

Dynasty 11 (first half)

- ca. 2124–2030 B.C.
- Mentuhotep I
 - ca. 2124–2120 B.C.
- Intef I
 - ca. 2120–2108 B.C.
- Intef II
 - ca. 2108–2059 B.C.
- Intef III
 - ca. 2059–2051 B.C.
- Mentuhotep II
 - ca. 2051–2030 B.C.

- Abram leaves Haran 2091; Is. 2066

Middle Kingdom

- ca. 2030–1640 B.C.

Dynasty 11 (second half)

- ca. 2030–1981 B.C.

- Mentuhotep II
 - ca. 2030–2000 B.C.
- Mentuhotep III
 - ca. 2000–1988 B.C.
- Qakare Intef
 - ca. 1985 B.C.
- Sekhentibre
 - ca. 1985 B.C.
- Menekhkare
 - ca. 1985 B.C.
- Mentuhotep IV
 - ca. 1988–1981 B.C.

- Sarah dies 2029; Is/Reb 2026; Ja2006
- Abraham dies 1991

Dynasty 12

- Amenemhat I
 - ca. 1981–1802 B.C.
- Senwosret I
 - ca. 1981–1952 B.C.
- Amenemhat II
 - ca. 1961–1917 B.C.
- Senwosret II
 - ca. 1919–1885 B.C.
- Senwosret III
 - ca. 1887–1878 B.C.
- Amenemhat III
 - ca. 1878–1840 B.C.
- Amenemhat IV
 - ca. 1859–1813 B.C.
- Nefrusobek
 - ca. 1814–1805 B.C.
- ca. 1805–1802 B.C.

- Jacob to Laban 1929; Jacob wed 1922
- Joe bn 1915; Jac.Home 1909; Sold 1898
- Is. Dies 1886; Prison 1887; 7yrs 1885-78
- 7yrs famine 1878-71; Jacob Egypt 1876
- Jacob dies 1859
- Joseph dies 1805

Dynasty 13-17 Dynasty

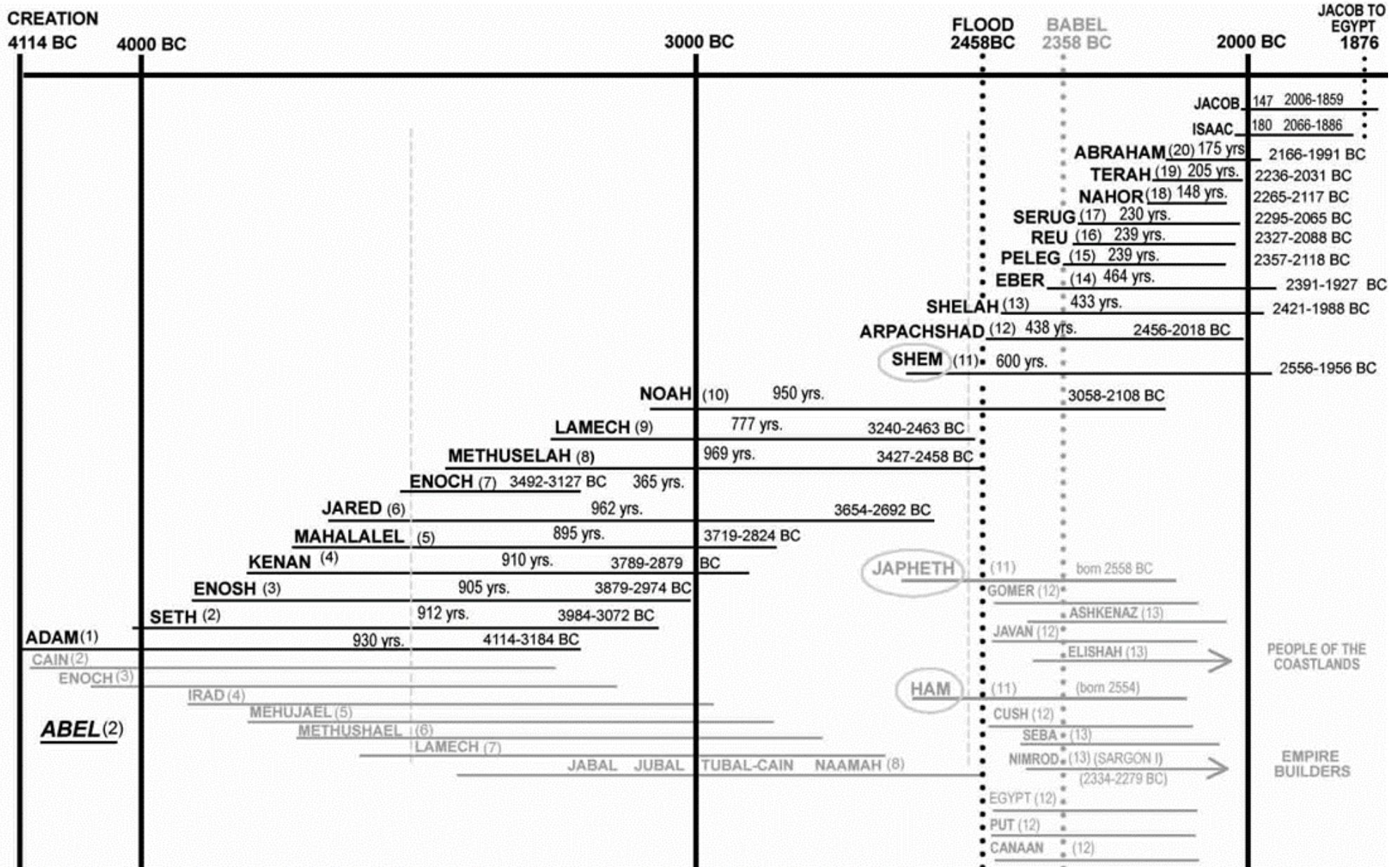
- ca. 1802–1575 B.C.

