

Appendix A: From God's promise to Abraham to the Exodus. (David Wright on July 5, 2010 in Answers in Genesis)

Patriarch: Age	Event	Passage	Years from Promise	Years to Exodus
Abraham: 75	God makes the promise to Abraham and he leaves Haran.	Genesis 12:1-4	0	430
Abraham: 75-85	God tells Abraham his descendants "will be sojourners in a land that is not theirs and will be servants there and they will be afflicted for 400 years."	Genesis 15:13; Acts 7:6	0-10	420-430
Abraham: 85	Abraham has lived in Canaan for 10 years and takes Hagar as his wife and she conceives Ishmael.	Genesis 16:3-4	10	420
Abraham: 86	Ishmael is born.	Genesis 16:15-16	11	419
Abraham: 100 Ishmael: 14	Isaac is born.	Genesis 21:5	25	405
Abraham: 105 Isaac: 5 Ishmael: 19	Isaac is weaned and Ishmael mocks/persecutes Isaac.	Genesis 21:8-9; Galatians 4:29	30	400
Abraham: 140 Isaac: 40	Isaac marries Rebekah.	Genesis 24:1-67; 25:20	65	365
Abraham: 160 Isaac: 60	Esau and Jacob are born.	Genesis 25:26	85	345
Abraham: 175 Isaac: 75 Jacob: 15	Abraham dies.	Genesis 25:7	100	330
Isaac: 151 Jacob: 91	Joseph is born.		176	254
Isaac: 168 Jacob: 108 Joseph: 17	Joseph is sold by his brothers and taken to Egypt.	Genesis 37	193	237
Isaac: 180 Jacob: 120 Joseph: 29	Isaac dies.	Genesis 35: 28-29	205	225
Jacob: 121 Joseph: 30	Joseph is made second in command by Pharaoh.	Genesis 41:46	206	224
Jacob: 130 Joseph: 39	Joseph reveals himself to his brothers two years into the famine with five years left. Jacob meets Pharaoh.	Genesis 45:4-6 47:9	215	215
Jacob: 147 Joseph: 56	Jacob dies.	Genesis 47:28-49:33	232	198
Joseph: 110	Joseph dies.	Genesis 50:26	286	144
	Only 64 years pass from the time Joseph dies to when Moses is born.	Exodus 6:16-20		
Moses: 3 months	Moses is placed in a basket and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter.	Exodus 2	350	80

Moses: 80	Moses and Aaron speak to Pharaoh beginning the exodus from Egypt.	Exodus 7:7; 12:40-41; Galatians 3:16-17	430	0
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Footnotes

1. H.C. Leupold's Exposition of Genesis; Matthew Poole's Commentary.
2. Henry Ainsworth, *Annotations on the Pentateuch or the Five Books of Moses; the Psalms of David and the Song of Solomon* (Glasgow, Scotland: Blackie and Son, 1843), p. 83.
3. Dr. Floyd Nolen Jones, *The Chronology of the Old Testament* (Green Forest, Arkansas: New Leaf Press, 2005), p. 57–60.
4. James Ussher, *The Annals of the World* translated by Larry and Marion Pierce (Green Forest, Arkansas: Master Books, 2003), p. 26–27.

Some key Texts

Genesis 15:13 Then the LORD said to him, "Know for certain that your descendants will be

(1) **strangers in a country not their own, and**

(2) **they will be enslaved and ill-treated four hundred years.**

¹⁶ In the fourth generation your descendants will come back here, for the sin of the Amorites has not yet reached its full measure."

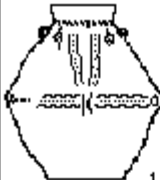
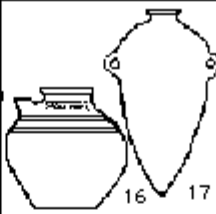
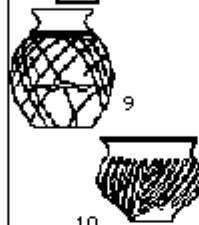
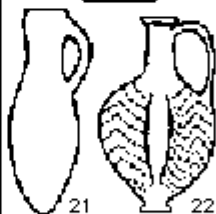
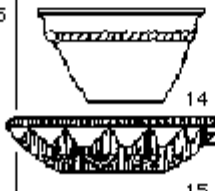
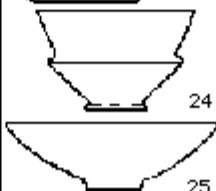
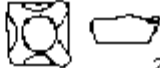
Notice for example the four generations in Numbers 3:14-20, 38

