

Correcting Ancient History

Compiled by Glen W. Chapman- August 2002

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The famous discovery of Troy and Mycenae by Heinrich Schliemann in the period from 1870-1874, put to rest forever the vain, pompous and foolish academic myth that was prevalent before that time —amazingly it persists to this day in some minds, which claimed that ancient people could not write and therefore of necessity handed down their mythologies by word-of-mouth. In the years before this momentous discovery by Schliemann, a wealthy German businessman who loved what was then called “antiquarian” studies and believed that Homer had written of actual events and places. The academic authorities contrarily believed the seventh-century Greek author of The Iliad and The Odyssey could not write at all. Homer could not write you see, because, according to those academic myth-makers, “writing had not yet been invented.” Blind-Homer’s work told of those epic events in poetic but accurate and extremely precise detail. With this erroneous modern-day myth in hand, the academic experts opened the door to the contemporaneous practice of discounting all ancient ideas as mythic. Ergo the Bible, another ancient document indeed, fit neatly into their misbegotten, hopelessly-fractured and wretched mold.

Dynastic Misdating by Manetho

It would appear that the *modern* theorists of academia have seemingly succeeded in thwarting the written word of ancient authors, vainly discrediting their testimony at nearly every opportunity. Their entire construction of ancient history, however oddly, is a vast house-of-cards built upon the words of one Egyptian priest named Manetho. On the face of it, this appears to contradict what we have previously stated, but the opposite is true. The Egyptian chronological construct, done in modern times but based on Manetho’s work (ca. 300BC.) is known to be erroneous, but accepted, strangely, as noted in *The Biblical World*, by Pfeiffer and Baker, p. 303:

Although modern Egyptologists are aware of errors in Manetho’s reckoning> they still find his schematic view of Egyptian history useful. Manetho’s thirty dynasties form the basis for all contemporary discussions of the History of Pharaonic Egypt.

(not to mention all of ancient history and Carbon 14 dating as well)

Why is this singular man’s meanderings convenient or “useful” to historians? It is extremely useful because, by utilizing the exaggerated claims of antiquity penned by Manetho, a pagan, sun-worshipping priest of Heliopolis, under Ptolemy I and H, the modern historians are able to fabricate a world historical scheme, and then *based solely upon their self-fabricated construct, claim that there is no mention of the Israelites, the Exodus, Moses, or Joseph in the entire corpus of Egyptian records; when in point of fact there is indeed ample mention of them.* It is then easy for the academic nay-sayers to claim that the Bible is generally to be regarded as a *myth* or series of worthless fables. The flood of Noah never happened, therefore evolution theory is possible because no catastrophes could have broken the continuity of life, *ad infinitum, ad nasauem.*

The Fall of Jericho

The fall of Jericho is a classic example. By fabrication of such *useful* but ill-conceived ideas as the *early, middle and late Bronze ages*, the clear destruction of Jericho’s walls, as written in the

Bible, falls into a period, for them, impossible for “correct” chronological alignment. This is based on their own construct for the entire ancient world which they have quite conveniently fabricated upon the exaggerated claims of one man. It must be noted that Manetho was writing of a period of time farther in his past than he was from our own time. How could Manetho be so accurate? He couldn’t. Should we then, also believe in the nominal historian’s house of cards, and thus disbelieve the Bible? Never mind that the archaeological facts perfectly fit the biblical story~ that a massive earthquake felled the walls of Jericho, followed by a period of pastoral “nomadic” encampments, contemporaneous with a period of general cultural advance in Palestine as the Israelites begin to build their urban centers leading up the the famous post-Davidic temple and city of Jerusalem. Jericho was indeed destroyed in 1400 B.C., 39 years after the Israelites fled Egypt.