Dynasty 18

- ca. 1575–1295 B.C.

- Ahmose
 - ca. 1575–1550 B.C.
- Amenhotep I
 - ca. 1550–1529 B.C.
- Thutmose I
 - ca. 1529–1516 B.C.
- Thutmose II
 - ca. 1516–1506 B.C.
- Hatshepsut
 - ca. 1504–1484 B.C.
- Thutmose III
 - ca. 1506–1452 B.C.
- Amenhotep II
 - ca. 1455–1418 B.C.
- Thutmose IV
 - ca. 1418–1390 B.C.
- Amenhotep III
 - ca. 1390–1352 B.C.
- Amenhotep IV
 - ca. 1353–1349 B.C.

- Moses born 1526
- Moses flees 1486
- Exodus 1446
- Moses dies 1406



Genesis 11:10-32

Genesis 11:10 – **These are the generations of Shem. When Shem was 100 years old, he fathered Arpachshad two years after the flood.**

1. The shrinking life span after the Flood is matches the pattern in the Sumerian King List

11:11 – **And Shem lived after he fathered Arpachshad 500 years and had other sons and daughters.**

11:12 – **When Arpachshad had lived 35 years, he fathered Shelah.**

11:13 – **And Arpachshad lived after he fathered Shelah 403 years and had other sons and daughters.**

11:14 – **When Shelah had lived 30 years, he fathered Eber.**

11:15 – **And Shelah lived after he fathered Eber 403 years and had other sons and daughters.**

11:16 – **When Eber had lived 34 years, he fathered Peleg.**

11:17 – **And Eber lived after he fathered Peleg 430 years and had other sons and daughters.**

11:18 – **When Peleg had lived 30 years, he fathered Reu.**

11:19 – **And Peleg lived after he fathered Reu 209 years and had other sons and daughters.**

11:20 – **When Reu had lived 32 years, he fathered Serug.**

11:21 – **And Reu lived after he fathered Serug 207 years and had other sons and daughters.**

11:22 – **When Serug had lived 30 years, he fathered Nahor.**

11:23 – **And Serug lived after he fathered Nahor 200 years and had other sons and daughters.**

1. Serug, or sa-ra-gi, was a city just west of Haran
2. Sumerian text from around 2000 BC refer to the personal name of Serug

11:24 – **When Nahor had lived 29 years, he fathered Terah.**

1. The city of Nahur near Haran in what is now SE Turkey.

a. Cuneiform text from Mari refer to the city of Nahur (or, Nahor) many times
11:25 – **And Nahor lived after he fathered Terah 119 years and had other sons and daughters.**

