

## **THE EXODUS FROM EGYPT**

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## PREAMBLE

If my understanding of Bible Chronology is correct, the Exodus occurred c.1464 BC, which is the boundary between the end of the Ancients' Bronze Age (1870-1464 BC) or the Middle Kingdom of Egypt, when it was ruled by pharaohs of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Dynasties, and the beginning of the Ancients' Missing Age (1464-1008 BC) or the Second Interregnum of Egypt, when it was ruled by the kings of the Amalekite=Hyksos dynasties. I will divide this essay into four parts: (1) the Pre-Exodus Time, (2) the Exodus, (3) the Post-Exodus Time, and (4) the Moses Disturbance, which examines the causes of what happened in the first three periods.

## PART 1 – GEOGRAPHICAL & HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### Section 1A - Geographical Context

#### *Subsection 1A-1 - The Boundaries of Egypt*

In order to determine what “out of Egypt” meant during the period 1504-1464 BC, we need to determine the boundaries of Egypt, beyond which lay the lands that were “out of Egypt.”

- Egypt's northern boundary is the Mediterranean Sea.
- Egypt's eastern boundary is divided into two parts: (a) Egypt's Sinai Peninsula is surrounded by water, excepting for its northeastern border with Israel, which stretches north-south from El Arish on the Mediterranean to Eilat at the tip of the Gulf of Aqaba. The Wadi El Arish was called the River of Egypt in biblical times, and, I believe, El Arish was the site of the Amalekite=Hyksos fortress Avaris which the combined armies of Saul and Prince Ahmose invested and destroyed c.1041 BC. (b) Egypt proper's eastern boundary, excepting for its connection with the Sinai Peninsula, is the western shore of the Red Sea.
- Egypt's southern border with Sudan at the time was somewhere between the first cataract at Elephantine (now Aswan; Lat. 24° 05' N.) and Khartoum (Lat. 15° 30'

N.), which was often used by the Egyptian army as its southernmost garrison. The current border between Egypt and Sudan follows Lat. 22° 00' N. (South of Sudan lies Ethiopia.)

- Egypt's western border with Libya in the north and Chad in the south begins at Musa-id on the Mediterranean Sea and runs directly south.

Thus, when Moses left Egypt in 1504 BC, he had six options: (1) sail (a) north into the Mediterranean Sea or (b) east across the Red Sea to Arabia or (2) walk or ride (a) northeast into Israel, (b) southeast to the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula and cross the Strait of Tiran to Arabia, (c) south into Sudan, or (d) west into Libya or Chad.

### **Subsection 1A-2 - Midian**

Like so many biblical issues, the identity of Midian has been a topic of debate among scholars for quite a while. Genesis 25:1-2 indicates that, after Sarah died, Abraham married Keturah, who bore Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah. Midian's descendents were called the Midianites. They were referred to twenty-four times in the Bible as "the Midianites" and ten times in the Koran as "the Madyan." They were a continual threat to the Hebrew tribes living on the eastern bank of the Jordan River, and they allied themselves with other Arab tribes like the Amalekites in attacks against Israel. The group of traders who pulled Joseph out of the pit, into which his brothers had thrown him, and sold him to Potiphar in Egypt were Midianites. Clearly, the Midianites were an Arab tribe which lived in western Arabia. Just as clearly, the land of the Midianites was located in Arabia, along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Aqaba – i.e. today's southwestern Saudi Arabia.

## **Section 1B - Historical Context**

### **Subsection 1B-1 – Egyptian Historical Context**

#### **1B-1A - Egypt's Dynasty 12**

Egypt's 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty lasted 213 years (1711-1498 BC). Its rulers were

- Amenemhet 1 (1711-1692 BC).
- Sesostris 1 (1711-1657 BC) – He made Joseph governor of Egypt in 1688 BC and welcomed Joseph's entire family (tribe) into Egypt in 1679 BC, where they prospered with the blessing of this and subsequent pharaohs.
- Amenemhet 2 (1657-1622 BC) – He was also called Rames.
- Sesostris 2 (1622-1579 BC) – He was also called Rames-omenes. His son, Usimare was his coregent for 31 years (1612-1581 BC), but died before his father and thus never reigned as pharaoh.
- Sesostris 3 (1579-1556 BC) – He was also called Ramessos. He was not the son of Sesostris 2, and he may not have been a member of the royal family. He was

- undoubtedly the pharaoh who “knew not Joseph,”<sup>1</sup> enslaving the Hebrews, by putting them to work building with brick the cities of Pi-Ramses and Pi-Thom in the eastern Delta region.
- Amenemhet 3 (1556-1508 BC) – He was also called Ramesse-meno. His daughter Sebeknefrure was his coregent for 29 years (1537-1508 BC).
  - Amenemhet 4 (1508-1504 BC) – Sebeknefrure was his coregent during his entire reign. He disappeared from Egyptian records after 1504 BC. Donovan A. Courville<sup>2</sup> suggests that he was probably Moses and that Sebeknefrure was probably his foster mother, with which I concur with one reservation. Amenemhet 4 left the throne in 1504 BC, and someone replaced him, whom I believe was Sebeknefrure. The Bible, however, says, “Now when Pharaoh heard this thing [that Moses had slain an Egyptian], he sought to slay Moses. But Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh, and dwelt in the land of Midian” (KJV Genesis 2:15). This passage indicates that there was a male on the Egyptian throne. Moreover, even if the reference was to Sebeknefrure, I doubt that she would have sought to slay her adopted son. Nevertheless, the timing of all these things fit together.
  - Queen Sebeknefrure (1504-1498 BC) – She was also called Ramesse-ubasse. She occupied the throne after Amenemhet 4 disappeared.

### **1B-1B - Egypt’s Dynasty 13**

Egypt’s 13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty lasted 34 years (1498-1464 BC). Its rulers were

- Ramesse (1498-1469 BC) – His name is often confused with later Egyptian rulers, and
- Concharis (1469-1464 BC) – He was called Cencheres by Eusebius. Egyptian records indicate that he drowned in a whirlpool at Pihahiroth, which I locate at the western landfall of the Strait of Tiran.

