

Peoples of the OT

Egypt

Its influence on Israel and Christianity

Where we are going



Geography & History



Egypt & Joseph

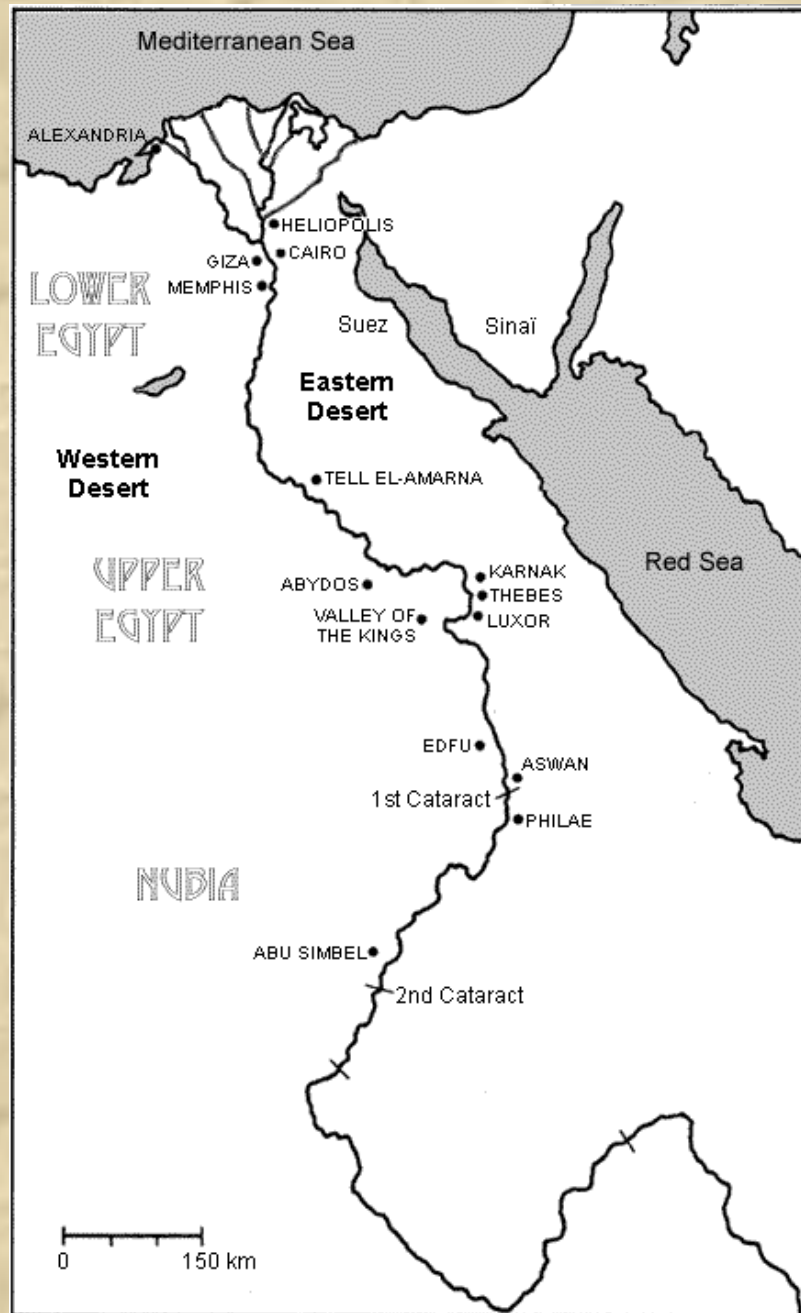


Egypt & Moses



Hieroglyphics

Egypt Map: Upper and Lower

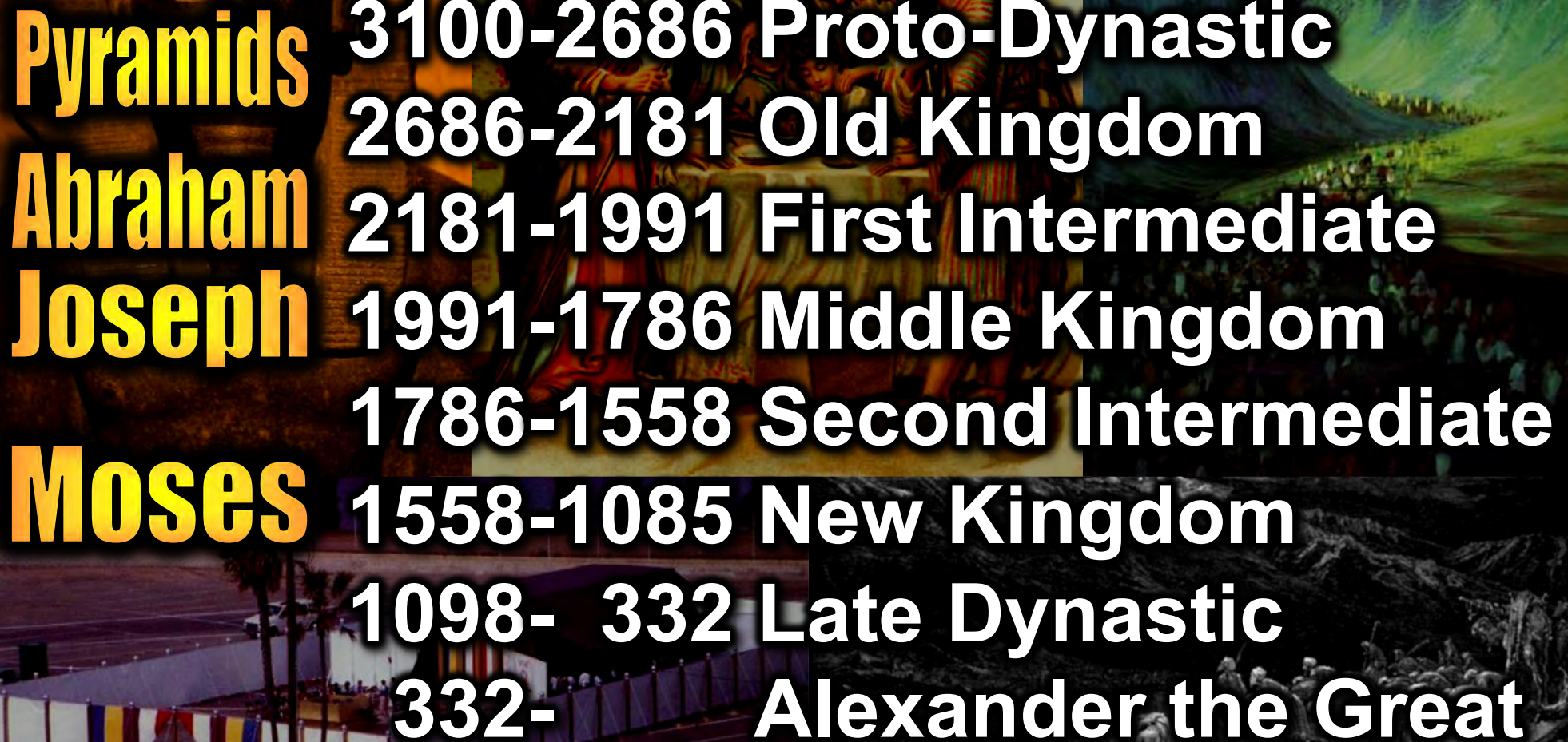


Ancient Egypt was divided between:

- **Lower Egypt (the Nile delta), and**
- **Upper Egypt (a fertile band of land on both sides of the Nile river)**

© Copyright 1999, Jim Loy

Traditional History of Egypt



Pyramids	3100-2686	Proto-Dynastic
Abraham	2686-2181	Old Kingdom
Joseph	2181-1991	First Intermediate
Moses	1991-1786	Middle Kingdom
	1786-1558	Second Intermediate
	1558-1085	New Kingdom
	1098- 332	Late Dynastic
	332-	Alexander the Great

Traditional Dating of New Kingdom Pharaohs

87



Eighteenth Dynasty

Name	Comments	Rule Dates
Ahmose, Ahmosis I	Successor to Kamose	1570-1546
Amenhotep I		1551-1524
Djehutymes I (Tuthmosis I)		1525-1518
Djehutymes II (Tuthmosis II)		1518-1504
Djehutymes III (Tuthmosis III)		1503-1450
Hatshepsut	A rare female ruler	1498-1483
Amenhotep II (Amenophis II)	Early Exodus ruler	1453-1419
Djehutymes IV (Tuthmosis IV)		1419-1386
Amenhotep III		1386-1349
Amenhotep IV Akhnaten	Founded brief monotheism period worshiping Aten	1350-1334
Smenkhkare		1336-1334
Tutankhamun		1334-1325
Kheperkheprure Ai		1325-1321
Horemheb	Former General and advisor to Tutankhamun	1321-1293

Amenophis II = Amenhotep II



Traditional Dating of New Kingdom Pharaohs



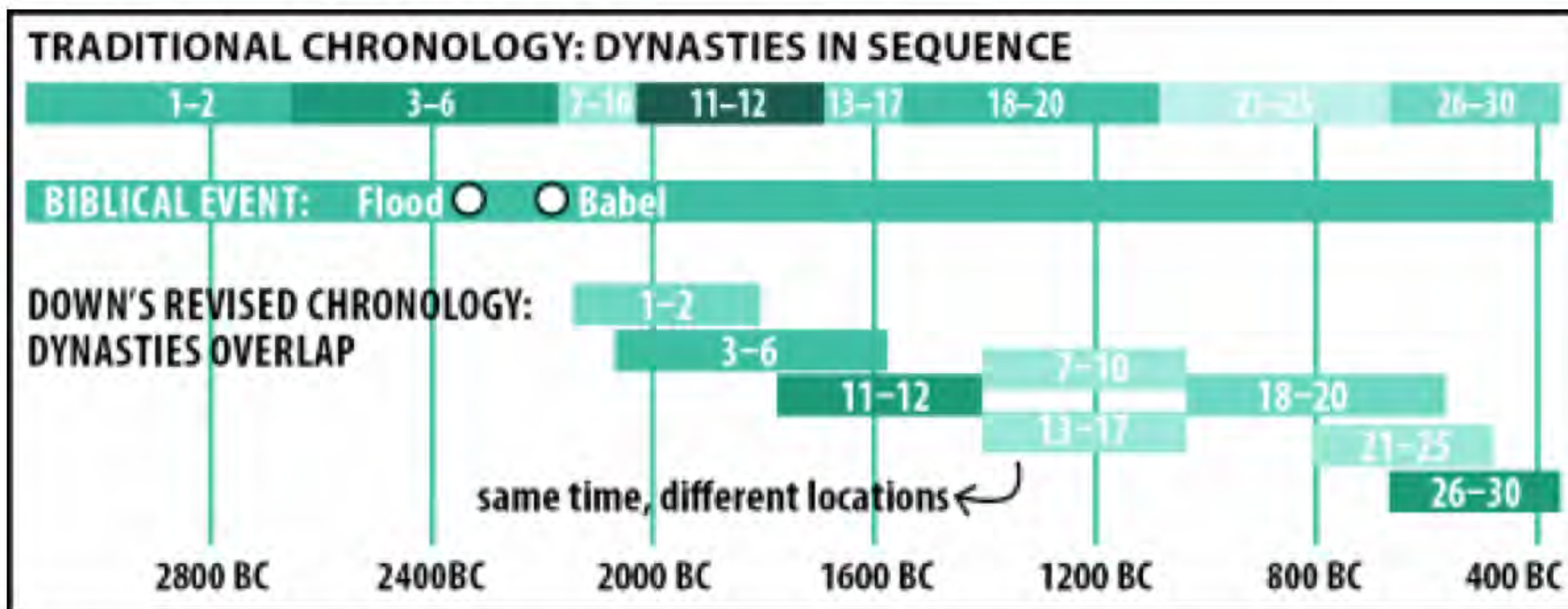
Nineteenth Dynasty

Name	Comments	Rule Dates
Rameses I		1293-1291
Seti I		1291-1278
Rameses II the Great	The ruler of Moses by late date advocates	*1279-1212
Merneptah		1212-1202
Amenemses		1202-1199
Seti II		1199-1193
Merneptah Siptah		1193-1187
Twosret	A rare female ruler	1187-1185

A dapted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharaoh#Eighteenth_Dynasty

