

Hatshepsut and the Queen of Sheba

A Chronological Proof

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The Queen of Sheba is one of the most romantic and mysterious characters from Biblical history. Her visit to Solomon is thought by some scholars to have inspired the greatest love poem ever written, the Song of Solomon.

Ever since Immanuel Velikovsky identified Hatshepsut as the Queen of Sheba in 1952, there has been a vigorous debate within and without revisionist circles whether the Punt Expedition she described at her funerary temple at Deir el-Bahari was the same event as the Queen of Sheba's legendary visit to Solomon described in the Bible.

Arguments for and against this have been based primarily on interpretation of the somewhat fragmentary panels and inscriptions at Deir el-Bahari. The debate has focused on whether Punt was located in the Levant or in the Horn of Africa; and whether Hatshepsut sent the expedition or went in person. In our view, Emmett Scott (2012) made the strongest historical case for the identification of the Queen of Sheba as Hatshepsut. However, after making a masterful case from history, his last two chapters go off the rails following the extreme chronological theories of Heinson.

This short paper does not take a position on which interpretation of the Deir el-Bahari inscriptions is the correct one. Rather, we will simply subject Velikovsky's hypothesis to a chronological test using the data from the ancient chroniclers.

This paper is also a simple proof for our book, [A Chronological Framework for Ancient History](#), which we hope to publish soon. Our chronological framework has the somewhat peculiar distinction of proving that the chronologies of both Ussher and Velokovsky were basically correct. We are able to show that the several ancient sources for chronological data were



The Queen of Sheba, from a 15th-century manuscript now at *Staats - und Universitätsbibliothek Gottingen*. Source, Wikimedia Commons.

generally correct and in agreement with each other. In our book we also show that discredited sources such as The Book of Sothis and the King list of Eratosthenes agree with the data of the accepted chroniclers when properly understood, and are confirmed as valid data sets.

The Test

The best way to confirm or deny a historical hypothesis is to test it. Therefore, we shall create a strict test for the Queen of Sheba.

In order for Hatshepsut to be the legendary Queen of Sheba, her expedition in her 9th year must have taken place toward the middle of the reign of Solomon. If the years do not match, then the hypothesis is invalidated. If the years do match, then the hypothesis is possible, and maybe even highly likely.

This paper presents a short proof that Hatshepsut's ninth year overlapped with Solomon's twenty-third year using the data from the ancient chroniclers.

Methodology

We will use the data from the chroniclers to count back to the foundation of the Egyptian monarchy by Menes. From there we will count down from Menes to Hatshepsut and Solomon using known durations from the chroniclers. Then we also count back from Cambyses and Nebuchadnezzar to Hatshepsut and Solomon using other known durations, thus completing a circuit.

By showing durations from Menes to Hatshepsut, as well as durations from Nebuchadnezzar and Cambyses to Hatshepsut and Solomon, this proof intersects back to the beginning of Egyptian history, and forward to the end of Egyptian history.

The Date of Menes and the Foundation of Thinis

According to the chroniclers, Menes was the first king of Egypt. Until the 20th century, scholars considered him the same person as Mizraim, described as the father of the Egyptians in Genesis 10. We have three solid durations from the beginning of the reign of Menes to known dates in antiquity, which agree with one another.

Duration 1: 23,000 lunations from Menes to Alexander the Great

Cullimore (1833, p.393,394.) relates:

Diodorus learned from the priests of Thebes that there elapsed about 23,000 lunar revolutions from the reign of the gods and the building of that city until Alexander's

empire. 23,000 lunations amount to between 1858 and 1859 solar years, which, reckoned upwards from the Macedonian aera ... conduct us to B.C. 2188-90 for the Theban aera . . .

The Old Egyptian Chronicle passed to us by Syncellus lists the “reign of the gods” prior to Menes the first real king of Egypt. Eratosthenes listed Theban Kings from Menes onward, thus the start of the Theban era matches the founding of Egypt by Menes. This measurement appears to be a rounded number with an error of 500 lunations, or forty years. However, as seen by the supporting durations, it may be rounded to the nearest 10 lunations, reducing the error to five months. This duration gives 2189/2188 BC for the founding of Thebes or the first city of Egypt which was probably Thisis.

Duration 2: 1663 Years from Founding of Thebes to Cambyses Conquest

Constantinus Manasses wrote that the Egyptian state lasted 1,663 years until the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. (Ussher, p.22 #50) Cambyses’ conquest of Egypt is well established to have been the year 526/525 BC, therefore this duration sets the foundation of the Egyptian state as 2189/2188 BC.

Manasses lived in Alexandria, Egypt and compiled his chronicle in the twelfth century AD. His source confirms the other two precisely, which suggests that accurate data was available to him, possibly from knowledge preserved from the former Library of Alexandria.

