

BIBLE ATLAS

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Zaine Ridling, Ph.D.
Editor

Chapter 6

The Egyptian Experience



EXPULSION OF THE HYKSOS

- City
- ⚙ Siege

Campaigns of Ahmose:

- ← Phase 1
- ← Phase 2
- ← Phase 3
- ← Phase 4

- Orange box: Hyksos influence
- Yellow box: Hyksos control
- Green box: Native Egyptian

EGYPT AND PALESTINE IN THE LATE BRONZE AGE

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Egypt
- Egyptian influence
- Mitanni
- Heth



Sites in the Amarna Archives

During the reign of Amenophis IV (1352-1336 B.C.), also known as Akhenaton, the royal residence was moved from Thebes to Akhetaton, today known as Tell el-Amarna, where an archive comprising some 400 letters written in cuneiform on clay tablets has been discovered. Some were addressed to the Egyptian pharaoh by rulers of the other great powers of Babylon, Mitanni and Hittites, but they were mainly from vassal kings in Palestine and Syria. These letters reveal insights into the political relationships of the Late Bronze Age, especially during the twenty years covered by the archive – the Amarna period.

The map gives the names of places in their later biblical forms where possible. Not all the names in the correspondence are shown, however, as many have not yet been identified.

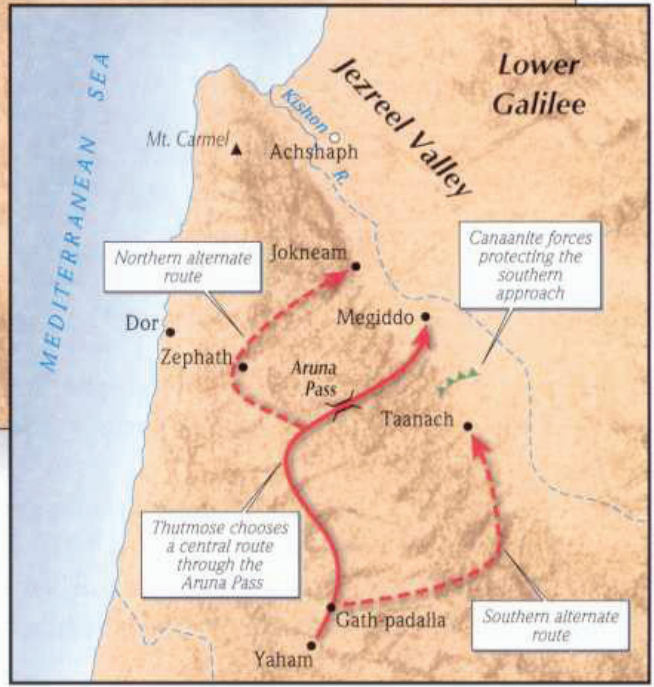


CAMPAIGNS OF THUTMOSE III AND AMENHOTEP II

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Thutmose III (1st, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 17th campaigns)
- Alternate Egyptian routes
- Amenhotep II (1st and 2nd campaigns)



Thutmose III defeats coalition of Canaanite kings, 1482 B.C. (see inset below)

