, but corn has perished everywhere. People are stripped of clothing, perfume and oil. Everyone says 'there is no more'. The storehouse is bare... It has come to this. The king has been taken away by poor men."

Pharaoh of the Exodus
There are records of slavery during the reigns of the 12th Dynasty--Sesostris III, Amenemhet III and Sobekneferu (some include an obscure figure known as Amenemhet IV before Sobekneferu). With the death of Sobekneferu the 12th dynasty came to an end as she had no children born to her. Moses, the adopted heir had fled to Midian.

It is possible that Khasekemre-Neferhotep I was the pharaoh from whom Moses demanded Israel's release. The latest scarab found at Kahun was of Neferhotep, who was apparently the pharaoh that was ruling when the Israelite slaves suddenly left Kahun and fled from Egypt in the Exodus. According to Manetho, he was the last king to rule before the Hyksos occupied Egypt 'without a battle'. Without a battle? Where was the Egyptian army? It was at the bottom of the Red Sea (Exodus 14:28). This pharaoh's mummy has never been found!

For complete details on the above information please go to www.creationontheweb.com, "Searching for Moses" plus other interesting articles.



Corel-encrusted Chairiot Wheel

The Wall of Egypt was built as a wall of defense. It was built along the route of the lakes and canals connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. The waterways were stocked with crocodiles. People coming and going from Egypt had to cross over the canal and then through the wall by way of a large, wide bridge...a garrison bridge that was protected by a garrison of soldiers at all times to keep out the marauding tribes who wanted to pasture their flocks and herds in Egypt. It also helped to keep the Israelite slaves from leaving Egypt. Once through the gate at Succoth you were in the Wilderness of the Red Sea.

Succoth was the staging area for Pharaoh's armies. Moses knew this as he had no doubt been here as part of the army many times, possibly as a general since he was of Pharaoh's household. Moses was well qualified for the task that God had given him. Once Pharaoh had given his permission for the Israelites to leave Egypt, Moses assembled them at the staging area, arranged them in army fashion according to their tribes and marched them out of Egypt on their way to Mount Sinai.

"The Lord guided them by a pillar of cloud during the day and a pillar of fire at night. That way they could travel whether it was day or night." Exodus 13:21



Mt. Seir

Trade Route to the East

Wilderness of the Red Sea

Etham was the first official camp mentioned in the Bible after traveling day and night, only stopping long enough for periods of rest. Exodus 12:39

Wilderness of Etham



Wadi Watir



Split Rock - 60 feet tall



Note blackened top of Mt. Sinai's highest peak

Etham
Ezion-gaber
Elath
Wadi Watir
Pihahiroth
Migdol
Nuweiba Beach
Baalzephon

Amalekites

Spice Route

Gulf of Aqaba

Battle with the Amalekites

Mt. Sinai (Mt. Horeb)

Wilderness of Shur

Midian

Marah

Al-Bad (Jethro's Home)