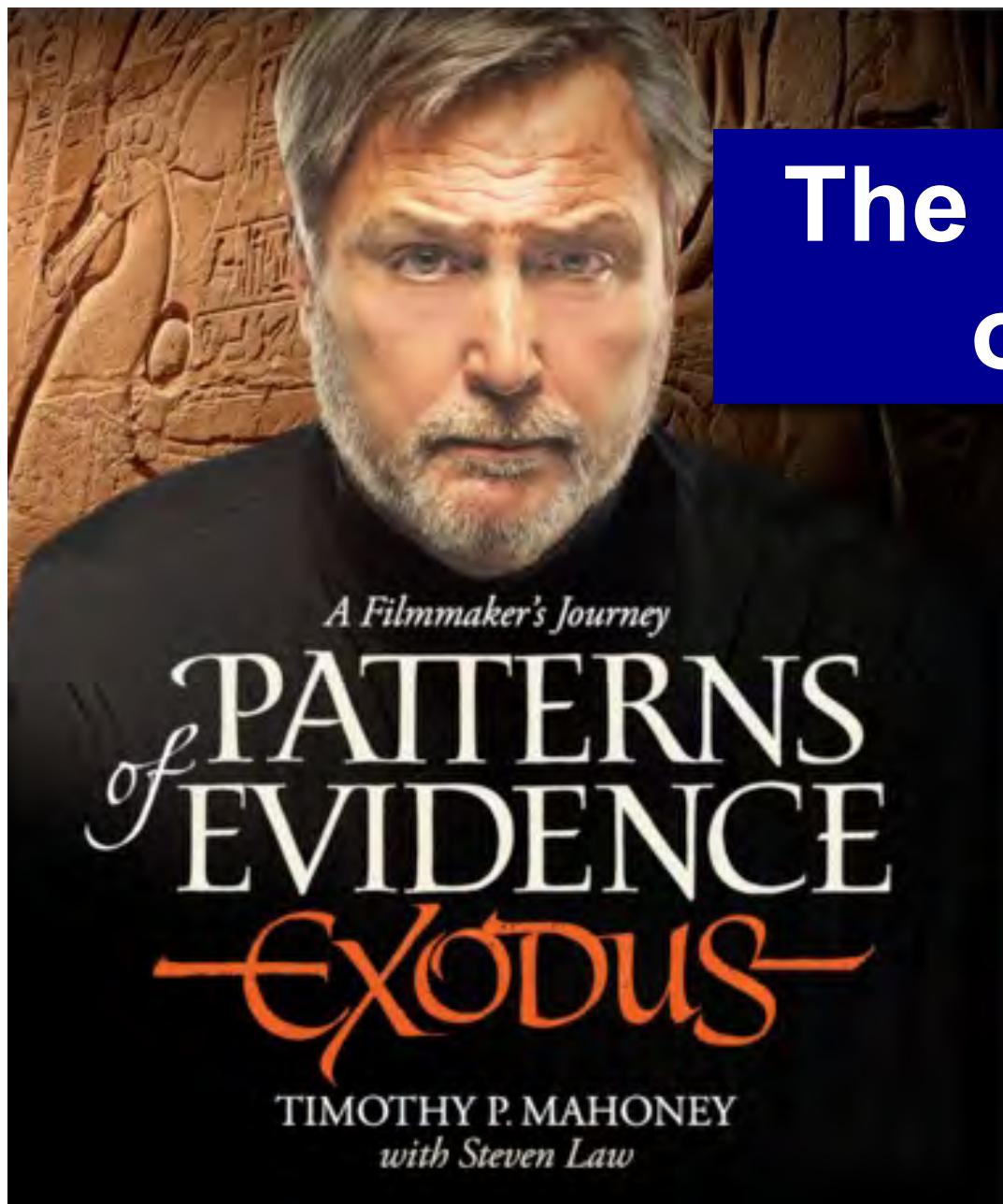
*** Other Egyptologists say Rameses began his reign in 1304 or 1292-1290. Absolute dates are difficult to ascertain.**

Contradicting Histories of Egypt



The New Answers Book 2, Chapter 24, "Doesn't Egyptian Chronology Prove That the Bible Is Unreliable?" by Dr. Elizabeth Mitchell on July 22, 2010 • <https://answersingenesis.org/archaeology/ancient-egypt/doesnt-egyptian-chronology-prove-bible-unreliable>

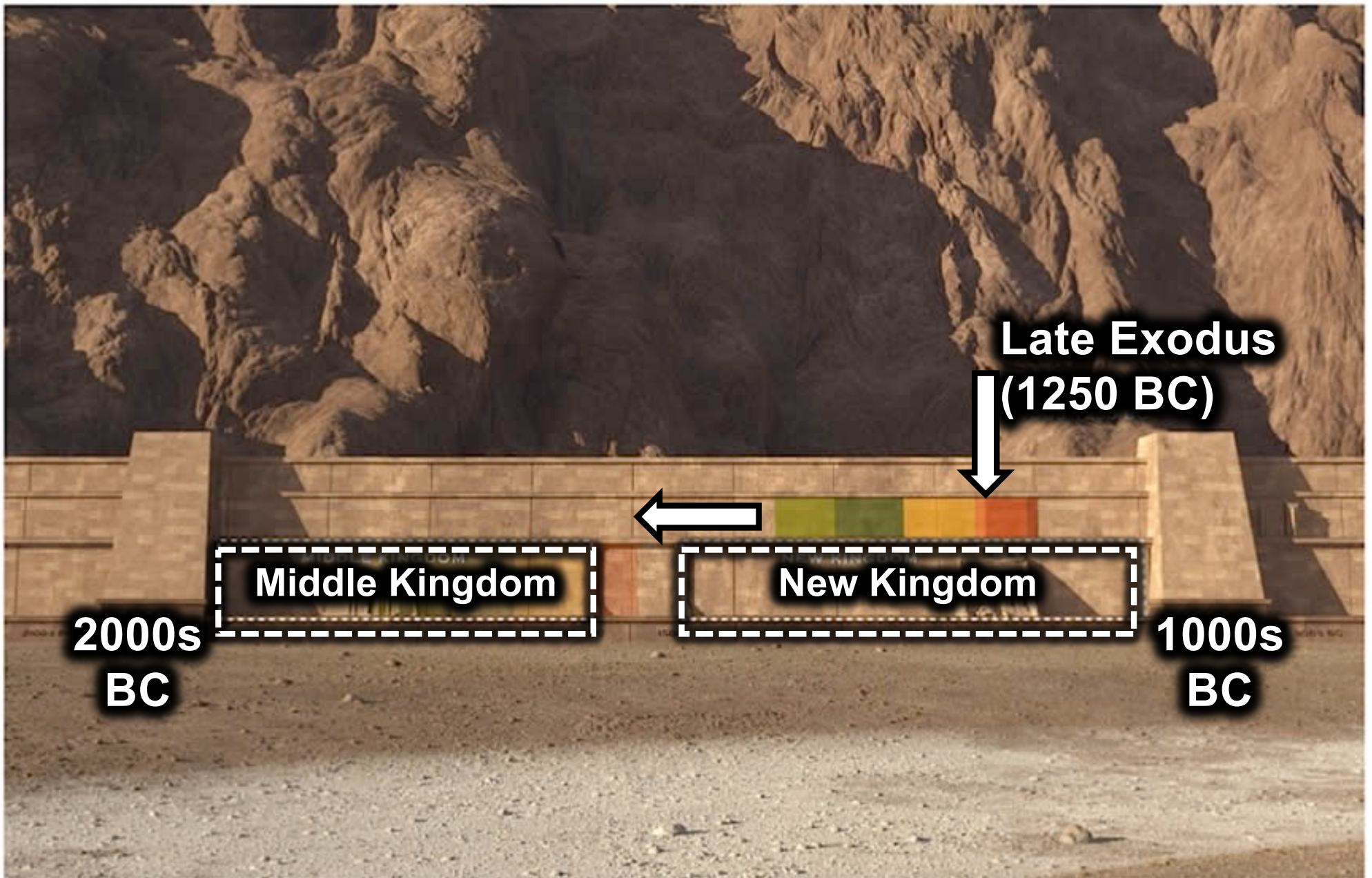
The New Chronology of David Rohl



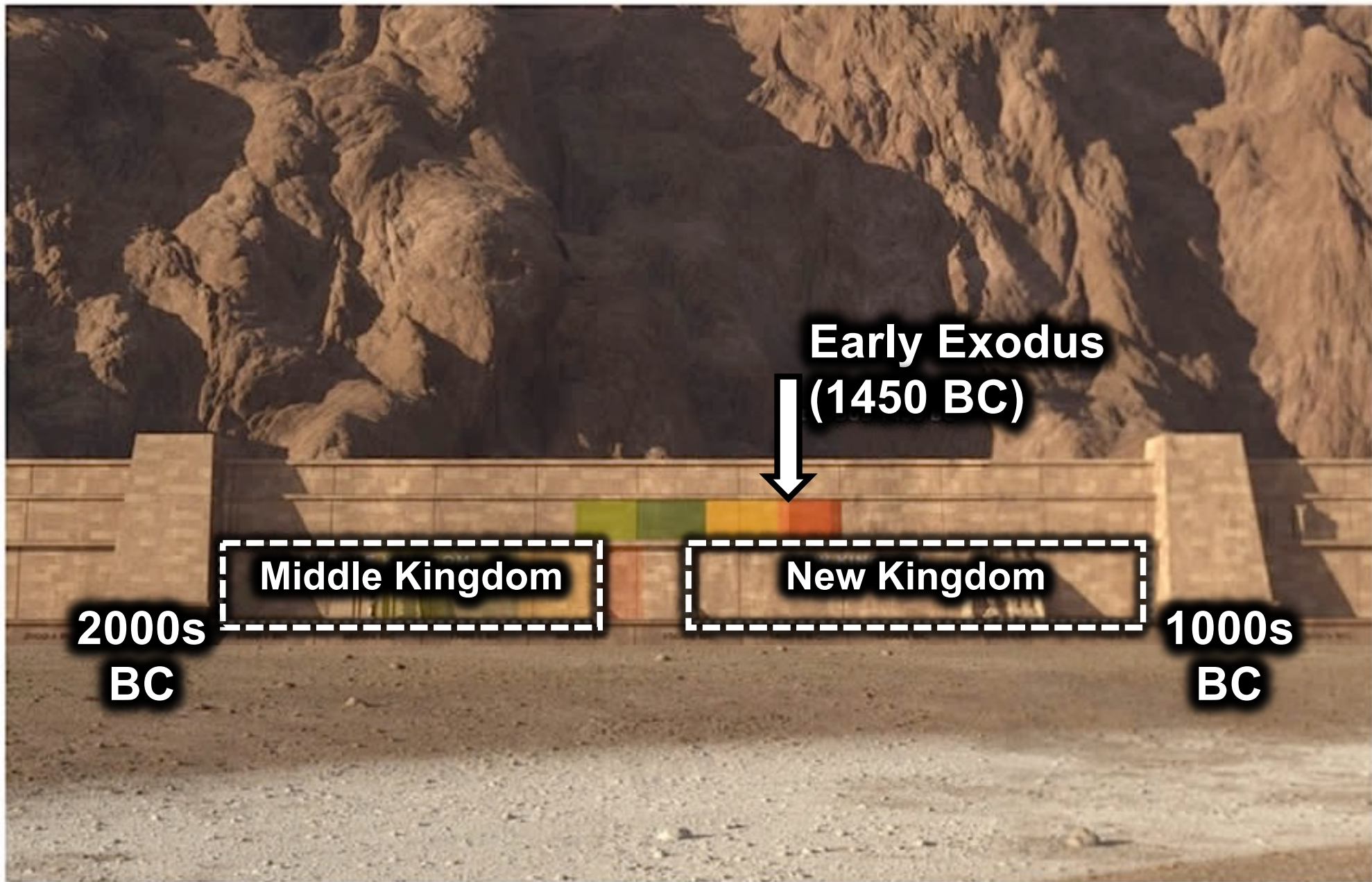
"Patterns of Evidence" is a film by Timothy Mahoney (Thinking Man Films, 2015) that presents amazing archaeological evidence for the Early Exodus discovered by Dr. David Rohl, an agnostic Egyptologist.



The Timeline Wall



Late Exodus (about 1250 BC)



**2000s
BC**

Middle Kingdom

New Kingdom

**1000s
BC**

**Early Exodus
(1450 BC)**



Early Exodus (about 1450 BC)

Mediterranean Sea



City of Avaris

“Egyptians... forced them to build the cities of Pithom and Rameses as supply centers for the king” (Exod 1:11).