### **1B-1C - Egypt’s Dynasties 7-8 and 14-17**

The cataclysm described in section 1 above left Egypt in ruins and plunged the Middle East and other areas of Earth into a dark age which lasted 423 years (1464-1041 BC). Arabs who were known by various names - the Amalekites, the Amu, and the Hyksos - occupied Egypt. They brutally subjugated the local people, but contributed nothing to Egyptian art, architecture, literature, technology, etc. Records of their time in Egypt are sparse. Egyptologists refer to Dynasties 14-17 as the Hyksos Period, to which I add either part or all of Dynasty 7 and all of Dynasty 8, which extended over the same period.

Egypt’s rulers were

- Hiatus (1461-1300 BC) - Marauding bands of Hyksos harassed and subjugated various towns and regions throughout Egypt.
- Salatis (1300-1281 BC) – He was also known as Saites. He succeeded in bringing the entire country under his control.

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<sup>1</sup> KJV Exodus 1:8, Acts 7:18.

<sup>2</sup> Courville, Donovan A. The Exodus Problem and its ramifications Volumes 1-2, Challenge Books, Loma Linda CA, 1971.

- Baion 1281-1237 BC) – He was also known as Bnon.
- Apachnas (1237-1201 BC) – He was also known as Pachnan.
- Sethos (1202-1151 BC) – He was also known as Stann.
- Certos (1151-1122 BC) – He was also known as Archeles.
- Aseth (1122-1102 BC).
- Aphophis (1102-1041 BC) – He was also known as Apepi, Aphobis, Apophis, and Ogyges. The Bible refers to him as Agag. In 1058 BC, the *Samuel Disturbance* caused (a) the Flood of Ogyges in Egypt, (b) great thundering in the sky and a rain of meteorites which fell on the Philistines during a battle in Canaan between them and Israel, and (c) the Flood of Deucalion in Greece.<sup>3</sup> In 1052 BC, I believe that Agag began losing control of Upper Egypt and moved to Avaris, a Hyksos fortress which I believe was located at El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula. Meanwhile, descendants of the Egyptian royal family at the time began reigning at Thebes as follows
  - Queen Senakhtenre Ta'o I (1052-? BC) – She was also known as Queen Tetyshery.
  - Queen Sequenenre Ta'o II (?-1048 BC) – She was also known as Queen Ahotep.
  - Kamose (1040-1041 BC) – He was also known as Kames. In 1041, his regnal year 7, his brother Prince Ahmose and Saul with their combined armies attacked, invested, and destroyed Avaris, after which Samuel slew Agag.

The victory at Avaris marked (a) the end of and Hyksos control of Egypt or threat to Israel and (b) the beginning of Dynasty 18 (1041-812 BC) under Pharaoh Ahmose. Eleven years later, in 1030 BC, when Samuel died, the United Kingdom of Israel (1030-948 BC) began with King Saul's reign without Samuel, which lasted 2 years (1030-1028 BC).

### **Subsection 1B-2 - Hebrew Historical Context**

A summary of Hebrew history during the period (1894-948 BC) looks like the following

- Sojourn in Canaan (1894-1679 BC).
- Sojourn in Egypt (1679-1464 BC) – Sesostris 1 made Joseph governor of Egypt in 1688 BC. Nine years later, in 1679 BC, he welcomed Joseph's entire family (tribe) into Egypt, where they prospered with the blessing of this and subsequent pharaohs until 1579 BC, when Sesostris 3, who "knew not Joseph," enslaved the Hebrews and put them to work building cities in the Nile Delta.
- Exodus (1464 BC).
- Wandering in the Wilderness (1464-1424 BC) under Moses.
- Conquest & Settlement of Canaan (1424-1399 BC) under Joshua.
- Rule of the Elders (1399-1390 BC)

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<sup>3</sup> Deucalion was the king of Pherae. He was married to Pyrrha, and they had two children: a son Hellenus, who also became the king of Pherae, and a daughter Protogeneia, who was a consort of Zeus..

- Period of the Judges (1390-1030 BC) under first the Mesopotamian Oppression (1390-1382 BC), then Othniel's Judgeship (1382-1350 BC) and lastly Samuel's Judgeship (1073-1030 BC), during which he anointed Saul king c.1048 BC and then supervised Saul for roughly 18 years until his death in 1030 BC.
- United Kingdom (1030-948 BC) under kings Saul (1030-1028 BC), David (1028-988 BC), and Solomon (988-948).

## **PART 2 – PRE-EXODUS TIME (1608-1464 BC)**

### **Section 2A - The Hebrews' 100 Years of Peace (1679-1579 BC)**

The 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty pharaoh Sesostris I (E12-02), who ruled as pharaoh for 35 years (1692-1657 BC), appointed Joseph as Governor of Egypt in 1688 BC and then in 1679 BC welcomed Joseph's family, which was led by Jacob, to live in Egypt in peace.

Sesostris I was succeeded by his son Amenemhet II (E12-03), who was also known as Ramses (SL-18) and Orthoes = Teti (E06-01), ruled as pharaoh for 35 years (1657-1622 BC). He grew up in the royal palace, knew Joseph, and allowed the Hebrews to live in Egypt in peace.

He was succeeded by his son Sesostris II (E12-04), who was also known as Rames-omenes (SL-19) and Phius-Pepi I (E06-02) and ruled as pharaoh for 43 years (1622-1579 BC). He also grew up in the royal palace, knew Joseph, and allowed the Hebrews to live in Egypt in peace. His son Usimare (SL-20) served as his coregent for 31 years (1622-1581 BC), but died before his father and thus never ruled as pharaoh.

Joseph died in 1608 BC, but Sesostris II continued to allow the Hebrews to live in Egypt in peace.

### **Section 2B - The Hebrews' 115 Years of Toil (1579-1464 BC)**

Sesostris II was followed by his grandson Sesostris III (E12-05), who was also known as Ramesseseos (SL-21) and Menenre I (E06-03) and ruled as pharaoh for 23 years (1579-1556 BC). He may not have grown up in the royal palace. In any event, he was the pharaoh who, according to the Bible, "knew not Joseph." He enslaved the Hebrews and set them to work building "Pharaoh's treasure cities, Pi'thom and Ra-amses"<sup>4</sup> in the eastern region of the Nile Delta, where they toiled for the next 115 years (1579-1464 BC) during the reigns of Sesostris III, Amenemhet III (E12-06), possibly Amenemhet IV (E12-07), Queen Sebeknefrure (E12-08), Ramesse (E13-01), and Concharis (E13-02).

### **Section 2C - Moses' 40 Years (1544-1504 BC) as Prince of Egypt**

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<sup>4</sup> Exodus 1:11.