Elim

Dophkah of Sin



Rephidim



Elim

Exodus, Red Sea Crossing

Red Sea

Traditional Mt. Sinai

Mount Sinai to Kadesh-barnea

To Hammath and Rehob



Acacia Trees in Israel



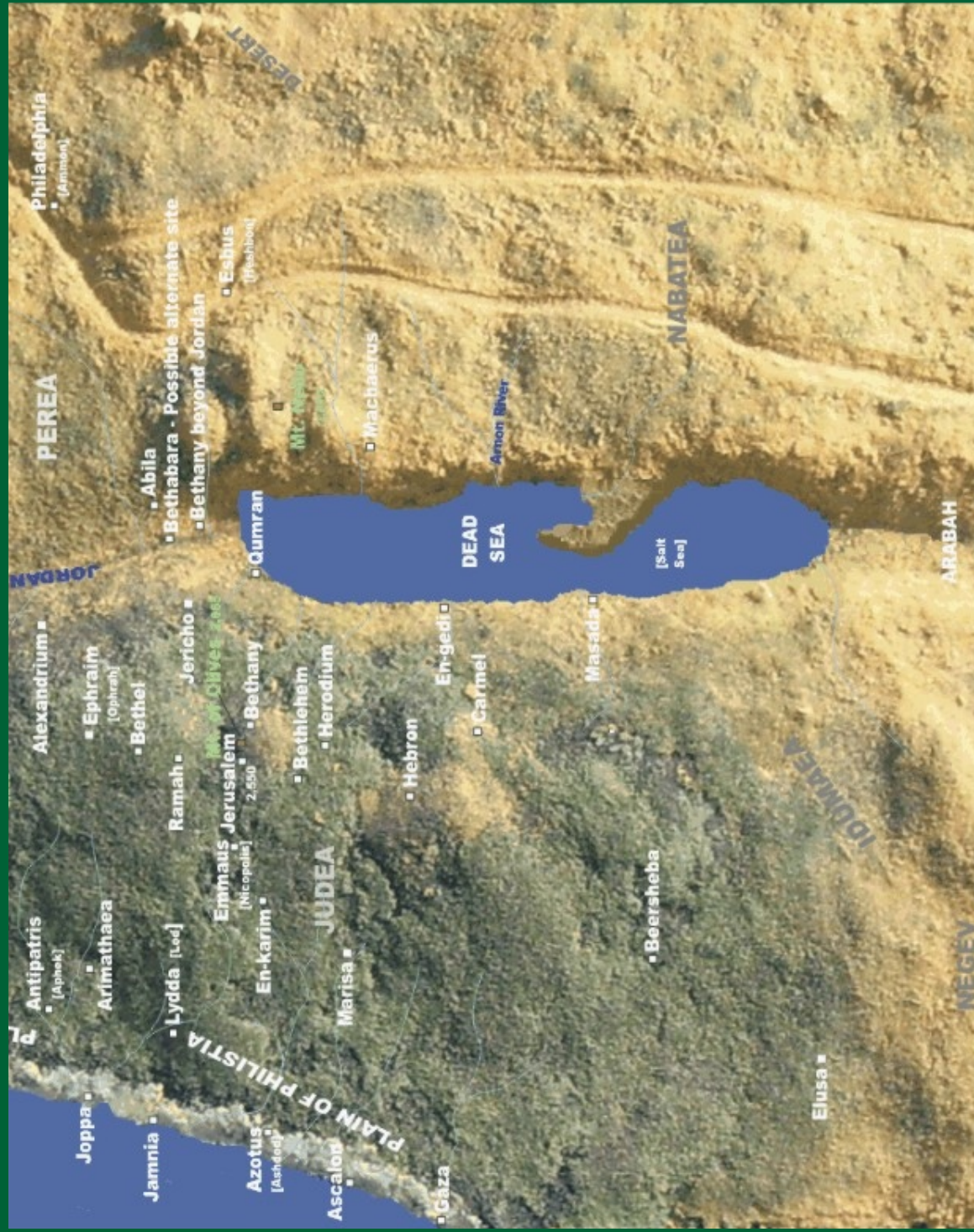
Tower at Jericho

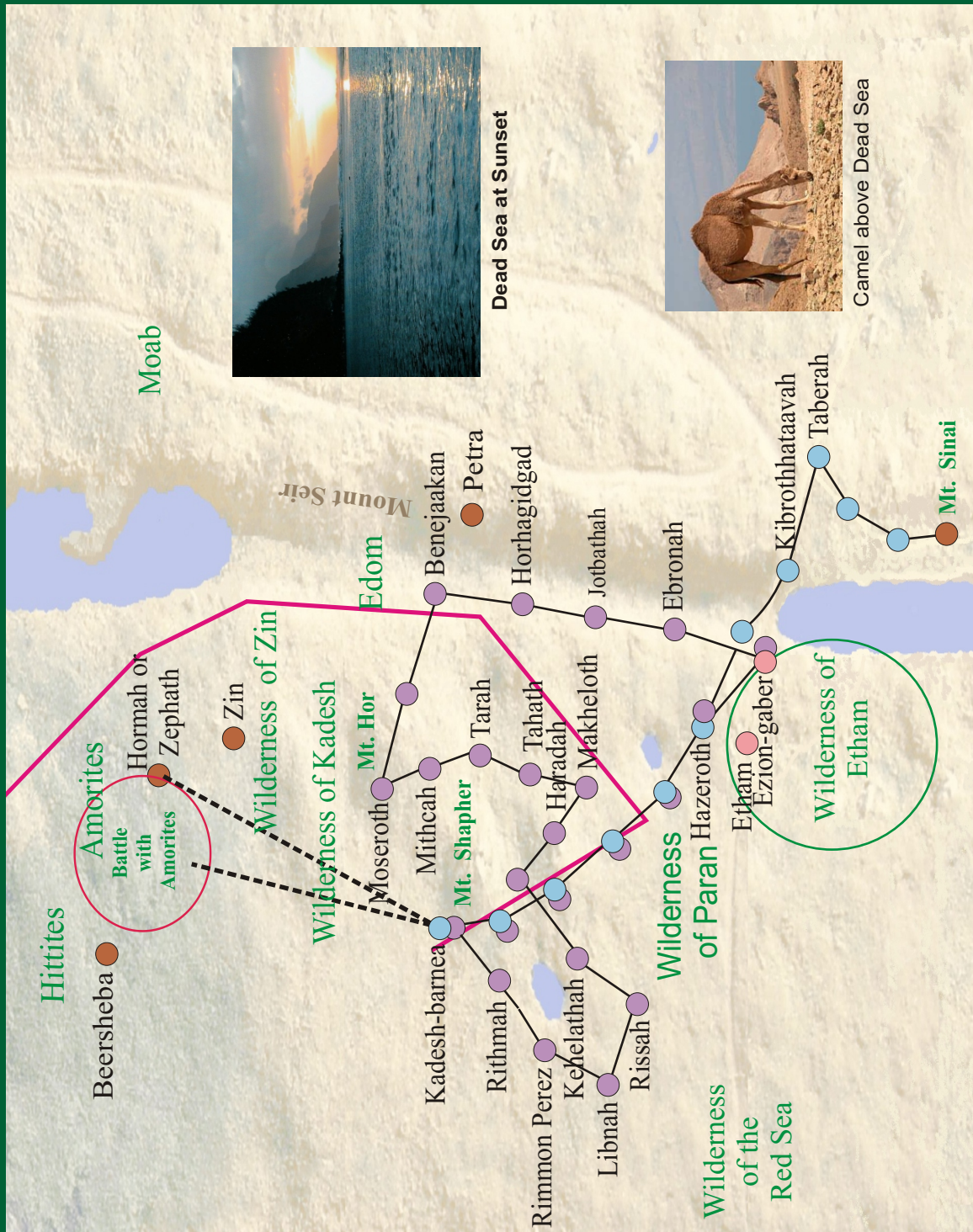
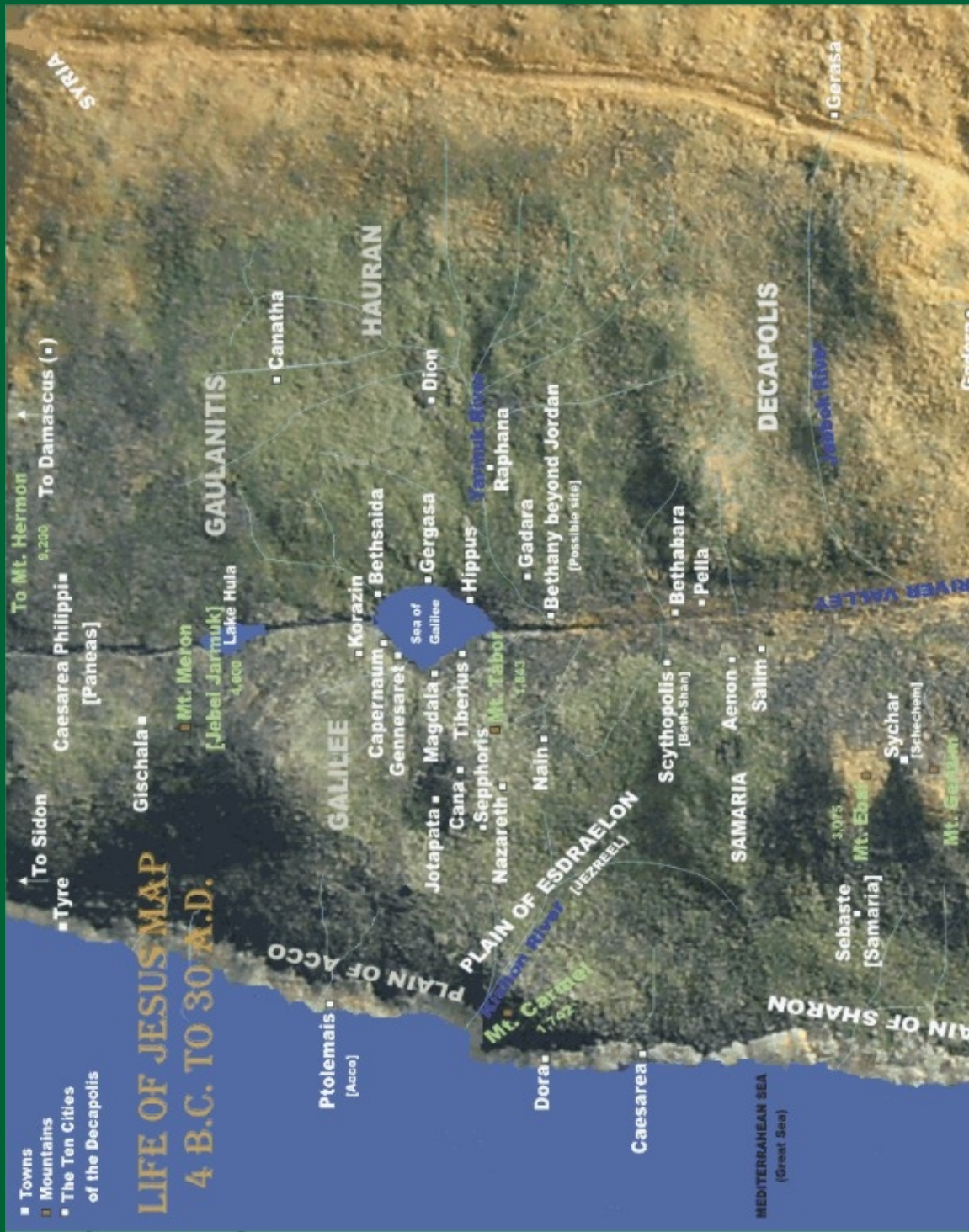
Ammonites

