

Israelite Slavery Begins

c. 1875-1730 B.C. A new king arose over Egypt who did not know Joseph, and fearing the numbers and power of the Israelite people, he set taskmasters over them to oppress them. "The Egyptians became ruthless in imposing tasks on the Israelites, and made their lives bitter with hard service in mortar and brick and in every kind of field labor." (Exodus 1:13 & 14) This led to total slavery which would last 400 years.



Moses and the Exodus

c. 1400s B.C.
(Opinions differ on this date. Due to scholars placing Israelite slavery in Egypt at 1875 BC, the mid 1400s BC date is consistent with the 400 years of slavery.)

Hebrew prophet of the Old Testament. After God's divine intervention to spare his life as a child, he led the Israelites out of 400 years of Egyptian bondage and to the Promised Land. Given ten commandments to live by, the rebelliousness of His people caused the Lord to allow them to wander 40 years before being led to Canaan.



Hyksos Invasion & Influence

c. 1730-1570 B.C. A northwestern Semitic (Amorite or Canaanite) people who subdued the Egyptian pharaohs of the Middle Kingdom upon their invasion. Along with Syria and Palestine under their authority, the Hyksos established a powerful kingdom, its capital being Avaris-Tanis in the Nile delta. Among their contributions were the composite bow and the horse-drawn carriage. They met their defeat by Amasis I at the battle of Tanis.



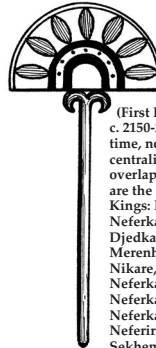
Hammurabi

c. 1792 B.C. Babylonian King who ensured Babylon's success as the paramount kingdom of Mesopotamia. He was noted for codifying the Mesopotamian and Sumerian laws, known as the "Code of Hammurabi."



5th & 6th Egyptian Dynasties

(Old Kingdom) c. 2465-2152 B.C. The age of the Pyramids, continued. Included are the following Pharaohs/Kings: (5th) Userkaf, Sahure, Neferirkare Kakai, Shepseskare Inti, Neferer, Niuserra Izi, Menkauhor, Djedkare Izezi, Unas, (6th) Teti, Pepy I, Merenre Nemtyemzaef, Pepy II.



7th & 8th Egyptian Dynasties

(First Intermediate Period) c. 2150-2135 B.C. A troubled time, noted by breakdown of centralized government and overlapping reigns. Included are the following Pharaohs/Kings: Netrikare, Menkare, Neferkare II, Neferkare III, Djedkare II, Neferkare IV, Merenhor, Menkamin I, Nikare, Neferkare V, Neferkahor, Neferkare VI, Neferkamin II, Ibi I, Neferkaure, Neferkauhor, Neferirkare II, Wadjkare, Sekhemkare, Iti, Imhotep, Isu, Iytenu.



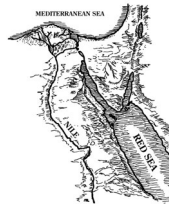
Shang Dynasty

c. 1600-1066 B.C. A Chinese dynasty noted for advanced writing, exceptionally developed social structure, cultivating silkworms, and bronze work. Its capital was present-day Anyang.



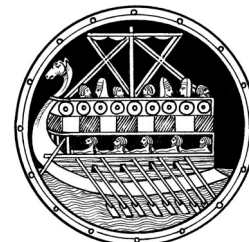
3rd & 4th Egyptian Dynasties

(Old Kingdom) c. 2650-2467 B.C. The age of the Pyramids. Included are the following Pharaohs/Kings: (3rd) Sanakhte, Netjerykhet (Djoser), Sekhemkhet, Khaba, Huni, (4th) Snefru, Khufu (Cheops), Djedefre, Khafre, Menkaure, Shepseskaf.



1st & 2nd Egyptian Dynasties

(Early Dynastic Period) c. 3100-2650 B.C. Included are the following Pharaohs/Kings: (1st) Narmer, Aha-Menes, Djer, Djet, Den, Anendjib, Semerkhet, Qa'a, (2nd) Hetepsekhemwy, Reneb, Ninetjer, Peribsen, Khasekhemwy.



Hittite Civilization

c. 1600-1200 B.C. The Empire of the Hittites stretched from Mesopotamia to Palestine and Syria. Noted for their ferocity, these warrior-people were known for their iron weaponry and siege tactics. The heart of the Hittite civilization was located in central Anatolia, within Hatti, their homeland.