In 1544 BC, during the reign of the 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty pharaoh Amenemhet III (1556-c.1508 BC), Moses was born, and his mother, fearing that he would be thrown into the Nile per the pharaoh's edict regarding male babies of the Hebrews, set him afloat in "an ark of bulrushes"<sup>5</sup> among the reeds in the Nile near the royal palace. He was found and brought into the royal household by the pharaoh's daughter, Sebeknefrure (E12-08), who was also known as Ramesse-ubasse (SL-23) and Nitocris (E06-06). There, he was raised, educated, and trained as a prince of Egypt, whose name was undoubtedly Amenemhet IV.

In 1537, Sebeknefrure became co-regent with her father.

The four years (1508-1504 BC) near the end of this period present a conundrum, because the identity of the occupant of the throne during them is not clear. I see at least four possibilities:

- Possibility 1 - Amenemhet III died in 1508 BC, and Amenemhet IV=Moses became pharaoh and Sebeknefrure remained co-regent.
- Possibility 2 - Amenemhet III died in 1508 BC, and Sebeknefrure became Queen and Amenemhet IV=Moses became her co-regent.
- Possibility 3 - Amenemhet III died in 1508 BC, and Sebeknefrure and Amenemhet IV ruled jointly.
- Possibility 4 - Amenemhet III continued ruling for another four years, during which Sebeknefrure continued serving as co-regent and Amenemhet IV served as co-regent as well.

In 1504 BC, at the age of 40 years old, Amenemhet IV=Moses slew an Egyptian, after which the Scriptures say that "...when Pharaoh heard this thing, he sought to slay Moses. But Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh, and dwelt in the land of Midian..." (Exodus 2:15). That statement appears to establish two things: (1) it identifies the occupant of the throne as a pharaoh – i.e. male – and (2) it tells us the occupant of the throne sought to have Amenhotep IV=Moses slain.

First, I reject possibility 1 because I believe that if Moses had been pharaoh for four years, the Bible would have mentioned it. Second, I doubt possibilities 2 and 3 for two reasons: (1) although the Scriptures might be using "pharaoh" here as a synonym for "ruler" rather than "king," I regard that as unlikely, and (2) although monarchs in those days could be brutal, I consider it unlikely that Moses' foster mother would want him dead. That leaves possibility 4, for which there is no evidence. Of course there is possibility 5 – I have got something wrong here. In any event, I have not reached a firm conclusion regarding who was ruling Egypt in 1504 BC, Amenhotep III or Sebeknefrure.

### **Section 2D - Moses' 40 Years (1504-1464 BC) as Jethro's Shepherd**

After killing the Egyptian, Moses fled from Egypt to Midian (today the western region of Saudi Arabia), where he found refuge and a job in the home of a Midian priest, who was known as Reuel (Exodus 2:18), Jethro (Exodus 3:1) and Hobab (Numbers 10:29). Jethro,

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<sup>5</sup> Exodus 2:3.

as I will call him henceforth, lived in several rock caves near Elim (now Al Bad), which is south of Jabal al-Lawz (=Mount Sinai).<sup>6</sup> Moses married one of Jethro's seven daughters, Zipporah, who bore him a son, Gershom.

During the next 40 years (1504-1464 BC), the rulers in Egypt were the following: Queen Sebeknefrure ruled for 6 years (1504-1498 BC); her successor, the 13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty pharaoh Ramesse, ruled for 29 years (1498-1469 BC), and the 13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty's pharaoh Concharis ruled for 5 years (1469-1464 BC). Meanwhile Moses tended Jethro's sheep, which he grazed in both the Wilderness of Shur, which is the vale below Elim, and the Wilderness of Sin, which is the vale above Elim that stretches to the valley of Rephidim, which lies at the southern foot of Jabal al-Lawz (=Mount Sinai).

### **PART 3 – EXODUS – HEBREWS ANNUM MIRABILIS (1464 BC)**

#### **Section 3A - God's Commissioning of Moses**

In 1464 BC, at the age of 80 years old, Moses decided to climb Jabal al-Lawz (=Mount Sinai), the mountain upon which he had gazed for 40 years. At the summit, he had an encounter with God, who appeared to him in a burning bush and commanded him (a) to return to Egypt, (b) to confront Egypt's pharaoh, and (c) to deliver God's demand that the pharaoh "Let my people go!" Moses obeyed.

#### **Section 3B – Moses' Return to Egypt**

We know that, when Moses returned to Egypt, he went first to speak with the Hebrews' leaders in the eastern region of the Nile Delta, where the Hebrews were building with bricks the pharaoh's two treasure cities Pi-Thom and Ramses. The most direct and obvious route from Jethro's caves near Al Bad in Midian would have been the following:

- Southward from Al Bad through a break in the Al Hijaz mountain range to the northeastern shore of the Red Sea;
- Westward along the Red Sea's coast to Ra's ash Shaykh Humayd (ancient Baal-zephon), which is the eastern landfall of the Strait of Tiran, a narrow passage of water (3-4 miles wide<sup>7</sup>) that separates the Gulf of Aqaba to the north and the Red Sea to the south and stretches between southwestern Saudi Arabia (ancient Midian) and the tip of Sinai peninsula in Egypt;
- Westward across the Strait to Nabq (ancient Pihahiroth), which is the Strait's western landfall in Egypt that lies just north of the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula, a voyage which took him out of Midian and into Egypt;
- Northwestward up the southwest coast of the Sinai peninsula; and
- Westward across the top of the Bitter Lakes to Pi-Ramses and Pi-Thom in the Nile Delta.

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<sup>6</sup> At 8,465 feet, the highest mountain in Midian.

<sup>7</sup> See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straits\\_of\\_Tiran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straits_of_Tiran), Wikipedia, February 12, 2020.



This might have been the route that Moses followed when he fled from Egypt forty years earlier and would undoubtedly be the route that he would follow when he led his people out of Egypt later in this year.