Jebusites

Picked Grapes

Hebron ●





Kadesh-barnea to Shittim



Mesopotamian moon god Sin, under the Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians/Chaldeans and even into Roman times.

Dates are unknown but Terah remains in Haran until his death. Abram leaves Haran with Lot, Sarai and all their establishment, and enters Canaan. Successive stages of the slow journey southward are indicated by the mention of Shechem, Bethel and the Negeb (South-country).

Driven by famine into Egypt Abram finds hospitable reception, though at the price of his wife's honor, whom Pharaoh treats in a manner characteristic of an Egyptian monarch, viz. "the Pharaoh takes away the wives from their husbands whither he will, if desire seize his heart."

After the famine Abram and his augmented train retrace their path back into Canaan to Bethel. At Bethel Abraham and Lot find it necessary to part company. Lot and his dependants choose the Great Jordan Valley. Abram follows the backbone of the land to Hebron, where he settles, not in the city, but before its gates "by the great trees" of Mamre. (See photo.)

Affiliation between Abram and the local Amorite chieftains is strengthened by a brief campaign, in which all unite their available forces for the rescue of Lot (who was living at Sodom at this time) from an Elamite king and his confederates from Babylonia.

The pursuit leads them as far as the Lebanon region, then past Damascus. On their return to Mamre they are met by the king of Salem, Melchizedek, a priest. He blessed Abram, in his priestly capacity, which Abraham recognizes by presenting him with a tithe of the spoils.

Being impatient to have a son, Abram slept with Hagar who gave birth to Ishmael. His existence from his inception proves a source of moral evil within the patriarchal household. The sign of circumcision and the change of names (Abram to Abraham and Sarai to Sarah) are given in confirmation of the covenant still unrealized, together with specification of the time and the person that should begin its realization. After this Abraham is granted the deliverance of Lot and his family from the impending destruction of Sodom by Divine action for the extreme evil going on in Sodom at the time. Only Lot's daughters join him to escape when given the opportunity.

Moabites and Ammonites are traced in their origin to these cousins of Jacob and Esau.

This was followed by a succession of more or less temporary resting-places in the South-country. The first one was Gerar, with whose king, Abimelech, Abraham and Sarah had an experience similar to the earlier one with the Pharaoh.

The birth of Isaac was followed by the expulsion of Ishmael and his mother, and the sealing of peaceful relations with the neighbors by covenant at Beersheba.

Even the birth of Isaac, however, did not end the discipline of Abraham's faith in the promise, for a Divine command to sacrifice the life of Isaac was accepted as real, and only the sudden intervention of a Divine prohibition prevented its obedient execution,

The death of Sarah became the occasion for Abraham's purchase of the first permanent holding of Palestinian soil, the nucleus of his promised inheritance and at the same time suggested the probable approach of his own death. This thought led Abraham to provide for a future seed to inherit through Isaac, a provision realized in Isaac's marriage with Rebekah, granddaughter of Abraham's brother Nahor and of Milcah the sister of Lot.

A numerous progeny unassociated with the promise grew up in Abraham's household, children of Keturah, a woman who appears to have had the rank of wife after Sarah's death, and of other women unnamed, who were his concubines. Though this last period was passed in the Negeb, Abraham was interred at Hebron, in his purchased possession, the spot with which Semitic tradition has continued to associate him to this day. He had lived a total of 175 years.



Picture of a Ziggurat built in the town of Ur of the Chaldeans



Traditional mud brick "beehive" houses in Harran (Haran), Turkey



Ibrahim Mosque built over and around the Cave of Machpela



One of the great trees of Mamre that has survived to this day. Note how small the people look compared to the size of the tree!



Natural cave entrance to the Cave of Machpela

Life of Abraham - 2056 to 1881BC



Ancient Mesopotamia and Ur of the Chaldeans

The land between the Euphrates River and the Tigris River has been considered the first urban civilization, namely, the first society which has provided evidence of people deliberately living in close proximity to one another, with attendant social and economic structures to allow that to occur peaceably.

People speak of north and south Mesopotamia especially during the period from 3000-2000BC. The peoples of this time were very religious in that they worshipped many gods and in later years every town had its temples to their favorite gods.

These gods bound people together in their social groups and were believed to have provided what they needed to survive. At the time when Abraham was born here in 2056BC there were four dominant gods known as the four creator gods. These four Mesopotamian gods did not act alone, but consulted with an assembly of 50, which is called the Anunnaki. Innumerable spirits and demons shared the world with the Anunnaki.

These gods and goddesses were more concerned with their feasting, sacrifices (including their own children), drinking, fighting and arguing.