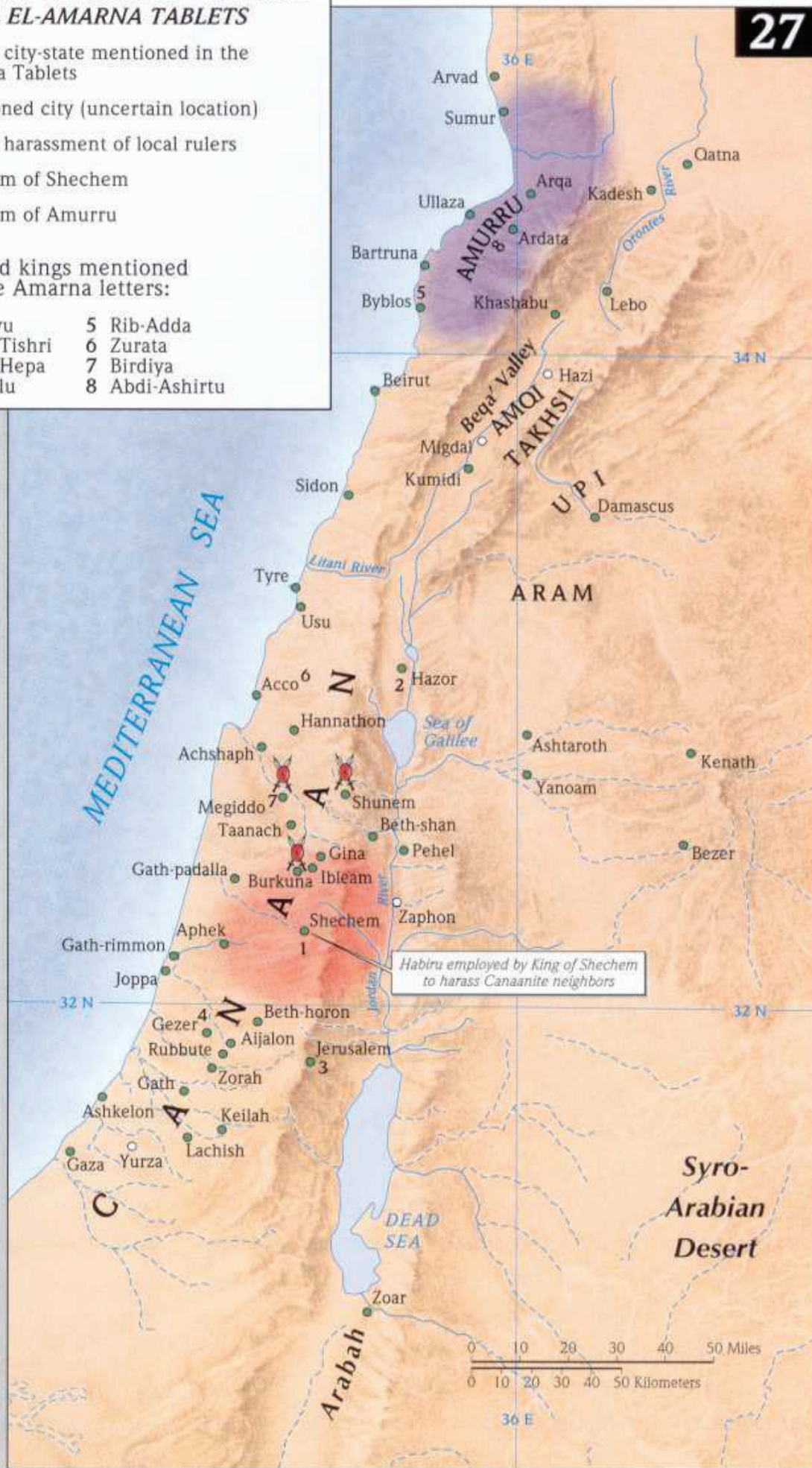


**CANAAN IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY:
THE TELL EL-AMARNA TABLETS**

- City or city-state mentioned in the Amarna Tablets
- Mentioned city (uncertain location)
- 👤 Habiru harassment of local rulers
- 🟠 Kingdom of Shechem
- 🟡 Kingdom of Amurru

Selected kings mentioned
in the Amarna letters:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Labayu | 5 Rib-Adda |
| 2 Abdi-Tishri | 6 Zurata |
| 3 Abdi-Hepa | 7 Birdiya |
| 4 Milkilu | 8 Abdi-Ashirtu |



THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE AND THE HITTITES

- City
- ← Campaigns of Seti I
- ← Campaigns of Ramses II
- ⚔ Battle



The Egyptian Empire in the Near East

In a Second Intermediate Period a part of Egypt was ruled by foreigners, the Asiatic Hyksos (15th dynasty), who made Avaris in the eastern delta their capital. But about 1550 B.C. the first kings of 18th dynasty were able to expel the foreigners and reunify Egypt. The succeeding kings, especially Tutmosé III (1457-1425 B.C.), conquered Palestine and Syria to make Egypt a great power, dominating the lands of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East.