### **Section 3C - God's Answer to Pharaoh - the Ten Plagues**

After establishing his *bona fides* with the Hebrew leaders and commissioning his brother Aaron to act as his spokesman, Moses visited the pharaoh in his throne room ten times. Each time, (a) Moses delivered God's demand, (b) the Pharaoh Concharis refused to accede to the demand, and (c) God visited a devastating plague on Egypt. They were as follows:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Plague - conversion of water to blood – Exodus 7:20-21 - "...all the waters that were in the river were turned to blood. And the fish that was in the river died; and the river stank, and the Egyptians could not drink of the water of the river; and there was blood throughout all the land of Egypt."
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Plague – infestation of frogs – Exodus 8:6 - "...the frogs came up, and covered the land of Egypt."
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Plague – infestation of lice – Exodus 8:17 - the dust of the earth "...became lice in man, and in beast; all the dust of the land became lice throughout all the land of Egypt."
- 4<sup>th</sup> Plague – infestation of flies – Exodus 8:24 - "...there came a grievous swarm of flies into the house of Pharaoh, and into his servants' houses, and into all the land of Egypt: the land was corrupted by reason of the swarm of flies."
- 5<sup>th</sup> Plague – murrain in Egyptian cattle – Exodus 9:6 - "...all the cattle of Egypt died: but of the cattle of the children of Israel died not one."
- 6<sup>th</sup> Plague – boils on man and beast – Exodus 9:10 - the ashes of the furnace which Moses and Aaron sprinkled into the air "...became a boil breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast."
- 7<sup>th</sup> Plague - hail on Egyptian crops - Exodus 9:23-26 - "...the LORD sent thunder and hail, and the fire ran along upon the ground; and the LORD rained hail upon the land of Egypt. So there was hail, and fire mingled with the hail, very grievous, such as there was none like it in all the land of Egypt since it became a nation. And the hail smote throughout all the land of Egypt all that was in the field, both man and beast; and the hail smote every herb of the field, and brake every tree of the field. Only in the land of Goshen, where the children of Israel were, was there no hail."
- 8<sup>th</sup> Plague – infestation of locusts – Exodus 10:13-15 - "...the LORD brought an east wind upon the land all that day, and all that night; and when it was morning,

the east wind brought the locusts. And the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt, and rested in all the coasts of Egypt: very grievous were they; before them there were no such locusts as they, neither after them shall be such. For they covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left: and there remained not any green thing in the trees, or in the herbs of the field, through all the land of Egypt.”

- 9<sup>th</sup> Plague – darkness – Exodus 10:22-23 - “...there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days: They saw not one another, neither rose any from his place for three days: but all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings.”
- 10<sup>th</sup> Plague – death of the Egyptian firstborn - Exodus 12:29-30 - “...it came to pass, that at midnight the LORD smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the firstborn of the captive that was in the dungeon; and all the firstborn of cattle. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead.”

The ten plagues left Egypt in ruins, and the tenth plague deprived every Egyptian family of its firstborn son, Finally Pharaoh Concharis relented and told Moses to leave Egypt with his people.

### **Section 3D - The Hebrew’s Exodus from Egypt**

With the help of Joshua, Moses assembled the Hebrews and then set out from Pi-Thom and Ramses to travel to Al Bad in Midian, where he had left his wife and child with his father-in-law Jethro. He was perfectly suited for this role, for he had (a) been raised as a Prince of Egypt, (b) undoubtedly led the Egyptian army during the four years (1508-1504 BC), and (c) possibly ruled as pharaoh at this time, when Amenemhet III was either dead or elderly and Sebeknefrure was a woman and therefore unfit for the task. Leading the Hebrews out of Egypt, battling the Hyksos/Amalekites in the plain above Al Bad, and then training his people for the conquest of Canaan - all during and in the aftermath of the chaos caused by the *Moses Disturbance* - required an unusually gifted leader who was accustomed to commanding large numbers of people in dangerous circumstances.

Regarding the route of the Exodus, again I am quite sure that Moses took the most direct and logical path from the eastern region of the Nile Delta to the Plain of Rephidim, just north of Al Bad. That would have been the following:

- Eastward across the Nile delta and the land above the Bitter Lakes;
- Southeastward down the southwest coast of the Sinai peninsula to its tip;
- Northeastward around the tip to Nabq (ancient Pihahiroth), which is the western landfall of the Strait of Tiran;

- Eastward across the Strait of Tiran, which is a narrow passage of water (3-4 miles wide<sup>8</sup>) that separates the Gulf of Aqaba to the north and the Red Sea to the south and stretches between (a) its western landfall at Nabq (ancient Pihahiroth) in Egypt (on the eastern side of the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula) and (b) its eastern landfall at Ra's ash Shaykh Humayd (ancient Baal-zephon) in Saudi Arabia. (Moses had no idea how his caravan would get across the Strait, but he trusted in the Lord to make a way. God did by parting the waters of the Strait, which allowed the Israelites to walk across the Strait on dry land,<sup>9</sup> and then closing the waters again, which drowned Pharaoh Concharis and his army in the resulting whirlpool off Pihahiroth.);
- Southeastward from Ra's ash Shaykh Humayd along the southwestern coast of Arabia to a break in the Al Hijaz mountain range;
- Northward through the break to the bitter Springs of Marah, somewhat south of Al Bad;
- Northward to Al Bad (Elim), in which are located (a) caves known locally as "the caves of Moses," and (b) an oasis known for its sweet water;
- Northward to a plain (Rephidim), where the Israelites would battle the Amalekites=Amu=Hyksos, who would be pouring south out of Arabia and would seize and rule Egypt for 423 years (1464-1041 BC);
- Northward to Jabal al Lawz (Mount Sinai), where Moses would receive the Ten Commandments; and
- Northward into the Wilderness of Midian (Wilderness of Sinai), where Israel would spend 40 years (1464-1424 BC) being trained spiritually by Moses and martially by both Moses<sup>10</sup> and Joshua, in preparation for the conquest of the Promised Land (Canaan).

As the Hebrews got underway, Pharaoh Concharis had a change of heart. Amidst the devastation of his land and palace, he became enraged and, regretting his decision to let the Hebrews leave, assembled his army and set out in pursuit of the Hebrews. He caught up with and cornered them at Pi-Ha-Kiroth,<sup>11</sup> where they were hemmed in by natural barriers on three sides and pharaoh's army on the fourth. There God prevented pharaoh from attacking the Hebrews with a Pillar of Cloud by day and a Pillar of Fire by night.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straits\\_of\\_Tiran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straits_of_Tiran), Wikipedia, February 12, 2020.

<sup>9</sup> The conditions on the sea floor at this point need to be explored to determine how feasible such a trek would have been in 1464 BC. I have seen various estimates of its current depth, and there are two channels through it - the Enterprise which is 950' deep and located near the western shore and the Grafton which is 240' deep and located near the eastern shore. The latter would have represented serious obstacles to people and animals on foot. On the other hand, the movement of tremendous amounts of water during the strait's closing could easily have altered the sea floor's topography drastically.