Into this background Abram was born in 2056BC. In Gen.11 we read that his father was Terah. Through Terah, Abram's ancestry is traced back to Shem, and he is thus related to Mesopotamian and Arabian families that belonged to the "Semitic" race. He is further connected with this race geographically by his birthplace, Ur, and by the place of his pre-canaanitish residence, Haran in the Aramaean region.

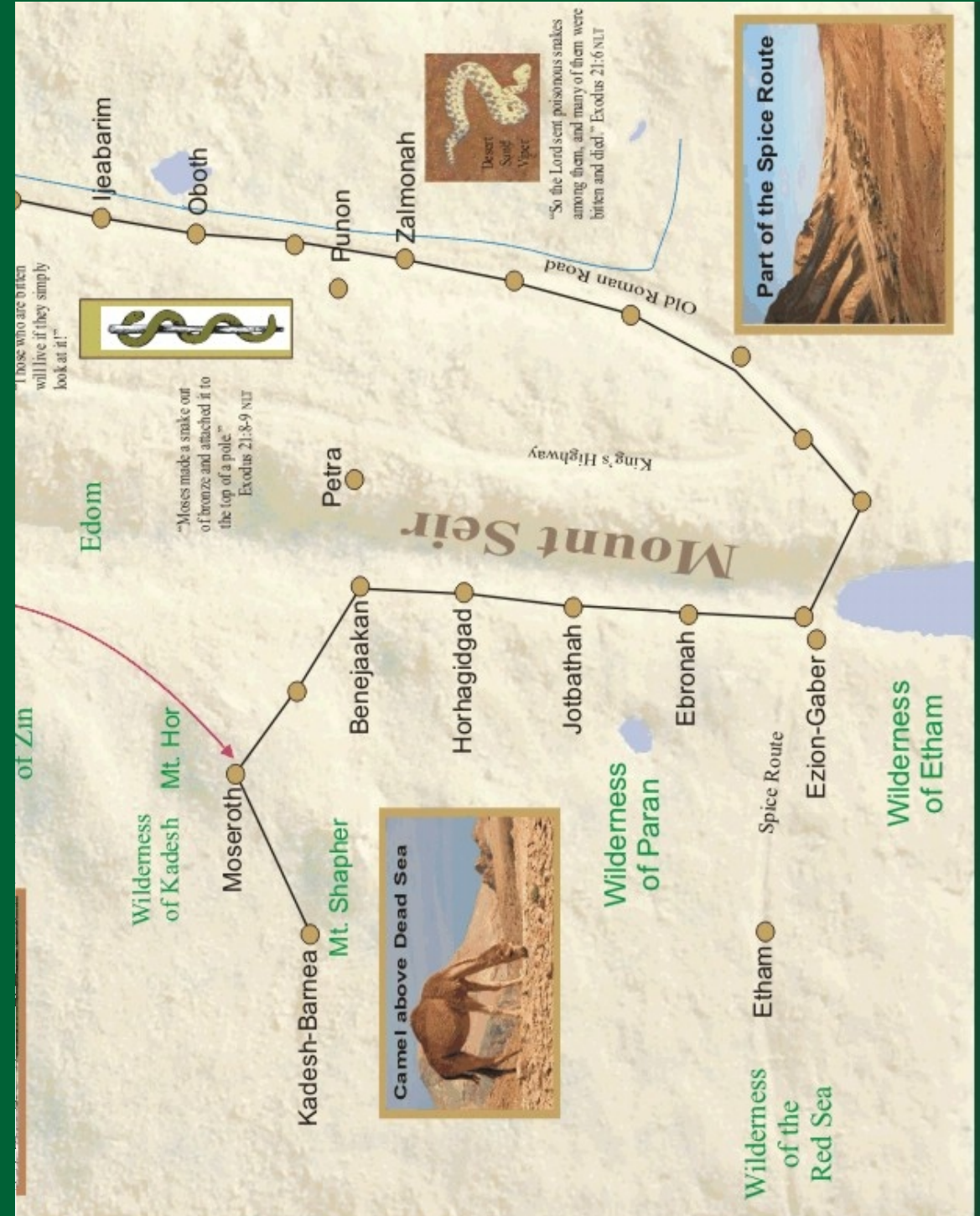
The purely Semitic ancestry of his descendants through Isaac is indicated by his marriage with his own half-sister (Gen 20:12) and still further emphasized by the choice for his daughter-in-law, Rebekah, descended from both of his brothers Nahor and Haran (Gen 11:29; 22:22).

Abram's Calling

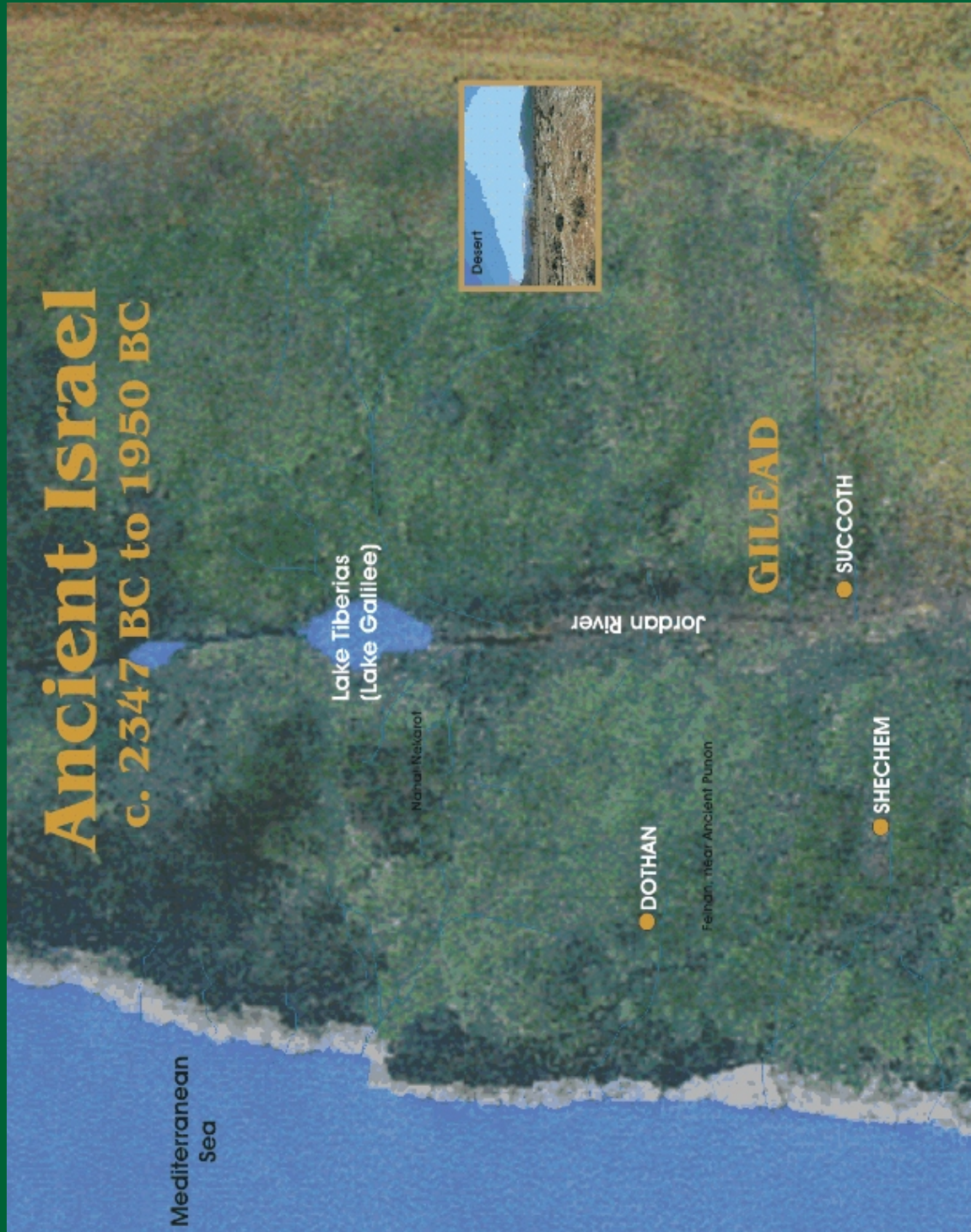
Abram, endowed with Jehovah's promise of limitless blessing, leaves Ur with his father, Terah, and all the family, and travel to Haran where they reside for a number of years