Archaeologically this marked the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

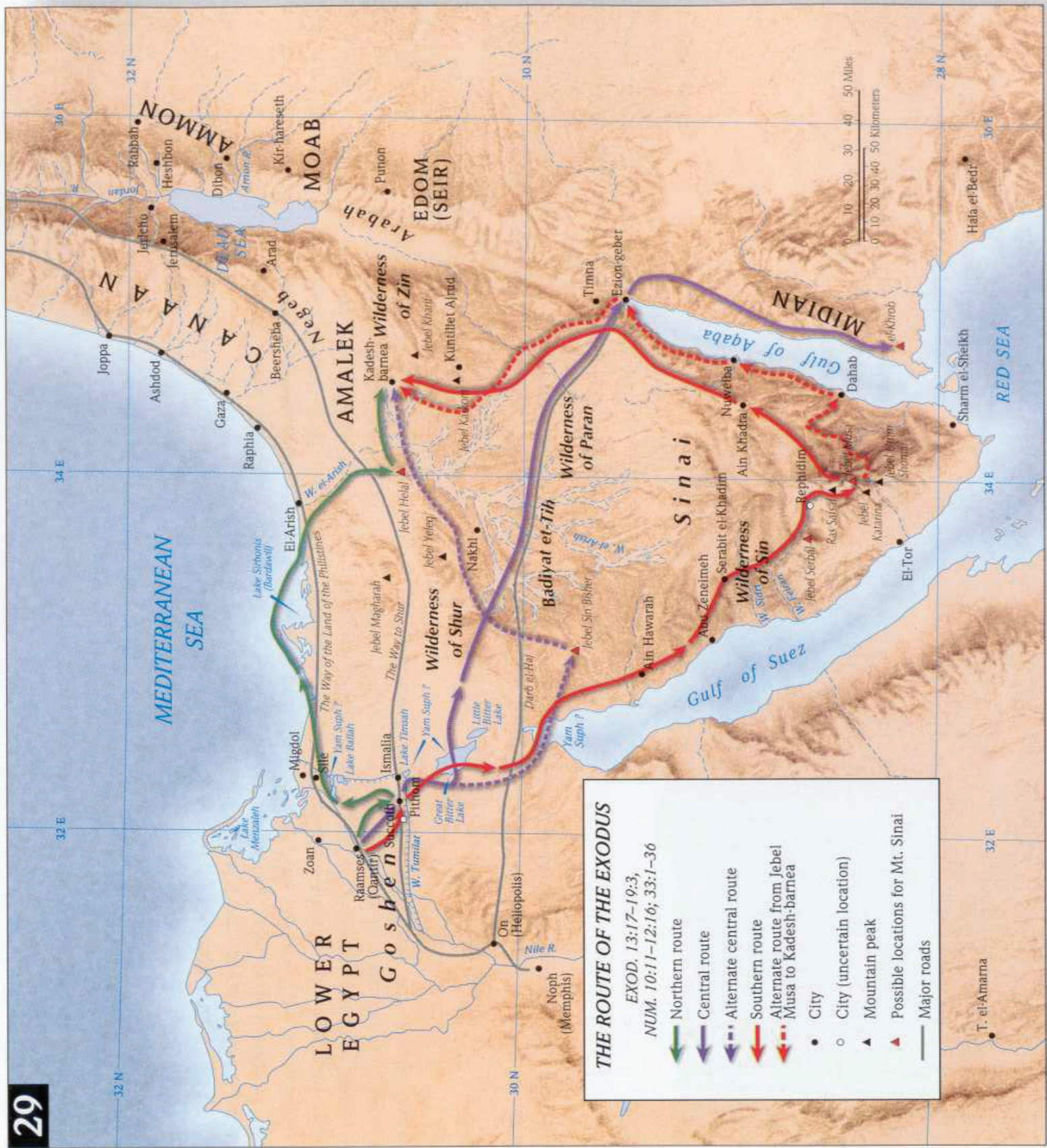


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The International Balance of Power, ca. 1400 B.C.

About 1400 B.C. the Middle East was divided into a number of regions, each with an established monarchy. Relations between the regions were governed by treaties, inter-dynastic marriages, and exchanges of technicians (e.g. physicians and architects) and of material gifts. Interregional commerce flourished, and within each region commerce was generally a royal monopoly. Palestine was a province of the Egyptian empire, which was at the peak of its power under Amenophis III (1390-1352 B.C.).





THE ROUTE OF THE EXODUS
 EXOD. 13:17-19:3,
 NUM. 10:11-12:16; 33:1-36

- Northern route
- Central route
- Alternate central route
- Southern route
- Alternate route from Jebel Musa to Kadesh-barnea
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ▲ Possible locations for Mt. Sinai
- Major roads