

EXODUS, JOSHUA, AND KING DAVID IN STRATIGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY. Stratigraphy clarifies history whereas textbook chronology confuses or even deletes it.

Summary of video slides [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J4ZMBvy-G4A&ab_channel=HistoryValley].

Obvious legends, typical narrative topoi or sacred numerology with 40 -year periods etc. are not part of the biblical information the author discusses or even defends. His first starting point is the scholarly consensus on the **non**-existence of an exodus as a process that took place after catastrophic circumstances in Egypt towards the territory of Israel. His second starting point is the scholarly consensus that there are no archaeological remains in Jerusalem for the time of David (slide 2).

Scientific consensus, however, is also that the Hyksos city of Avaris was catastrophically wiped out (Tell Daba D/2; slide 11). There were so many dead that they had to be hastily buried under the floors in the houses. The termination of the political power of the Hyksos under Ahmose is also stratigraphically indisputable. Finally, the lava pieces from Thera also prove catastrophic circumstances in the time of the Hyksos (slide 15). Those who had to flee at that time and who could only accomplish this in the direction of the east, had to cross the Sinai into the territory of Israel. The fugitives had been feared warriors before they were deprived of their power. So they will have set out with weapons. We have an undisputed process that no one outside the Bible claims for himself. No one presents evidence that this event can have nothing to do with the Bible, because it can be integrated without difficulty into a completely different historical situation. Why take it away from the Bible?

Moreover, we have the undisputed Amarna-era Habiru under Yishua and Dadua attacking Jebus/Jerusalem. No one makes a claim about them *à la*: these were our people who took Jerusalem, which is why they could have had nothing whatsoever to do with Yishai and David.

The author does not consider either event according to biblical, that is, non-scientifically influenced textbook dating. If Israel Finkelstein has no urbanity at all for David in Jerusalem at 1000 BC, he can be asked where he got the 1000 BC date. Why does he use it at all? At some point he will have to concede Bible fundamentalism. Then he may smile about his surreal discovery that he found nothing real for an irreal date. At the real time (whatever the date) of the Habiru Yishua and Dadua, however, Jerusalem has wall, urbanity and temple (slide 16). No one outside the Bible claims the conquest of this urbanity. So why take it away from the Bible?

If one discards Bible fundamentalism for measuring time, Egyptological chronology (with its doubling of the Hyksos to the 1st Dynasty {slide 12}) is done away with, as is intra-biblical year counting. However, one still has strata and the ancient Greek chronology for the Ancient Near East. Manfred Bietak has a gap of some 900 years between 1530 BC (Avaris demise in Daba-D/2) and the 2nd century BC of the Ptolemies (slide 11). That shifts 1530 BC to the date of ca. 630 BC of the Indo-Aryan Medes. Their Assur conqueror Cyxares (transmitted in Greek) resembles the Assur conqueror Shaushatra of the Indo-Aryan Mitanni (transmitted in cuneiform) at the time of Yishua and Dadua. We thus have an approximate BC dating (but not a **B**efore **P**resent dating) for Yishai and David that is neither Bible fundamentalist nor Egyptological anti-stratigraphic. With this, a scientific historiography for antiquity can finally begin (slides 18 and 24).

>“There is, in fact, remarkably little of proven or provable historical worth or reliability in the biblical **EXODUS** narrative, and no reliable independent witnesses attest to the historicity or date of the Exodus events” (Carol A. Redmount, “Bitter Lives: Israel In And Out of Egypt” (1998); in Michael D. Coogan, ed., *The Oxford History of the Biblical World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2001, pp. 58–89 /87).

>**BIBLICAL MINIMALISM** believes that the **EXODUS** stories were invented as a founding myth by the Jewish community exiled to Babylon (6th/5th c. BC).

>**A MINORITY OF SCHOLARS** imagine a connection between the **EXODUS** stories and **Ramses II** (1303-1213 BC) or **Ramses III** (1186-1155 BC), although Jerusalem lacks urbanism from 1200 to 720 BC to house the assumed newcomers.

“Archaeologically and historically, the redating of these cities from Solomon's era to the time of Omrides [880s to 830s BC] has enormous implication. It removes the only archeological evidence that there was ever a united monarchy based in Jerusalem and suggests that **DAVID** and Solomon were, in political terms, little more than hill country chieftains, whose administrative reach remained on a fairly local level, restricted to the hill country”

(Israel Finkelstein, Neil Asher Silberman, *The Bible Unearthed. Archaeology's New Vision of Ancient Israel and The Origin of Its Sacred Texts*; New York: Simon and Schuster, 2002, pp. 189 f.).

Regnal years of rulers mentioned in the CHALdaean ("Sumerian"/KAL) King List

[<https://www.livius.org/sources/content/anet/266-the-sumerian-king-list/>].

Though Biblical chronology is the worst enemy of understanding Biblical history, it is the most sober chronological scheme of the past available in the 1st century AD when, in Egypt's Alexandria, comparative historiography begins by comparing Jewish and Greek texts. Rarely does Biblical chronology operate with extreme regnal years as we find them in the CHALdaean/"Sumerian" kinglist. That's why it remained unchallenged up to the excavations of the 19th/20th c. AD.