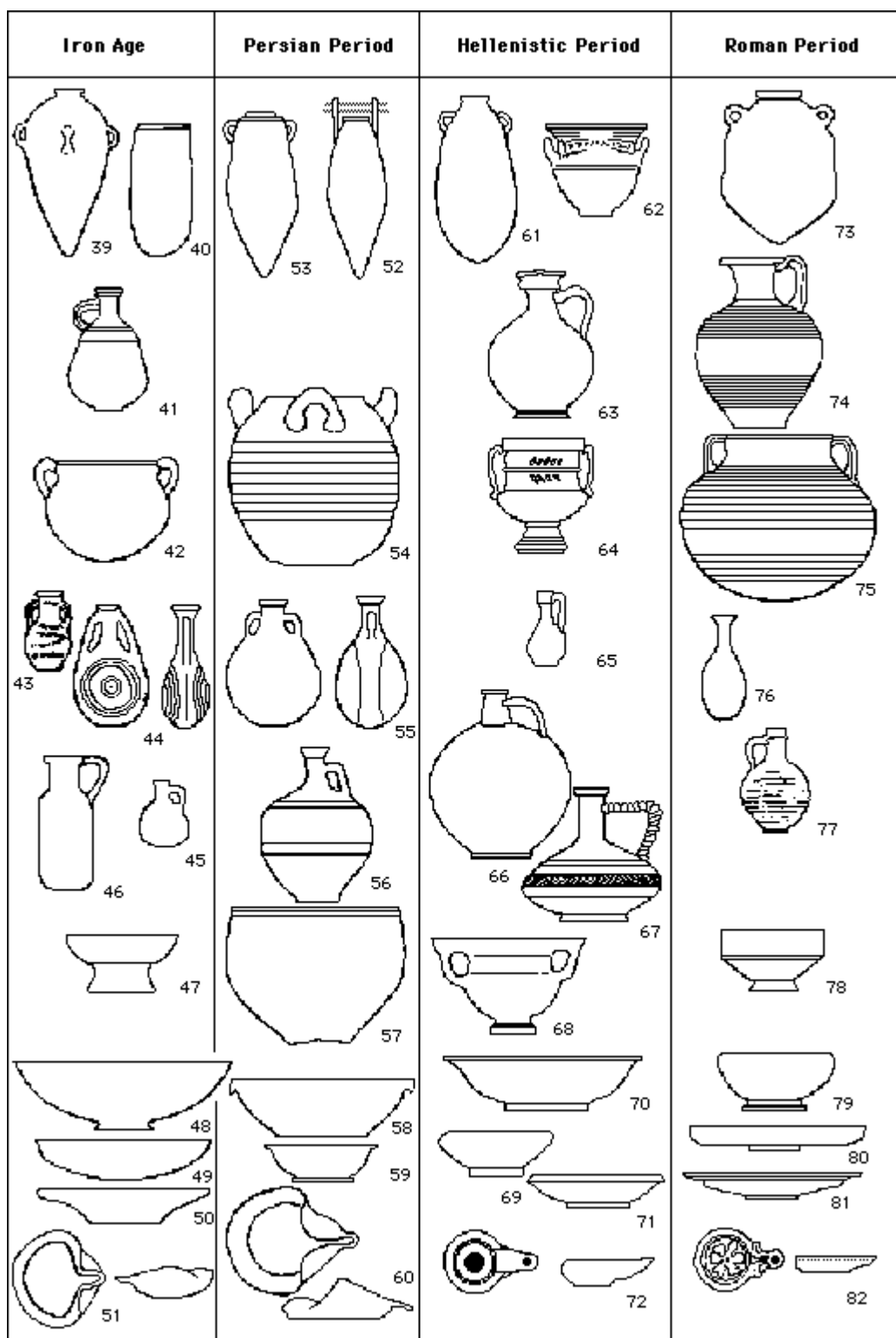
- Levi
- Kohath
- Amram
- Moses and Aaron and Miriam

From the **LXX** translation of Exodus 12:40: ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἐν γῇ Χανααν, the correct translation should be...

Exodus 12:40 Now the sojourn of the children of Israel who lived in **the land of** Egypt and **in the land of Canaan** was four hundred and thirty years. 41 And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years-- on that very same day-- it came to pass that all the armies of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.

Appendix B: Pottery Dating Method.

