

The Date of the Exodus

The Bible teaches an early date of 1,446 or 1,447 BC for the Exodus, rather than the late date under Rameses the Great of somewhere between 1,200 to 1,290 BC.

Some of the arguments that are used to justify this late date of the 12-13 Century BC are: The use of Rameses in Genesis 47:11 and Exodus 12:37 and Numbers 33:3 & 5 which are references to a city which was called Tanis and renamed Rameses by Rameses II also known as Rameses the Great during his rule. These are all scribal editorial updates just like we would no longer call Ft. Worth Texas Cow Town as it was previously known.

Scribal editorial updates of names that have gone out of use is common in the Old Testament. Bethel (Hebrew beth = house, El = God, Bgethel House of God) was not named Bethel until Jacob named it Bethel in Genesis 28:19 but later scribes edited the text and changed it to Bethel in Genesis 12:8 & 13:3 because the previous name had long ago gone out of use. Dan was not named Dan until it was named Dan by the Danites in Judges 18:29 but the text of Genesis 14:14 was later updated by a scribe to remove a name no one any longer used. Samaria was named Samaria by King Omri in I Kings 14:24 but later a scribe updated I Kings 13:32 to the new name Samaria.

Another argument for the late date is an average generation is 25 years and not $40 \times 12 = 480$ as they claim the Bible is algeorizing in I Kings 6:1. This will be answered below.

Archaeologists take the wrong date, which is this late date, and argue that there is no burn level and re-settlement of the low-land Canaanite cities during the 12th or 13th century BC. However, the Bible teaches that Joshua only burned 3 cities, Jericho, Joshua 6:4; Ai Joshua 8:28; and Hazor Joshua 11:13. After each campaign the children of Israel returned with Joshua to Gilgal.

There are two great burn levels at Hazor one by Joshua in Joshua 11 at the end of the middle bronze age was so bad the lower city was evacuated by Yigael Yadin was never resettled. Later the upper city was resettled by some of those descendants of the same Canaanite dynasty and was destroyed by Deborah and Barak Judges 4 in the late bronze age. We know it was the same dynasty because the bible talks about a Ja-bin King of Hazor that is killed by Joshua in Joshua 11 and a Ja-bin King of Hazor who is Killed by Deborah and Barak in Judges 4. Non-believing modernists said: "see it's either Joshua or Judges there can't be two Ja-bins who were Kings of Hazor" and so began the peaceful infiltration theory instead of a conquest as under Joshua. In 1992 Amnon Ben-Thor the archaeologist now digging at Hazor found a 16th century Akkadian tablet naming ibin King of Hazor which is an exact verbal agreement with the word Ja-bin proving there was a dynasty of Kings at Hazor so named. If the Bible was not written until late where did the author get that information? Did he go to his local library and just look it up some hundreds of years later?

The Date of the exodus : I Kings 6:1 Solomon reigned from 971BC to 931BC. The 4th year of Solomon is 971BC minus 4 years, equals 967 BC plus 480 years equals 1446 or 1,447 BC for the exodus .

This would make the exodus in the early 18th dynasty in which many pharaohs as an element of their names were named mes or mose as such as Tut-mose. This is identical with the hebrew Moses.

The Dates of the 18th-Dynasty Pharaohs from the Time of the Ebers Papyrus to the Exodus are as follows: With a firm date for Amenhotep I as 1,455 BC, the reigns of the subsequent 18th-Dynasty pharaohs down to Amenhotep II are fixed with relative certainty: Thutmose I as 1,529–1,516 BC, Thutmose II as 1,516–1,506 BC, Queen Hatshepsut as 1,504–1,484 BC, Thutmose III as 1,506–1,452 BC, and Amenhotep II as 1,455–1418 BC.⁴⁵ With these reigns chronologically ordered, the evaluation of Amenhotep II's candidacy for the exodus-pharaoh may

proceed.

1447 BC would make Amenhotep II the pharaoh of the Exodus. Tut-mose III who was called the Napoleon of the ancient world the pharaoh who died in Exodus 2:23. His stepmother, Hatshepsut, would be the pharaoh's daughter who found baby Moses and her father Amenhotep II who was the Pharaoh who over thru the Hykoso or Shepherd Kings, the pharaoh who knew not Joseph.

Additional proof for an early date for the Exodus is Judges 11:26 which was written about 1,100 BC and the judge Jephthah said Israel already had been 300 years in Canaan Land.

From Korah who stood against Moses Exodus 6:16-21 cf: Numbers 16 until the singer Heman I Chronicles 6:31-37 & 15:16-17 who sang during the time of King David are 18 named generations. Add one generation to bring us up to the time of King Solomon and we have 19 generations times the accepted adverage 25 years per generation and we have 475 years almost the exact Biblical number of 480 years between the Exodus and the 4th year of King Solomon.

Don't be fooled by the late date non believers

Sources:

KJV Bible

Halleys Bible Hand Book

Bryant Wood etal