Duration 3: From Menes to the Fall of Troy : 1008 years.

Cullimore (1833, *On the Hermaic Records*, p.393) states:

Dicaearchus, who wrote in the age of Alexander, acquaints us that king Nilus reigned in Egypt 436 years before the Olympic era. ... But, as Sir Marsham justly observes, the intention of Dicaearchus was to refer Nilus to the time of the Trojan war. . . Nilus, or Phruron, began to reign 1008 years after Menes founded the monarchy . . .

Cullimore draws the 1,008 years from Menes to Nilus from the Eratosthenes King List. 1,008 years prior to the accepted date for the Fall of Troy (1184/1183) yields 2192/2191 BC for the founding of the Egyptian monarchy. This date is three years earlier than the other durations given for the founding of Thebes. If it was intended to signify the same year, 2188, then 3/1008 yields 0.3% error, which is within the acceptable range. Therefore this date can be said to triangulate with the other durations that yield 2188 BC.

Conclusions on the date of Menes

From the chroniclers we find that Menes began to reign in 2191 BC, and he founded his first city in the region of Thebes or Thisis in 2188 BC. We cite several other sources that confirm these durations in our book. We have dated Menes from known dates of four ancient civilizations:

Egypt, Greece, Persia, and Troy.

The Date of the Exodus and the Invasion of the Hyksos

We will show by three paths that the Exodus and the Hyksos invasion of Egypt occurred 700 years after Menes founded the Egyptian monarchy in 2191 BC.

Path 1 - Koncharis

The Book of Sothis states that the 5th year of the pharaoh Koncharis was 700 years from the founding of the Egyptian monarchy by Menes, and that Koncharis was the twenty-fifth king. (Verbrugge, p. 178) This indicates an average sole reign of 28 years per generation for this period.

Courville identified Koncharis as Ka-ankh-ra Sobekhotep VI, though he is currently ordered by scholars as Sobekhotep I or II, so we will just call him Ka-ankh-ra. He was a Pharaoh of the mid-13th dynasty. (Courville, p. 120-122, 126-127)

Courville relates:

“The name Koncharis is a Greek transliteration of an Egyptian name. Reversing the rules by which Egyptian names were transliterated into Greek, we are led from the Greek name Koncharis back to the original Egyptian name Ka-ankh-ra. This name appears among the names of the 13th Dynasty kings on the Table of Karnak. Brugsch located this name, and by comparison of the briefer Karnak list with the more complete Turin list, he concluded that Ka-ankh-ra was to be identified as Sebekhotep VI of the Turin list...”

“We may assume with assurance that Ka-ankh-ra, as one of the late Sebekhoteps of the 13th Dynasty, falls in the expected position relative to the Hyksos invasion, and is to be identified as the Koncharis of the Sothis list, where he is also the last king before the Hyksos invasion.”



Cartouche of Ka-ankh-ra Sobekhotep.
Source wikimedia commons, Louvre.

Fieldwork by Egyptologists in 2010 and 2011 into the remains of the former 12th Dynasty building, which was still in use at the time of the 13th dynasty, led to the discovery of a large adjoining hall which proved to contain 41 seals showing the cartouche of the Hyksos ruler Khyan together with nine seals naming the 13th dynasty king Ka-ankh-ra Sobekhotep. (Moeller, 2011) This indicates that Khyan, who was first of the Amalekite/Hyksos rulers, immediately followed Ka-ankh-ra, and apparently claimed his belongings by putting his seal on some of them.

If we count 700 years from 2191 BC when Menes presumably began to rule his people, we arrive at 1491 BC for the 5th year of Koncharis.

Path 2 - The Great War to Nitocris

The Temple Wall of Edfu and the Palermo Stone both state that a Great War occurred 363 years after the founding of the first Egyptian city by Menes which we've shown to be 2188 BC. This yields 1825 BC for this Great War. An interesting correspondence is that Donovan Courville's reconstruction of Egyptian history places the War of Usurpation of the fourth dynasty, 363 years after Menes, resulting in the formation of the 5th Dynasty.

The War of Usurpation was a successful rebellion by Userkaf who initiated the 5th dynasty two years later. (Courville, Vol. 1, pp. 161, 188-197) According to the Turin Canon, the 5th dynasty lasted 141 years (Hoeh, Volume 1, Dynasty V, p. 15.).

Manetho lists the 5th Dynasty as kings from Elephantine, however, when Teti married the daughter of Unas, the last king of Dynasty 5, he continued the 6th Dynasty from Memphis.

It is well-confirmed that the 6th dynasty came immediately after the 5th since Teti, the first Pharaoh of 6th dynasty, married the daughter of Unas, the last Pharaoh of 5th Dynasty. (Ewards, 1970, Vol 1, part II, p.190.)