<sup>10</sup> AS a prince of Egypt, Moses would have been well trained in military matters in the expectation that he would lead the armies of Egypt, which he may have done for four years (1508-1504 BC) when he was co-regent with Amenemhet III.

<sup>11</sup> I estimate that the trip from the Nile Delta to Pihahiroth took the Hebrews roughly 20 days, but the Egyptian army only ten days, which suggests that Pharaoh Concharis began his pursuit 10 days after the Hebrews left the Nile Delta.

<sup>12</sup> Probably using a whirlwind or tornado of combustible gases that served as a conduit for electrical discharges between the ground and the overhead clouds.

Moses had no idea what to do at this point, but God told him to hold up his staff above the waters. Suddenly the waters of the Strait parted,<sup>13</sup> thereby exposing a land bridge that apparently lay not far below the surface of the strait's water.<sup>14</sup> Moses led his caravan across the land bridge, thereby leaving Egypt and entering Midian at Baalzephon (now Ra's ash Shaykh Humayd), the eastern landfall of the Strait of Tiran. When Concharis tried to follow the Hebrews across the land bridge, God allowed the waters to return, and Concharis and his entire army were drowned in the resulting "whirlpool" (according to Egyptian records).

### **Section 3E - Note re the Parting of the Red Sea**

Much of the literature concerning miracles in the Bible – particularly such spectacular departures from normality as the parting of the Red Sea during the Exodus – is directed at looking for explanations that diminish the unusual nature of the event in question. I find this true not only of secular scholars, but of Christian scholars as well, who wish to avoid anything "*trop outre*," as the French would say. I am not sympathetic with this tendency.

The God of the Bible is beyond human understanding. He is the great "I AM"<sup>15</sup> – i.e. he always was, is now, and ever shall be." He is omnipotent, omniscient, and omniscipotent. He spoke Universe into existence with the power of his Word, infusing Universe with all the energy which would be required to form and energize matter.<sup>16</sup> There is no limit to what he can do, "For with God nothing shall be impossible."<sup>17</sup> There is a long list of "impossible" things that God has done, like parting the Red Sea, to convey to us that he controls every aspect of his creation. He did not have to do these unusual things openly. Moreover, they did not have to be spectacular. That some are open and spectacular indicates to me that he wants to get our attention and to leave all who scoff and deny his existence and his works "without excuse."<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Probably due to gale force winds that drove the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba southward into the Red Sea.

<sup>14</sup> I doubt that a continuous land-bridge still exists today, because dredging to allow the passage of deep-draft ships through the strait has occurred on many occasions since 1462 BC.

<sup>15</sup> Exodus 3:14.

<sup>16</sup> The amount of energy which God transferred into his creation is literally unimaginable. In my blog of August 5, 2019, I pointed out that Einstein's equation  $e = mc^2$ , where "e" = energy, "m" = mass, and "c" = "the speed of light through space, is the formula for the destruction of matter, in which a small amount of matter is converted into an enormous amount of energy. A particle physicist, Adam Jacholkowski, once determined that the destruction of one atom of uranium-235 generates 202.5 million electron volts, which "...is about 2.5 million times more than the energy released from burning coal" (Wikipedia, July 9, 2019, at <https://www.quora.com/How-much-energy-does-1-uranium-atom-release-if-split>). Now imagine running this process in reverse, where 202.5 million electron volts is converted into one atom of uranium-235 and then try to imagine the amount of energy required to create all the atoms in Universe. If you think about the foregoing carefully, you will get some idea of just how inconceivably powerful the God of the Bible is.

<sup>17</sup> Luke 1:37. Also, see Matthew 19:26 and Luke 18:27.

<sup>18</sup> Romans 1:20.

I don't know how God parted the Red Sea, and I don't know much about the sea bottom under the Strait of Tiran.<sup>19</sup> What I do know is that he tells us in his word that he parted the Red Sea, and I believe that he did so in 1464 BC at the Strait of Tiran.<sup>20</sup>

### **Section 3F - The Hebrews' First Weeks in Midian**

Once in Midian, the Hebrews moved eastward along coast of the Red Sea and then turned northward through a break in the hills into the Wilderness of Shur, where they stopped at Marah, an oasis containing bitter and unpotable water. The people complained, and God showed Moses a tree whose branches, when cast into the bitter water, turned it sweet and potable.

Leaving Marah, the Hebrews continued north to the oasis at Elim (now Al Bad), where they found twelve wells of potable water and ten palm trees and thus encamped.

Leaving Elim, the Hebrews continued north into the Wilderness of Sin, where they complained about not having enough food. Then God fed them with a flock of quails and manna, which they could gather six days out of seven. Then they continued northward to Massah or Meribah,<sup>21</sup> which lacked water to drink. Again, the people complained, and God told Moses to smite a particular rock with his staff. When he did so, water ran from it. Sadly, Moses struck the rock with frustration and anger, for which God would punish him by not allowing him to enter the Promised Land.

Leaving the Wilderness of Sin, the Hebrews continued northward in the valley of Rephidim, where the Hebrews encountered the Amalekites=Hyksos, who were moving southeastward out of Arabia. In the ensuing battle, the Hebrews managed to "discomfit" the Amalekites=Hyksos, who then continued on their way southward toward Egypt (which they would soon conquer and rule for over 400 years).

### **Section 3G - The Hebrews' Battle with the Amalekites/Hyksos**

After the battle at Rephidim, the Hebrews moved northward to the south foot of Jabal Al Lawz (=Mount Sinai) and set up camp. **INCOMPLETE**

### **Section 3H - God's Giving of the Law**

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<sup>19</sup> In his book, The Gold of Exodus, Simon & Schuster, New York, 1998, p. 197, Howard Blum describes how Bob Cornuke and Larry Williams discovered a narrow causeway not far below the strait's surface that appeared to them to run between its two ends, thereby providing a path for the Hebrews to walk on. Many others have contested every aspect of Blum's book, including Gordon Franz in his extensive article, "Mt. Sinai is not at Jebel El-Lawz in Saudi Arabia" at <http://www.ldolphin.org/franz-ellawz.html>. I won't join the discussion because I believe that all of the contestants are putting the Exodus in seriously flawed meteorological and historical contexts.

