

SYNOPSIS OF THE ARGUMENT ON THE "PHARAOH AND DATE OF THE EXODUS."

EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY.

1. The theory of most Egyptologists that the Hebrew exodus took place in the reign of *Minptah*, son of Ramessu the Great, is mainly based on Manetho's story of the leper uprising and exodus as preserved in Josephus' reply to Apion, the assumption being that the leper exodus and the Hebrew exodus are identical. In Manetho's dynastic lists Minptah appears as Menophath.

2. But Manetho says distinctly that the king of the leper exodus was named *Amenophis*; and, as he calls the chief adviser of the king by the name of Amenophis *Paapis*, this shows that he was referring to Amenophis III.—the fifth predecessor of Minptah—in whose reign the chief functionary was, in fact, Amenophis son of Hapi, that is, *Apis*.

3. The leper exodus, when analysed, turns out to have been a purely Egyptian event, that had no connection whatever with the Hebrew exodus. It relates solely to a religious uprising under *Osarsiph*, who usurped the throne of Egypt for 13 years, reigning under the name *Horus*.

4. Manetho places the Hebrew exodus in the thirteenth year of *Tothmosis III.*, and says distinctly that this king reigned 25 years 4 months after the expulsion of the "captive shepherds who settled in Judæa."

5. The monuments show that dynasty 21 was cotemporaneous with dynasties 20 and 22, and that dynasty 19 succeeded on the death or dethronement of Horus. Manetho's figures for the *chronological* part of dynasty 18 to dynasty 22, year 14 (excluding dynasty 21) give 514 years. Biblical chronology places the invasion of Shishak (in his fourteenth year) in 924 B.C., therefore Manetho's date of the exodus of the Jews was 1438 B.C.