

Chart 1:**Comparison of King Lists from Archaeology and the Bible**

King Lists from Archaeology		King Lists of the Bible		
<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Mesopotamia</u>	<u>Torah</u>	<u>R/S/K/C/Joshua/Judges</u>	
Inyotef A	Sargon (Il-Aba) Tudiya-Adama Bin-Yamina Gungunum Sumu-El	Adam II Arphaxad (Arp-akkad)	Benjamin	<i>Israel</i>
Montuhotep A	Rimush Aram/Araam- Madara/Mandaru Nur-Adad		Addar Eglon Aram	<i>Judah</i>
Montuhotep I Horus Tepy-Ya ("The First One")	Manishtushu Ir-Bau/Manium Harharu He-a-na Sin-Eribam	Seth II	Ir/Iri Gera	<i>Reuben</i>
Montuhotep II ("The Uniter")	Mannu-Dannu Didanu/Ditanu Sin-Iqisam		Ehud/Ard Shupham	<i>Levi/Dan</i>
Inyotef I ("Maker of Peace")	Naram-Sin Nam-zu-u Kitlamu/Lud Sin-Iddinam		Jerimoth Naaman	<i>Simeon</i>
Inyotef II	Gudea (1) Ya-ngi, Abisare		Hupham Benjamin	<i>Benjamin/ Issachar</i>
Montuhotep III	Harsu Namzu-u		Bela	<i>Naphtali</i>
Inyotef III	Imsu Ur-gar		Beker	<i>Gad</i>
Montuhotep IV	Ugme?			
Senusret A	Ipti-yamuta		Jediael	<i>Joseph</i>
Amenemhet I	Hanu/Nam-hani Nam-hu-u Ur-Nammu	Enosh	Bilhan	<i>Manasseh</i>
Senusret I (2) Sobekhotep I (Kaankh-Re) Prince Haankhef	Yaahrurum (Ya-harurum) Kudur-Mabuk Shulgi Shilli-Adad Pitkhanas?	Kenan/Ken (Cain II) Cainan Shelah	Shaharaim Kenaanah Makir (Makar) Mecher Caleb I	<i>Ephraim/ Asher Asriel Ezrah Asarel</i>
Wegaf	Zuabu/ Zuummabu		Gilead Jehush	<i>Zebulun</i>
Amenemhet II Sobekhotep II	Am-na-nu/ Nuabu Warad-Sin? Anittas?	Mahalalel	Imnah Judah II Shemida Shemed Shamed Mahlah Elpaal/	<i>Peresh (Perez II) Shuthelah Eladah Elead Shimrom Shimron</i>

			Ishvah Ephrath Resheph	Hebron?
Sekhemkare Sobekhotep III	Abazu/Buhazuum	(Mehujael II)	Zabad/Ezer Abiezer Ezrah Tahath Ishvi Abitub Shechem Aram II Rephah	Issachar II Sheresh (Zerah II) Zohar Zorath Uzzi/Uz Hezron II Rephaiah
Senusret II Reniseneb? Si-Hathor?	Belu ("God Killer")	Jared (Seth/Irad II)	Bered Beriah I Jered Jacob Raham	Segub Jashub? Jerahmeel Darda/ Darra?
Inyotef IV (Yousef) Ameny-Inyotef? (Sankhibre) Ameny-the- Asiatic?	Ushpiya Yu (China) Yarim-Lim I Ibal-pi-El II Apil-Sin Aper-Anati Hadni-Adad Amar-Sin Sin-Muballit ("father of Hammurabi") Rim-Sin Naram-Sin II? Yahdun-Lim? Abi-yamuta?	Japheth II (3)	Ardon Ladan Laadan Laadah Tola Heman Hul	Joseph Anath Amram/Ram Rakem Rekem Onam Aniam
Auibre Hor Wahibre Iayib	Shamshi-Adad Hammurabi Suma-lika Ulam-Buriash Kudu-Zulush	Enoch II Eber/Heber/ Eber (Moses I)	Ashhur II Jechubbah Hubbah Likhi Ashvath Shelesh Shilshah Gether Amminadab Telah	Shammai Shamgar Jorkeam Jair Geshur Jesher Ulam Ethan Hillel
Senusret III Neferhotep I	Sumu-abum Gandash Kun (China) Sin-Shilli Sin-Muballit ("brother of Hammurabi") Amut-pi-el?	Methuseleh (Mehushael II)	Ishod/Hod Isbah/Hod- iah Ammihud Hepher I	Malkiel Jephthah Calcol Caleb II Shashak
Khendjer			Zeloph- ehad	Birzaith/ Birzavith (pierced) Keilah?
Amenemhet III Sobekhotep IV ("Khenephres") Ay (Post-Flood)	Sumulael Zimri-Lim Lamares Ameres? Asmadu?	Lamech II/ Noah II/ Ham II	Hur Helem/ Hotham Ahi (type of Ahab) Zimri/	Beriah II Tahan PF: Amal Hamul Ahian Puah/