Queen Sheba

During this period, building styles are improved, city plans are more sophisticated, good stone construction is incorporated in public buildings, so much so that, by Solomon’s time (ca.1000 BC.) the land of Israel was renowned in the ancient world to such an extent that Queen Sheb~ otherwise known as *Hat-shep-sut* (hat Sheb sut) of Egypt even came to see for herself that fabled city and king Solomon. She visited the place by way of the Red Sea, thence to Akaba and Elath, up the Arabah rift valley to the head of the Dead Sea, then up to Jerusalem. Perhaps a year or more later after having observed the full series of annual feasts and Solomon’s sacrifices in the Temple of Yahweh, she returned via the Mediterranean and the Nile to Egypt in ships laden with treasure. She was accompanied by a son from Solomon. Sheb-sut recorded this journey in stone relief in a monument wall in Egypt. She called Israel the land “Punt”, which is ~iE~ pw (*here*), and l’tW ant (*thel-answer*) Strong’s # 6311 & 6067. The word fl~-1~ then is a Hebrew conjunction “pw-unt” meaning “*here is [thel answer].*” This must be the case because the Bible states that Queen Sheba came to Solomon’s court seeking answers to questions about Yahweh:

Queen Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon as to the name of Yahweh and came to test him with hard questions...and she came to Solomon and spoke with him all that had been in her heart... And Queen Sheba saw the wisdom of Solomon and the house that he built and the food of his table., and his burnt offerings that he offered in the Yahweh’s House...there was no more breath in her... And she said... the word that I heard in my land was true about your matters and your wisdom, and I did not believe the words until I had come, and my eyes had seen, and behold the half was not told to me... Blessed be Yahweh your mighty one that has put you on the throne of Israel. 1 Kings 10:ff (from the Hebrew text)

Since her questions were answered there in the Land of Israel, it was also a land of *Pu-unt*, in other words, Israel was a land of “*Answers are here.*”

Ancient Israel was also called the “Land of Yal-i” (*Yahweh*) by another well-documented Egyptian called Sinhue (*The Story of Sinhue*). Normally Egyptians referred to all of Palestine as “*Ret’nu.*” The Red-haired Ruthenes of central Europe are still named after this, their old homeland. Portions of the land were called “Israel,” and “Judeah” and “Samaria.” The Assyrians called Samaria “Bit Kumrea,” after king (g)Omer. It was known by various names in ancient times.

Pharaoh Joseph & Pharaoh Moses

Moses and Joseph are both recorded in the third-Egyptian-dynasty in which the singularly notable Pharaoh Pepi I, better known as Zoser (*Djoser*) had a marvellous dream in which he dreamed that there were coming on Egypt, seven years of plenty followed by seven years of famine. If this sounds strangely biblical, small wonder since he is the actual Pharaoh of Joseph’s time. Pharaoh Djoser claims to have saved Egypt by his own hand. This is written in his monument on the Island of Elephantine in the Upper Nile. The stories could not be coincidental.

Then, during Djoser’s reign, he appointed a grand-vizier or sub-pharaoh called “Imhotep.” This famous builder and organizer is none other than Joseph. Joseph also was given a commission-name in the Bible by the pharaoh *Genesis 41:45*. This name *Zephanath-paaneah*, which means -

“Hear his command to hide away,” that is, to put away grain for the day of famine. It must be pointed out the Egyptian pharaohs had seven or more names, *eg.*, *Given name, dynastic name, Nile name, throne name, reed & hornet name, crocodile name*, and so forth. It is not unusual to see Joseph as ~Imhotep, *cern-ha-tab* in Hebrew means “Lo! the good.”

In this same context and dynasty, we see a name which stands out sharply as Moses. It is a little known third-Dynasty pharaoh called, *MER-MESHOI* - *Moshe* is Hebrew for Moses. Vowel letters are virtually useless in Hebrew, so *MSH* - *msh* = 7T, the same name - same pharaoh. This *MerMeshoi* conquered the Ethiopians and then disappeared. He is credited as having a *reignal period*, of only “ten years” because no actual record of his total *reign* is given by Manetho.