Manetho states the 6th dynasty lasted 203 years (Waddell, pp. 55, 57) thus ending in 1479 BC. Also see Petrie's reign durations.

Queen Nitocris, the last ruler of the 6th dynasty, reigned 12 years after her husband was killed by his enemies.

Here is an independent confirmation that from the founding of Egypt in 2188 BC to the Exodus is 697 years. We are given 363 years to the Great War of Usurpation, which lasted two years until the start of the 5th Dynasty, then 141 years to start of 6th dynasty, and finally 191 years of the 6th Dynasty until the accession of Nitocris at the time of the Exodus in 1491 BC.

Therefore, Merenre II, who preceded Nitocris, and was the Pharaoh who is identified as the Pharaoh of Exodus by Ginzburg in *The Legends of the Jews*, died in 1491 BC, the year of the Exodus according to Ussher-Jones.

Path 3 - Dynasties 9, 11, and, 12

This path shows that Dynasties 9, 11, and 12 cover the same time period from Menes to the Exodus. We will work back from Dynasty 12 to Dynasty 9.

Dynasty 12

Stewart demonstrates that Joseph was appointed Vizier in the second year of Senusret I (Stewart, p. 84-88) making his accession year 1717/1718 BC. Stewart synchronizes the 20th year of Amenemhet I with the accession year of Senusret I (Stewart, p. 77,78), making the start of the dynasty 1738/1737 BC.

The *Book of Sothis* provides a synchronism between Koncharis of the 13th Dynasty and the End of the 12th Dynasty. Identifying Rameses Iubasse as Queen Sobekneferu whose death ended the 12th dynasty (Courville, p 121-127), then it would be 34 years back from the 5th year of Koncharis to the end of the 12th Dynasty. Thus the 12th Dynasty ended in 1526/1525 BC.

Triangulation: The Turin Canon states that the 12th Dynasty lasted 213 years (Courville, Vol I, p. 212), though Hoeh asserts 212 full years. (Hoeh, Volume 1, Dynasty XII, p. 21.)

213 years after 1738/1737 BC is 1526/1525 BC, thus confirming the accuracy of this placement, and supporting the information provided by the *Book of Sothis*, *The Legends of the Jews*, and confirming the Ussher-Jones chronology.

Dynasty 11

Manetho states the 11th dynasty comprised 16 kings from Diospolis/Thebes, who reigned in total for 43 years. (Waddell)

It appears that after the Great War of 1825/1823 BC until 1780 BC, the city-states ruled with relative independence. However, the 11th dynasty of Thebes became the dominant power in Egypt for 43 years after defeating Heracleopolis.

This dynasty ended when Amenemhet I, then Vizier of the last Pharaoh of the 11th dynasty, initiated a successful rebellion. (Hoeh, v.1, Dyn.12, p. 21.) Thus, the defeat of Heracleopolis occurred in 1780 BC, 43 years before the start of the 12th dynasty in 1737 BC.

Dynasty 9

Dynasty 9 of Heracleopolis lasted 409 years, according to Africanus. (Waddell, p. 61) 409 years before its defeat by Thebes in 1780 BC is 2189 BC. This date synchronizes with the founding of

Egypt in 2189/2188 BC by the sons of Misraim and must represent the founding of Heracleopolis.

Triangulation: Adding the 409 years of Dynasty 9 to the durations of Dynasties 11 (43 years) and 12 (213 years) plus the 34 years from the death of Sobeknefru to the 5th year of Concharis, totals 699 years +/- 1.5 years of error, thus completing a triangulation which confirms the seven hundred years of Egyptian history from its founding in 2191 BC to the Exodus in 1491 BC when God's judgment came upon Egypt, ending the 6th and 12th Dynasties, and the Old and Middle Kingdoms with them. This shows that the Old and Middle Kingdoms were contemporary, and thus need more accurate names.

Summary of the Old and Middle Kingdom Durations

We have shown by three independent paths that the duration from Menes to the Exodus was 700 years from the beginning of his reign in 2191 BC, and 697 years from the founding of his first capital city in Upper Egypt in 2188 BC.

While this paper does not go so far as to prove the placement of all these dynasties, we include the following chart of the Old and Middle Kingdoms from our book, A Chronological Framework of Ancient History, which shows how the dynasties fit together.