Alulim	28800	Kalumum	840
Alalngar	36000	Zuqaqip	900
En-men-lu-ana	43200	Atab (or A-ba)	600
En-men-gal-ana	28800	Mashda	840
Dumuzid, the Shepherd	36000	Arwium	720
En-sipad-zid-ana	28800	Etana	1,500
En-men-dur-ana	21000	Balih	400
Ubara-Tutu	18600	En-me-nuna	660
Jushur	1,200	Melem-Kish	900
Kullassina-bel	960	Barsal-nuna	1,200
Nangishlishma	670	Zamug	140
En-tarah-ana	420	Tizqar	305
Babum	300	Ilku	900
Puannum	840	Iltrasadum	1,200
Kalibum	960	En-me-barage-si	900
		Aga of Kish	625

Dates for the beginning of the First Dynasty of Egypt or of King Menes proposed by scholars since 1845.

[H. Illig in WANN LEBTEN DIE PHARAONEN?(1990; 1997), Gräffeling: Mantis, 2003, page 26.] vor==before

-6400	Henne, 1845	-3360	Sethe, 1905
-5867	Champollion-Figeac	-3315	E. Meyer, 1904
-5773	Lesueur	-3315	Breasted, 1906
-5702	Böckh, 1845	-3200	Steindorff, 1900
-5619	Moulin [1991]	-3114	Hayes
-5613	Unger, 1867	-3059	Bunsen (alternativ)
-5546	Petrie, 1911	-3000	Erman, 1904
vor -5000	Maspero, 1910	-3000	Newberry/Garstang, 1904
-5004	Mariette/Lenormant	-3000	heute gebräuchlicher
-4455	Brugsch, 1877		Circa-Wert
-4455	Budge, 1902	-2785	Gumpach
-4186	Borchardt, 1917	-2781	Seyffarth, 1850
-4157	Lauth, 1865	-2700	G. Rawlinson
vor -4000	v. Bissing, 1904	-2717	Poole
-4000	Chabas	-2691	Wilkinson
-3893	Lieblein, 1863	-2320	Wilkinson (alternativ)
-3892	Lepsius, 1857	-2224	Palmer
-3623	Bunsen, 1845	-1700	Sharpe
-3500	Hall		
-3400	Breasted		

[Quelle insbes. Borchardt 1917, 48f].

Different years for the Exodus do not inspire confidence in the existence of the event itself. And yet there are even more dates than shown here.

Although Biblical Chronology is erroneous, it is not a forgery, but a composition. Nobody had a correct chronology that could have been falsified and then destroyed, so that it would never be found again.

“In the four hundred eightieth year after the Israelites came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon’s reign over Israel, [...] he began to build the house of the Lord” (1 Kings 6:1). Whenever Solomon’s 4th regnal year was, 480 years before that was the **EXODUS**. Solomon’s coronation took place in 970 BC (Biblical genealogy): $970 - 4 = 966$. Add 480 years and we arrive at **1446 BC**.

EGYPT		ISRAEL LEVANT MESOPOTAMIA	
FIRST DYNASTY 31 st /30 th c. BC Early Bronze	HYKSOS (Rulers of Foreign Lands) 17 th /16 th c. BC Middle Bronze	Mega-power: OLD AKKADIANS 23 rd /22 nd c. BC End of Early Bronze	Mega-power: ASSYRIANS (8 th /7 th C. BC)
NARMER resembles an invader of the Near East.	Conquer Egypt via Israel’s territory.	Conquer Magan=Egypt via Israel’s territory.	Take Egypt via Israel’s territory.
Fortresses like Middle Bronze.	Fortresses like Early Bronze.		
	1 st ruler: SHAREK/SALITIS .	1 st ruler: SHARUKENU (SARGON) .	
Top ruler: NARMER .		Top ruler: NARAM (NIMROD) .	NINOS (master of Nineveh)
		Last ruler: SHAR-KALI-SHARRI .	Last ruler: SHARAKOS .
	SCIMITARS of Old-Akkadians.	SCIMITARS like Hyksos 600 yrs. later.	
	OLD-AKKADIAN cuneiform.	OLD-AKKADIAN cuneiform.	
	Ceramics like Old-Akkadians.	Have ceramics like Hyksos.	
Glass pearls like Hyksos.	Glass pearls like 1 st Dynasty.		
	EXPELLED FROM EGYPT in 1550 BC: EXODUS?	LOSE/LEAVE MAGAN=EGYPT around 2200 BC: EXODUS?	LOSE/LEAVE EGYPT around: 620 BC: EXODUS?
	MITANNI letters in Amarna/Egypt.	Succeeded in stratigraphy by Indo-Aryan MITANNI , in history books by QUTHEANS/Guteans , and UR III-KAL (“Sumerians”).	Succeeded by Indo-Aryan MEDES , SCYTHIANS , and CHAL daeans.