1. Til (-sha)-Turahi on the Balikh River that feeds into the Euphrates south of Haran

11:26 – **When Terah had lived 70 years, he fathered Abram, Nahor, and Haran.**

1. Abraham was born 292 years after the Flood

2. Noah and Abraham were contemporaries.

3. Shem and Eber were contemporaries with Jacob

4. Shem lived 35 years longer than Abraham

Jacob speaking to Pharaoh in Genesis 47:7-10:

*“Then Joseph brought in Jacob his father and stood him before Pharaoh, and Jacob blessed Pharaoh. And **Pharaoh said to Jacob, “How many are the days of the years of your life?”** And Jacob said to Pharaoh, **“The days of the years of my sojourning are 130 years. Few and evil have been the days of the years of my life, and they have not attained to the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their sojourning.”** And Jacob blessed Pharaoh and went out from the presence of Pharaoh.”*

THIS IS A NEW TOLEDOT

11:27 – **Now these are the generations of Terah. Terah fathered Abram, Nahor, and Haran; and Haran fathered Lot.**

5152 [e]	853 [e]	87 [e]	853 [e]	3205 [e]	8646 [e]	8646 [e]	8435 [e]	428 [e]
nā·hō·wr	'et-	'ab·rām,	'et-	hō·w·lîd	te·rah	te·rah,	tō·wl·dōt	wə·'êl·leh
נַחֹר	אֶת-	אַבְרָם	אֶת-	הוֹלִיד	תְּרַח :	תְּרַח	תּוֹלְדוֹת	וְאֵלֵה 27
Nahor	-	Abram	-	begat	Terah	of Terah	the generations	And these [are]
N-proper-ms	DirObjM	N-proper-ms	DirObjM	V-Hifil-Perf-3ms	N-proper-ms	N-proper-ms	N-fpc	Conj-w Pro-cp

3876 [e]	853 [e]	3205 [e]	2039 [e]	2039 [e]	853 [e]
lō·wṭ.	'et-	hō·w·lîd	wə·hā·rān	hā·rān;	wə·'et-
לוֹט:	אֶת-	הוֹלִיד	וְהָרָן —	הָרָן	וְאֶת-
Lot	-	begat	and Haran	Haran	and
N-proper-ms	DirObjM	V-Hifil-Perf-3ms	Conj-w N-proper-ms	N-proper-ms	Conj-w DirObjM

11:28 – Haran died in the presence of his father Terah in the land of his kindred, in Ur of the Chaldeans.

1. Ur
 - a. Ur in Summer (Tell el-Maqayyar)
 - i. Excavated by Leonard Woolley in 1922
 - ii. A great and developed civilization
 - iii. Temple was built there by 3500 BC
 - iv. A Ziggurat was built after the temple and is preserved
 - v. Abraham lived during the great days of the Ur civilization
 - vi. People lived in the city, but also lived in the country with flocks and herds with farms
 - vii. The distance between Ur and Haran is 700 miles
 - viii. A caravan route to Canaan would go up the Euphrates to Mari and then turn west
 - b. Ur, or modern Urfa just north of Haran
 - c. Five other options
2. Chaldeans
 - a. Earliest reference to Chaldeans is in the 800's by Shalmaneser III where they were located SE of Babylon near Elam
 - b. Chaldeans ruled southern Mesopotamia during Nebuchadnezzar's time during 600-500 BC
 - c. Job 1:17 mentions Chaldeans as nomadic raiders
 - d. Ashurnasirpal II refers to the Chaldeans between 883-859 BC in a temple in Calah which is in the north by Nineveh.

3. Abraham sends to get a wife for Isaac from his own family in Padan Aram:

a. Genesis 24:2-6:

“And Abraham said to his servant, the oldest of his household, who had charge of all that he had, “Put your hand under my thigh, that I may make you swear by the Lord, the God of heaven and God of the earth, that you will not take a wife for my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell, but will go to my country and to my kindred, and take a wife for my son Isaac.” The servant said to him, “Perhaps the woman may not be willing to follow me to this land. Must I then take your son back to the land from which you came?” Abraham said to him, “See to it that you do not take my son back there.”

b. Genesis 24:10:

*“Then the servant took ten of his master's camels and departed, taking all sorts of choice gifts from his master; and he arose and went to Mesopotamia [*Hebrew Aram-naharaim*] to the city of Nahor.”*

4. Jacob flees to his Uncle Laban in Padan Aram:

a. Genesis 28:1-5:

“Then Isaac called Jacob and blessed him and directed him, “You must not take a wife from the Canaanite women. Arise, go to Paddan-aram to the house of Bethuel your mother's father, and take as your wife from there one of the daughters of Laban your mother's brother. God Almighty bless you and make you fruitful and multiply you, that you may become a company of peoples. May he give the blessing of Abraham to you and to your offspring with you, that you may take possession of the land of your sojournings that God gave to Abraham!” Thus Isaac sent Jacob away. And he went to Paddan-aram, to Laban, the son of Bethuel the Aramean, the brother of Rebekah, Jacob's and Esau's mother.”