An aerial, 3D-rendered view of an ancient Egyptian city. A wide, dark river flows from the top left towards the bottom right. A canal branches off from the river, curving around the city. The city is composed of several large, rectangular stone buildings with flat roofs, arranged in a somewhat organized layout. There are smaller structures and courtyards interspersed among the larger buildings. The surrounding landscape is green and flat. Two large text labels are overlaid on the image: 'Beneath Rameses' in the top right and 'City of Avaris' in the bottom left. Dotted lines connect these labels to specific areas of the city.

**Beneath
Rameses**

**City of
Avaris**

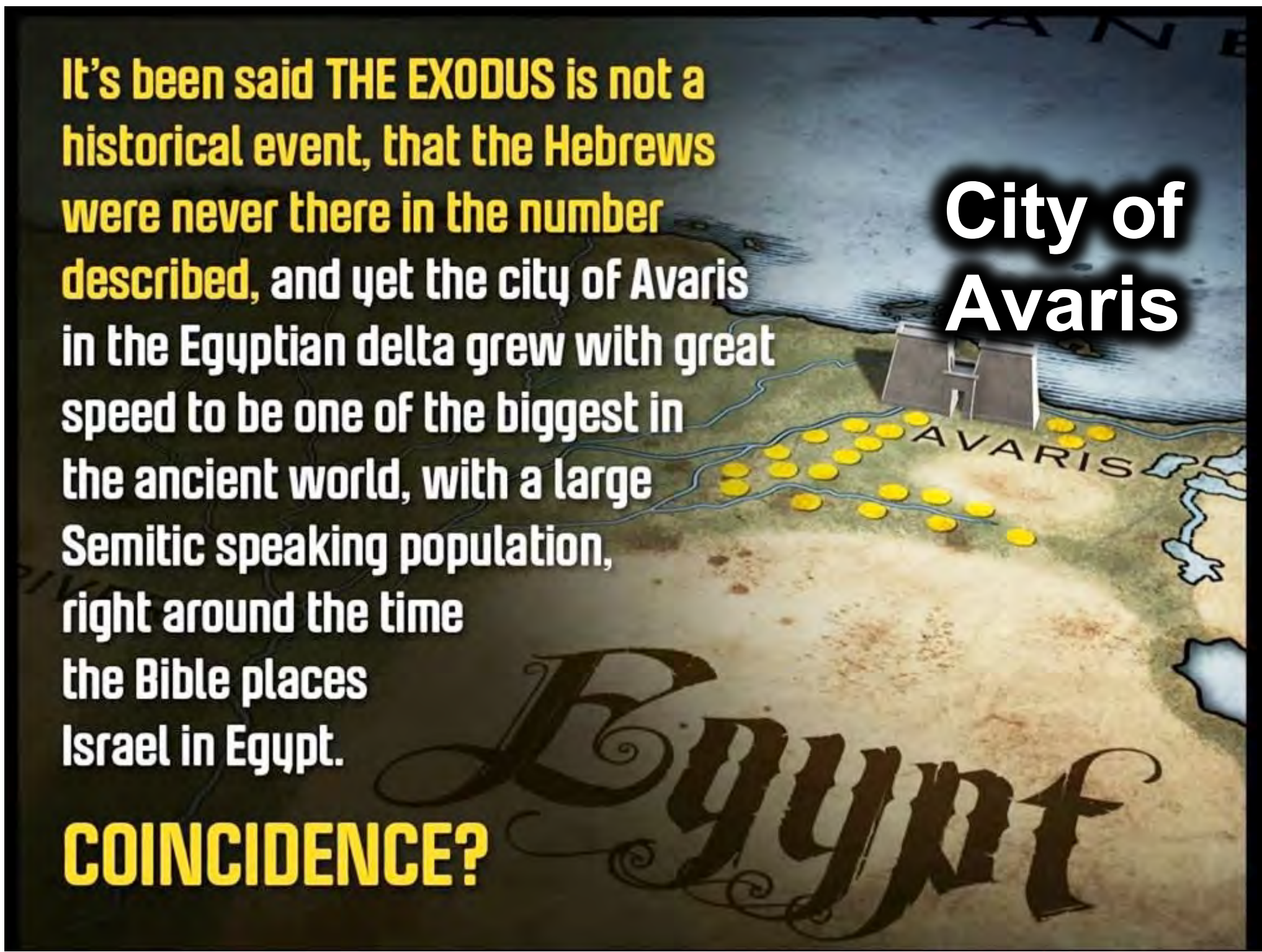
"Patterns of Evidence" is a film by Timothy Mahoney (Thinking Man Films, 2015) that presents amazing archaeological evidence for the Early Exodus discovered by Dr. David Rohl, an agnostic Egyptologist.

It's been said **THE EXODUS** is not a historical event, that the Hebrews were never there in the number described, and yet the city of Avaris in the Egyptian delta grew with great speed to be one of the biggest in the ancient world, with a large Semitic speaking population, right around the time the Bible places Israel in Egypt.

COINCIDENCE?

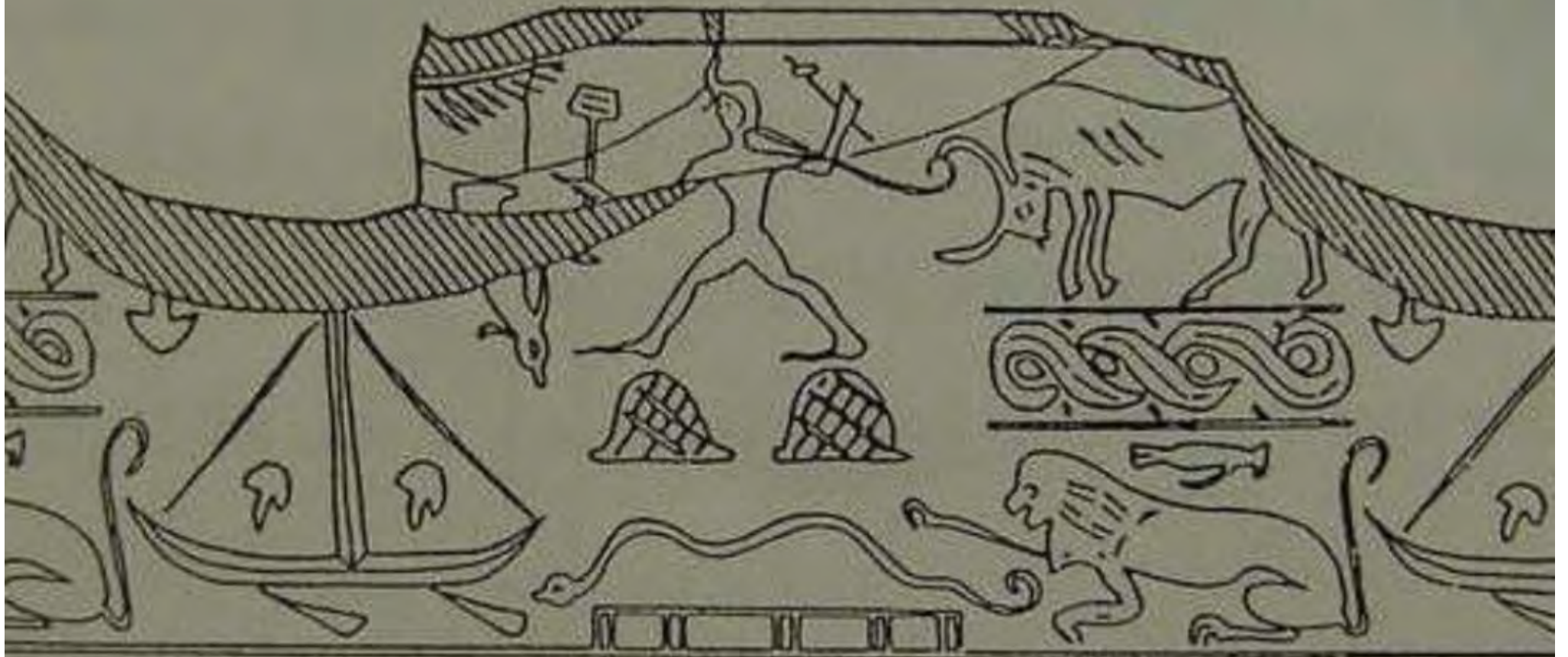
**City of
Avaris**

Egypt





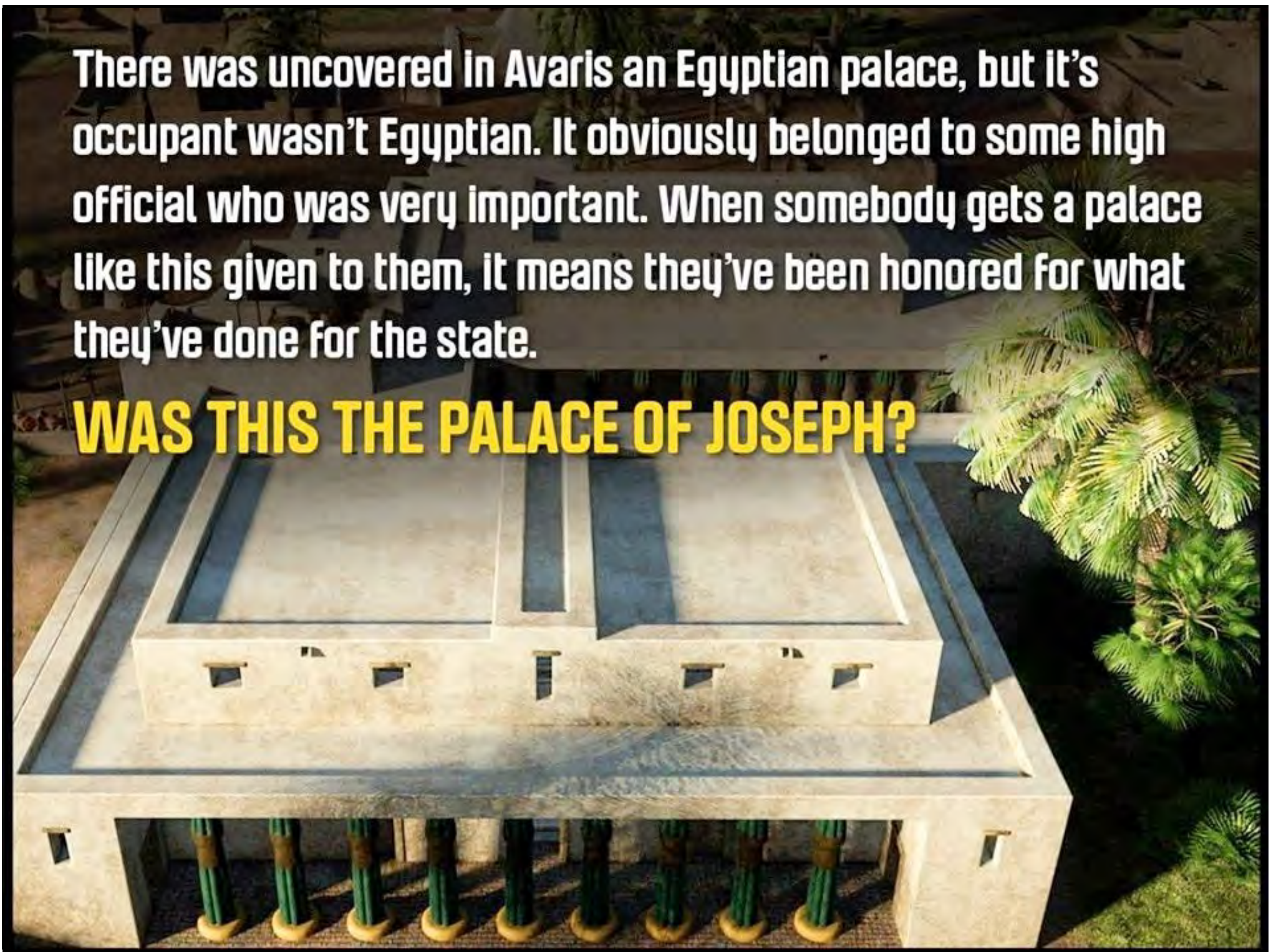
This palace with 12 columns was discovered with 12 tombs behind it



**12 Tribes of Israel on a Seal
from Avaris, Egypt?**

There was uncovered in Avaris an Egyptian palace, but it's occupant wasn't Egyptian. It obviously belonged to some high official who was very important. When somebody gets a palace like this given to them, it means they've been honored for what they've done for the state.