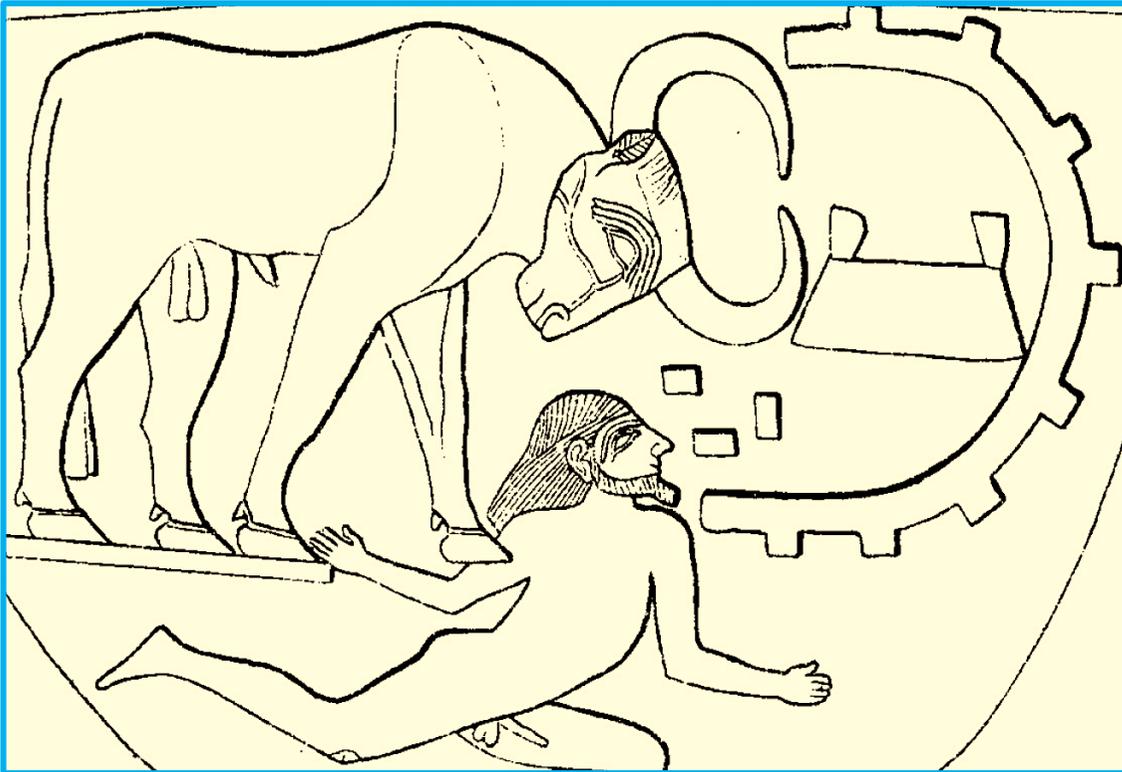
**Before you have an EXODUS of Semites from Egypt
you need an INTRUSION of Semites into Egypt!**

<p style="text-align: center;">NARAM SIN (Master of Nineveh) (2254-2218 BC)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NIMROD Seen as a Biblical myth because he is not mentioned in any non- biblical sources or king lists.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NINOS (Master of Nineveh) (Ca. 680-650 BC) Seen as a Greek fabrication.</p>
<p>Under NARAM-Sin the Old Akkadian empire reached its maximum strength. He was the first Mesopotamian king known to have claimed divinity for himself, taking the title “God of Akkad”, and the first to claim the title “King of the Four Quarters, King of the Universe”. NARAM-Sin defeated MANIUM of MAGAN (=EGYPT).</p>	<p>NIMROD “began to be mighty on earth” (1 Chronicles 1, 10). “He was a mighty hunter before the Lord. Wherefore it is said, As Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord. And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Akkad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar” (<i>Genesis</i> 10: 8-10).</p>	<p>“NINOS, king of the Assyrians, is the first about whom history provides us with stories of his outstanding deeds.. / He began to subdue the nations of Asia. / Within 17 years he was master of them all — with the exception of India and Bactria. / He subjugated EGYPT and Phoenicia, Coele-Syria, Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Lycia” (Ctesias in Diodorus Siculus 2, 1: 4-8;//2, 2: 1/3.).</p>

NARMER (ca. 3000 BC)

[Glass pearls and Middle Bronze fortification walls like Hyksos of ca. 1600 BC. The time of the Hyksos thus appears twice in the chronology of modern Egyptologists!]

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6a/Narmer_Palette%2C_verso.jpg



NARAM (ca. 2230 BC)

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stele_Naram_Sin_Louvre_Sb4.jpg]

The time of Naram Sin and his Old Akkadians is erased from Egypt's history by Egyptologists. They do not understand that nevertheless they have included them even twice as Narmer and Hyksos.