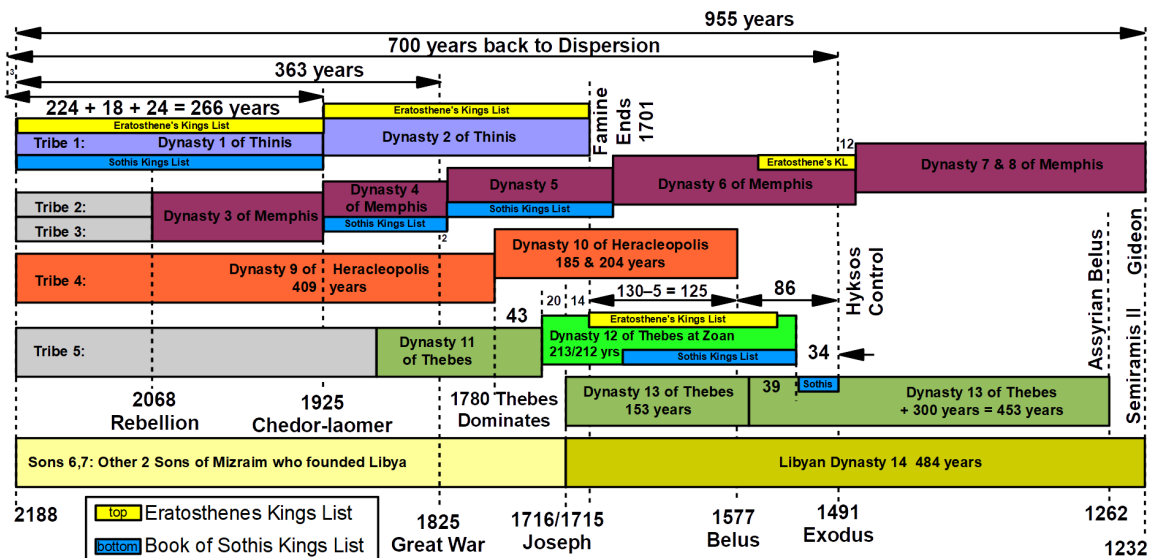


Chart 1: Early Egyptian Dynasties: Seven Sons of Mizraim: Five Tribes of Egypt

The Hyksos Domination from the Exodus to Ahmose

We have three durations from the invasion of the Amalekite Hyksos to events in the 18th Dynasty. These three agree with each other with an accuracy of two years that Ahmose came to the throne about 410 years after the Exodus and Amalekite Hyksos invasion.

Path 1 - Dynasties 16 & 17 lasted 411 years

According to Africanus, the first five kings of Dynasty 16 ruled in Thebes for 190 years, which we count from 1491/1490 BC to 1302/1301 BC. After them another line of kings which we identify as Dynasty 17, according to *Excerpta Latina Barbari*, replaced them for 221 years, which comes from 1301 BC to 1081/1080 BC. Then the 18th Dynasty began with Ahmose I.

It was in the 19th year of Ahmose that the Hyksos were expelled from Avaris. (Redford, 1992) 1081 BC - 18 years = 1063 BC.

Path 2 - Eratosthenes to Apophis III, Khamudi, and Ahmose

Along an alternate path, Apophis III reigned 40 years, and Khamudi 11 years. Eratosthenes gives 1,076 from Menes to king #38 after Nilus who reigned in the Trojan War. If Apophis reigned after king #38, "Amuthartaeus," then $2192/2191 - 1076 - 40 - 11 = 1065/1064$ BC for the first expulsion of the Hyksos in the 19th year of Ahmose I, which agrees with the other durations within 2 years.

Path 3 - 511/518 Years to the Hyksos Expulsion

Josephus tells us that Manetho stated that the Hyksos were expelled 511 years and 518 years after they first gained power, which we have identified as 1491/1490 BC. Thus, their final expulsion occurred in campaigns in 980 and 973 BC.

Manetho (Waddell, p.23) stated that Dynasty 15 was composed of Shepherd Kings (Hyksos / Arab Princes) and lasted 259 years. 259 years from 1491 BC is 1232 BC, the year after Gideon's victory and the year in which Semiramis II captured Babylon.

Eusebius assigned only 250 years (Waddell, p.23) for Hyksos rule in Thebes, suggesting that the Hyksos took control of Thebes nine years later in 1482 BC. Manetho states that Dynasty 17 of Thebes followed for 151 years. 151 years from 1232 BC is 1081 BC which marks the start of Dynasty 18.

Based on the listed lengths of reigns for Dynasty 18, it was 79/80 years from Ahmose to Hatshepsut and 101/102 to the sole reign of Thutmose III. Thus Hatshepsut's reign started in

1001 BC and Thutmose III's sole reign started 980/979 BC, listed as his 23rd year counting from when he was crowned.

In the 23rd year of Thutmose III, 979 BC, he campaigned north to about Tripolis in southern Phoenicia. Thus, after 511 years from 1491 BC, some of the remaining Hyksos became subject to Egypt. This was four years before Solomon's death, according to our reckoning.

