

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 Tudiya Bin-Yamina	Adam II	Benjamin	<i>Israel</i>
Montuhotep A	Rimush Adamu		Addar Eglon	<i>Judah</i>
Montuhotep I Tepy-Ya ("The First One")	Manishtushu Ir-Bau/Manium Aram/Harharu		Ir/Iri Gera	<i>Reuben</i>
Montuhotep II ("The Uniter")	Mannu-Dannu Mandaru	Seth II	Ehud/Ard Shupham	<i>Levi</i>
Inyotef I ("Maker of Peace")	Naram-Sin Ya-ngi		Jerimoth Naaman	<i>Simeon</i>
Inyotef II	Gudea (1) Kitlamu		Hupham Benjamin	<i>Benjamin</i>
Montuhotep III	Ur-Ningirsu Ur-gar /Imsu		Beker	<i>Naphtali</i>
Inyotef III	Ugme / Harsu		Bela	<i>Gad</i>
Senusret A	Didanu		Jediael	<i>Dan</i>
Amenemhet I	Hanu/Nam-hani	Enosh (Adam)	Bilhan	<i>Manasseh</i>
Wegaf		(Abel)	Jehush	<i>Zebulun</i>
Senusret I (2)	Zuabu	Kenan (Cain)	Shaharaim Kenaanah	<i>Ephraim</i> <i>Asher</i>
Amenemhet II	Nuabu	Mahalalel	Judah II Peresh Elpaal/ Imnah	<i>Perez</i> <i>Shuthelah</i> <i>Eladah</i> <i>Elead</i>
Sekhemkare		(Mehujael II)	Zabad/Ezer Tahath Ishvah/vi	<i>Issachar</i> <i>Sheresh</i> <i>Hezron</i>
Senusret II	Abazu	Jared (Seth/Irad II)	Beriah Bered Jacob	<i>Beriah</i> <i>Jair</i> <i>Jerahmeel</i>
Auyibre Hor	Belu?	Enoch II	Eber	<i>Rephah</i>
Senusret III	Suma-abum Gungunum Gandash Kun (China)	Methuseleh (Mehushael II)	Ishod Shashak	<i>Resheph</i>
Khendjer	Azarah Abi-sare	Lamech II	Abi-ezra	<i>Bedan</i>
Smenkhare (Imyromesha)		Tubal-Cain	Birzaith	<i>Ken(ites)</i>
Amenemhet III	Sumulael	Noah II	Hotham	<i>Telah</i>

Amenemhet IV	Sabium Kashtiliashu I	Shem II Jubal	Shomer	Tahan
Inyotef IV (Yousef) Ameny-Inyotef? Ameny-the-Asiatic?	Ushpiya Yu (China)	Jabal (3)	Japhlet Rekem Raham/Onam	Joseph Anath Ram/Amram
	Yarim-Lim?	Elam	Jechubbah	Likhi
	Warad-Sin?	Lud/Libni		Laadan
Sobekhotep II (Sekhemre-Khutawy) Prince Montuhotep	Rim-Sin Agum I?	Aram	Shechem	
Amenemhet V (Hor-nedj-heritef)		Cainan?		
Sobekhotep III Prince Haankhaf	Apil-Sin	Arphaxad	Zophah?	Taphuah?
Neferhotep I	Sin-Muballit Shilli-Adad	Shelah/Salah	Harnepher	Ammihud
Si-Hathor	Zimri-Lim		Aniam	Roghah
Sobekhotep IV Wahibre Iayib	Shamshi-Adad Hammurabi	Asshur Eber (Moses I)	Ammi-nadab Shammai Jorkeam	Shamgar?
Smenkhare	Samsu-iluna Illishuma	Joktan		Elishama
Dedumisiu I (Dudimose)	Eshnunna Dadusha	Peleg	Paschah Nahshon	Nun/Non
Neferhotep II Salitis	Abi-eshuuh Ibal-pi-el	Reu/Reuel	Salmon Elimelech	Joshua Aphiah
Yakubher	Ammi-ditana	Serug	Boaz	Becorath
Khyan	Ammi-saduqa Kakrime	Nahor I	Obed	Zeror
Apophis / Tao (4) Senakhtenre	Samsu-ditana Burnaburiash I Puzur-Asshur?	Shua Terah	Jeiel Jesse	Abiel Joash
Djehuty/ Teti/Ibrim		Abram/Abraham	Eliab	(5)
		Nahor II	Judah III	Caleb II (6)
		Haran	Kish Achish	Kenez
Sequenrenre Tao II (Apophis II)		Mamre	Toi/Tou	Gideon Jerub- Baal (7)
Kamose		Ischah	Saul	Othniel
Ahmore		Tahash	Nahash	
Amenhotep I		Aner	Hanan	Phurah
Thutmose I		Abimelech	David (8)	Abimelech
Thutmose II		Perez II/Ephron	Panes	Jotham
Senenmut		Zerah	Ahithophel	
Hatshepsut		Ahuzzah	Absalom Tah- Panes (9)	
Thutmose III (Yii)		Isaac (Yitschag)	(8)	
Amenhotep II (Yey)		Jacob (Yaaqob)	(10)	
Thutmose IV (Yehi)		Judah IV (Yehuwdah)	(8)	

Amenhotep III		Shiloh	Solomon	(10)
Akhenaten		Moses II		
Tutankhamun		Joshua II		

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. Auy (Auyibre) and Rephah are synonymous and mean "to support, succor." The Babylonian king name Belu equates to the Egyptian name Hor. 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/tsaph. 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) Jabal means "water course" and corresponds to archetypal Joseph.

(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 Essay #3).

(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.