MAGAN, NARAM and MANIUM. EGYPT, NARMER and MENES

Naram-Sin defeated Manium of Magan

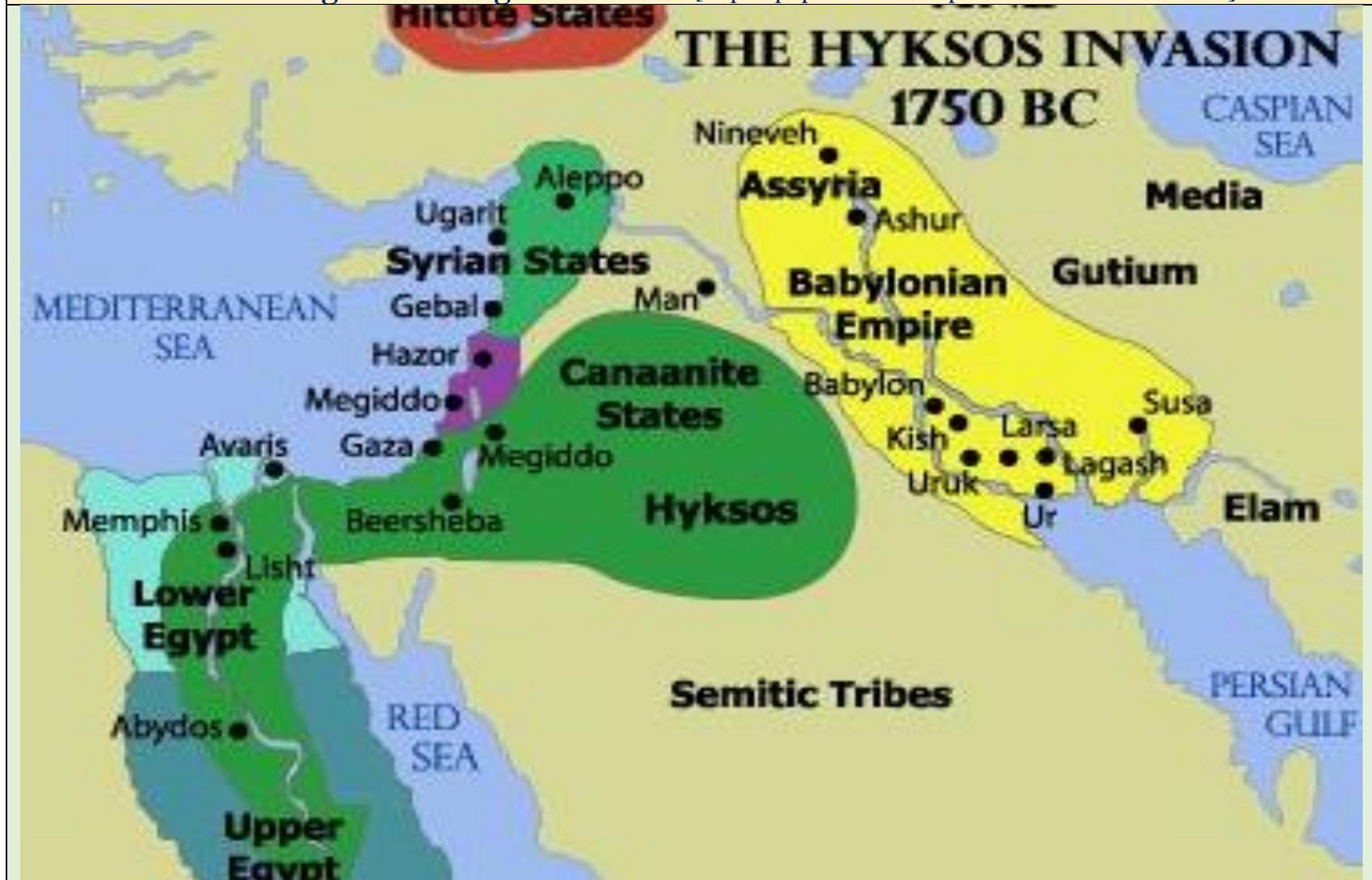
By 2014, 41 leading Egyptologists identified Menes with Narmer. [T. C. Heagy, "Who was Menes?", *Archeo-Nil*, 2014, 24: 59–92.]

Cuneiform experts know that MAGAN means EGYPT. However, when a cuneiform text is dated to the 3rd millennium BC, they consider Magan to be a piece of the southern coast of Saudi Arabia. They do this not for philological but for chronological reasons. They believe that at the time of the Old Akkadians (24th/23rd c. BC) Egypt was experiencing its most powerful period and therefore could not be conquered. Naram Sin, the “God of Akkad” and “King of the Universe”, therefore does not boast of having defeated Menes of Egypt (Manium of Magan) but a provincial prince in the region of Oman.

The Akkadians also control DILMUN, which cuneiform experts read as INDIA. This territory, they believe, was also far too strong for potential conquerors in the 3rd millennium BC. Therefore, Dilmun always would be India, but in the 3rd millennium BC merely the small island of Bahrein.

When the Mesopotamian HYKSOS, WITH THE CUNEIFORM WRITING AND THE SCIMITARS OF NARAM SIN, marched *via* Israel to conquer Egypt in the 17th century BC, the country, it is believed, had its heyday of Old and Middle Kingdom behind it. However, archaeologists have not found any layers for the Old Kingdom and the Middle Kingdom under the building layers of the Hyksos. These prime periods come stratigraphically after and not before the Hyksos. The philologists therefore lose the reason to just abandon their linguistic expertise in the translation of Magan and Dilmun.

Modern imagination of the Hyksos centered in the Syrian Desert. Mesopotamia is seen as a separate entity although the Hyksos, as well as the contemporary Old-Hittites, write the cuneiform and use the scimitar swords of the 3rd millennium Old Akkadians with NARAM Sin as their greatest king in Nineveh. [<https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/296674694184414341/>]



If one must flee from Tell Daba/Avaris to the Near East by the shortest route, the best choice is *via* Sinai and Israel. The ensuing wars, attributed to a savior (*Yehoshu'a*==*Yahweh is salvation*), may have occurred slightly earlier than Yishai's and David's (Yishua's and Dadua's) attacks against Jerusalem. Their biblical separation by some 450 years is not chronology but pious numerology. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236108270_The_Chronology_of_Tell_El-Daba_A_Crucial_Meeting_Point_of_14C_Dating_Archaeology_and_Egyptology_in_the_2nd_Millennium_BC].