<sup>20</sup> I speculate that God used a gale force wind to drive water from the Gulf of Aqaba south into the Red Sea, thereby exposing the sea floor on which the Hebrews could walk across.

<sup>21</sup> Exodus 17:7.

On the mountain's summit, Moses received the two stone tablets on which God had written the Ten Commandments with his finger. **INCOMPLETE**

### **Section 3I - The Hebrews' Worship of the Golden Calf**

**INCOMPLETE**

## **PART 4 – POST-EXODUS TIME (1464-1424 BC)**

### **Section 4A -- Moses' 40 Years (1464-1424 BC) as a Prophet**

The Hebrew then moved northward around Jabal al-Lawz into the Wilderness of Midian, where they spent the next 40 years (1464-1424 BC). **INCOMPLETE**

### **Section 4B – Joshua's 25 Years (1424-3999 BC) as a Prophet**<sup>22</sup>

**INCOMPLETE**

## **PART 5 – THE MOSES DISTURBANCE (1464 BC)**

### **Section 5A - The Background**

Elsewhere I have identified fifteen references in the Bible to catastrophic events in Earth's history that appear to be due to interactions between Earth and other heavenly bodies. Although I am certain of the actual occurrence of these events because the Bible mentions them, I am less certain about their nature. I tend to agree with Immanuel Velikovsky's explanation of them, but I do not regard him as authoritative in the same way that I regard the Bible as authoritative – i.e. inerrant. Velikovsky made mistakes, just like I and other people do.

Here is roughly how Velikovsky describes what I call (1) the *Noah Disturbance*, which I date to 2321 BC, (2) the *Abraham Disturbance*, which I date to 1870 BC, and (3) the *Moses Disturbance*, which I date to 1464 BC.

The *Noah Disturbance (2321 BC)* - In the Ancients' Golden Age (3977-2321 BC), Saturn was more massive than it is now. Perturbed by the close approach of Jupiter, Saturn became a nova. It underwent atomic fission (or possibly fusion) and exploded. The terrestrial experience of this event commenced with the appearance of a brilliant light which lasted seven days ("the light of the seven days" to which Isaiah referred<sup>23</sup>) and outshone the sun. Then the globe was deluged with clouds of warm and salty water

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<sup>22</sup> Although Joshua did not exhibit the prophetic style of his predecessor Moses, I refer to him as a prophet because his book is listed as the first book of the prophets in the Tenakh.

<sup>23</sup> Isaiah 30:26.

which reached the planet in the company of two comets. The earth was shrouded in darkness, a product of the clouds of moisture arriving from Saturn and the clouds of volcanic debris erupting from the earth. Many species of terrestrial life perished.

The appearance of Saturn was greatly altered by this cosmic cataclysm. It apparently lost its satellites, giving rise to the Greek legend that Chronos had devoured his children, and it acquired its rings or bands, giving rise to the Greek legend that Zeus had put Chronos in fetters and to the Egyptian legend that Isis had swathed Osiris. (From the latter notion arose the Egyptian practice of swathing mummies.) Lastly, Saturn's stature was greatly diminished, and Jupiter<sup>24</sup> became the dominant celestial body in the terrestrial sky.

The ***Abraham Disturbance (1870 BC)*** - Soon after the explosion of the nova, Jupiter commenced accumulating the debris which had been ejected by Saturn throughout the solar system, and during the following centuries, its mass continued to increase. In 1870 BC, another catastrophic event occurred which caused the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the over-turning of the plain,<sup>25</sup> the birth of the Dead Sea, and the Great African Rift (or its greater expansion). Although the exact nature of this event is unclear, it seems to have included an electrical discharge between Jupiter and Earth and to have been accompanied by the deposit upon the latter of gold-bearing gravel and brimstone (sulfur - possibly resulting from the fusion of two oxygen atoms in the presence of the electrical discharge).<sup>26</sup> This event brought the Ancients' Silver Age (2321-1870 BC) to end.

As a consequence of its continually increasing mass, Jupiter became unstable and broke into two unequal portions, probably, but not necessarily during the ***Abraham Disturbance (1870 BC)***. The larger portion remained in a planetary orbit about the sun and is the Jupiter which we see today; the smaller portion, which we now call Venus,<sup>27</sup> entered into a cometary orbit about the sun which intersected with the orbit of the earth on a periodic bases.

### **Section 5B - The *Moses Disturbance (1464 BC)***

In the fifteenth century B.C.,<sup>28</sup> the comet Venus nearly collided with Earth, and the resulting upheaval terminated the Middle Kingdom of Egypt and facilitated the Exodus of

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<sup>24</sup> The following names were applied to Jupiter by the ancients: Zeden (Hebrew); Amon, Isis, and Horus (Egyptians); Ishtar, Marduk, and Baal, the last of which was inherited from Saturn (Assyrians and Babylonians); Zeus (Greeks); Jupiter (Romans); Shiva (Hindus); Mazda (Persians); Odin (Icelanders); and Wotan (Germans).

<sup>25</sup> Genesis 19:25.

<sup>26</sup> I date this cataclysm to 1870 BC. I believe that it divided Velikovsky's Age of Jupiter into two parts: Ovid's Age of Silver (2321-1870 BC) and Ovid's Bronze Age (1870-1464 BC).

<sup>27</sup> The following names were applied to Venus by the ancients: Mazzaroth, Noga, and Michael-Lucifer (Hebrews); Isis and Horus, both of which were inherited from Jupiter (Egyptians); Ishtar and Baalath, the first of which was inherited from Jupiter (Assyrians and Babylonians); Athene (Greeks); Venus and Minerva (Romans); Al-Uzza (Arabians); Astarte (Phoenicians); Kumara (Hindus); Quetzal-cohuatl (Toltecs); and Anat (Ugarits).

<sup>28</sup> I call this Venus Contact #1 and date it to 1464 BC.



the Jews. The records of the ancients permit a fairly detailed description of this encounter.

### **The Ten Plagues of Egypt**

The comet was on its way from perihelion and hence first touched the earth with its gaseous tail. The first sign of this contact was the appearance of a fine red dust or pigment which colored the land and waters of the earth with a bloody hue. Many fish died, and both men and animals were plagued with boils and sickness. Vermin multiplied at an alarming rate. As the earth entered deeper into the tail of the comet, it encountered ashes, then gravel, and finally hot meteorites which fell to the ground amidst a terrific din. Next the earth encountered large quantities of hydrogen and carbon gases, some of which combusted upon reaching the oxygen of the terrestrial atmosphere, and the rest of which liquefied and fell to the ground as a sticky fluid (naphtha).