First-century Jewish historian Josephus states that Moses conquered the Ethiopians (necessarily as an Egyptian sub-pharaoh — all Egyptian generals had to be pharaohs, and the Bible clearly states the Moses was raised in the Pharaoh’s own household, so he was a sub-pharaoh), also note that Moses married a black (Cushite-Ethiopian wife named “Tharbis” (*Josephus Antiq.*) — who was later mentioned in the Bible in Numbers 12 although not by name). The reason that Pharaoh Mer-Meshoi (*moshe* - Moses) left Egypt is clear when one reads the biblical text.

The Pharaoh of the Exodus

The Pharaoh of the Exodus is not Ramses, but rather, one *Tauthum* (*Dynast14*) whose memorial at Wadi-el-Arish in the Sinai desert near Gaza, claims that he and his army “...were killed while chasing slaves who were fleeing Egypt, at PiKiriioth and was drowned by a great whirlpool.” Pi-ha-kiriioth is also mentioned in the Bible, Exodus 14:1. The -ha- definite article, means “the” in Hebrew. Pi-Ha Kiriioth simply means “place of the crossing.” It means the place the Israelites crossed the Red Sea.

This Pharaoh, Tau-Thom, is called by the ancient Greeks “*Typhon*” because during his reign a great typhoon (and flood) occurred. Obviously the one of the Exodus wherein the prolonged period of darkness which lasted for three days was felt even in Greece, and Arabia which was flooded when the Red sea backed up.

This same pharaoh is given exactly one year of reign and is followed by his wife and later his younger son. His first-born son was killed in the Passover event, so the second son eventually ascended to the throne. He is preceded, by the way, by a pharaoh of dynasty six, named “Nefekare” who is claimed by Manetho to have ascended to the throne of Egypt at the age of six years, having reigned 94 years, by far, the longest reigning pharaoh of all Egyptian history, and claimed by Manetho to be the only one to have reigned so long. It is interesting to see the biblical story against the Egyptian fads.

The Pharaoh immediately previous to Tauthom, the one of Moses’ time, who had been seeking his life, had to be reigning when Moses fled Egypt 40 years earlier. Moses was 40 years of age when he escaped to Midian, which means that the reigning pharaoh, over Moses during his life in the household, had, at least, an 80 year reign because Moses stayed in Midian for 40 years, making Moses 80 years of age at the time of the Exodus. If this same pharaoh had been reigning 14 years, at the time Moses was found in the Nile bulrushes by his young daughter, he would have been 20 years old at the time. and his daughter would have been very young, a pre-teen girl at most. He — *Nefekare* — would have been 100 years old at his death precisely 80 years later, when it is stated by Yahweh to Moses, Exodus 4:19 “Go. Return to Egypt, for all those men seeking your life are dead.” The actual list of pharaohs does indeed fit the biblical account; it’s just that the dynasties are misaligned by Manetho and his modern-day academic sycophants. They are off by as much as 700 years.

To clearly see the problems with Manetho’s laundry list of pharaohs, way back in the third-dynasty is also a 100 year old pharaoh, who is strangely claimed to have also reigned 94 years and who took the throne at 6 years of age. (*obviously Nefekare*) The dynasties are entirely misaligned by Manetho, who merely stacked them end for end. While any student of ancient Egypt knows that at any given time in Egyptian history there were several pharaohs reigning in the various districts of upper, middle and lower Egypt. All had up to seven names so that references to them by any one of their names, confuses the record by a factor of up to 21 x thirty dynasties x number of pharaohs in a dynasty, which varied greatly. Example: Amenophis IV is better known by his name *AkIjenaten*. The rest of the world knows him by the name of *Oedipus*

Rex. (See *Oedipus and AkJzenaten* by Immanuel Velikovsky —his best work).