An 800 YEAR HIATUS found by Manfred Bietak in Tell Daba between B (1080 BC) and A (3rd c. BC) although B's material culture continues in A (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1357164?seq=2>). It was later hidden by dividing B and A in six sub-strata (B/3-1 +A/3-1). Since they must cover 1250 years (1310-60 BC), they have an average duration of more than 200 years, whilst the ten strata before them cover only some 50 years each.

Strata of Tell ed-Dab^ca, with comparative phases and chronology.

<i>Dab^ca</i> (Tell A)	<i>Character</i>	<i>Palestine</i>	<i>Bietak</i> (1984)	<i>Dever</i>
H	Open Settlement, Eg. MK material; ruined at end	Early MB IIA (12th Dynasty)	<u>1750 B.C.</u> 1720 B.C.	ca. 1950–1875 B.C.
G/4-2	Dense settlement; cist-tombs; Palestinian material	Late MB IIA (12th Dynasty)	<u>1710 B.C.</u> 1690 B.C.	ca. 1875–1825 B.C.
F	New town plan, numerous tombs; Palestinian material dominates; tr. to "Hyksos"	Trans. MB IIA/B (13th Dynasty)	<u>1680 B.C.</u> 1660 B.C.	ca. 1825–1775 B.C.
E/3	Consolidation of "Hyksos" town; Canaanite temples; first Asiatic rulers?	Early MB IIB (13th Dynasty)	<u>1640 B.C.</u> 1620 B.C.	ca. 1775–1725 B.C.
E/2	Large settlement; temples continue; major "Hyksos" period	Late MB IIB (13th Dynasty)		ca. 1775–1675 B.C.
E/1	Houses overflow; cemeteries and sacred area continue; = "Hyksos" 15th Dynasty	Trans. MB IIB/C (15th Dynasty)	<u>1600 B.C.</u> 1590 B.C.	ca. 1675–1625 B.C.
D/3	Increased occupation, burials below houses; = mid. "Hyksos" rule	Early MB IIC (15th Dynasty)	<u>1570 B.C.</u> 1560 B.C.	ca. 1625–1575 B.C.
D/2	Little Yehudiyeh ware; tombs with Eg. material; wholesale disruption at end EXODUS PLAGUES	Late MB IIC (Late 15th Dynasty)	<u>1540 B.C.</u> 1530 B.C.	ca. 1575–1525 B.C.
D/1	Erosion during gap; 18th Dynasty retaining wall	Trans. MB IIC/LBI	Post- 1540 B.C.	ca. 1525–1475 B.C.
B	Temple refortifications of 18th–20th Dynasties; Ramesside "Per-Ramesses"		ca. 1310– 1080 B.C.	
A	Small Ptolemaic settlement		3rd century B.C.	

ATMOSPHERE + EXODUS

HIATUS

When stratigraphic excavations begin in Egypt in the late 20th c. AD, archaeologists expect the richest strata ever for the period before the Hyksos (beginning 1680 BC). These layers should cover ca. 2850 years from the Tasian Culture (4500 BC ff.) via Dynasties 1 +2 through the Old Kingdom to the Middle Kingdom (ending 1680 BC). This expectation was utterly disappointed. Nowhere can one, beneath strata of the Hyksos, identify layers for such an immense period. Daba provides a mere 120 years.

EGYPTOLOGISTS' CHRONOLOGY		DABA/AVARIS STRATIGRAPHY / Tell A
		200 years per stratum in D/1 to A <i>versus</i> 40 years in H to D/2.
Ptolemaic Period	332-60 BC	A/1: 332 BC-60 BC
3 rd Intermediate/Late	664-332 BC	A/3-2: (Period of MEDES + Persians /620-332 BC)
3 rd Intermediate	1085–664 BC	B/2-1: 1085-664 BC SMALL FINDS <i>similar</i>
New Kingdom (Ramessides)	1310-1085 BC	B/3: 1300-1085 BC to Middle Kingdom <i>and</i>
New Kingdom (18 th Dynasty)	1540-1310 BC	D/1: 1540-1300 BC (MITANNI) Old Kingdom
HYKSOS (=“2 nd Intermediate”) Glass pearls+ceramics as 1 st Dynasty (MENES)	1680-1550 BC	D/2: 1570 BC D/3: 1600 BC E/3-1: 1680 BC HYKSOS (Yehudiyeh ceramic of 1700 BC)
SMALL FINDS of Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and New Kingdom are similar and found together in many sites. They run parallel during Daba D/1 to A/2.		F: 1710 BC. Asian people; ceramics as in Israel/Palestine Middle Bronze II A/B
		G/4-1: 1740 BC. Ceramics like Tasian (4500 BC ff.) and Israel /Palestine Middle Bronze IIA
		H: 1800 BC Ceramics like in Israel after 2000 BC.
Middle Kingdom	2134–1680 BC	MISSING
1 st Intermediate Period	2180–2055 BC	MISSING (in total ca. 2000 years)
Old Kingdom	2700–2180 BC	MISSING
2 nd Dynasty (“Naqada III”) 1 st Dynasty (MENES) Glass pearls+ceramics as HYKSOS .	3200-2700 BC	MISSING at this time but extant some 1500 years later
PRE-DYNASTIC Naqada Culture I +II	4000-3200 BC	MISSING at this time but extant some 1500 years later
Tasian Culture with ceramics like in Daba G (1740-1710 BC)	4500-4000 BC	MISSING at this time but extant at least 2300 years later

COMPARATIVE STRATIGRAPHY OF AVARIS (HYKSOS CENTER IN EGYPT) AND NINEVEH (OLD-AKKADIAN CENTER IN MESOPOTAMIA).