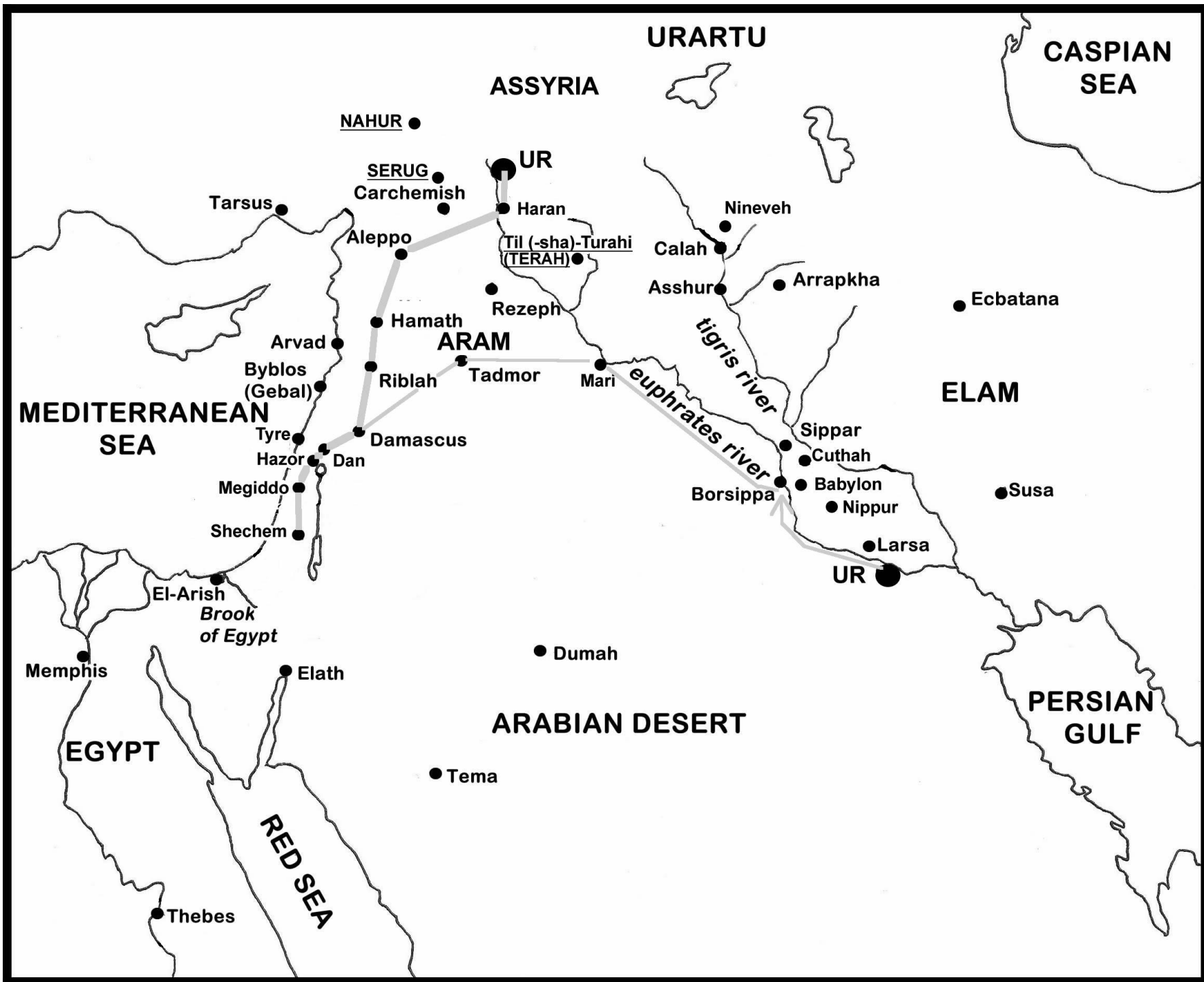
5. At Ur and Haran the worship of the Moon god was prominent.