Harran (Haran)

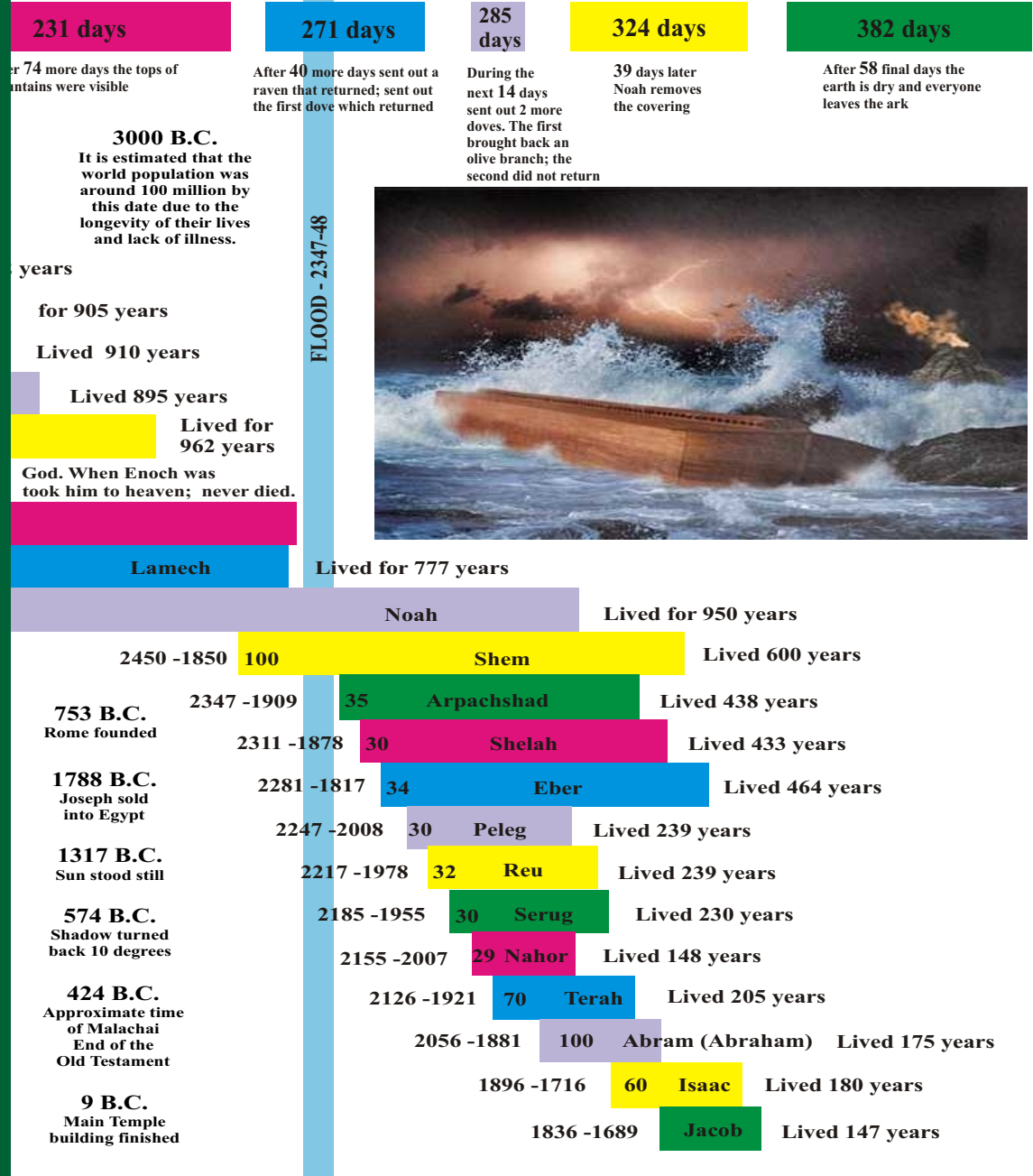
Very little is known about Haran during the patriarchal period, but it is connected with the home of Laban, Isaac and Jacob. This was also the home of Isaac's wife, Rebekah. See Gen 31:38, 41) This city was the chief home of the