As a putative "ally" of Jerusalem Thutmose probably conducted this campaign against the Amalekite Hyksos with Solomon's blessing. Earlier in the Scriptural account we read that the King of Egypt destroyed Gezer and rebuilt it to give it to his daughter as a dowry as she married Solomon. It appears that Solomon and Egypt were allies and that Egyptian military was allowed to pass through Solomon's territory to conduct campaigns further North. While Thutmose III was already plotting to destroy and break up Israel, he was still on sufficiently good terms with Solomon to conduct joint campaigns through Israel's territory until Solomon's death.

In Thutmose's 30th year - 972 BC, he campaigned along the Mediterranean coast as far as Arvad. All Phoenicia came under Egyptian sway. This completed the 518 years given by Manetho to the final expulsion of the Hyksos. That is, they no longer governed any territory.

Both of these durations go back to 1490 BC, suggesting that the Hyksos power in Egypt was counted by Manetho as beginning the year after the Exodus.

Thutmose III captured 119 cities in the Palestine region in his 31st year, which the durations cited place in 971 BC. Kadesh is listed first, Megiddo second. This suggests that Kadesh, which means Holy city in Hebrew, was more important than Megiddo. Baalbek has also been suggested as Kadesh in Syria, but Jerusalem fits the historical context perfectly in this case.

Since Velikovsky (1952) first proposed Thutmose III as Shishak, several scholars have strengthened the case for this identification, while others such as James and Rohl have rejected it. (James) (Rohl)

In the 5th year of Rehoboam Shishak sacked the Temple in Jerusalem, which was called "Kadesh" in the Egyptian record for that era. Velikovsky pointed out that the dedicatory inscriptions of Thutmose III on the columns at the Temple in Karnak appear to show many of the items taken from Solomon's Temple.

This raid synchronizes the 31st year of Thutmose III with the 5th year of Rehoboam recorded in 1 Kings 14:25.

Triangulating Solomon's Reign

We find that many chronologers have gone astray when attempting to find the dates of Solomon's reign, by relying on Edwin Thiele's chronology, which we find is based on several mistaken synchronisms. This proof simply uses the durations given by Scripture and the

ancient chroniclers to fix the time period. (Our book devotes two chapters to the Assyrian King List showing that its data fits with our framework when properly understood.)

We have only Biblical sources for the dates of Solomon's reign. But there are three different durations that triangulate. Before listing them, we note that Judah suffered two different 70 year events. The captivity of Judah lasted from 606 BC when Nebuchadnezzar took the first batch of hostages from Judah including the prophet Daniel, until the Decree of Cyrus in 536 BC allowing them to return home. The desolation of the temple lasted from the destruction of the Solomonic Temple in 586 BC, until the beginning of its reconstruction authorized by Darius Hystaspes in 516 BC.

1. 390 Years of Iniquity (Ezekiel 4:5-9) from Rehoboam to the Desolation of Judah

389 years before Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the temple in 586 BC gives 975 BC as the accession year of Rehoboam, the first apostate king who forsook the law of Yahweh, according to the Hebrew prophets.

2. 120 years from Saul to Rehoboam

Saul is given a reign of 40 years (Acts 13:21), David a reign of 40 years (2 Samuel 5:4), and Solomon a reign of 40 years. (1 Kings 11:42) 120 years prior to 975 BC gives 1095 BC for the anointing of King Saul by Samuel.

3. 490 years of non-observed Sabbatical Years (Leviticus 26)

The Israelites were promised that if and when they forsook the observation of the Sabbatical years, they would be sent into captivity one year for each missed Sabbatical.

The captivity of Judah lasted seventy years. In Jeremiah 29:10, God sent a message to the captives in Babylon, "*For thus says the Lord: After seventy years are completed at Babylon, I will visit you and perform My good word toward you, and cause you to return to this place.*"

This implies that $70 \times 7 = 490$ years period for which the Sabbaths were not observed prior to the captivity of Judah. 490 years prior to the 606 BC, the first year of the captivity, gives 1096 BC as the last observed sabbatical year. This triangulates with the previous two durations to give 1095 BC as the year that King Saul was anointed by Samuel. Samuel had promised the Israelites that if he gave them a "king like the nations" he would heavily tax them. The king's demand to pay taxes appears to have ended the observance of sabbatical years during which the land was left fallow.

Thus according to the scriptural durations alone, King Solomon died in 975 BC and his accession was in 1015 BC.

Chronological Verification: Solomon, Hatshepsut and Thutmose III

480 years from the Exodus and Hyksos invasion in 1491 BC to the start of construction on the Temple (1 Kings 6:1) yields 1012 BC. Solomon, who reigned from 1015 BC to 975 BC according to this duration, reigned another 37 years until 975 BC and thus Rehoboam's 5th year would be 971 BC, triangulating with Thutmoses' 31st year.