11:29 – And Abram and Nahor took wives. The name of Abram's wife was Sarai, and the name of Nahor's wife, Milcah, the daughter of Haran the father of Milcah and Iscah.

11:30 – Now Sarai was barren; she had no child.

11:31 – Terah took Abram his son and Lot the son of Haran, his grandson, and Sarai his daughter-in-law, his son Abram's wife, and they went forth together from Ur of the Chaldeans to go into the land of Canaan, but when they came to Haran, they settled there.

11:32 - The days of Terah were 205 years, and Terah died in Haran.



Genesis 12:1-9

12:1 – Now the Lord said to Abram, “Go from your country and your kindred and your father's house to the land that I will show you.

12:2 – And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing.

12:3 – I will bless those who bless you, and him who dishonors you I will curse, and in you all the families of the earth shall be **blessed.**”

12:4 – So Abram went, as the Lord had told him, and Lot went with him. Abram was seventy-five years old when he departed from Haran.

12:5 – And Abram took Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, and all their possessions that they had gathered, and the people that they had acquired in Haran, and they set out to go to the land of Canaan. When they came to the land of Canaan,

12:6 – Abram passed through the land to the place at Shechem, to the oak of Moreh. At that time the Canaanites were in the land.

12:7 – Then the Lord appeared to Abram and said, “To your offspring I will give this land.” So he built there an altar to the Lord, who had appeared to him.

12:8 – From there he moved to the hill country on the east of Bethel and pitched his tent, with Bethel on the west and Ai on the east. And there he built an altar to the Lord and called upon the name of the Lord.

12:9 – And Abram journeyed on, still going toward the Negeb.



**Middle Bronze Age Gate in
Dan, Israel from about 1750 BC.**

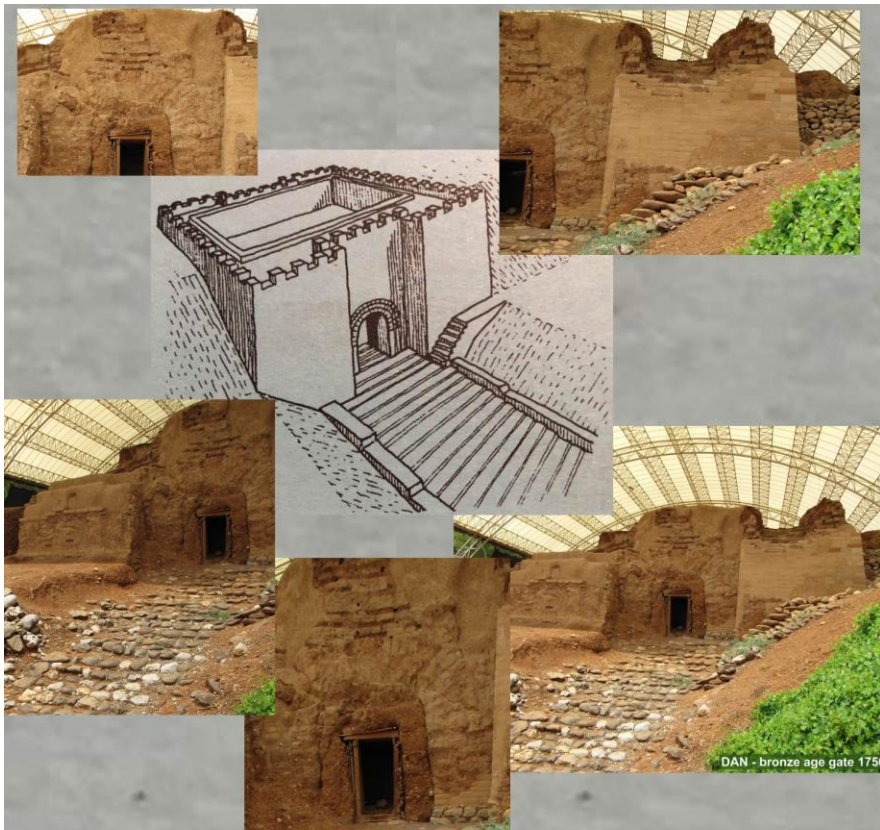
This gate system with its two towers on both sides of the entrance arch was built by the Canaanites of that time period. After Israel conquered this city of Dan they built a new gate system and covered this gate up with fill when they reinforced their defensive wall system and ramparts about 800 years later.