Archeological Period	Neolithic and Chalcolithic	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age
LARGE VESSELS approximately $\frac{1}{18}$ of actual size except 62 ($\frac{1}{16}$), 17 and 39 ($\frac{1}{24}$), and 52 ($\frac{1}{36}$)				
JUGS AND PITCHERS approximately $\frac{1}{9}$ of actual size except 63 ($\frac{1}{8}$) 28 and 29 ($\frac{1}{14}$)				
JARS AND POTS approximately $\frac{1}{9}$ of actual size except 9, 10 and 19 ($\frac{1}{18}$)				
FLASKS approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of actual size				
JUGLETS approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of actual size				
CUPS approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of actual size				
BOWLS AND PLATES approximately $\frac{1}{14}$ of actual size except 6, 35, 36, 48, 49 50 and 70 ($\frac{1}{2}$)				
LAMPS approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of actual size				



(Millard in New Bible Dictionary, 1994, p.942-943)

Appendix C: Jericho and the Middle Building.

According to renowned archaeologist Kathleen Kenyon there was no walled city at the time of the supposed *Conquest*, in her framework around 1230-1220 BC.

The Bible however, speaks at length about the Conquest of Jericho and its destruction. The site of Jericho has been identified without a doubt. Ample evidence has been found that it had indeed been occupied at the time of the Biblical Conquest, around 1410-1400 BC. The totality of evidence found at Jericho's City IV is startling in its agreement with the description in Joshua:

- Pottery from LBA I. A large amount of LBA I (Late Bronze Age I) pottery had been found by Garstang. Kenyon totally ignored this evidence. She herself found a lot of common domestic type pottery from the LBA I period which she also ignored. Bryant Wood has been prevented from publishing his research findings on the LBA I pottery of Jericho in any well recognised technical journal as the implications would be too incredible to imagine.
His meticulous pottery study on Jericho's city IV shows conclusively that City IV existed until the LBA I.
- Flow of the Jordan. Jericho is located in the Rift Valley, an unstable region where earthquakes are frequent. It might have played a role in the stopping of the flow of the Jordan river, as has been recorded in latter times. (Jos.3:16)¹
- The walls of Jericho.² These frequent earthquakes could have been responsible for the collapse of Jericho's mud-brick parapet walls.
The remains of these walls have been found on top of the stone revetment wall around the city, which is there to this day. Kenyon dated this revetment wall to the MBA. If it is still there today, it had to be there in Joshua's day too.
The fallen mud-bricks from the parapet wall fell down on the outside of the revetment wall, forming areas where the debris could be used as ramps by the Israelites to climb up into the city. ³
- City burned by fire. The collapse of the walls seems to have taken place before they were affected by fire.

¹ Joshua 3:16 the **water from upstream stopped flowing**. It piled up in a heap a great distance away, at a town called Adam in the vicinity of Zarethan, while the water flowing down to the Sea of the Arabah (the Salt Sea) was completely cut off. So the people crossed over opposite **Jericho**.

² Hebrews 11:30 By faith the **walls of Jericho fell**, after the people had marched around them for seven days.

³ Joshua 6:20 When the trumpets sounded, the people shouted, and at the sound of the trumpet, when the people gave a loud shout, **the wall collapsed**; so every man charged straight in, and they took the city.

- Evidence for burning was found by Kenyon that: *City IV was massively destroyed by a violent conflagration that left a layer a yard or more thick across the entire excavation area. Kenyon wrote: "The destruction was complete."*⁴
- Attack took place just after harvest. Bushels of stored grain were found amid the charred debris, which is not common for many other sites. This is in agreement with the fact that the Israelites were prevented from taking anything from the city, including grain. It also confirms the Biblical fact that the siege was short.⁵

All of this evidence points to the fact that the Israelites of Joshua's day around 1400 BC, were indeed the conquerors of Jericho.

The so-called 'Middle Building.'

Most probably Eglon the King of Moab's palace. In Judges 3 we read that Eglon took possession of the city of Palms, which is Jericho. The Middle Building fits the conventional chronology. It was an isolated palatial structure. It was Evidence of wealth and administrative activities. Constructed towards end of 14th century – matches Judges 3. It was only shortly occupied for 18 years according to the Bible.

⁴ Joshua 6:24 Then **they burned the whole city** and everything in it, but they put the silver and gold and the articles of bronze and iron into the treasury of the LORD's house.

⁵ Joshua 2:6 (But she had taken them up to the roof and hidden them under the stalks of **flax** she had laid out on the roof.)

Joshua 3:15 Now the Jordan is in flood all **during harvest**. Yet as soon as the priests who carried the ark reached the Jordan and their feet touched the water's edge ...

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