

Chart 8:**Genealogy of Eber (Moses), Shem, Ham and Japheth
of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom**

(1 Chronicles 7:32-35; 1 Chronicles 7:19)

Shomer Amenemhet IV <i>Sabium</i> (Shem II)	Hotham/Helem Amenemhet III <i>Sumulael</i> (Noah II & Ham II)	Japhlet/Nun/Peleg Dudimose <i>King of Eshnunna</i> (Japheth II)
Sons of Shem II	Sons of Noah II/Ham II	Sons of Japheth II
Ahi/Ahian ("brother") (brother of Shem/Sabium) Amenemhet III Merneferre Ay <i>Sumulael</i>	Zophah ("expansion") (Japheth II) Dudimose Yasmah-Adad <i>Sumu-ditana</i>	Paschah (Reu/Joshua) Salitis Neferhotep II Dudimose II Ibal-pi-el <i>Abi-eshuuh</i>
Aram ("high") (the new Joseph) Dudimose Yasmah-Adad <i>Sumu-ditana</i>	Imna ("debar") (Joktan) Smenkhkare Ishme-Dagan <i>Samsu-iluna</i>	Bimhal (("pruned, cut down") (Joktan) Smenkhkare Ishme-Dagan <i>Samsu-iluna</i>
Hubbah-Jechubbah/Likhi (("grab" it like you're hot, the sun god") Auibre Hor Shamshi-Adad <i>Hammurabi</i>	Shelesh/Shilshah (("thrice") "Hermes Trismigistus" (Enoch II/Eber/Moses) Auibre Hor Shamshi Adad <i>Hammurabi</i>	Ashvath ("shining") (Shamma/Shammai/ Heber/Eber/Moses) Wahibre Iayib <i>Hammurabi</i>
Rohgah (("cry out") (Joktan) Smenkhkare Ishme-Dagan <i>Samsu-iluna</i>	Amal/Hamul ("pitiful") (Ham II, after the Flood) Amenemhet III Merneferre Ay <i>Sumulael</i>	

Notes:

(1) The five political "sons" of Middle Kingdom Shem are named in Genesis 10:22 as:

Elam	Lugalbanda/Ham
Asshur	Nimrod
Arphaxad (Arpakkad)	Sargon the Great (of Akkad/Agade)
Lud	Inyotef (I, II, III)
Aram	Montuhotep (I, II, III)

These, however, correspond to dynasties following the flood that preceded the Old Kingdom, and not to kings that ruled after the Middle Kingdom flood.

(2) The major royal lines of descent in the Middle Kingdom were from Senusret I ("Ephraim") through his sons Sekhemkare ("Sheresh") and Senusret III ("Ishod"). Sekhemkare had only one royal son, Inyotef IV, and his twin brother had none. Therefore, the eldest son of Inyotef IV was declared the heir of both twins and combined the roles/lines of Issachar and Judah in the Middle Kingdom. That heir, Aibre Hor, was "foolish" in his youth and took preemptive revenge on a rival prince. The exile of Aibre (cum Hammurabi) led to a situation in which his sons actually had more authority than he did. In other words, he was forced to accept being the subordinate ("son") of his own sons! This situation continued until the rival line of princes that he offended had expired.

Amenemhet III plays the roles of both Noah and Ham in the Middle Kingdom Flood repetition. After the death/abdication of Amenemhet IV (Shem II), the kingly line was "reclaimed" by Amenemhet III (as the restored rule of a Noah-figure). As in the earlier pre-dynastic flood, Shem is considered the heir of Noah after the Flood, and is considered the legal/official founder of a new dynasty ("ancestor of all the sons of Eber"). However, the natural line ("scarlet thread") was deliberately presented through the Joseph/Japheth-styled prince Nun (Djed-Neferre Dudimose) father of Joshua (Salitis), although the lineage of Dudimose is itself uncertain. 1 Chron. 7:22-27 is essentially a "king-list," but like other king-lists of the time it should not be construed as a proper genealogy.

The expectation was that the royal line would/should again be perpetuated through a Joseph/Japheth son of Judah (Peleg son of Cheiron) figure. However, the primary Joseph figure ("Japhlet") of the Middle Kingdom (Inyotef IV/Zelophehad/Zophah) evidently had only daughters. So, another Joseph-figure ("Peleg") had to be "created." His historical identity (as Djed-Neferre Dudimose, the neo-Teti), can be discerned, but not necessarily his true genealogy. It might also be expected that he be the son of a contemporary Judah-figure, such as Senusret III or Khendjer. The name Peleg derives from earlier flood hero Peleus/Cheiron (of the Judah type).

(3) Japhlet means "delivered." Japhlet and Lud are related. The root *leudh* corresponds to the Latin *liber*, "deliver, free, liberate." Ref: *The American Heritage Dictionary*. The name Lud is also related linguistically to Rad/Rud. Compare Wa-rud ("strong weapons") and the German kingly name Ludwig, "mighty in battle."

(4) Jechubba/Hubbah denotes "hidden," but connotes "grab" as in "Jacob the Grabber." Likhi means "seize," which relates to the root *rim* ("bind, seize") found in the name Ya-rim ("seizer of/by Ya") and is associated with the sun-god typecasting.

(5) Pascah, Peleg and Nun are all synonymous ("divide"). Nun was the father of Joshua, which is an obvious variation on the name Dadusha (pharaoh Dudimose).

(6) Rohgah denoted a crying out with the voice (ala John the Baptist in the wilderness). It relates to an Osiris (Akh/Akht) figure.

(7) The names Aram and Ram perhaps relate to Ham/Horus in the sense of his Eastern identity of Rama (Aries).

(8) Helem means "dream." Amenemhet III was the dreamer pharaoh who appointed the Middle Kingdom Joseph, Inyotef IV. New Kingdom Joseph, Yuya, was appointed by another dreamer pharaoh, Thutmose IV.