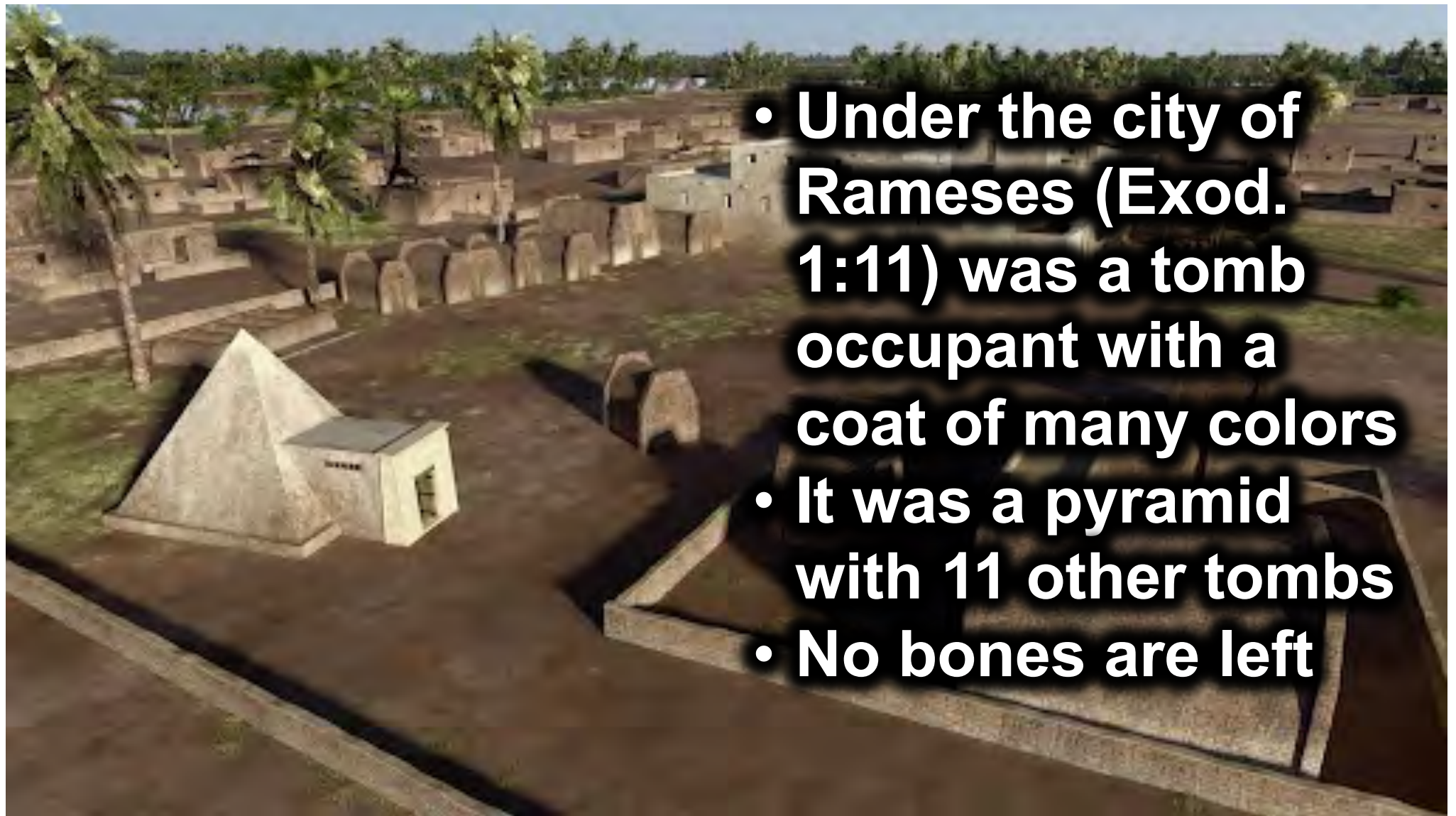
WAS THIS THE PALACE OF JOSEPH?





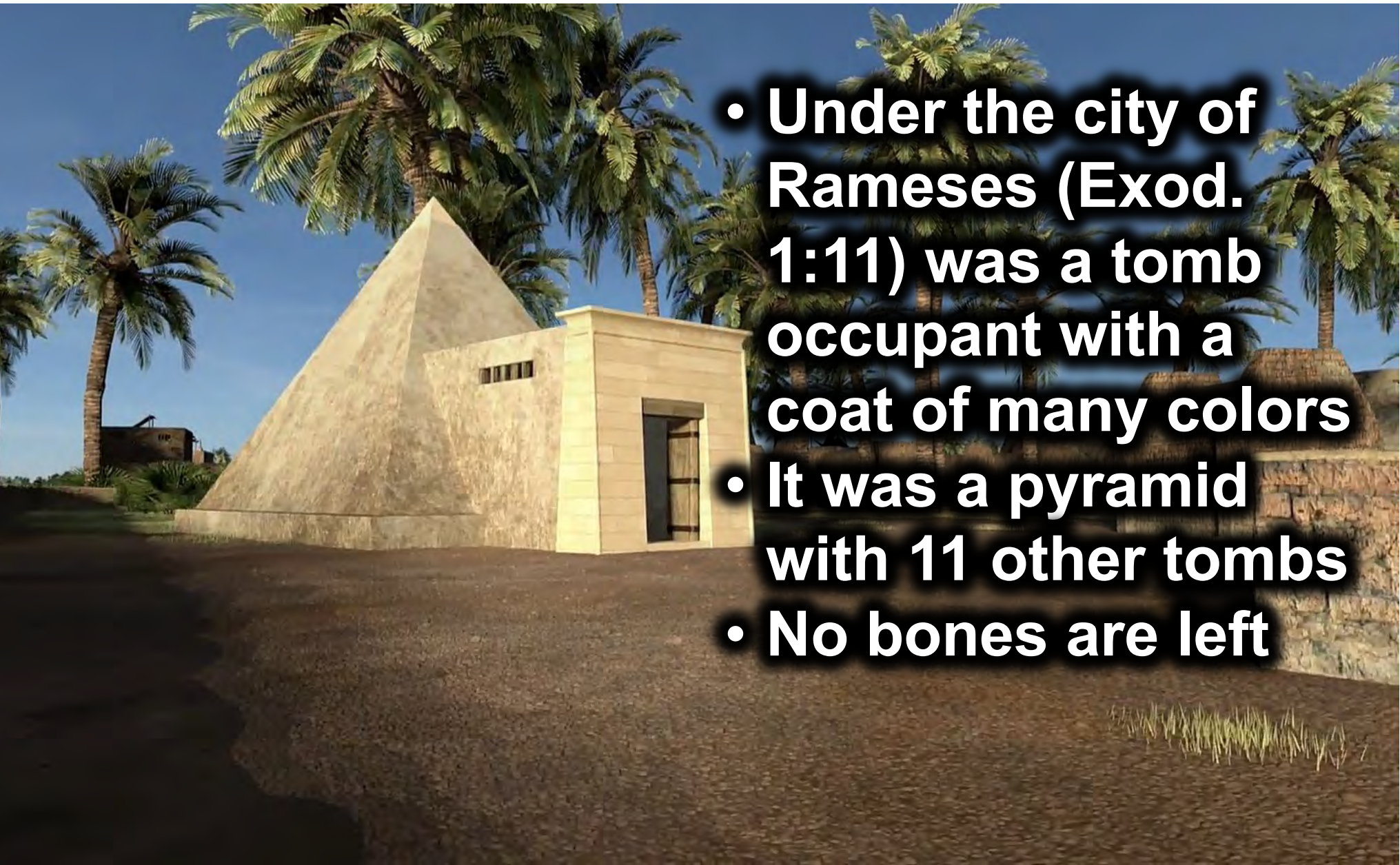
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

12 Tombs Found Together



- **Under the city of Rameses (Exod. 1:11) was a tomb occupant with a coat of many colors**
- **It was a pyramid with 11 other tombs**
- **No bones are left**

Is the pyramid Joseph's tomb?

- 
- Under the city of Rameses (Exod. 1:11) was a tomb occupant with a coat of many colors
 - It was a pyramid with 11 other tombs
 - No bones are left

Is the pyramid Joseph's tomb?



Statue with face broken off



3D rendering of full statue

Statue of Joseph?



Statue's sholder showing paint fragments



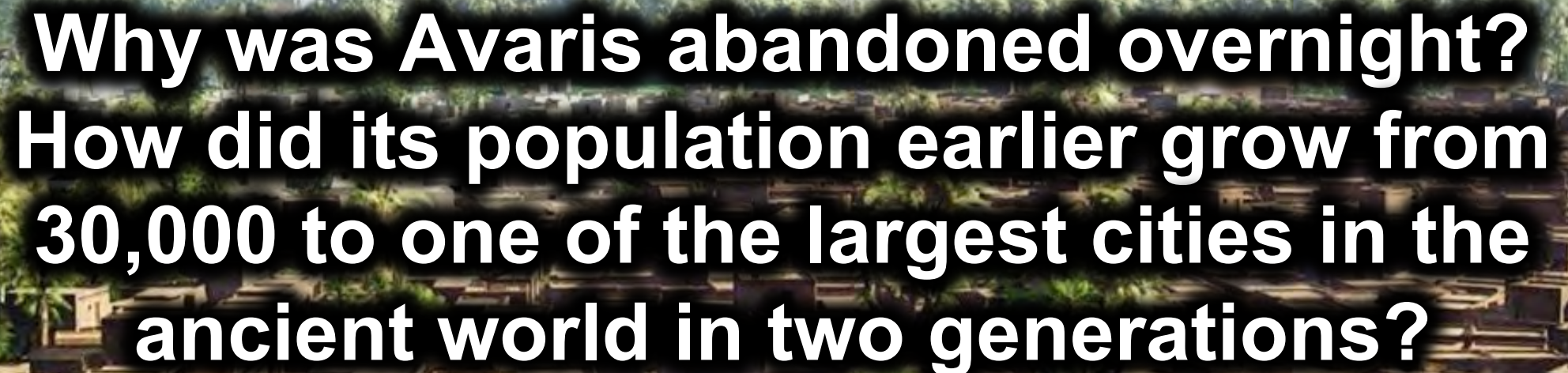
Highlights show the pattern of paint fragments



- Under the city of Rameses (Exod. 1:11) was a tomb occupant with a coat of many colors
- It was a pyramid with 11 other tombs
- No bones are left

Is this Joseph's statue?

If an Exodus “never happened,”
then why did two Semitic cities in
Egypt abandon their dwellings
overnight? And where did these
impoverished people and slaves go?



Why was Avaris abandoned overnight?
How did its population earlier grow from
30,000 to one of the largest cities in the
ancient world in two generations?

Histories of Egypt

Traditional

Biblical

3100-2686	Proto-Dynastic		2400-2200
2686-2181	Old Kingdom	Abraham	2200-1600
2181-1991	First Intermediate Period	Pyramids	1800-1000
1991-1786	Middle Kingdom	Abraham	1600-1000
1786-1558	Second Intermediate Period	Joseph	1400-1000
1558-1085	New Kingdom	Moses	1000-600
1098-332	Late Dynastic	Solomon	800-332
332-323	Alexander the Great	Jeremiah	332-323



Old Kingdom

The Old Kingdom (according to legend) began with the uniting of Upper and Lower Egypt into one country (about 2700 BC), usually known as the Two Lands. The king who did this was Menes or Narmer. The capital was Memphis.



Middle Kingdom

The Middle Kingdom began about 1991 BC, with the reign of Mentuhotep II of the Eleventh Dynasty. The Twelfth Dynasty (1985-1795 BC) was the golden age of this era, with several famous kings: Amunemhat I, **Senusret (Sesostris in Greek) I**, Amunemhat II, Senusret II, Senusret III, Amunemhat II, and Amunemhat IV. The dynasty ended with the rule of a queen, Sobekneferu, apparently because there were no remaining male heirs. The Thirteenth Dynasty ended in another time of weakness (1650 BC).



The Formation of Israel

The story of Joseph

It was believed that under Pharaoh **Senusret (Sesostris in Greek) I**, Joseph occupied his position of prestige.

Sphinx of Memphis





Egyptians laughed at sheep and shepherds

Fat & Thin Cows

*Ameni was an officer of
Sesostris I (Joseph's Pharaoh)*

In recent times, frescoes have been found in Egyptian tombs depicting **fat and thin cows**, and inscriptions have been found referring to seven lean and seven opulent years, making this biblical story more than just a myth.