			Carmi Shual?	Phuvah Tappuah? Meshullam
Amenemhet IV	Sabium Kashtiliashu Illishuma	Shem II	Elishama Shema Shomer Shemei Shimon Jada? Jahdai?	Hanan Hananiah Hobab Shobab Aaron Eshtemoah
Dedumisiu I (Dudimose) Neb-Nuni Nebiriau	Yasmah-Adad Dadusha (King of Eshnunna) Dada[...] Sumu-Ditana Abiditaan? Atumrum? Aqba-Hammu (of Qattara)	Peleg	Nahshon Peleth Japhlet Zophah Uzzi Ahuzzum Zereth	Nun/Non Appaim Aram III Nadab Bedan (Abdon I)
Smenkhkare (Imyro-mesha) Smenkare (Ameny- Qemau) Semqen	Samsu-iluna Mesha II Ishme-Dagan	Joktan Cf Joachin ("John")	Eliezer Izrahiah Azariah Abi-ezra Abishur Jonathan Achan/ Achar Zohar II (Je-Zoar) Uri	Meshech/ Mash Bimhal Imna Roghah Ithran Jether II Attai Ahlai Hepher II Hareph Ha-Roeh
Neferhotep II Dudimose II Aper-Anati Salitis/Sheshi Neferkare- Nebiriau II	Abi-eshuuh Ibal-pi-el Apiashal? Kashtil- iashu II Reumel (of Qattara)	Reu/Reuel	Salmon Salma Pasach Elimelech Elam Aphiah Tekoa Maon/On?	Joshua Ishi Isshiah Suah Shuhah Harnepher Hod Temeni Ethnan
Yakubher Sakirhar Rehotep	Ammi-ditana		Sheshan Mahlon	Becorath Shamma
Amenemhet V (Hor-nedj-heritef) "son of Qemau"	Mut-Ashkur Siwe-palar- huppak? (Sheplarak)		Ahban Anub? Seled?	Sheleph Zeloph- ehad II
Nehesy (Panehesy) Sobekemsaf I	Arik-den-ili Zaziya	Serug	Bezalel Jabez Boaz/Zeeb Zaza/Ziza Socho/Soco Coz/Koz Phinehas Ha-Ahash- tari Molid Almodad	Beth-Zur Zeror Arioch Arah/Ara Jarha Jerah Kirjath- jearim Kelub Michael

Khyan Seuserenre	Ammi-saduqa Kakrime	Nahor I	Amraphel Obed Obadiah Ha-Zobebah Ulla	Zalmunnah Hazar- Maveth Eshton? Beth Gader?
Yanassi/Yansas (Iannas) Inyotef V?	Kidinu		Khedor- laomer	Diklah
Apophis / Tao (4) Senakhtenre	Samsu-ditana Burnaburiash I Shattuara Puzur-Ashhur?	Shua Terah	Jeiel Joel Jesse Paseah? Bethlehem?	Abiel Joash Isshiah Obal
Djehuty/Teti/Ibrim		Abram/Abraham	Abdon II Eliab	Uzal (5)
Sobekemsaf I Sekhemre- shedtawi	Tudaliyas	Nahor II	Judah III Tidal Tehinnah?	Caleb III (6) Oreb Hadoram
Inyotef VI?		Haran	Kish Achish	Kenez Beth- Rapha?
Sequenrenre Tao II (Apophis II)		Mamre	Toi/Tou	Gideon Jerub- Baal (7)
Kamose		Ischah	Saul	Othniel
Ahmoose		Tahash	Nahash	
Amenhotep I		Aner	Hanan	Phurah
Thutmose I		Abimelech	David (8)	Abimelech Abimael
Thutmose II Inyotef VII		Perez III/Ephron	Panes, Buz	Jotham
Senenmut Sobekemsaf II		Zerah III	Ahithophel	Uz II
Hatshepsut		Ahuzzah	Absalom Tah- Panes (9)	
Thutmose III (Yii)		Isaac (Yitschag)	(8)	Sheba II
Amenhotep II (Yey)		Jacob (Yaaqob)	(10)	Ophir
Thutmose IV (Yehi)		Judah IV (Yehuwdah)	(8)	
Yuya		Joseph II	Uriel	Omri
Aye			Asa Havilah II	Ahab
Amenhotep III		Shiloh	Solomon	(10)
Akhenaten		Moses II	Rehoboam	Jobab
Smenkhkare	Mesha III	Elizer II	Abijah	Elijah
Tutankhamun		Joshua II	Nadab	Elisha