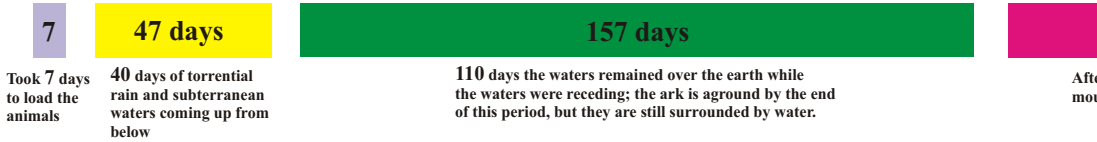
Ancient Israel c. 2347 BC to 1950 BC



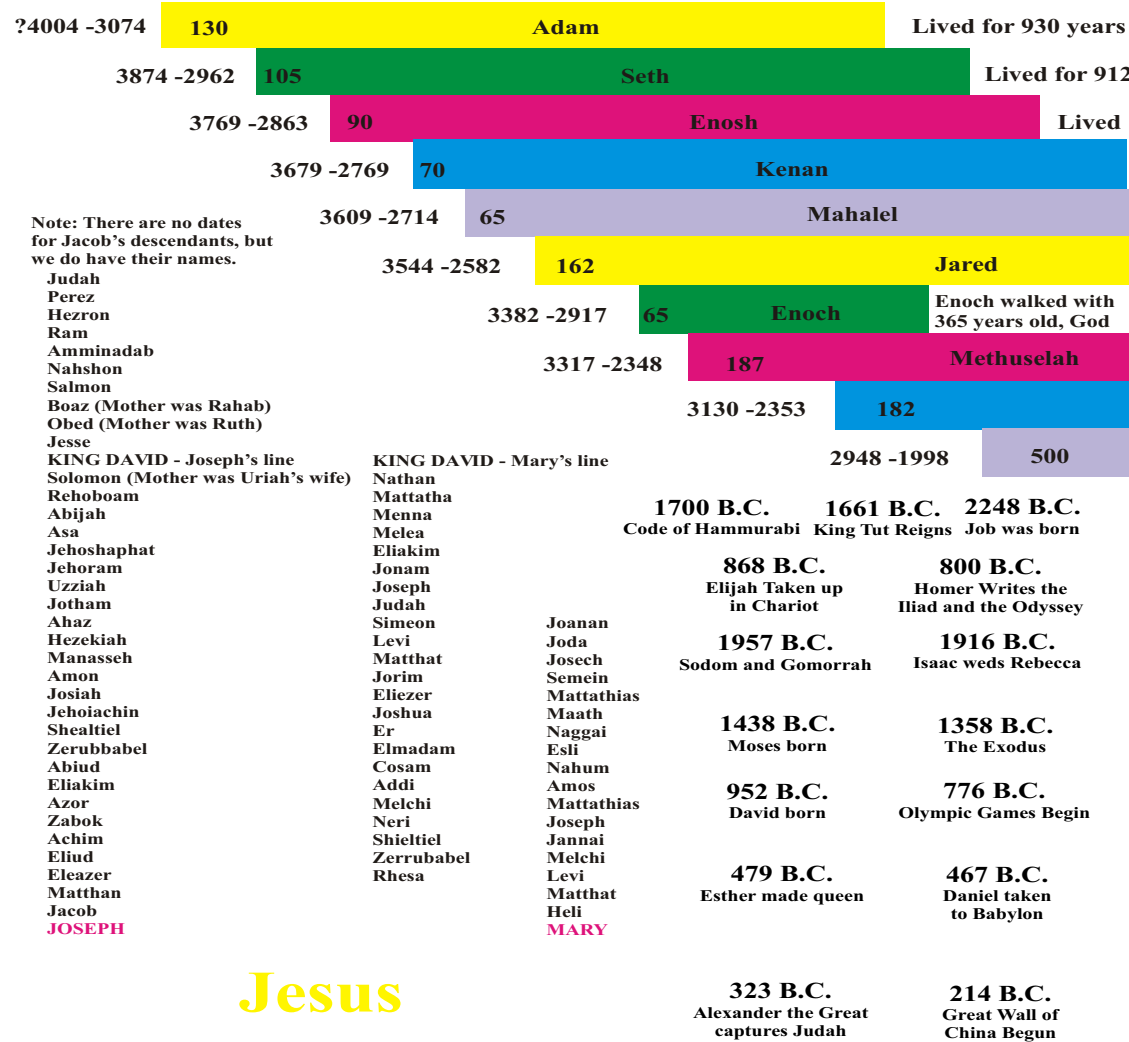
Flood Timeline



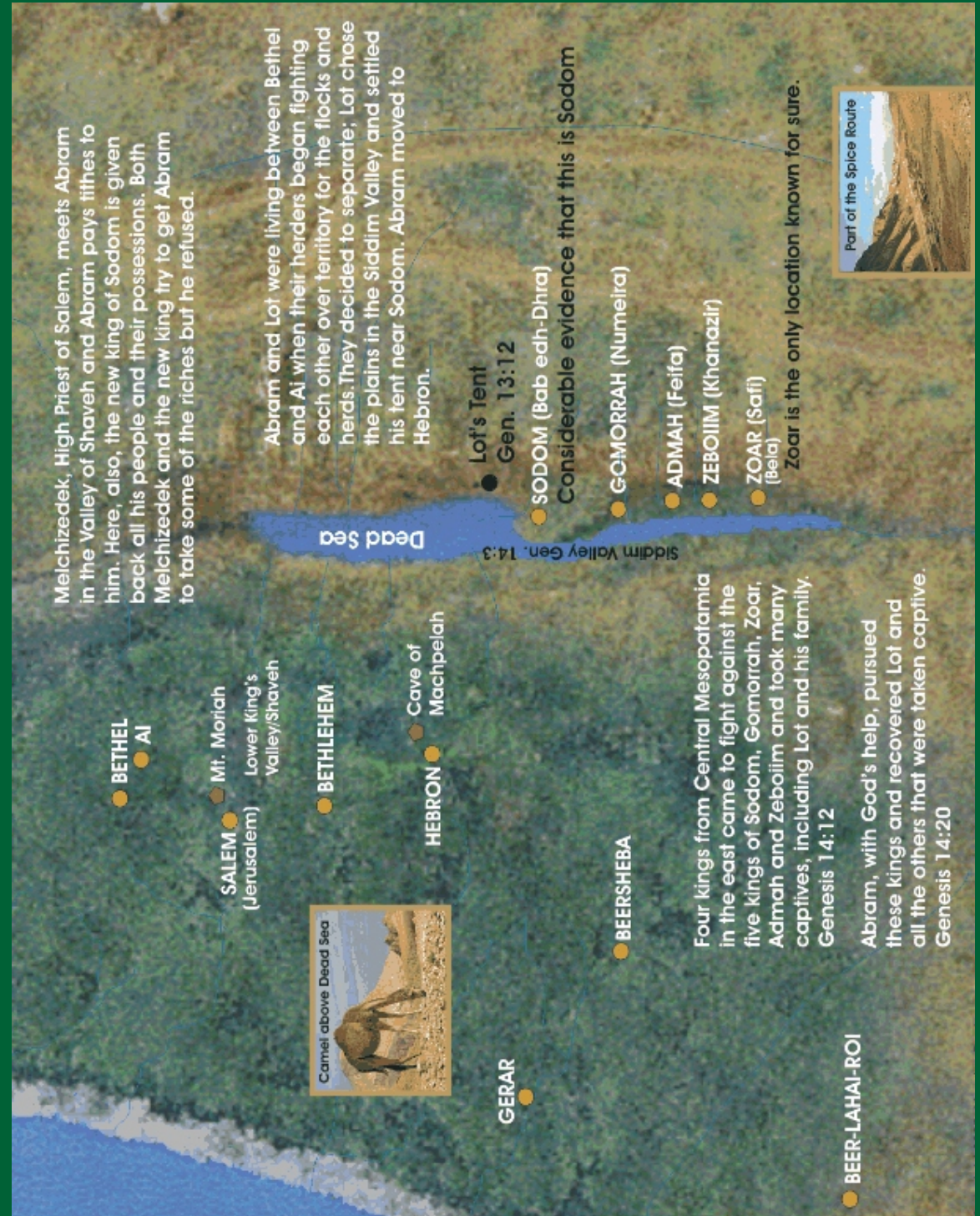
Adamic Timeline from Adam to Jesus and the Global Timeline for Noah's Flood