Synchronism: Hatshepsut's visit to "God's Land"

Given that Hatshepsut and Thutmose III came to the throne at the same time as co-regents, then counting back from the 31st year of Thutmose III in 971 leads to 1001 BC as the accession year of both Thutmose and his stepmother, Hatshepsut.

Hatshepsut visited "God's Land" in the 9th year of her reign which would be 992 BC. The Queen of the South visited Solomon toward the middle of his reign, after he had built the temple and conquered Hamath-Zobah. $1015 - 23 \text{ full years} = 992 \text{ BC}$. This is a strong triangulation and synchronism. Josephus' testimony clearly verifies that the Queen which visited Solomon was the Queen of Egypt and Ethiopia. This is a title which matches the early 18th dynasty well. Hatshepsut had her capital in Thebes.

Hatshepsut would have been a widow, no younger than 41, when she visited Solomon. Hoeh shows that "God's Land" is consistently used by other 18th dynasty pharaohs to mean the land just Southeast of Lebanon. In Egyptian religion the gods Osiris and Isis came from that region.

Based on chronology alone, it seems likely that Solomon married a daughter of Thutmose I or Thutmose II if he had a daughter from an earlier marriage prior to marrying Hatshepsut.



Hatshepsut Statue, Source Wikimedia Commons.

From Thutmose III to Cambyses

There are five durations that give the span from Ahmose I until Cambyses, and the years from Ahmose I to Thutmose III, which together confirm the Hebrew numbers shown for King Solomon above.

393 Years from the Expulsion of Hyksos to Seti the Great

Josephus gives 393 years from the final expulsion of the Hyksos to the expulsion of Harmais by Sethos who is Seti I. $973 - 393 = 670$ BC for the first year of Seti I.

400 Year Stele of Seti I

The Year 400 Stela of Seti I celebrates 400 years from an unknown event. We suggest that this stela celebrates Seti I taking control of all of Egypt after Assurbanipal's sack of Thebes in 663 BC. 400 years before this was the year 1063 BC that Ahmose I first expelled the Hyksos from Egypt proper. Thus Seti viewed the expulsion of the Ethiopian Dynasty 25 in 663 BC as analogous to the expulsion of the Hyksos by Ahmose 400 years prior.

145 Years from Psammetichus to Cambyses

The sum of the reigns given by Herodotus from Psammetichus to Cambyses is 145 years. Cambyses conquered Egypt in 525 BC. $525 + 154 = 670$ for the first year of Psammetichus. This matches the first year of Seti I from the previous two durations, showing that Seti I of Dynasty 19 and Seti Maat Ptah (Psammetichus) of Dynasty 26 were the same person who first ruled as governor with his father in the year 670 BC.

Above we noted two paths showing 410 years from the Exodus to the first year of Ahmose I in 1081/1080 BC. Ahmose expelled the Hyksos from Avaris in his 19th year which was 1063/1062 BC. This triangulates with both the 393 year duration of Josephus, and the 400 year Stele of Seti I, giving 670 and 663 BC as the two significant years in the reign of Seti I, 145 years before the conquest of Cambyses in 525 BC.

Chronological Verification: Apophis, Saul, and Ahmose

It was in the 19th year of Ahmose that the Hyksos were expelled from Avaris. (Redford, 1992) 1081 BC - 18 years = 1063 BC.

Tracing another chronological path, Apophis III reigned 40 years and Khamudi, the last Hyksos ruler reigned 11 years before the expulsion. (Schneider, 2006) A papyrus, believed to be of Khamudi records: (Redford, 1992)

Regnal year 11, second month of shomu, Heliopolis was entered. First month of akhet, day 23, this southern prince broke into Tjaru.

Erathothenes gives 1,076 years ("Manetho", p.213) from king #1 to king #38 who ruled just after Nilus who ruled during the Trojan War. 2189 BC - 1,075 full years = 1114 BC.

If Apophis III reigned immediately after this, then his reign ended in 1074 BC. The last Hyksos in Egypt would have reigned from 1074 BC to 1063 BC. Thus, both methods match, forming a fifth triangulation, and also confirming the chronological accuracy of Eratosthenes.

Synchronism: Jonathan defeats Amalekites and Samuel has Agag killed.



We are told from Scripture that King Saul reigned for about 40 years. His defeat of Agag, king of the Amalekites, was not precisely dated, but occurred roughly midway through Saul's reign. 20 years before David's reign, which began in 1055 BC, gives 1075 BC as a rough estimate of when Saul defeated Amalek and Samuel killed Agag.