### **The Exodus' Beginning**

Finally the head of the comet broke through the clouds of smoke and burning gases and, in an incandescent state, illuminated the earth with a brilliant light. Either the axis of the earth shifted, or its rotation ceased. Winds of enormous velocity swept over the globe. Tidal waves engulfed the land and piled skyward, attracted by the head of the comet. Volcanoes erupted. Mountains rose and fell. Forests blazed. Electrical discharges occurred between the earth and the comet. Entire species of animals were annihilated, and mankind was decimated. Then the comet withdrew. This phase of the **Moses Disturbance** probably marks the boundary between the Ancients' Silver Age (1870-1464 BC) and the Ancient's Missing Age (1464-1008 BC).

### **The Exodus plus six days**

Six days later, which would probably have caught the Hebrews a third of the way down the Sinai Peninsula's southwest coast, which lies between the Nile Delta and the Strait of Tiran, the comet approached again, enshrouded in a dark column of gases which looked like a pillar of smoke during the day and a pillar of fire at night. The earth passed through the tail of the comet once more. When it emerged, the comet appeared in a new guise: the head and the tail had become entangled, and they looked like a fiery ball and a hissing monster of many heads and legs, engaged in an awesome battle. The tail was ultimately torn apart by electrical discharges, which resulted in another rain of meteorites on the earth. The gases of the tail enveloped the earth, and the head of the comet withdrew.

### **The Exodus plus roughly six weeks**

Approximately six weeks later, which would probably have caught the Hebrews at the foot of Jabal al-Lawz (or Mount Sinai), when God was giving of the Law to Moses, the comet approached for a third time. This new approach was not readily observable, however, for the earth was enshrouded in clouds of dust left by the comet during previous



encounters and ejected from terrestrial volcanoes. After further electrical discharges, the two bodies parted.

### **Section 5C - The Aftermath (1464-1424 BC)**

Earth remained enshrouded for decades, and the gloom only lifted with the passing of years. Vegetation failed to generate during this period of darkness, and only the daily precipitation of "manna" or "ambrosia" sustained the inhabitants of the globe.

## APPENDIX 1 – OUTLINE OF WORLD HISTORY

### 1 - PREHISTORIC PERIOD (3977-665 BC)

1A - EARLY PREHISTORIC ERA (3977-2321 BC) = Bible's Prediluvian Era.

1A-0 - Creation Week (3977 BC) – It ended with God's *Day of Rest*.

1A-1 - Ancients' Primordial Age (3977 BC) = Bible's Edenic Age - It ended with *Adam Disturbance (3977 BC)*.

1A-2 - Ancients' Golden Age (3977-2321 BC) = Bible's Antediluvian Age - It and entire era ended with *NOAH DISTURBANCE (2321 BC)*.

1B - MIDDLE PREHISTORIC ERA (2321-1464 BC) = Bible's Postdiluvian Era.

1B-1 - Ancients' Silver Age (2321-1870 BC) = Bible's Early Postdiluvian Age = Archaeologists' Stone Age

1B-1A - Ancients' 1<sup>st</sup> Silver Period (2321-2221 BC) = Archaeologists' Paleolithic Period = JH's Initial Settlement & Migrations - It ended with *Peleg Disturbance (2221 BC)*.

1B-1B - Ancients' 2<sup>nd</sup> Silver Period (2221-2070 BC) = Archaeologists' Mesolithic & Neolithic Periods = JH's Akkadian Supremacy<sup>29</sup> - It ended with *Terah Disturbance (2070 BC)*.

1B-1C - Ancients' 3<sup>rd</sup> Silver Period (2070-1870 BC) = Archaeologists' Chalcolithic or Copper Period = JH's Rise of Civilizations - It ended with *Abraham Disturbance (1870 BC)*.

1B-2 - Ancients' Bronze Age (1870-1464 BC) = Bible's Late Postdiluvian Age = Archaeologists' Early Bronze Age (Early Helladic & Early Minoan).

1B-2A - Ancients' 1<sup>st</sup> Bronze Period (1870-1667 BC) = Bible's Pre-Job Time = Archaeologists' Early Bronze Age 1 - It ended with *Job Disturbance (1667 BC)*.

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<sup>29</sup> The Akkadian Empire was founded by Ukusi (Cush of the Bible) c.2298. It started in Mesopotamia and then, during the reign of Sargon, his son Mannis-tusu (also known as Menes), extended its control into the Indus Valley, then Egypt, and finally as far as the British Isles. It suffered a fatal blow from the *Terah Disturbance*, which destroyed the Tower of Babel and devastated Babylon and its surrounding region. The dynasty's decline ended c. 1958 BC. Originally, I dated the *Terah Disturbance* to 2070 BC, but now would probably choose 2020 BC, 50 years later, roughly at the time that Sharguni's reign ended and there was a break in the dynasty's rule. That would alter the dates of the Ancients' Middle Silver Period to 2221-2020 BC and the Late Silver Period to 2020-1870 BC.

1B-2B - **Ancients 2<sup>nd</sup> Bronze Period** (1667-1464 BC) = Bible's Post-Job Time = Archaeologists' Early Bronze Age 2 - It and entire era ended with ***MOSES DISTURBANCE (1464 BC)***.

1C - **LATE PREHISTORIC ERA** (1464-665 BC) = Bible's Post-Exodus Era = JH's Turbulent World = Geologists' Pleistocene Period.

1C-1 - **Ancients' Missing Age** (1464-1008 BC) = JH's Early Turbulent World = Geologists' Early Pleistocene Epoch (EPE) = Archaeologists Middle Bronze Age (Middle Helladic & Middle Minoan).

1C-1A - **Ancients' 1<sup>st</sup> Missing Period** (1464-1413 BC) = EPE's Ice Age 1 – It ended with ***Joshua Disturbance (1413 BC)***.

1C-1B - **Ancients' 2<sup>nd</sup> Missing Period** (1413-1261 BC) = EPE's Ice Age 2. It was ended by ***Deborah Disturbance (1261 BC)***.

1C-1C - **Ancients' 3<sup>rd</sup> Missing Period** (1261-1058 BC) = EPE's Ice Age 3. It was end by ***Samuel Disturbance (1058 BC)***.