See Chart 7 for additional genealogy analysis.

NOTES

(1) The order of the Babylonian king list prior to Suma-abum, founder of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon, is uncertain. An initial attempt to correlate the list with the Patriarchs of Genesis was made by David Rohl

in *Legend*, Chapter 6. Association of these proto-1st Dynasty Babylonian kings with Egyptian Middle Kingdom pharaohs and the Biblical genealogy of Joshua son of Nun is made here. The additional sources used in this study have allowed some refinement of Rohl's earlier identifications.

(2) Amenemhet II's praenomen includes Nub ("golden"), which corresponds to the Mesopotamian name Nuabu. Senusret II aligns with Jered, which means "fugitive." Jered is synonymous with Beriah. Ezer (Sekhemkare) and Rephah are synonymous and mean "to support, succor." Judah (Adad, god of the thunderbolt) and Resheph are equivalent names. The name Azarah ("help") and the Egyptian Djer are synonymous. Ushpiya equates to Inyotef. The Hebrew word *ashpah* (fig. "a covering") is synonymous with tef/tesaph. The pharaohs of the 12th Dynasty were exceptionally long-lived. For example, Senusret III reigned 41 years. Therefore, a number of co-regents would have died before becoming kings in their own right. It is known that Amenemhet I appointed his son Senusret as successor 10 years prior to his death. Wegaf would have been his previous co-regent. Co-regents who predeceased the ruling pharaoh were placed in the "unlucky 13th Dynasty" king list by Manetho. The genealogies of Joshua, Jesse and Abram are "birthright threads" or "king-lists," and not true genealogies. Successive patriarchs are often not father and son. The genealogies of Middle and New Kingdom pharaohs are not known from archaeology. However, they can be derived from the genealogies and narratives included in the Bible.

(3) Japheth is a Joseph styled name and father of the "Maritime Peoples."

(4) Samsu-ditana of Babylon and Senakhtenre of Egypt are one and the same king, and correspond to the Biblical Terah, father of Abram (Egy. Ibrim/Djehuty), Nahor and Haran.

(5) Abram is the unnamed "Lord" that appeared to Gideon and led him in battle (See Chapter 12).

(6) The Bible states that Caleb son of Jephunneh was preserved an additional 45 years in order to receive his inheritance. In actuality, the second Caleb (a.k.a. Nahor son of Terah) claimed the rights of the first. Terah became a "Jephunneh" after his overthrow in Babylon. The name Jephunneh is based on the verb *panah* (6437) "to turn:- cast out, go away, (re)turn, turn (aside, away, back)"

(7) Tao and Baal have the same meaning, i.e., "the Master."

(8) David was favored at a young age (1 Sam 16), probably by his grandfather Obed (the Hyksos "Lord" Khyan). David (Dvd) is a Hebrew transliteration of Thut (Twt). The Biblical account of David is primarily based on Thutmose I, however events from the life of Thutmose III (and possibly Thutmose IV) are also included, which resulted in a composite biography.

(9) Tahpanes is a transliteration of the Egyptian Ta-Pere, "belonging to Pere," Thutmose II. Hatshepsut was first the queen of Thutmose II. After the death of Thutmose III, she became a pharaoh in her own right, and assumed a masculine identity. The primary account of Hatshepsut is that of David's "son" Absalom (Essay #6).

(10) The Biblical account of Solomon is primarily based on Amenhotep III. However, the reign of Amenhotep II is composited with Amenhotep III, as was done with Thutmose I & III.