The death of Apophis III, which we calculated as 1074 BC above, matches our estimate of the death of Agag within one year. This major defeat of the Amalekites by Saul and Jonathan opened the way for Egypt to finally expel the Amalekites from Avaris eleven years later in 1063 BC. Ahmose pursued the fleeing Hyksos to Sharuhem, a stronghold in southern Canaan and defeated them after a three year siege, about 1060 BC.

The seals of Khamudi, the last Hyksos king, have been found in Jericho and Byblos, indicating that the Amalekites made their last stand in Palestine.

Weak Synchronism: Saul married the daughter of Ahimaaz

1st Samuel 14 records that after a major war with the Philistines, *“And [Saul] gathered an army and attacked the Amalekites, and delivered Israel from the hands of those who plundered them.”*

Two verses later we are told that, *“The name of Saul’s wife was Ahinoam the daughter of Ahimaaz.”* That passage also lists the names of Saul’s full grown sons, so it is not clear if this Ahinoam was his first wife, or a new wife at the time of the Amalekite war. Then begins the account of Saul’s major defeat of the Amalekites and the killing of Agag.

It is of interest to us, who is this Ahimaaz the father of Saul’s wife? In Egyptian, Ahmose was a popular name among several generations of the ancestors of Ahmose I. It uses the theophoric “Yah” which in Egyptian means the god of the new moon. In Hebrew, Yah is the theophoric for Yahweh, usually appended to the end of names. *“Sing to God, sing praises to His name; Extol Him who rides on the clouds, By His name **Yah**, And rejoice before Him.”* (Psalm 68:4) However, it is also seen in names like Jehu and Jehoshaphat as a prenominal. It is possible that the name Yah came into Egypt with Joseph; and the family of Ahmose were adherents of Yah.

The genealogies in Chronicles list the main clans and people of Israel in Saul and David’s day, especially any associated with the beginning of the monarchy, yet there is no mention of any Ahimaaz. There is, however, an Ahimaaz son of Zadok the priest mentioned 50 years later in the reign of King David, at the time of Absalom’s rebellion. That Ahimaaz probably wasn’t even born when Saul was fighting Amalek.

In our reconstruction, Ahmose I came to the throne at age 10 in Saul’s 15th year, and Apophis was killed in Saul’s 22nd year, when Ahmose would have been 18 years old. In the 18th dynasty princes at age 8 or 9 were given wives, as Tutankhamen was two centuries later. If Ahmose had a daughter at the age of 9, she would have been ten years old in the year we are told about Saul’s wife, the daughter of Ahimaaz. It seems barely possible that Saul could have married the daughter of his ally, Ahmose I.

A more realistic possibility is that Saul made an alliance with Theban 17th dynasty by marrying a daughter or granddaughter of Ahmose I’s grandfather, Senakhtenre Ahmose. This marriage could have happened twenty years earlier near the beginning of Saul’s reign, when Seqenenre Tao reigned in Thebes. His struggle against Apophis III began the Egyptian struggle for independence from the Hyksos. He was the father of Kamose and Ahmose I. Ahinoam could have been a half-sister of Tao. It is interesting that we first start to see Israelites named Ahimaaz a generation or two after Saul and Ahmose I overthrew the Amalekites of the 15th Dynasty.

Synchronism: Apophis III is Agag of the Bible.

The fact that the Egyptians fought with Apophis and then with Khamudi after Apophis died, while Saul and Jonathan defeated Agag and Samuel killed Agag 11 years earlier, which is how long Khamudi reigned, should be a clear synchronism showing that these two events happened in the same timeframe. Apophis III was the same person as Agag killed by Samuel.

Summary of the Proof

We have now completed the circuit by counting back from Cambyses to Menes, then from Menes to the Exodus in the 5th year of Koncharis. Then from the Exodus to Ahmose I and two campaigns of Thutmose III. Then from Ahmose I to Seti I, and finally from Seti I to Cambyses.

For each leg of this circuit, as well as the total duration from Menes to known dates, we cited three or four witnesses that give durations which agree with each other.

We completed a second circuit showing that King Solomon's 4th year was 480 years after the Exodus (1491/1490 BC), and that Solomon died 389 years before the Desolation of the Temple by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 BC, and that the Sabbatical years were abandoned from the first year of King Saul in 1095 BC, 120 years before Solomon's death, and 490 years before the first year of the Captivity of Judah in 606 BC, which was the year before Nebuchadnezzar's accession.

Thus, we have confirmed via Egyptian chronology that the first year of Thutmose III and Hatshepsut was in 1001 BC. The 9th year of Hatshepsut was 993/992 BC slightly more than halfway through Solomon's reign. This is close enough to confirm that the Queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon occurred in 992 BC, which was the same year as Hatshepsut's expedition to Punt.