1C-1D - **Ancients' 4<sup>th</sup> Missing Period** (1058-1008 BC) = EPE's Ice Age 4. It ended with ***David Disturbance (1008 BC)***.

1C-2 - **Ancients' Heroic or Mycenaean Age** (1008-754 BC) = JH's Middle Turbulent Age = Geologists' Middle Pleistocene Epoch (MPE) = Archaeologists' Late Bronze Age (Late Helladic & Late Minoan) = Egypt's Dynasties 18, .

1C-2A - **Ancients' 1<sup>st</sup> Heroic Period** (1008-957 BC) = MPE's Ice Age 5. It ended with ***Homer's 1<sup>st</sup> Cosmic Battle (957 BC)***.

1C-2B - **Ancients' 2<sup>nd</sup> Heroic Period** (957-855 BC) = MPE's Ice Age 5 continued. It end with ***Homer's 2<sup>nd</sup> Cosmic Battle (855 BC)***.

1C-2C - **Ancients' 3<sup>rd</sup> Heroic Period**<sup>30</sup> (855-754 BC) = MPE's Ice Age 5 continued. It and entire era ended with ***Homer's Cosmic Battle 3 (754 BC)*** and ***AZARIAH DISTURBANCE (754 BC)***.

1C-3 - **Ancients' Iron Age** (754-665 BC) = JH's Late Turbulent World = Archaeologists' Early Archaic Period = Geologists' Late Pleistocene Epoch (LPE).

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<sup>30</sup> This was the time of (a) the Greek exploits - the Labors of Herakles (c.855 BC), the Slaying of the Minotaur (c.850 BC), the Voyage of the Argo (845 BC), the 1<sup>st</sup> Theban War (832-831 BC), the 2<sup>nd</sup> Theban War (821-820 BC), the Trojan War (812-802 BC), and the Voyage of Odysseus (800-790 BC) - as well as (b) the Trojan exploit - the Voyage of Aeneas (800-790 BC).

1C-3A - **Ancients' 1<sup>st</sup> Iron Period** (754-695 BC) = JH's Respite - It ended with ***Ahaz Disturbance (695 BC)***.

1C-3B - **Ancients' 2<sup>nd</sup> Iron Period** (695-680 BC) = LPE's Ice Age 6 - It ended with ***1<sup>st</sup> Hezekiah Disturbance (680 BC)***.

1C-3C - **Ancients' 3<sup>rd</sup> Iron Period** (680-665 BC) = LPE's Ice Age 7 - It and entire era ended with ***2<sup>ND</sup> HEZEKIAH DISTURBANCE (665 BC)***.

## 2 - **HISTORIC PERIOD** (665 BC-Present).

2A - **EARLY HISTORIC ERA** (665-2 BC) = Historians' Early Antiquity.

2A-1 – **Occident in Early Historic Era.**

2A-2 – **Middle East in Early Historic Era.**

2A-2A - **Neo-Babylonian Age** (665-487 BC) = Late Archaic Period - It ended with ***Conquest of Babylon (487 BC)*** by Persian King Darius I.

2A-2B - **Persian Age** (487-330 BC) - It was ended by the ***Conquest of Persia (330 BC)*** Macedonian King Alexander-the-Great.

2A-2C - **Macedonian Age** (330-146 BC) - It ended with ***Conquest of Macedon (146 BC)*** by Roman Praetor Q.C. Metellus Macedonius.

2A-2D - **Roman Age BC** (146-2 BC) - It and entire era ended with ***BIRTH OF MESSIAH (2 BC)***.

2A-3 – **Orient in Early Historic Era.**

2A-4 – **Sacred in Early Historic Era.**

2A-4A – **Final Years of the Kingdom of Judah** (665-555 BC). It ended with ***Destruction of Jerusalem (487 BC)*** by Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar.

2A-4B – **Exile in Babylon** (555-485 BC). It ended with ***Conquest of Babylon (487 BC)*** by Persian King Darius 1 and ***Proclamation (485 BC)*** by Persian King Cyrus-of the Bible.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> The *Proclamation* that ended the Exile and commanded the Hebrews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild its walls and its temple was not issued by Cyrus-the-Great (558-529 BC), but rather by another Cyrus (485-482 BC), who was undoubtedly the eldest son of Darius I (522-485 BC) and the older brother of Xerxes I (482-465 BC).

2A-4C – **Daniel’s 69 Weeks of Years** (485-2 BC). It (a) began with the *Proclamation of Cyrus (485 BC)*, (b) lasted 483 years (485-2 BC), and (c) ended with the *BIRTH OF MESSIAH (2 BC)*.

2A-5 - **Geology in Early Historic Era** – It began with Late Pleistocene Epoch’s Ice Age 8 (665-625 BC), which was followed by Holocene Period’s Atlantic Epoch (c.625-Present).

2B - **LATE HISTORIC ERA** (2 BC-Present).

2B-1 – **Occident.in Late Historic Era.**

2B-1A - **Roman Age AD** (2BC-476 AD) = the historians’ Late Antiquity. It was ended by the *Conquest of Rome (476 AD)* by the Germanic General Odacer.

2B-1B - **Byzantine Age** (476-1453 AD). It was ended by the *Conquest of Constantinople (1453 AD)* by Ottoman Sultan Melmed II.

2B-1C – **Exploratory Age** (1453-c.1750 AD). It was ended by the *Harnessing of Mechanical Energy (c.1750 AD)*.

2B-1D - **Revolutionary Age** (c.1750-1918 AD). It was ended by the catastrophe of *World War I (1914-1918 AD)*.

2B-1E - **Globalist Age** (1918 AD to present). It and the entire era will probably end with the *PAROUSIA (date unknown)*.

2B-2 – **Middle East in Late Historic Era**

2B-3 – **Orient in Late Historic Era**

2B-4 – **Sacred in Late Historic Era**

2B-4A – **Messiah’s Life** (2 BC-33 AD. It was) ended by the *Death, Resurrection, & Ascension of Messiah (33 AD)*

2B-4B – **Messiah’s Bride’s Childhood** (33-70 AD). It was ended by the *Destruction of Jerusalem (70 AD)* by the Roman General Titus.

2B-4C – **Messiah’s Bride’s Betrothal** (70 AD-Present) will be ended by the *2<sup>nd</sup> Coming of Messiah (date unknown)*.

2B-5 – **Geology in Late Historic Era** (2 BC-Present) – Holocene’s Atlantic Epoch continued.