Front of the Bronze Age Gate at Dan. The arch made of original mud bricks can be seen going up and over the narrow entry way into the ancient city cut through the ancient fill left from when the Israelites buried this gate to reinforce their defenses. Inside this gate are two more arches for passage into the city that help support this gate

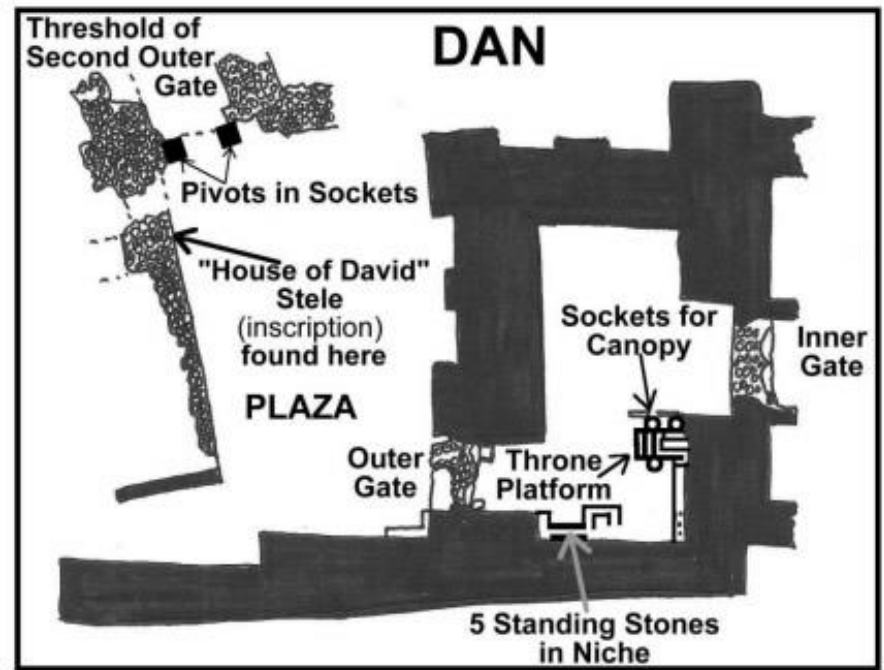
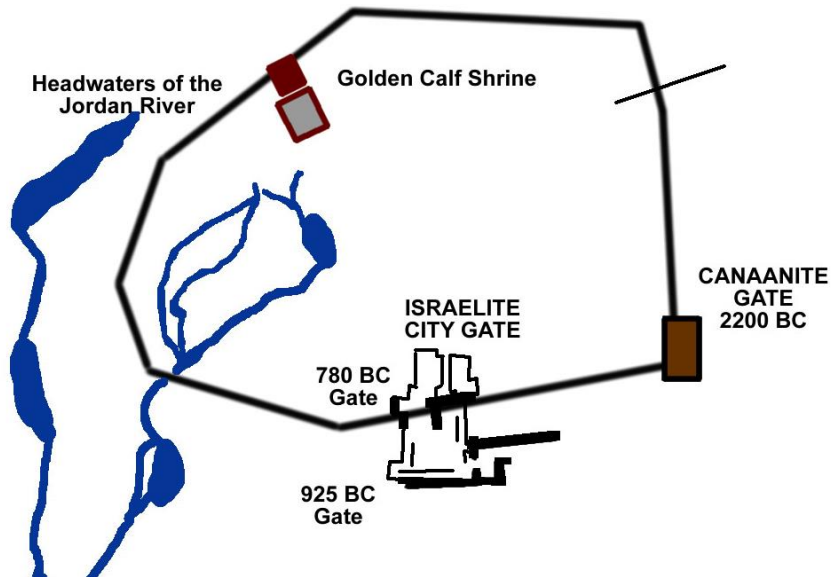


TOWER	GATE ARCH Left	ANCIENT FILL	modern tunnel through fill to enter gate	ANCIENT FILL	GATE ARCH Right	TOWER
Original Passageway Opening						