Velikovsky's hypothesis passes the chronology test - Hatshepsut and the Queen of Sheba made their expeditions in the same decade.

This does not definitively prove that Hatshepsut was the same person as the Queen of Sheba. But having proved their expeditions took place in the same year, it seems more likely than not.

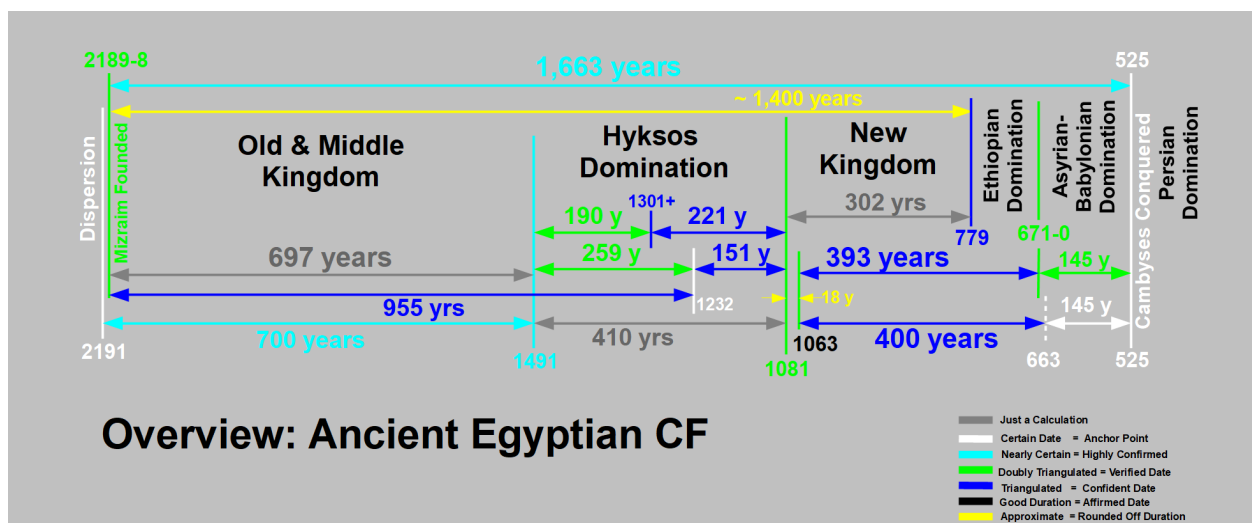
The following chart shows all the durations used in this chronological proof. Note that we have at least three witnesses for each of the three major divisions of Egyptian history, as well as the total duration from Menes to known dates. Thus a total of fourteen paths given by ancient chroniclers agree with each other within one year.

The following table summarizes the 18th Dynasty dates calculated in this paper.

Early 18th Dynasty			
Pharaoh	Year (BC)	Reign Length	Event
Ahmose	1081	25y 10m	Start of 18th dynasty - two triangulations Confirm
8th year	1074	11y	Apophis III/Agag killed by Samuel, Khamudi takes throne in Avaris, rules 11y, the last Shepherd King
19th year	1063		Hyksos Expelled from Avaris, Khamudi killed, two triangulations
Amenhotep I	1056/1055	21y	
Thutmosis I	1035/1034	13y 0m	
Thutmose II	1022/1021	20y 7m	Possibly the pharaoh whose daughter Solomon married at the beginning of his reign.
Hatshepsut	1001/1000	21y 9m	
Voyage - 9th	992		Solomon's meeting Queen of Egypt and Ethiopia midway through his reign.
Thutmose III	1001/1000	53y 10m	
23rd	979		Attacked Hyksos - Took Control Southern Region - 511 years

30th	972		Hyksos Expelled from Middle East - Phoenicia - 518 years, two triangulations
31st	971		Temple sacked in 5th year of Rehoboam
Amenhotep II	947/946	25y 10m	"Zerah the Ethiopian" possibly as tartan, defeated in his yr 9 campaign, never went to war again after
Thutmose IV	921/920	9y 8m	Uncovered the Sphinx from Sand
Amenhotep III	910	30y 10m	Amarna letters
Akhenaten	879	38y (Eusebius)	(879 to 841 BC) [Sothis KL lists 48 years (879 to 831 BC)]

Our proof shows that the divisions of Egyptian history are different from the Old, Middle, New Kingdoms currently accepted in academia. The chart below shows an overview of the framework of Egyptian history that arises from using the durations of the ancient chroniclers. The New Kingdom of Dynasties 18 and 19 overlapped with Dynasties 22-26 from the death of Akhenaten around 842 BC until the conquest of Cambyses in 525 BC.



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