Admonitions of an Egyptian Sage

Then there is the previously-cited *Papyrus 7Leiclen 344 recto, or Papyrus Ipwer, "Admonitions of an Egyptian Sage,"* in which are described all the biblical plagues which fell on Egypt, The Nile turned to blood, the plague of hail, fire, and death in every family (first-born sons) up to the death of the king and army. There are many other items which one could cite, such as the well-known, *Tel Amarna* letters of five Israelite Army governor! generals who, while under King Jehosephat, wrote urgent appeals to Pharaoh Akhenaten for military assistance. According to the nominal historians, these governors along with the King Akhenaten supposedly existed in 1400 B.C. However, in reality, they would not yet exist for seven hundred years during the reign of Jehosephat King of Judah.

The False dating of the Siege of Troy

If traditional historians were correct, the siege and ultimately the fall of Troy took place 493—563 years before King Agamemnon — who was a major combatant there ever breathed the breath of life. We have already mentioned the details of this accepted historic anachronism in forgoing chapters.

Based on this complex, Gordian-knot, of historical fabrication (that we shall soon cut with the sword of fads) which flies in the face of ancient writings like the *Bible*; the siege of Troy is supposed to have taken place about 1250 to 1180 BC depending on which scholar is consulted. Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, was a participant there during that famous siege. His father Atrius, founder of their dynas~ was made king when the *sun went backward* according to many ancient texts already cited in this book. King Hezekiah of Judah began his fifteenth regnal year in 701 BC., also the very year that the *sun went backward*. Thirteen years later as the siege and battle ended, in 687 B.C. a major earth-axis-hp occurred, sending Odysseus and crew on a wild-geese-chase that lasted two and one-half years (not ten*). Chinese and Hindu sources corroborate the dating for these events. It is in this context, of historical mishmash created by academics who are interested in discrediting the Bible that the discovery of Mesha/ Naxuan is presented. * *Greek Hon years are three months each.*

The Flood "Myth"

Many otherwise intelligent people will look askance and ask, "You don't really believe in the flood and the ark and all that do you?" And the answer that is most appropriate is, "Why, don't you?" Is it because you have been taught the story as if it were a child's fable? Is it because the level of students taught this story, year in and year out, for the very first time is Sunday school children of the age of six years?

Probably yes. The people that have taught this story for generations have been well-intentioned, but ill-equipped. They have been given imaginary pictures in children's books, of a big rectangular boat with a barn affixed atop and the visage of an old, bearded man and two giraffes, perhaps a pair of elephants and some cows and sheep. The man is holding a dove and a rainbow is in the background. All are perched on the very top of a pointed mountain. If one were to do even the most rudimentary investigation, he would find out that the ark in the picture doesn't fit the description in the *Bible* — the only place that it is actually described. Of course it is presumed here that the majority of teachers and students are religious people. However, most ancient cultures speak of the flood and many speak of the ark or a ship. These were not children's stories but a well-developed part of their tribal, and cultural traditions, usually elaborated upon or mythologized to be sure, over the thousands of years since the actual event, but definitely not children's fairy tales

Universal Flood Stories

The Maya for example believe that all of humanity (stick people) were terminated by that flood. It is certain that within the overall body of tradition, much has been elaborated on and mythologized over the millennia. American Indians almost universally believe in a flood. Red pipestone is supposed to be the remains of all the "drowned redmen." The Hindu *Vedas* also proclaim the flood and have Ma-NU as Noah. AnNU of the ancient Egyptians is their equivalent, always shown directing his boat. And King Yua of the Chinese fills this spot in their traditions.

What is universally common to all the stories is that all of humankind died except for one family or a small group. As we proceed we will demonstrate the evidence with very little reliance on the *Bible*, simply to show the story from a non-religious point of view, a secular one. Of course the *Bible* will be referred to at points as will the *Kor'an*, but merely as literary references. No reliance will be placed on special pleading, or *deus ex machina*. The evidence will be examined, and you the reader may indeed, judge for yourself. The only question to ask is, If the Ark of Noah and the city of Naxuan (or *Mesha*) really exists, can anyone deny the worldwide flood?