LEFT: Egyptological chronology (minus Bietak's 800 year hiatus between B (1085 BC) and A (3rd/2nd c. BC) in Daba/Avaris.

RIGHT: Stratigraphic chronology of Ancient Greek historiography of the Ancient Near East that still may contain some 200 years without archaeology between 600 and 1 BC.

EGYPT TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY	NINEVEH: Near East Strati- graphy as excavated (without gaps postulated by chronology).	DABA/AVARIS/Egypt STRATIGRAPHY / Tell A	Stratigraphic dates in BC years of Greek historiography (tentative)
Ptolemaic Period 332-60 BC	Parthians / Hellenism	A/1: 332 BC-60 BC (Ptolemaic port)	Ca. 4 th – 1 st c. BC
New Kingdom (Dynasty) 1540-1085 BC	Sargonids	A/3-2: (Period of MEDES + Persians /620-332 BC)	Ca. 6 th – 4 th c. BC Cyrus=Aziru
Middle Kingdom 2134-1680 BC	Late Assyrians	B/2-1: 1085-332 BC SMALL FINDS similar	
1 st Intermediate Period 2180-2055 BC	Middle Assyrian	B/3: 1300-1085 BC to New, Middle, and	
Old Kingdom 2700-2180 BC	Mitanni	D/1: 1540-1300 BC (MITANNI) Old Kingdom	Ca. 7 th / 6 th c. BC Cyaxares=Shaushatra
2 nd Dynasty ("Naqada III") 3200-2700 BC	Old Akkadians. They share scimitars and cuneiform with HYKSOS .	D/2: 1570 BC	Ca. 8 th / 7 th c. BC Ninos=Naram (both Master of Nineveh)
1 st Dynasty (MENES) Glass pearls+ceramics as HYKSOS .		D/3: 1600 BC	
PRE-DYNASTIC 4000-3200 BC	Ninevite 4 + 5 ("3900-2350 BC")	E/3-1: 1680 BC HYKSOS (Yehudiyeh ceramic of 1700 BC)	Ca. 9 th c. BC
Naqada Culture I+II 4000-3200 BC	Obad Culture ("5500 – 3500 BC")	F: 1710 BC. Asian people; ceramics as in Israel/Palestine Middle Bronze II A/B	Ca. 10 th c. BC
Tasian Culture 4500-4000 BC with ceramics like in Daba G (1740-1710 BC)		G/4-1: 1740 BC. Ceramics like Tasian (4500 BC ff.) and Israel /Palestine Middle Bronze IIA	

THE CATASTROPHE OF THE EGYPTIAN PLAGUES PRECEDING THE EXODUS

[See already page 29 in: <https://www.q-mag.org/rome-and-jerusalem-a-stratigraphy-based-chronology-of-the-ancient-world.html>.]

ALL SIX DISASTERS ARE STRATIGRAPHICALLY ONE AND THE SAME.

Nowhere are traces of all the six or even just two of them found super-imposed on each other.

The Exodus occurs during the rise of the MEDES=MITANNI=AMORITES, around 600 BC.*

(6) 2200 BC⁺ END OF OLD AKKADIANS	(5) 16th century BC⁺ END OF HYKSOS	(4) 1446 BC⁺ JOSHUA'S TIME	(3) 14th century BC⁺⁺ Right before MITANNI	(3) Around 1000 BC⁺ DAVID'S TIME	(1) 7th/6th century BC* Right before MEDES
<p>Weiss 1993]. Wide ranging destruction and aridification of the entire Orient during the fall of the OLD-AK-KADIANS that stratigraphically are directly succeeded by Indo-Aryan MITANNI in Nineve.</p>	<p>[Kenyon 1957] Shattering of Jericho's massive stone revetment during the fall of the HYKSOS evacuating Egypt. They use Old-Akkadian cuneiform + arms. They are succeeded by Indo-Aryan MITANNI. HYKSOS Daba palace "destroyed" (Bietak; https://www.auaris.at/html/ez_helmi_en.html).</p>	<p>[Exodus 7-10] Egyptian Plagues before Joshua's conquest of Jericho in the time of Indo-Aryan MITANNI. "Sun, stand still upon Gibeon; Moon in the valley of Ayalon" [Joshua 10:12]. [Joshua 10:1-26; 11:3; 15:63]: JOSHUA (forced out of Egypt) has to fight JEBUSITES (control Jerusalem) + PHILISTINES whose pottery in Hazor was destroyed (by Joshua?; Martin 2017).</p>	<p>[Amarna letters] Time of Egyptian Plagues [Exodus 7-10] leading to the rise of Indo-Aryan MITANNI. Complaints in Egypt about HABIRU under Yishua and DADUA (in the time of Tyre's Abimilki) that fight JEBUSITES of Jebus [Jerusalem].</p>	<p>[1 Chronicles 21:15]. "The Lord [...] said to the angel who was destroying the [Jerusalem] people Enough!" <i>Jerusalem, "your father was an AMORITE"</i> (Ezekiel 16: 45). HEBREWS under Yishai and DAVID (in the time of Tyre's Abimelech) fight Jerusalem's JEBUSITES [2 Samuel 5:6-10, 1 Chronicles 18:16] and PHILISTINES. PROTO-Aeolian capitals in DAVID's "palace".</p>	<p>[Isaiah 14:12] on the Fall of Nineveh and Ninos-Assyrians with the rise of Indo-Aryan MEDES (with Persians also known as tribe of Martu==AMORITES ==Amardians): "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" TIME OF EXODUS IN THE CHRONOLOGY OF HERODOTUS.* Archaeological period of GENUINE Aeolian capitals.</p>

