

Table XXIII

The Chronological Sequence of Events Including the Exodus of Israel (Chronological and Historical Data derived from Egyptian Sources entirely)

Dates as
Table XIV

Dynasty XIX

- (1) **21st year of Ramessu II, treaty with the Hittites** 1538 B.C.
Sayce states: "The way had been prepared by the Hittites for the Israelitish conquest of Canaan."
- (2) **Beginning of 5th year of Menephtah** 2nd half of April (Greg.) 1487 B.C.
After 2 generations of Egyptians unskilled in warfare, as Maspero states:
"The standing army had almost melted away; the regiments of archers and charioteers were no longer effective."
- (3) **5th year Menephtah. Great victory against the Libyans** 14th July (Greg.) 1487 B.C.
Menephtah's Song of Triumph states:
"The archers of His Majest made havoc of the barbarians for six hours."
Budge states:
"It is little short of marvellous that this mighty confederation of Libyans and their allies was vanquished by Menephtah's army."
- (4) **End of 5th year of Menephtah. Exodus of Israel** 4th April (Greg.) 1486 B.C.
(a) According to the Hebrew account, the pursuing Egyptian army was destroyed.
"For this have I raised thee (Menephtah) up, for to show in thee My power, AND THAT MY NAME MAY BE DECLARED THROUGHOUT ALL THE EARTH." Exod. 9:16
(b) The Israelitish stele of Mephtah's 5th year states:
"The Israelites are swept off, his seed is no more." (Neville's translation)
- (5) **8th year of Menphtah.** 1483 B.C.
Shasu of Adima are received into Egypt and settled by Menephtah's governor at Pithom in the Crown Lands of Goshen, formerly occupied by the Israelites
- (6) **End of XIXth Dynasty, 9.5 years after the Exodus of Israel**
Maspero states:
"Egypt had set out for the conquest of the world, and fortune had at first smiled upon here enterprise.....Neither the triumphs of Rameses II, nor the victory of Menephtah had been able to restore here prestige....Now her own territory itself was threatened, and here own well-being was in question; she was compelled to consider, not how to rule other tribes, great or small, but how to keep her own possessions intact and independent; in short, her very existences was at stake."

The Interregnum

Total duration by
astronomical chronology
261 years;

according to the Old
Egyptian Chronicle,
178 years;

obviously longer than these
two statements, since the
Old Chronicle gives 101
years excess, and Africanus
111 years excess in
Dynasty XIX.

- (7) **The Harris Papyrus** written under Ramessu III of Dynasty XX narrates that:
"Anarchy prevailed, and that the land had no chief ruler 'for very many years'." A long period of anarchy
of uncertain duration.
- (8) **The Harris Papyrus** continues that there
"came a period after that of years of want and misery." A period of famine
of uncertain duration.
- (9) **And states that, these conditions continuing,**
"Arsu the Syrian made himself prince over them." A period of Syrian domination
of uncertain duration.
We have here probably, a record concerning the doings of one of those Canaanites who were driven out of
Canaan during the troublous times of the Judges in Israel.
- (10) **The Harris Papyrus** continues is narrative by stating
that Arsu was finally overthrown by Set-Nekht, the father of Ramessu III, under whom the narrative of the Papyrus was written.
The XXth Dynasty was founded by Set-Nekht 1216 B.C.
- (11) **Regarding the state of the Egyptian** army at the beginning of Dynasty XX,
Maspero states: (Struggle of the Nations," p. 457)
"The military institutions of the country had become totally disorganised after the death of Menephtah, and that part of the community responsible for furnishing the army with recruits had become so weakened in the late troubles, that they were in a worse condition than before the 1st Libyan invasion," in the the 5th year of Menephtah.