The story of Joseph, confirmed by Ameni

Famine Noted

Ameni was an officer **under Sesostris I.**
In his tomb he left an inscription which is very
relevant. It reads,

"No one was unhappy in my days, not even in the years of famine, for I had tilled all the fields in the nome of Mah, up to its southern and northern frontiers. Thus I prolonged the life of its inhabitants and preserved the food which it produces. No hungry man was in it. I distributed equally to the widow as to the married woman. I did not prefer the great to the humble in all that I gave away."

Brugsch, *Egypt under the Pharaohs*, 158



Asians in Egypt



Ancient Egyptian History



At Beni Hassan, 240 km south of Cairo, is the tomb of Ameni of the twelfth dynasty. On the walls of this tomb are some paintings depicting the visit of some Asiatic people to Egypt.



Ancient Egyptian History

Canaanites in Egypt



We saw how from the earliest days, Egypt had contact with Palestine and how it served as a 'bread-basket' for the 'Fertile Crescent' during times of famine. Indeed, a tomb painting from Beni Hasan shows off the multicoloured costumes of the Canaanite families arriving in Egypt, perhaps at the time of Joseph.

Traditional Dating of New Kingdom Pharaohs

87



Eighteenth Dynasty

Name	Comments	Rule Dates
Ahmose, Ahmosis I	Successor to Kamose	1570-1546
Amenhotep I		1551-1524
Djehutymes I (Tuthmosis I)		1525-1518
Djehutymes II (Tuthmosis II)		1518-1504
Djehutymes III (Tuthmosis III)		1503-1450
Hatshepsut	A rare female ruler	1498-1483
Amenhotep II (Amenophis II)	Early Exodus ruler	1453-1419
Djehutymes IV (Tuthmosis IV)		1419-1386
Amenhotep III		1386-1349
Amenhotep IV Akhnaten	Founded brief monotheism period worshiping Aten	1350-1334
Smenkhkare		1336-1334
Tutankhamun		1334-1325
Kheperkheprure Ai		1325-1321
Horemheb	Former General and advisor to Tutankhamun	1321-1293

Adapted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharaoh#Eighteenth_Dynasty

Amenophis II



Traditional Dating of New Kingdom Pharaohs



Nineteenth Dynasty

Name	Comments	Rule Dates
Rameses I		1293-1291
Seti I		1291-1278
Rameses II the Great	The ruler of Moses by late date advocates	*1279-1212
Merneptah		1212-1202
Amenemses		1202-1199
Seti II		1199-1193
Merneptah Siptah		1193-1187
Twosret	A rare female ruler	1187-1185

A dapted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharaoh#Eighteenth_Dynasty

*** Other Egyptologists say Rameses began his reign in 1304 or 1292-1290. Absolute dates are difficult to ascertain.**

Amenhotep I

1551 to 1524 BC



The father of Thutmose I (1525-1518), who was the Pharaoh who issued the decree that all the sons born to the Israelites were to be thrown into the river, but that girls were permitted to live (*Exodus 1:22*)

Josephus on Tuthmosis I (?)

"Now there arose up a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph" (Exodus 1:8). He was not ignorant of Joseph's services to the nation, but he wished to make no recognition of them, and, so far as possible, to bury them in oblivion.



Josephus wrote, *"having in length of time forgotten the benefits received from Joseph, particularly the crown being now come into another family, they became very abusive to the Israelites, and contrived many ways of afflicting them."*

Antiquities of the Jews, 1.9.1.

Israelites under Forced Labor

Israelite slaves built the treasure cities of Pithom and Raamses (Exod. 1:11).



Mud
Brick



Pyramids of Mud Brick



The pyramids of **Sesostris III** and **Amenemhet III** were also made of mud bricks. The early dynasties' burial places were made of mud brick. The magnificent third and fourth dynasty pyramids were built of stone.

A close up look



Mud Brick



Stone

Moses Returned from Exile

Moses heard about the death of Hatshepsut while he was in exile, and her death is recorded in his writings. Exodus 2:23 states: "During that long period, the king of Egypt died..." The sole ruler in Egypt was now Thutmoses III. With Hatshepsut out of the way, her protection over the Israelites was gone, so Thutmoses suppressed them in the most cruel fashion.



"...the Israelites groaned in their slavery, and cried out, and their cry for help because of slavery went up to God... God heard their groanings... God looked on the Israelites and was concerned about them."

Exodus 2:23-25

Tutmoses III is one of the greatest Pharaohs of Egypt. His conquests made him known as the Napoleon of Egypt. He ruled until about 1450 BC, which according to the chronology in *1 Kings 6:1* is five years before the Exodus.



Amenhotep II

The Bible tells us that the Pharaoh after him (Amenhotep II) followed the Israelites through the Reed Sea, and that he was killed in the process.

Breasted, the famous Egyptologist, studied the biography of Tutmoses III written by Amenemhab

Egypt's Role in Forming Moses & the Laws of Israel

The Bible Society of Egypt

دار الكتاب المقدس



English site



الموقع العربي

Brief Background of Moses

Moses was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was powerful in speech and action. Two Pharaohs reigned simultaneously during the exile of Moses. Thutmose I issued the decree to kill the newborn sons of the Israelites. He was the father of Hatshepsut, the princess who is the most likely candidate for having found Moses in the Nile. It is probable that Moses grew up as a foster child in the house of Pharaoh. Thutmose I had no sons, and upon his death, in 1508 BC, Moses could have become Pharaoh, but he declined. He was exiled.

In Hebrews 11:24, we are told that:

"Moses by faith, when he had grown up, refused to be known as the son of Pharaoh's daughter."



Moses fled
Egypt for forty
years after his
birth in 1525 BC

"When Pharaoh heard of this [the killing of an Egyptian], he tried to kill Moses, but Moses fled from Pharaoh, and went to live in Midian"

(Exod. 2:15)



Nile turned to blood
7:14-25



Frogs
8:1-15



Gnats (Mosquitos)
8:16-19



Flies
8:20-32



Plague on Livestock
9:1-7

The Ten Plagues of Egypt



Boils
9:8-12



Hail
9:13-35



Locusts
10:1-20



Darkness
10:21-29



Death of Firstborn
11:1-12:36

Meaning of Plagues

"On that same night I will pass through Egypt and strike down every firstborn—both men and animals—and I will bring judgment on all the gods of Egypt. I am the LORD."

Exodus 12:12 (NIV)

Recalling the Exodus Significance

"The Israelites set out from Rameses on the fifteenth day of the first month, the day after the Passover. They marched out boldly in full view of all the Egyptians, who were burying all their firstborn, whom the LORD had struck down among them..."

Numbers 33:3-4a (NIV)

Photo: Barry Beitz

Recalling the Exodus Significance

*"...for the LORD
had brought
judgment on their
gods."*

Numbers 33:4b (NIV)

**"For you will break the yoke of their slavery and lift
the heavy burden from their shoulders"
(Isa. 9:4a NLT).**



**Who has greater power –
Pharaoh or Yahweh?**



The Plagues and the Gods of Egypt

106

Adapted from John H. Walton, *Chronological and Background Charts of the OT*, 2d ed., 85

PLAGUE	REFERENCE	POSSIBLE EGYPTIAN DEITY DIRECTED AGAINST
NILE TURNED TO BLOOD	Exodus 7:14-25	Khnum: guardian of the Nile Hapi: spirit of the Nile Osiris: Nile was bloodstream
FROGS	Exodus 8:1-15	Heqt: form of frog; god of resurrection
GNATS (MOSQUITOES)	Exodus 8:16-19	Set: god of desert or earth
FLIES	Exodus 8:20-32	Re, a sun god (or possibly the god Uatchit, possibly represented by the fly)
PLAGUE ON CATTLE	Exodus 9:1-7	Hathor: mother-goddess; form of cow Apis: bull of god Ptah; symbol of fertility Mnevis: sacred bull of Heliopolis

The Plagues and the Gods of Egypt

106

Adapted from John H. Walton, *Chronological and Background Charts of the OT*, 2d ed., 85

PLAGUE	REFERENCE	POSSIBLE EGYPTIAN DEITY DIRECTED AGAINST
BOILS	Exodus 9:8-12	Imhotep: god of medicine
HAIL	Exodus 9:13-35	Nut: sky goddess Isis: goddess of life Seth: protector of crops
LOCUSTS	Exodus 10:1-20	Isis: goddess of life Seth: protector of crops
DARKNESS	Exodus 10:21-29	Re, Aten, Atum, Horus: all sun gods of sorts
DEATH OF FIRSTBORN	Exodus 11:1–12:36	The deity of Pharaoh: Osiris, the giver of life

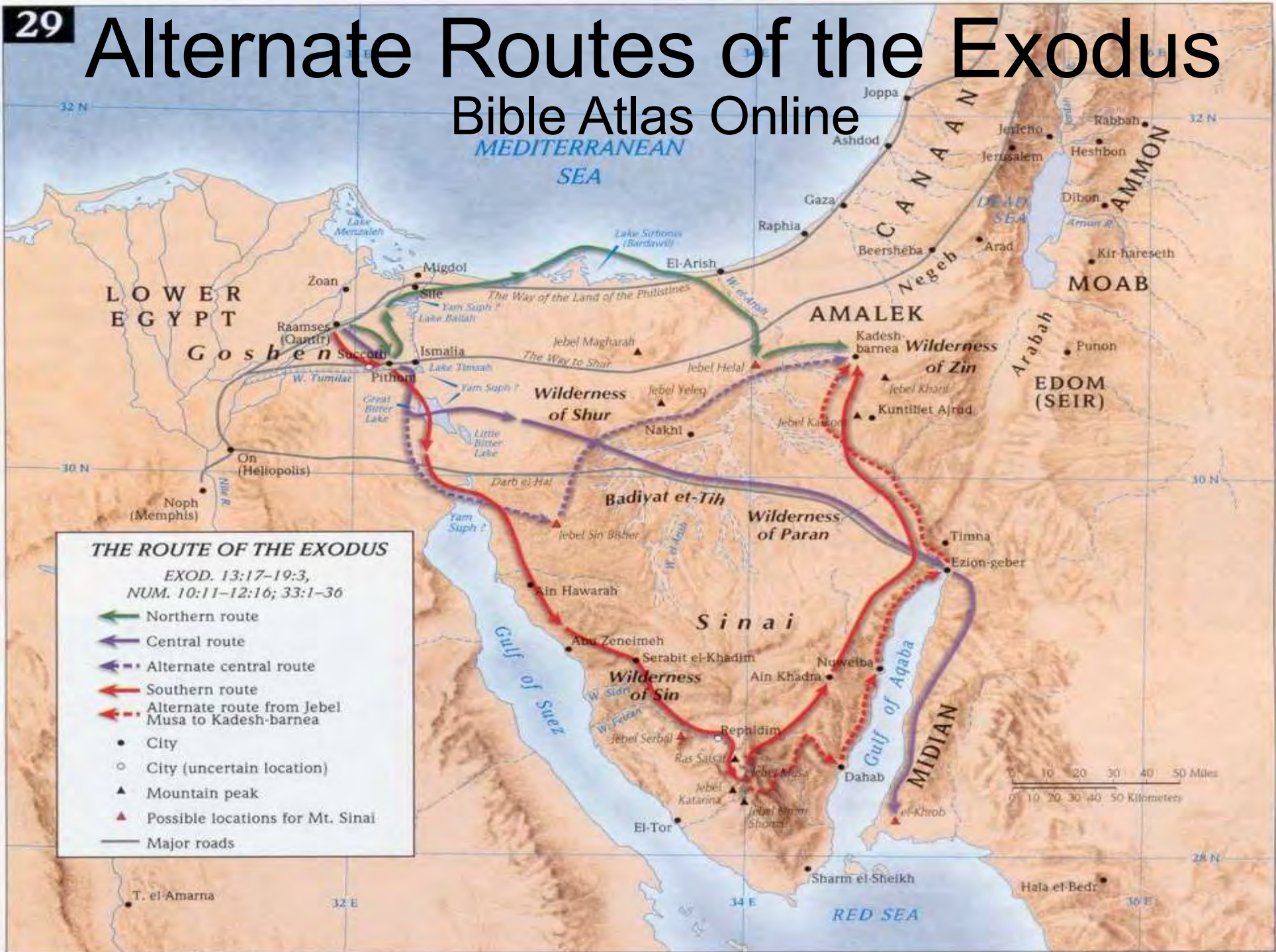


MOSES'S LIFE

Period	Reference	Dates	Location
40 years Prince	Exod 2:1-10	1525-1485 B.C.	Egypt
40 years Shepherd	Exod 2:11- 25	1485-1445 B.C.	Midian
40 years Leader	Ex 3:1- Deut 34:8	1445-1405 B.C.	Midian Egypt Wilderness