*From that Herodotus-derived date of the Medes (ca. 600 BC) to the time of Emperor Augustus (31- BC-14 AD) another ca. 200 years (at least) are without stratigraphy.

+Bible-dundamentalist date; ++ Pseudo-astronomical Sothic date.

-Kenyon, K. (1957), Digging up Jericho, New York: Praeger.

-Martin, M.A.S. (2017), "The Provenance of Philistine Pottery in Northern Canaan, with a Focus on the Jezreel Valley", *Tel Aviv*, vol. 44 (2), 193-231/213.

-Weiss, H. et al. (1993), "The Genesis and Collapse of Third Millennium North Mesopotamian Civilization", *Science*, vol. 261 (5124), 995-1004.

**CATASTROPHE/EGYPTIAN PLAGUES IN AVARIS/TELL DABA
HAPPENED **BEFORE** THE NEW KINGDOM,
I.E. **STRUCK THE HYKSOS.****

“Not a single piece of Thera pumice [“hail on the land of Egypt” {Exodus 9}] out of over 400 samples appeared in any archaeological context before the 18th Dynasty or before the Late Bronze Age.”

(2) (PDF) The Chronology of Tell El-Daba: A Crucial Meeting Point of 14C Dating, Archaeology, and Egyptology in the 2nd Millennium BC. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236108270_The_Chronology_of_Tell_El-Daba_A_Crucial_Meeting_Point_of_14C_Dating_Archaeology_and_Egyptology_in_the_2nd_Millennium_BC [accessed Jun 04 2022].

It has always been a mystery why Aeolian capitals appear 400 years earlier in Israel than in their regions of origin. Thus, the critics always had a strong argument if they did not want to attribute the Aeolian capitals to David and Solomon, in whose 11th/10th c. BC, however, they believe just as stubbornly as their orthodox opponents.

PREMATURE (Proto-)Aeolian capital of “11th /10th” c. BC attributed to David and Salomon in Jerusalem and Israel.

Attributed by Eilat MAZAR (1956-2021) to a 1000 BC palace of David in Jerusalem [Mazar, E. (2017), “Did I find King David’s Palace?“, *Bible History Daily*, 05-12-2017; <https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-sites-places/jerusalem/did-i-find-king-davids-palace/>; [https://www.baslibrary.org/biblical-archaeology-review/38/5/5].



NORMAL Aeolian capital of 7th /6th c. BC of Greeks, Medes, and Persians.

Cyprus Aeolian Capital of ca. 600/500 BC [Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum; <https://www.pinterest.fr/pin/426505027208101692/>].



Even if Israel’s Aeolian capitals are transposed to the 800s or 700s BC, they remain premature, that is, dated still much too old. They belong to the period of 620 to 330 BC, i.e. to Medish and Persian periods. Thus they solve the mindboggling riddle of Jerusalem’s alleged lack of urbanism for these three centuries.

If the Mitanni are the Medes, we know the historical context of DAVID.

	MITANNI		MEDES
Sources	Known from cuneiform texts (Amarna letters, etc.) of the 14th c. BC	From the Hebrew Bible 11th/10th c. BC	From Greek texts dealing with the 7th and 6th c. BC
Origins	Indo-Aryan horse breeders		Indo-Aryan horse breeders
1st king	Paratarna		Phraortes
Top king	Shaushtatar, conqueror of Assur		Cyaxares, conqueror of Assur
Contemporaries	<p>Non-Biblical text sources: Habiru under Yishua and DADUA, in the time of King Abimilki of Tyros/ Phoenicia, attack the city of Jebus under Abdi-Cheba.</p> <p>David ROHL saw the identity of DADUA and DAVID but kept the latter's Bible-fundamentalist date of 1000 BC.</p>	<p>Biblical text sources: Hebrews under Yishai and DAVID, in the time of King Abimelech of Tyros/Phoenicia; attack the Jebusites in control of Jerusalem.</p> <p>David ROHL retained the 1000 BC date for DADUA==DAVID.</p>	<p>Ancient Greek historiography</p> <p>DAVID=DADUA parallel with Joshua (Hyksos running away from Egypt). Both fight the Jebusites because they do not live 450 years apart but are contemporaries.</p>
Capital	Washukanni (not found)		Ecbatana
Defeated by	Aziru, son of Astradates, with friend KARANIS, and Burra-BURIASH in Babylonia.		Cyrus, son of Asratu, with friend Ti-GRANES, and Satrap Go-BRYASH in Babylon.
Architecture		PREMATURE or PROTO-AEOLIAN CAPITALS Eilat Mazar contra Israel Finkelstein With a 7th c. date for the columns-	GENUINE AEOLIAN CAPITALS

THE MOST FAR-REACHING DATING ERROR OF OUR TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY.

