## Timing of Israelite Sojourn According to Douglas Petrovich

- 1915 BC: Joseph (aka Sobekemhat) born (30 years prior to entering pharaoh's service [Gen 41:46])
- 1885 BC: Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dream; abundance years begin
- 1878 BC: Transition from abundance to famine; also, transition from Senusret II to Senusret III
- 1876 BC: Jacob enters Egypt and moves to Avaris [Ex 12:40–41; textual variant: either 215 or 430 years?] (In Genesis Avaris is refered to as the land of Goshen or the district of Rameses [Gen 47:11]). 5 years of famine remain.
- 1871 BC: Last year of famine
- 1859 BC: Ephriam and Manasseh move to Avaris (aka Tell El-Dab'a)
- 1859 BC: Jacob dies [Gen 47:28, 49:29-33]; also, year of transition from Senusret III to Amenemhat III
- 1805 BC: Joseph dies [Gen 50:22, 26], possibly buried at Dahshur under the name Sobekemhat, to be later moved back to Canaan

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- 1526 BC: Moses born (Amenhotep I is pharaoh, his daughter Hatshepsut adopts Moses)
- 1486 BC: Moses' flight to Midian
- 1446 BC: The Exodus (480 years before Solomon lays foundation for first temple in the fourth year of his reign [1Kings 6:1, caution: textual variant])

## Pharaohs

- 1991 to 1802 BC: The Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt encompasses 8 pharaohs.
- 1897–1878 BC: Senusret II (aka Sesostrus II), the 4th pharoah of twelfth dynasty; Abundance pharaoh
- 1878–1860 BC: Senusret III (aka Sesostrus III), the 5th pharoah of twelfth dynasty; Famine pharaoh
- 1860–1815 BC: Amenemhat III, the 6th pharoah of twelfth dynasty

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• 1550–1525 BC: Ahmose I, the last pharaoh of Seventeenth Dynasty and the first pharaoh of Eighteenth Dynasty. This is likely the Pharaoh who did not know Joseph [Ex 1:7–10] because he came from southern Egypt, not northern Egypt where Joseph and Avaris were.

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- 1458–1425 BC: Thutmose III, the 6th pharoah of eighteenth dynasty (Petrovich: 1505–1452 BC)
- 1425–1400 BC: Amenhotep II, the 7th pharoah of eighteenth dynasty; (Petrovich: 1455–1418 BC; Exodus pharaoh)
- 1290–1233 BC: Rameses II, the 3rd pharoah of nineteenth dynasty; often mistaken as the Exodus pharaoh
  - \*\*\* All dates approximate and subject to adjustment by scholars \*\*\*

## Inscriptions

- 1874 BC: Ezbet Rushdi Stele (discovered in Temple of Amenemhat I)
- 1842 BC: Sinai 115 (at Serabit el-Khadim) composed (Middle Egyptian; by Hebeded, i.e. Menassah); "Year 18 of Amenemhat III"; contains two non-middle-Egyptian pictographs; Oldest attested example of the first alphabet
- 1840 BC: Sinai 100 (at Serabit el-Khadim) composed (Middle Egyptian; by Hebeded)
- 1840 BC: Sinai 377 (at Wadi Nasb) composed
- 1834 BC: Wadi el-Hol (in Upper Egypt) composed
- 1831 BC: Lahun BO (in Middle Egypt) composed
- 1772 BC: Sinai 376 (at Wadi Nasb) composed (Hebrew); Mentions Asenath, Joseph's wife [Gen 41:45, 50–52 & 46:20]
- 1480± BC: Sinai 349 (at Wadi Nasb) composed (Hebrew)
- 1446 BC: Sinai 361 (at Serabit el-Khadim) composed (Hebrew); mentions Moses by name

https://www.bible.ca/manuscripts/bible-archeologicalevidence-of-the-Exodus-Egyptian-Oppression-Hebrew-Conquest-Israel-Sinai-inscriptions-Jacob-in-Egypt-Joseph-Moses-inscription.htm

Hebrew Block- Letter	Projected Proto-Hebrew Original Letter	Middle-Egyptian Hieroglyphic Exemplar (Sign-List Number)	Original Hebrew Alphabetic Name (NIVEC Number)	Hebrew Consonantals of Middle Kingdom (ca. 1842–1760 BC)	Hebrew Consonantals of New Kingdom (ca. 1560–1307 BC)	Hebrew Consonantals of Iron Age - Canaan (ca. 1150-587 BC)
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