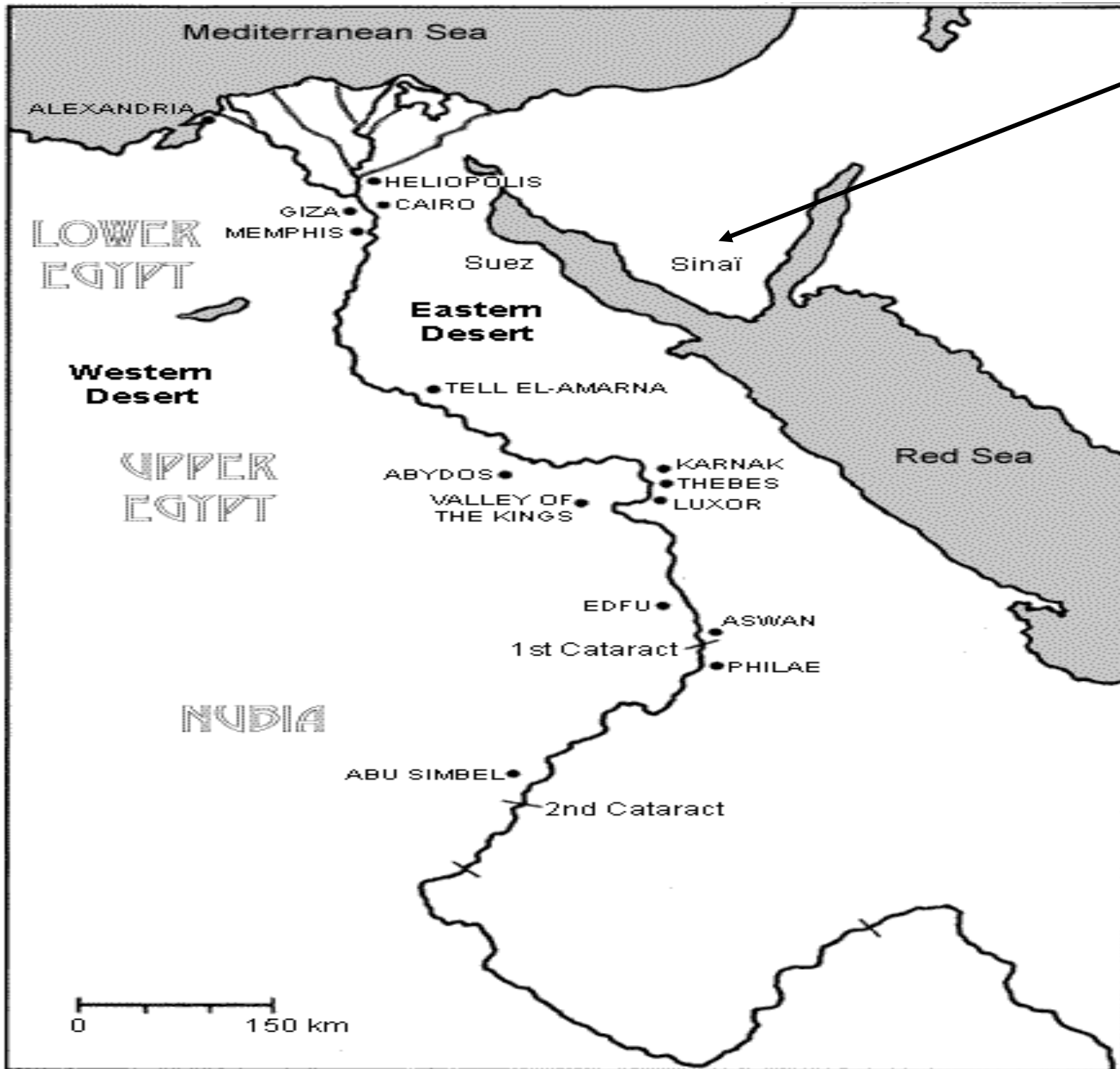
Alternate Routes of the Exodus

Bible Atlas Online



Exodus Route Theories

There are three main theories as to the route the Israelites used when they crossed into Sinai. **The first has Moses and his tribes moving out of Egypt past modern-day Suez, then crossing into Sinai near Ain Musa.** **The second places the crossing further south, near a place called Ain Sukna.** **The third and most popular theory focuses on the north and the Nile Delta region. This region is far richer in pastures, water, and manna-producing tamarisk trees, and it also would have been the safest: the southern routes would have taken the Israelites dangerously close to Pharaoh's turquoise and copper mines, which were heavily garrisoned.**



**Mt Sinai –
the
formation of
the Law of
Israel**

Mount Sinai





**The
making
of the
Prophet
of God -
Moses**



**Views of Mt. Sinai - The
inception of Israel's
religious writing**

Wadi Feiran-the Sinai's largest wadi

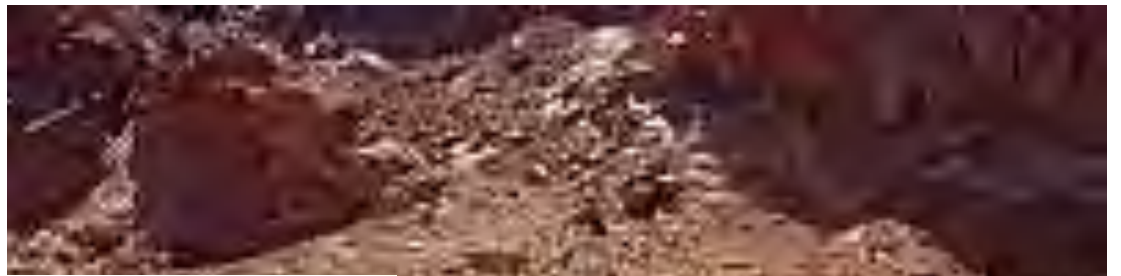


It was here, according to locals, scholars, and legend, that Moses struck a rock with his staff, bringing forth a spring so his people could drink. Feiran is also the site of Rafadim, the fabled oasis where the Hebrews camped and battled the Amalekites.

Set beneath the mountain where Moses is said to have received the Ten Commandments, Saint Catherine Monastery has been one of the world's great centers of religious pilgrimage for over fifteen centuries. Within its imposing walls rests a citadel like no other, incredibly rich in important religious and historical structures.



Among its treasures is a library of ancient manuscripts and icons second only to the Vatican itself, and a 6th century church reputed to lie directly on the site of the Burning Bush. Quite simply, the monastery is a defining feature of the Holy Land.



THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

"And when the Queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to prove him with hard questions. And she came to Jerusalem with a very great train, with camels that bare spices, and very much gold, and precious stones: and she communed with him of all that was in her heart" (1 Kings 10:1, 2)

Jesus called her the 'Queen of the South' (Matthew 12:42).

In Daniel 11:8, 9 the "King of the South" is the King of Egypt.

Josephus. "There was then a woman, queen of Egypt and Ethiopia..."



Queen Hatshepsut's temple at Luxor

Was she the queen of Sheba?



On the wall of Hatshepsut's mortuary temple at Deir-el-Bahri the queen has left a detailed record of her visit to the land of Punt.

PHARAOH SHISHAK

"In the fifth year of King Rehoboam, Shishak king of Egypt came up against Jerusalem: And he took away the treasures of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the kings house" (1 Kings 14:25, 26)



Josephus confirms the sequence of events here suggested: "When He (Shishak) fell upon the country of the Hebrews, he took the strongest cities of Rehoboam's kingdom without fighting; and when he had put garrisons in them, he came last of all to Jerusalem . . . So when Shishak had taken the city without fighting, because Rehoboam was afraid . . . he spoiled the temple, and emptied the treasures of God and those of the king."

Josephus, *Antiquities of the Jews*, 8.10.2-3

Exodus Also Started the Jewish Calendar



- The Jewish religious calendar, established in Exodus 12:2, follows the Genesis account of "and the evening and the morning were the first day, second day," etc. Their 24-hour day, therefore, begins at twilight (about 6:00 p.m.). The Hebrew year is 360 days long.

The flight of Joseph and Mary into Egypt





**Coptic church
painting of Joseph,
Mary and Jesus
found in Egypt**

Mediterranean Sea



**Sketch indicating
the Holy Family
route in Egypt**



**Painting
of Infant
Jesus**

EGYPTIAN HIGH GOD

EGYPTIAN HIGH GOD

"King of the Gods"

Man with a ram-head

Wore an ostrich plumed hat

Later called Amun-Ra



AMUN

Pagan gods like humans:

- **Had families and could procreate**
- **Ate and feasted - even got drunk!**
- **Experience human feelings of jealousy, anger, lust etc**
- **Had fueds and battles amongst themselves**
- **Have varying powers**
- **Can die and re-live again**

Portrayed as Human-Animal

- Horus (hawk head)
- Ra (eagle head)



- Anubis (jackal head)



The Rosetta Stone



The Rosetta Stone was unique in that three languages were inscribed upon it, telling the same story. The languages were Demotic Egyptian, Greek, and Hieroglyphics.



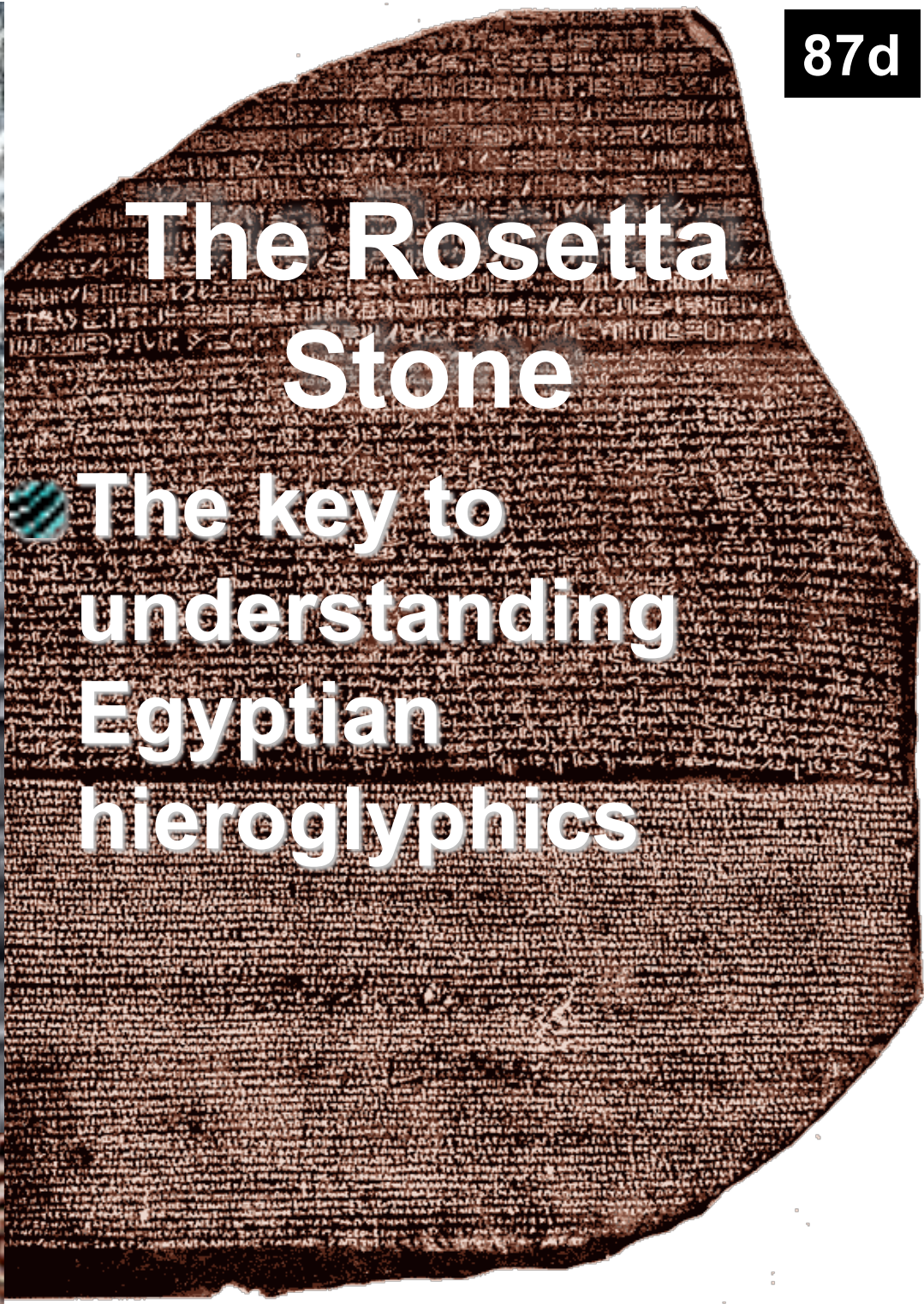
**Top:
Hieroglyphics**



**Middle:
Egyptian Demotic**



Bottom: Greek



The Rosetta Stone

● The key to understanding Egyptian hieroglyphics

Hieroglyphs

The word *hieroglyph* literally means "sacred carving." The Egyptians first used hieroglyphs exclusively for inscriptions carved or painted on temple walls. This form of pictorial writing was also used on tombs, sheets of papyrus, wooden boards covered with a stucco wash, potsherds and fragments of limestone.