More photos of Dan here → <https://www.generationword.com/Israel/dan.html>



Stone pavement leading up to the bronze age gate of 1750 BC



DAN

North Israel

Site of Jeroboam's Golden Calf



1949 Israeli-Syrian Armistice Line



Golden Calf Shrine

1949 Israeli-Syrian Armistice Line

Springs starting Jordan River



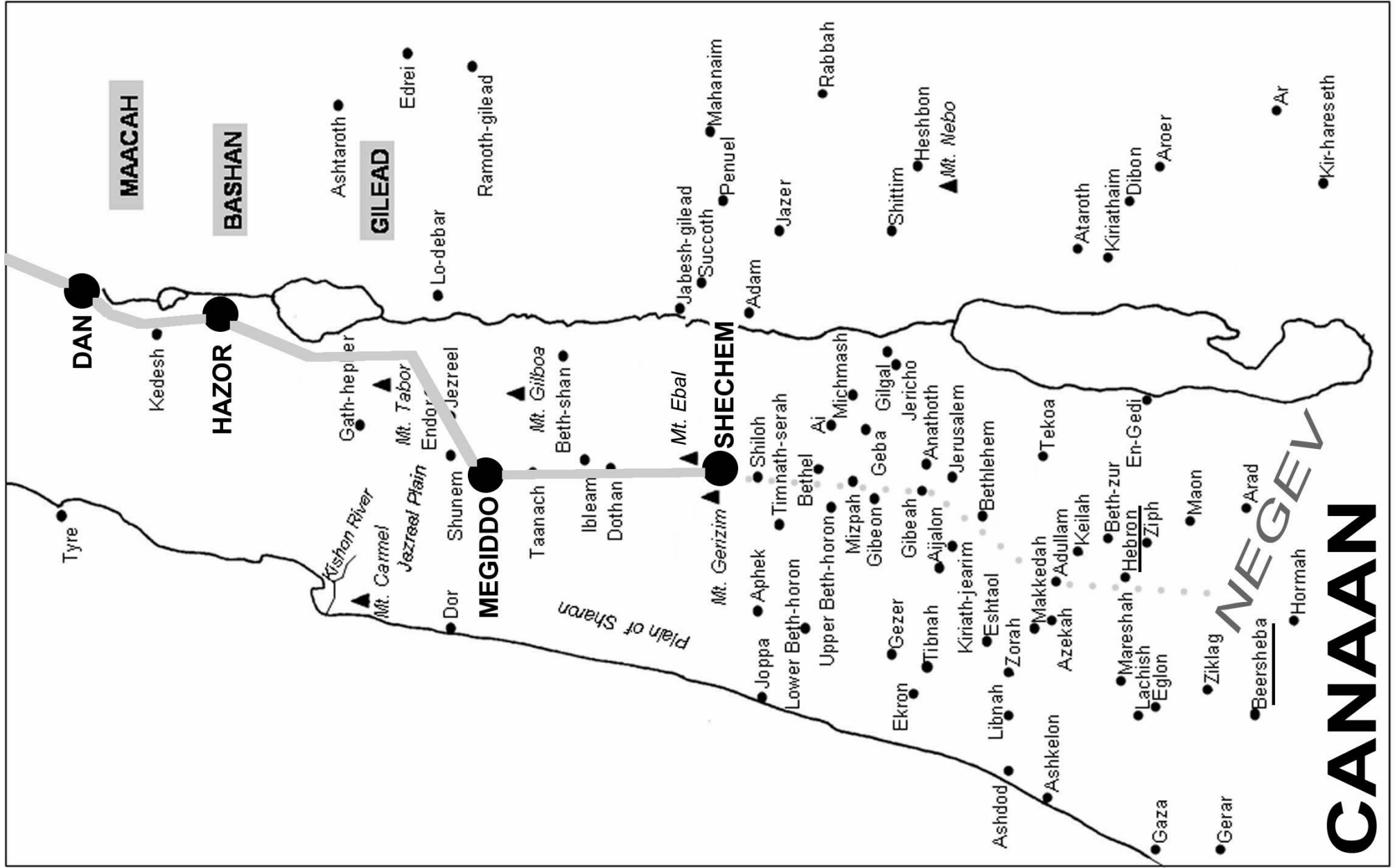
Israelite City Gate

Canaanite Gate



Google





**Circular altar from the earliest Canaanite settlements.
Used between 2000-1400 BC. (26 feet diameter; 5 feet high).**



Canaan Altar at Megiddo

Baal Berith between Mt. Gerizi and Mt. Ebal

