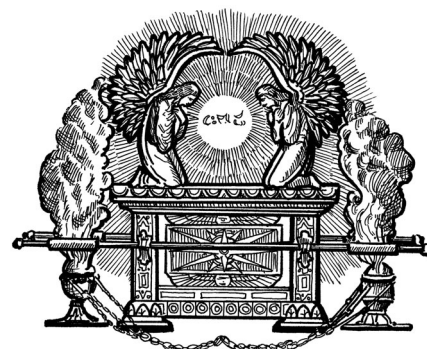
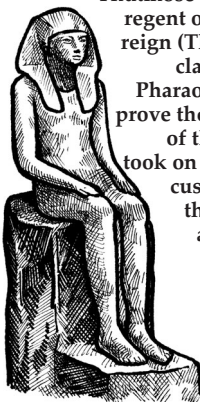




28th, 29th, & 30th Egyptian Dynasties
(Late Kingdom)
c. 404-343 B.C. The 30th Dynasty includes the remaining of the Egyptian-born Pharaohs: (28th) Amyrtaios, (29th) Nephertites I, Psammuthis, Hakoris, Nephertites II, (30th) Nectanebo I, Teos, Nectanebo II.

Queen Hatshepsut

c. 1503-1482 B.C. The Queen of Egypt during the 18th dynasty who, upon the death of her husband, Thutmose II, and while regent over her son's reign (Thutmose III), claimed herself Pharaoh. To further prove the seriousness of the claim, she took on the Pharonic customs such as the wearing of a false beard.



The Tabernacle Built

c. 1400s B.C. "And let them make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them." (Exodus 25:8). During the Exodus out of Egypt, the Lord instructed the detailed building of a portable tent sanctuary in which the Jews could worship, give offerings, and carry the ark containing sacred elements through the desert.



Joshua c. 1400s B.C. The military leader of the Israelites and successor of Moses, he led in the conquest of Canaan with the help of Rahab. By divine instruction, the Israelites marched around the city of Jericho six days, blowing trumpets and bearing the ark. They marched seven times on the seventh day, shouted, and the city walls fell down, destroying the inhabitants with the exception of Rahab's family.



Period of the Conquest of Canaan Begins

c. 1400s B.C. After Joshua led the Israelites in conquering Jericho, the conquests were not over. Due to God's instruction not to make a covenant with the people of the land, the people of Gibeon deceitfully devised a plan out of fear, becoming slaves to the Israelites. Army after army came up against Israel, but the Lord gave them victory over all. Although the various tribes of Israel settled into the land allotted for them, the conquest was not entirely concluded until the generation of David.



Amenhotep IV (Pharaoh Akhenaten)

c. 1385-1353 B.C. King of Egypt who, with his wife, Nefertiti, rejected the traditional gods, creating a monotheistic society. He rebuilt the capital city, moving it from Thebes to Akhetaton (now the site of Tall al'Amarinah), committed it to the worship of Aton, and ordered the obliteration of past religion. His heretical actions are thought to have caused his alleged assassination.

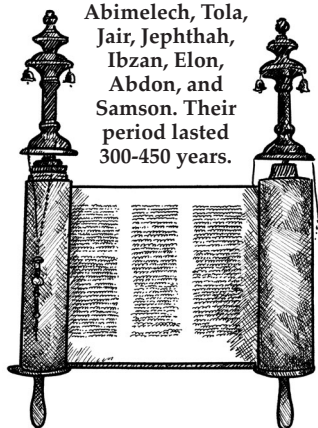


Tutankhamen

c. 1333 B.C. Egyptian King during the XVIII dynasty, this young king's reign was controlled mainly by advisors. He reinstituted the worship of Amon. His tomb was found intact by the archaeologist Howard Carter in 1922.

Judges of Israel Begin

c. 1350 B.C. Judges included Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Barak, Gideon, Abimelech, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, and Samson. Their period lasted 300-450 years.



Seti I c. 1300s B.C. Successor to his father, Rameses I of the XIX dynasty, and king of ancient Egypt. His reign included the defeat of the Libyans and invasions of Syria and Palestine. His architectural contributions included a grand tomb in the Valley of the Kings and temples at Abydos and Thebes. His son was Rameses II.

Rameses II c. 1304-1237 B.C.

Known as Rameses the Great, he was King during the last height of imperial power. He is noted for his construction of numerous monuments and statues bearing his likeness. He is commonly thought to have been the king during the Hebrew exodus.