Hieroglyphics are an original form of writing out of which all other forms have evolved. Two of the newer forms were called hieratic and demotic:

1. Hieratic was a simplified form of hieroglyphics for administrative and business purposes, as well as for literary, scientific and religious texts.
2. Demotic, a Greek word meaning "popular script," was in general use for the daily requirements of the society.

In the third century A.D., hieroglyphics began to be replaced by Coptic, a form of Greek writing. The last hieroglyphic text was written at the Temple of Philae in AD 450. The spoken Egyptian language was superseded by Arabic in the Middle Ages.

How Hieroglyphs Were Deciphered

87d

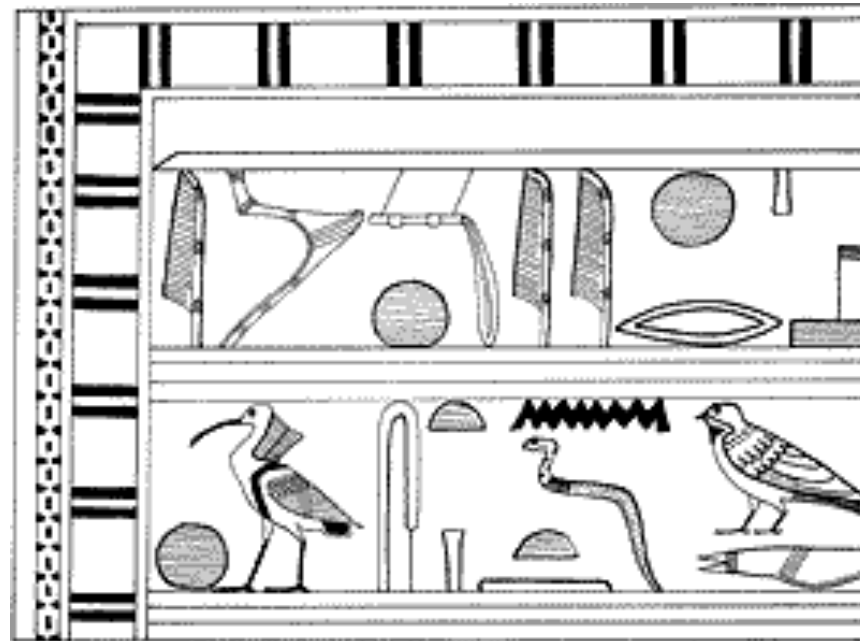
It was not until the nineteenth century that Egyptian hieroglyphs were deciphered. Several people had been trying to crack the code when the brilliant young Frenchman, Jean-François Champollion discovered the secret to this ancient writing.

HOW DID HE DO IT?











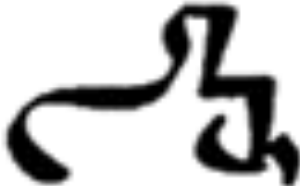











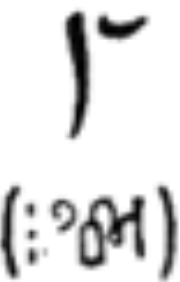
A decree issued at Memphis, Egypt, on March 27, 196 B.C. was inscribed on the Rosetta Stone in three scripts: hieroglyphics, demotic and Greek.

After Thomas Young deciphered the demotic text, Champollion used the information to break the code of the hieroglyphic text in 1822. In 1828, he published the famous "*Précis*" that marked the first real breakthrough in reading hieroglyphs.

Hieroglyphs and their cursive equivalents

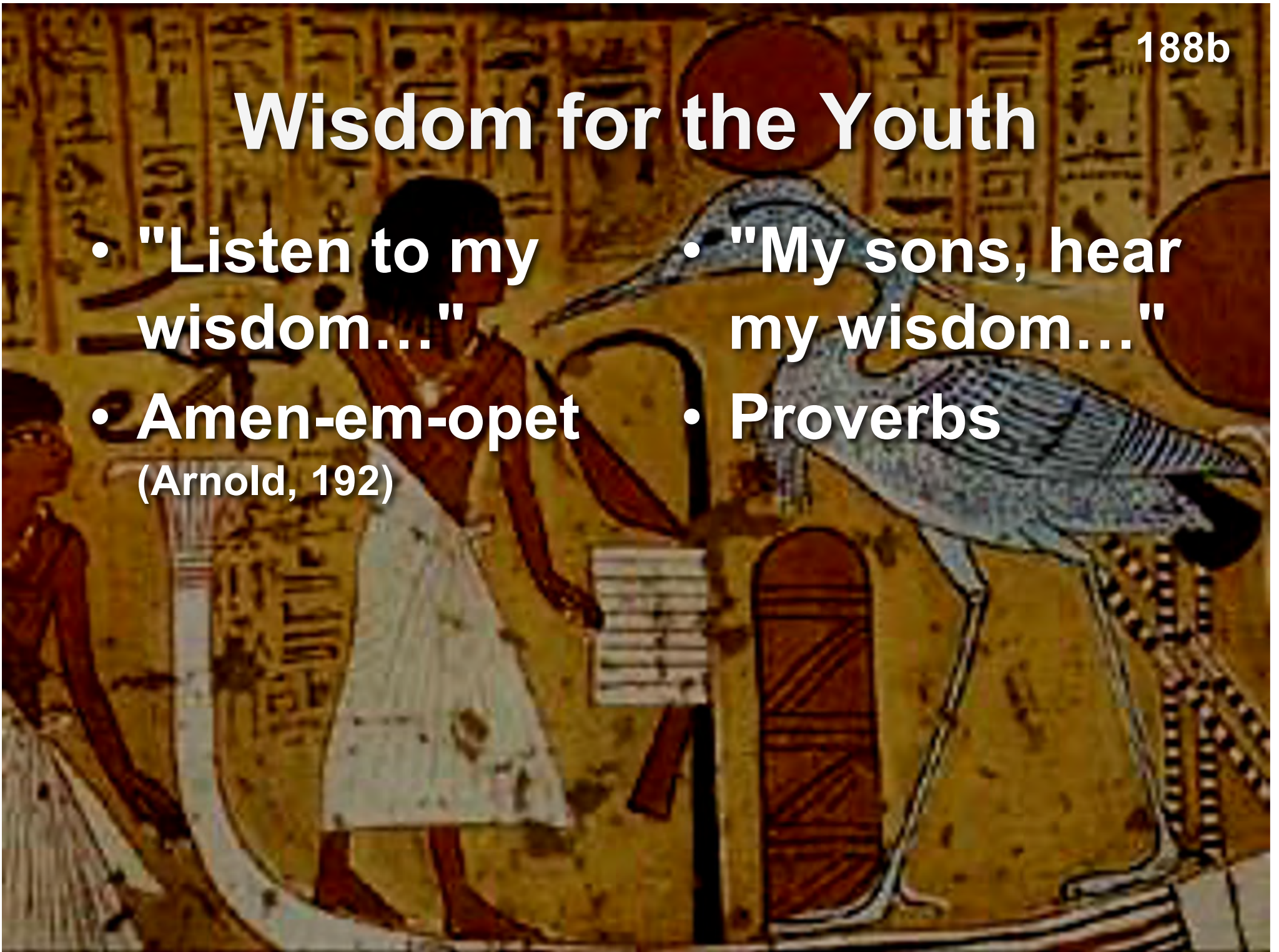


Taken from: G. Steindorff and K. Seele, *When Egypt Ruled the East*, Chicago: 1942, p.122

Hieroglyphic		Hieroglyphic Book Hand	Hieratic		Demotic
					
					
					
					
2700-2600 B. C.	ca. 1500 B. C.	ca. 1500 B. C.	ca. 1900 B. C.	ca. 200 B. C.	400-100 B. C.

Wisdom for the Youth

- "Listen to my wisdom..."
- Amen-em-opet (Arnold, 192)
- "My sons, hear my wisdom..."
- Proverbs



A Love Poem

Lover:

- If only I were a laundryman of my sister's linen garment! I would be strengthened by grasping [the clothes] that touch her body!
- One alone is my sister, having no peer...

Beloved:

- My brother stirs up my heart with his voice...
- Mother is right to command me thus: Avoid seeing him!

A Love Poem Quiz

Where is this poem found?

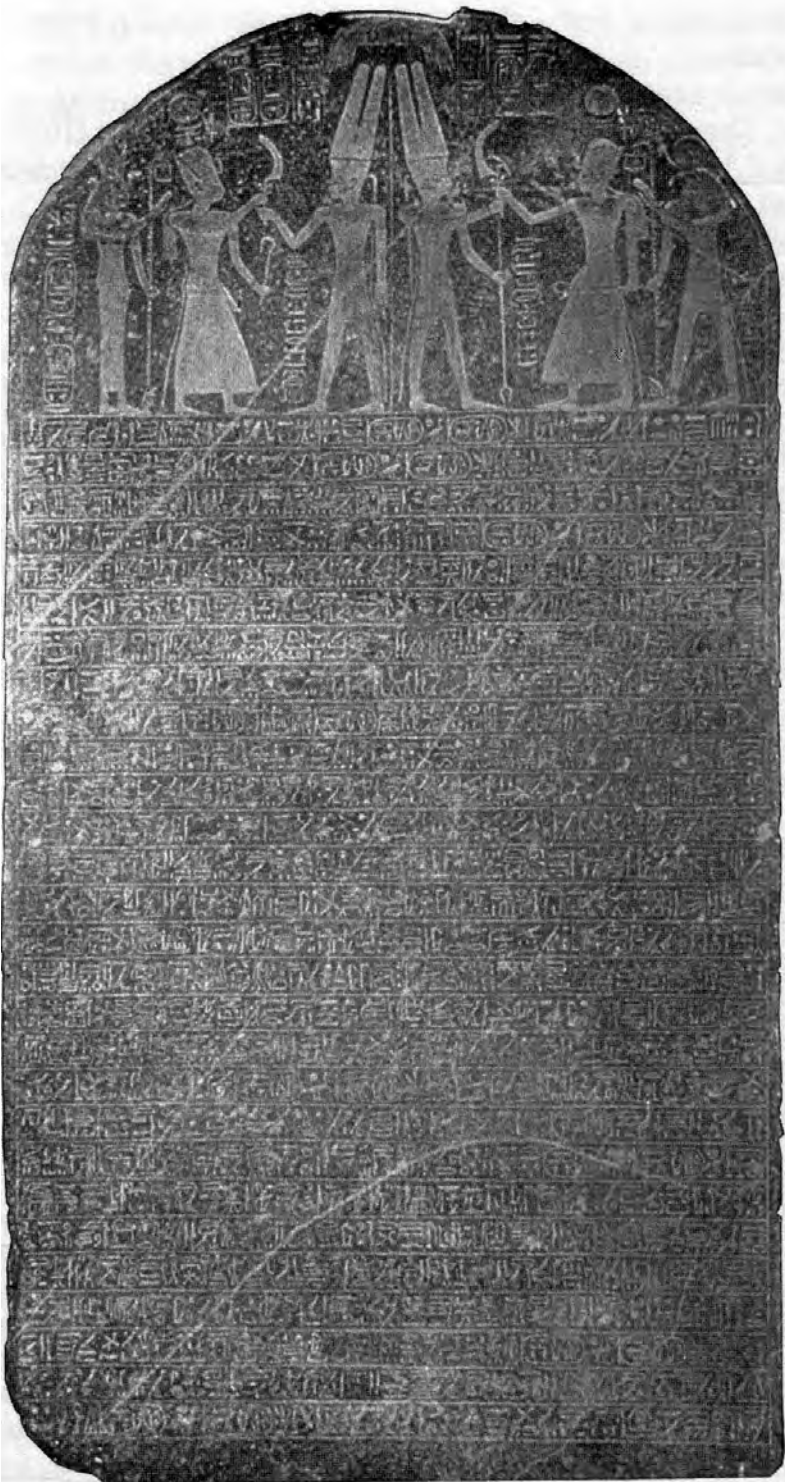
1. American Idol
2. Dr. Rick's diaries
3. Song of Songs
4. None of the above

Answer:
Egyptian Love
Poems (Arnold, 192)

Merneptah Stela

- Lists Israel in Canaan as a people group in the 13th century
- *This is the first mention of the name "Israel" outside the Bible*

Ancient Egypt, 1208 BC



Beni Hasan Mural

Two Egyptians lead
the procession
(no beards)

- Egypt
- 1850 BC
- Attests to Israelites trading in Egypt
 - Joseph story (Gen. 37-50)
 - Solomon's wife (1 Kings 9:16), etc.