Adamic Timeline from Adam to Jesus



Jesus



EPHRAIM - British Commonwealth



MANASSEH - United States of America



JUDAH - Royalty of Ireland, Scotland and England



Manasseh



Naphtali



Reuben



Simeon



Dan

Benjamin

VIKINGS



Ephraim

PICTS
Scotland
Levi
Simeon
SCOTS
England
SAXONS
BRITONS

North Sea

Denmark

ANGLES

SAXONS

Zebulun
Netherlands/
Holland

Issachar

Asher

NORTHMEN
OR NORMANS

Gad

Switzerland

Atlantic Ocean

Spain

Phoenician Trade Routes

Italy

Mediterranean Sea

THE TEN "LOST" TRIBES OF ISRAEL

Where are they today?



Zebulun





The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III of Assyria located in the center of the photograph at the right. Permission by zyworld.com, Chaldean, en.wikipedia

The Black Obelisk is Neo-Assyrian, 825-824 BC From Nimrud (ancient Kalhu), northern Iraq.



On the second row from the top, the scene below has been engraved on the Black Obelisk. It shows King Jehu, King of Israel, bowing in humble tribute to Shalmaneser III after Israel's defeat to Assyria (2 Kings 9-10). The story is written in three languages on this obelisk!



Discovered in 1846 in Nimrud, Iraq, the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser currently resides in the British Museum. It is the earliest known surviving picture of an Israelite. The enlargement - permission by Willie, en.wikipedia.

Israel Physical Map



Migration of Noah's Descen

Japheth - Historical Note:

Japheth's descendants belong to what is called the Aryan or Indo-European race. They spread out to the north both to the west and to the east. Most of the Oriental races came from the descendants of Japheth, others were from the descendants of Ham. Japhet's descendants "became the seafaring peoples in various lands." NLT Genesis 10:5

They populated the islands of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea all the way up to and including the British Isles. Of course, it took a long time for the migration to get that far.

LEGEND

- Metal Works
- The Ark
- Noah's home and grave
- Petroleum
- Red lines and writing - Modern Boundaries and countries
- Dark Grey and black - Old Testament boundaries and countries

INSERT

Armenia Ararat
Anatolia
Turkey
Japheth
Ham
Shem
Ararat Mountains
Araxes River Valley
Lake Van
Urmia Lake
Mount Massias
Nemrut Dag Volcano
Metsamor
Ark
Noah's Home
Kazakh Or Cemanum
Nakhichevan
Diyarbakir
Babel?
Accad
Calneh
Erech
Ham's grandson
Haran
Carchemish
Shem's son
Asshur's kingdom
Nineveh
Rehoboth
Resen
Calah

DESERET
NABATEA
ARABAH
Zered River
Atmon River
Machaerus
Esbus [Heshbon]
Nebo Mt. 2,670
Bethany beyond Jordan [Traditional Site]
Bethabara?
Abila
Philadelphia [Amman]
Cadora
Jabbok River
1,790
JORDAN
PLAIN OF THE JORDAN
Qumran
DEAD SEA
En-gedi [Salt Sea]
WILDERNESS OF JUDAH
Masada
Herodium
Bethlehem
Mt. Of Olives 2,665
Bethany
Jericho
Ephraim [Opibrah]
Alexandrium
Sycar [Schechem]
Mt. Gerizim 2,868
Kanaah
Ajalon
Lydda [Lod]
Emmaus [Nicomopolis]
Sorek
Elah
Judea
Marisa
Hobron
Carmel
IDUMEA
NEGEB
Beersheba
Besor Brook
Elusa
Raphia
Gaza
Ascalon
Azotus [Ashdod]
Jammia
Joppa
Karnah
Antipatris [Apbekt]
Arimathaea
JERUSALEM 550
Mt. Of Olives 2,665
Bethany
Bethlehem
Herodium
Masada
En-gedi [Salt Sea]

THE TRIBES

ASSHUR

- Abdon
- Acco
- Achzib
- Aphak
- Beth-Emek
- Cabul
- Hammon
- Hannathon
- Harosheth

JUDAH AND SIMEON

- Adullam
- Ain-rimmon
- Anab
- Aroer
- Ashdod
- Azekah
- Baalath
- Baal-Perazim
- Beer-lahai-roi
- Beersheba
- Bethlehem
- Beth-palet
- Beth-shemosh
- Beth-zur
- Carmel
- Cave of Machpelah
- Chesalon

BENJAMIN

- Al
- Almon
- Anathon
- Bahurim
- Bethel
- Beth-hoglah
- Geba
- Gibea
- Gibeon
- Glilgal
- Horesh
- Hormah
- Michmash
- Mizpah
- Nod
- Ramah
- Ramah
- Tyre

WEST MANASSEH

- En-gannim
- Dothan
- Socoh
- Hebron (Arba-mamre)
- Holon (Hilen)
- Horesh
- Hormah
- Jabneel
- Jarmuth
- Jattir
- Jerusalem
- Juttah
- Keilah
- Lachish
- Libnah
- Madmannah
- Makkedah
- Maon
- Mareshah
- Moledah
- Mount of Olives
- Rehoboth
- Sharuhem
- Tekoa
- Tinnah
- Zanoth
- Ziklag
- Zin

EPHRAIM

- Aphak
- Aruma
- Akroth
- Ebenezer
- Janohah
- Kibzaim
- Lebonah
- Naarath
- Shechem
- Shiloh
- Taanath-shiloh
- Tappuah
- Tinnath-serah

DAN

- Ajalon
- Ashnah
- Bene-berak
- Dan
- Ekron
- Elkeleth
- Eshaiol
- Gibbethon
- Joppa (Japho)
- Kiriath-jearim
- Lod
- Zorah

EAST MANASSEH

- Aphak
- Gezer
- Golan
- Helam
- Karnaïm
- Mount Hermon
- Abel-meholah
- Beth-shan
- Bezek
- Dothan
- En-gammin
- Harod
- Hepher
- Ibleam
- Megiddo
- Mount Gerazim
- Mount Ebal
- Pirathon
- Samarïa
- Socoh
- Taanach
- Thebez
- Tirzah

REUBEN

- Alaroth
- Beth-nimrah
- Betonim
- Camon
- Elealeh
- Heshbon
- Jabesh-gilead
- Jahaz
- Jazer
- Jog-behah
- Mahanaim
- Mizpah
- Mount Gilead
- Pella
- Peniel (Penuel)
- Ramon-gilead
- Succoth
- Tisbe
- Zaphon
- Zerah

ISSACHAR

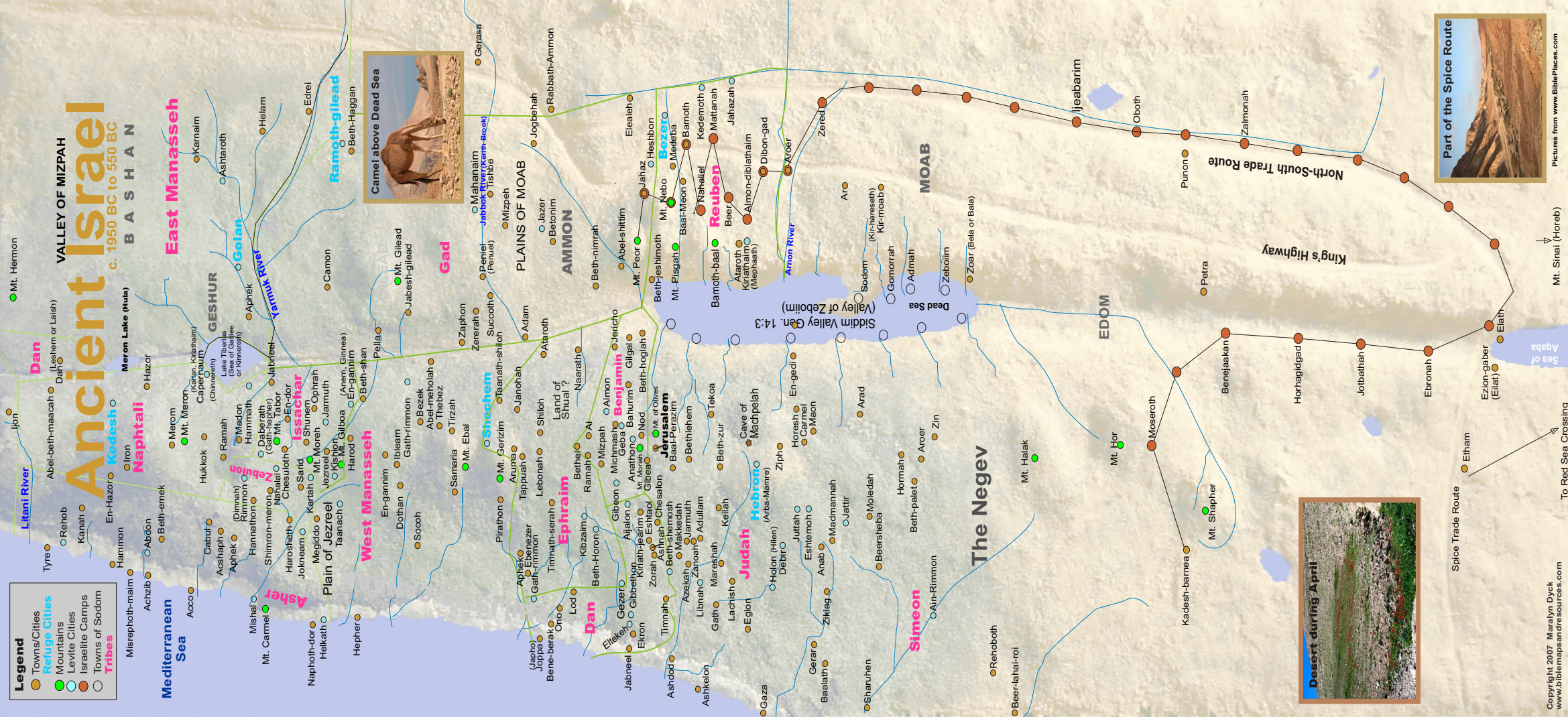
- Chesuloth
- Daberath
- Endor
- En-gammin
- Mount Pisgah
- (Anem)
- Jabneel
- Jarmuth
- Jezeel
- Kishion
- Mount Gilboa
- Mount Moreh
- Mount Tabor
- Ophrah
- Shunem

NAPHTALI

- Abel-beth-maacah
- Capernaum (Chinnereth, Kartaïn, Kiriathaim)
- En-hazor
- Hammoth
- Hazor
- Hukkuk
- Kedesh
- Iron
- Madon
- Merom
- Mount Meron
- Ramah
- Shimon-meron

Ancient Israel

VALLEY OF MIZPAH
c. 1950 BC to 550 BC
B A S H A N



Legend

- Towns/Cities
- Refuge Cities
- Mountains
- Levite Cities
- Israelite Camps
- Towns of Sodom
- Tribes



Copyright 2007 Maralyn Dyck
www.biblemapsandresources.com

Pictures from www.BiblePlaces.com