8 wealthy Asiatic men
& 4 women follow
(note beards)



The Amarna Letters

- Discovered in El-Amarna, Egypt in 1887
- Tablets from vassal kings of Syria and Palestine to the pharaohs Amenhotep III and Akhenaten (1390-1338 BC)
- Appeal for military help from Habiru/Apiru invaders during time of Judges



See Arnold/Beyer, 166-68

The Amarna Letters

**Letter of Tushratta to
Amenhotep III**

**Tushratta informs
the Pharaoh that he
is sending him a
statue of the
goddess Ishtar.**

(Source: British Museum)



See Arnold/Beyer, 166-68



Egyptian gods on a boat

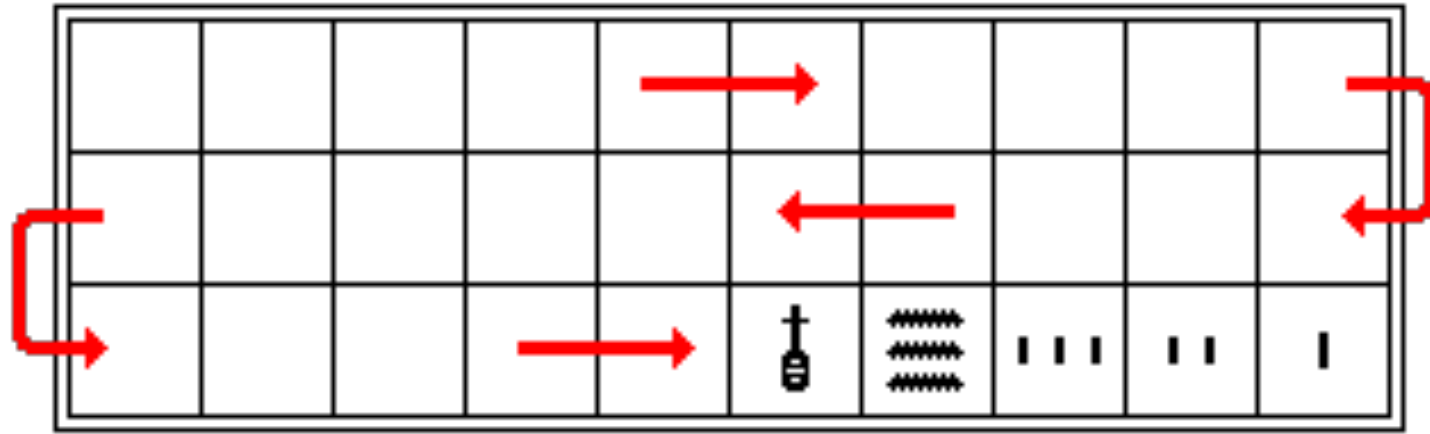
Cheops and Chefren Pyramids



Ancient Egyptian Board Game

Senet

Copyright 1998, Jim Loy



board

pieces:

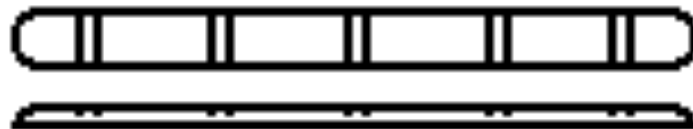


cone

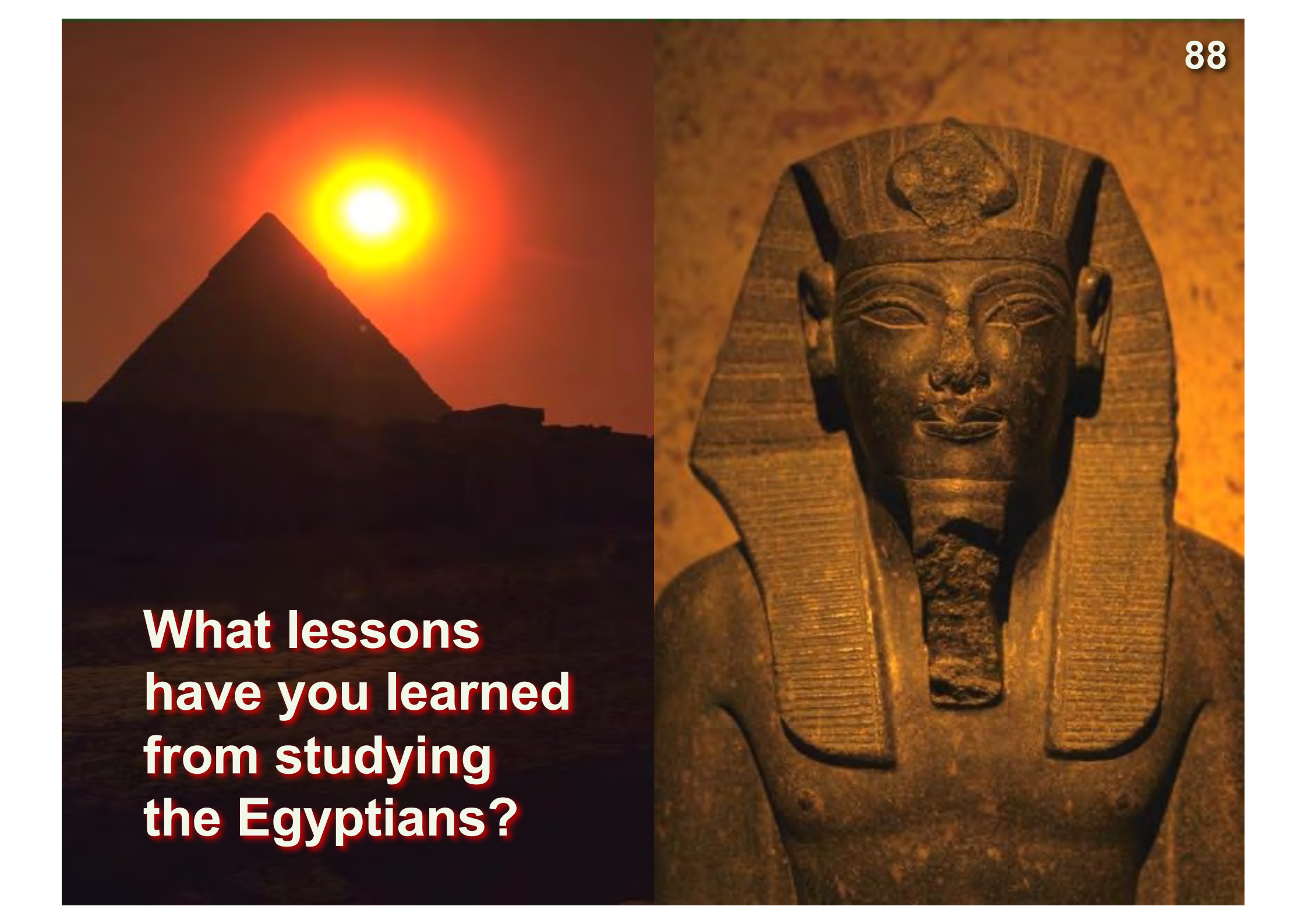


spool

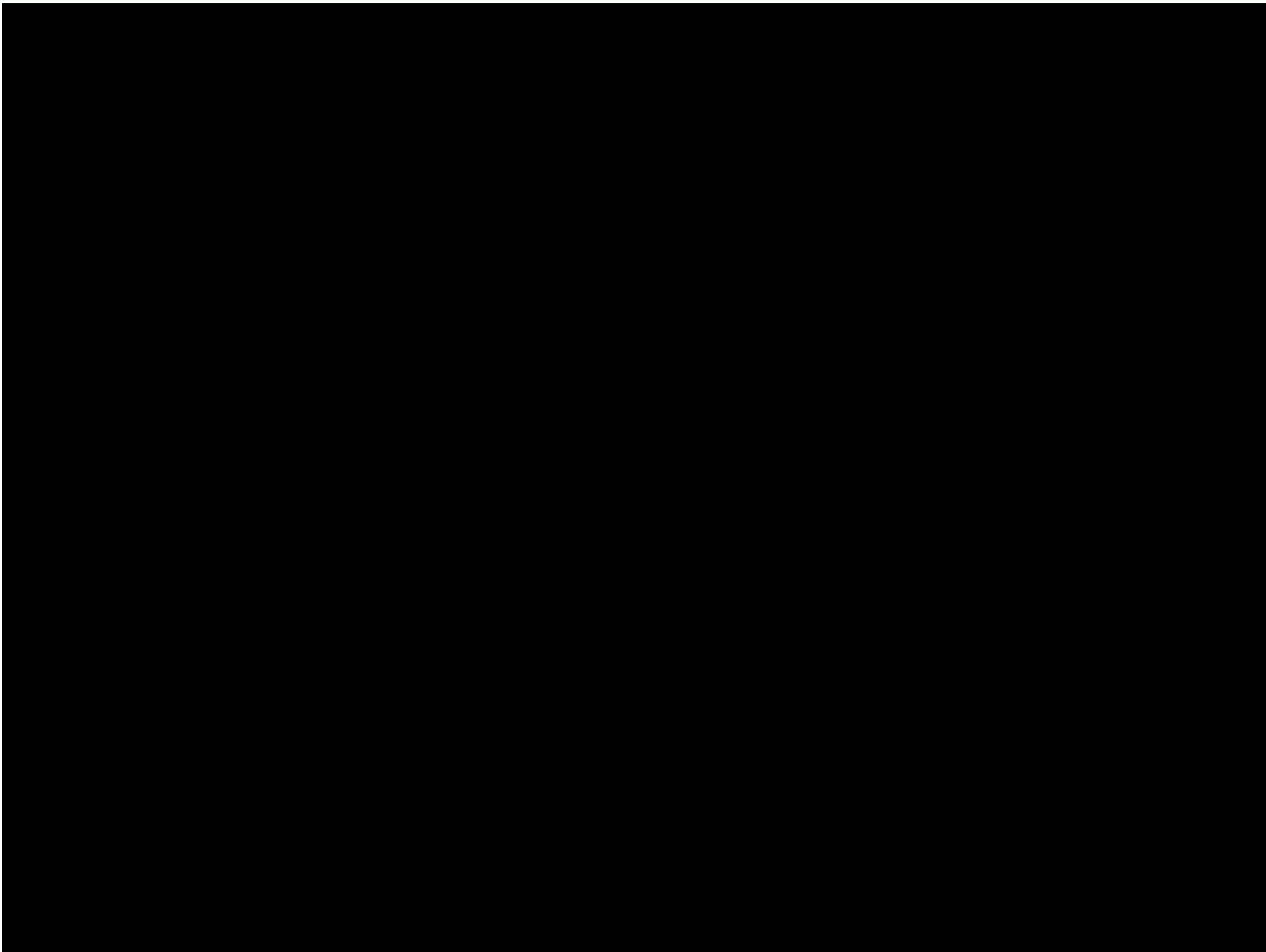
throw stick:



**Papyrus was one of
Egypt's key inventions**



**What lessons
have you learned
from studying
the Egyptians?**



Get this presentation for free!



[Home](#) [Downloads](#) [FAQ](#) [Links](#) [Contribute](#) [Contact](#)

Search...



Bible Study Downloads has thousands of PowerPoint® and Word files in 42 languages for free download [here](#).

OT Backgrounds link at BibleStudyDownloads.org