The heyday of the Near East has been dated via Abraham's biblical fundamentalist time before and after 2000 BC. In the 20th c. AD, the name of Abraham, whose stories date to Persia's 6th/5th c. BC, was deleted but his biblical age was kept for Mesopotamia's imperialistic heyday. If Mesopotamia had been dated according to Greeks (Herodotus, Ctesias, etc.), then the 7th/6th c. BC would have become the most important dating anchor. Assyria, peaking under the godlike NINOS (NIMRUD, NARMER, NARAM), falls and loses power to Medes (Mitanni with **Yishua/Yishai + Dadua/David**) and Scythians (Qutheans).

Typical chronological table of the Ancient Near East with biblical names and events as the only dating anchor (Loftus 1852, 435). The **CHAL**dean "**ILGI**" is now read as the "Sumerian" **SHULGI**. In the time of William Loftus (1820-1858), the "Sumerians" (**KAL**am in their own cuneiform script) were not yet invented. Loftus has a second **CHAL**daean Dynasty in the 7th/6th c. BC to meet not only the requirements of Bible fundamentalism but also of Greek chronology (Herodotus etc.).

More than 1500 phantom years were created by dating **Nimrod** of Assyria who "began to be mighty on earth" (*Genesis* 10, 8) to the 3rd millennium BC. He resembles **Naram Sin** as Assyria's first world ruler (master of Nineveh). The Greeks knew **Ninos** as Assyria's world ruler (master of Nineveh). They date him to the early 1st millennium BC.

(4) Macodonians rule Assyria and the "world".

(3) Persians rule Assyria and the "world".

(2) Medes rule Assyria and the "world".

By a decision for Greek Chronology

(1) Assyria's world rule under **NINOS=Nimrod** would have started in the **early 1st millennium BC**. Such a decision would have saved many generations of excavators from mysterious *lacunae* adding up to **1600 years** between the Old Akkadians's end (2200 BC) and 600 BC of their Medish/Mitanni successor, Cyaxares/Shausatra.

After the decision for Biblical Chronology

Assyria's world rule under **NIMROD=Ninos** started **imperial history in the late 3rd millennium BC** with Old-Akkad's **Naram Sin**. That decision added some **1600 phantom years** to world history.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.*

FIRST CHALDÆAN EMPIRE.

R. C. about.	Names of Kings.	Cuneiform Records, where Discovered.	Dates of Corresponding Events in the Bible.
2234	Uruk.	Būwāriyya 'at Warka; Great Mound, Niffar; Do. Sinkara; Múgeyer.	B. C. Birth of Abraham, 2130
	Ilgi.	Niffar; Warka; Sinkara; Múgeyer.	
1950	Shinti-Shil-Khak. Kudur-Mapula. (perhaps Chedorlaomer.)	Múgeyer.	
1860	Ismi-Dagan. Ibil-Anu-Duma. Gurguna.	Múgeyer. Múgeyer. Múgeyer.	
1700	Naramsin. Purna-Puriyas. Durri-Galzu.	Sinkara. Akker-Kúf; Múgeyer.	The Exodus, 1625
	Khammu-rabi.	Red Mound at Sinkara; Múgeyer; Gherára near Búghdád; on Tablets from Tel Sifr.	
1600	Shamsu-Iluna	On Tablets from Tel Sifr.	Death of Moses, 1585

EMPIRE OF NINOS (master of Nineveh) IN THE 8th/7th C. BC according to Diodorus Siculus (2,1; 2,2) [<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninus>]
“**NINOS**, king of the Assyrians, is the first about whom history provides us with stories of his outstanding deeds.. / He began to subdue the nations of Asia. / Within 17 years he was master of them all — with the exception of India and Bactria. / He subjugated **EGYPT** and Phoenicia, Coele-Syria, Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Lycia” (Ctesias in Diodorus Siculus 2, 1: 4-8;//2, 2: 1/3.). Modern scholars consider **NINOS** as “**a Greek invention**” (M. Vlaardingerbroek, “The Founding of Nineveh and Babylon in Greek Historiography”, in D. Collon, A. George, eds., *Nineveh: Papers of the XLIXe Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale, London 7—11 July 2003*, London, 2005, pp. 233-241/234.). **They blame the Greeks as shameless forgers that concocted the first Wold Empire of Ninus, whilst they were totally ignorant of the true first World power of Naram Sin (master of Nineveh).** [<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ninus#/media/File:Ninus.png>]



7th /6th c. BC EMPIRE OF THE INDO-ARYAN MEDES (yellow) that has been removed from textbooks since 1988 (Sancisi-Weerdenburg): “The archaeological heritage does not offer the slightest hint for the formation of a Median Empire” (R. Rollinger, “Das Phantom des Medischen ‘Großreichs’ und die Behistun-Inschrift“, in E. Dabrowa, ed, Ancient Iran and its Neighbours[Electrum 10], 2005 Kraków, page 1). Its archaeological remains were given to a **15th /14th c. EMPIRE OF THE INDO-ARYAN MITANNI** (unknown before the late 19th c. AD). **Modern scholars blame the Greeks as shameless forgers that concocted a first Indo-Aryan Medish Empire, whilst they have been totally ignorant of the true first Indo-Aryan Empire of the Mitanni.** [<https://www.quora.com/Who-were-the-Medes>]



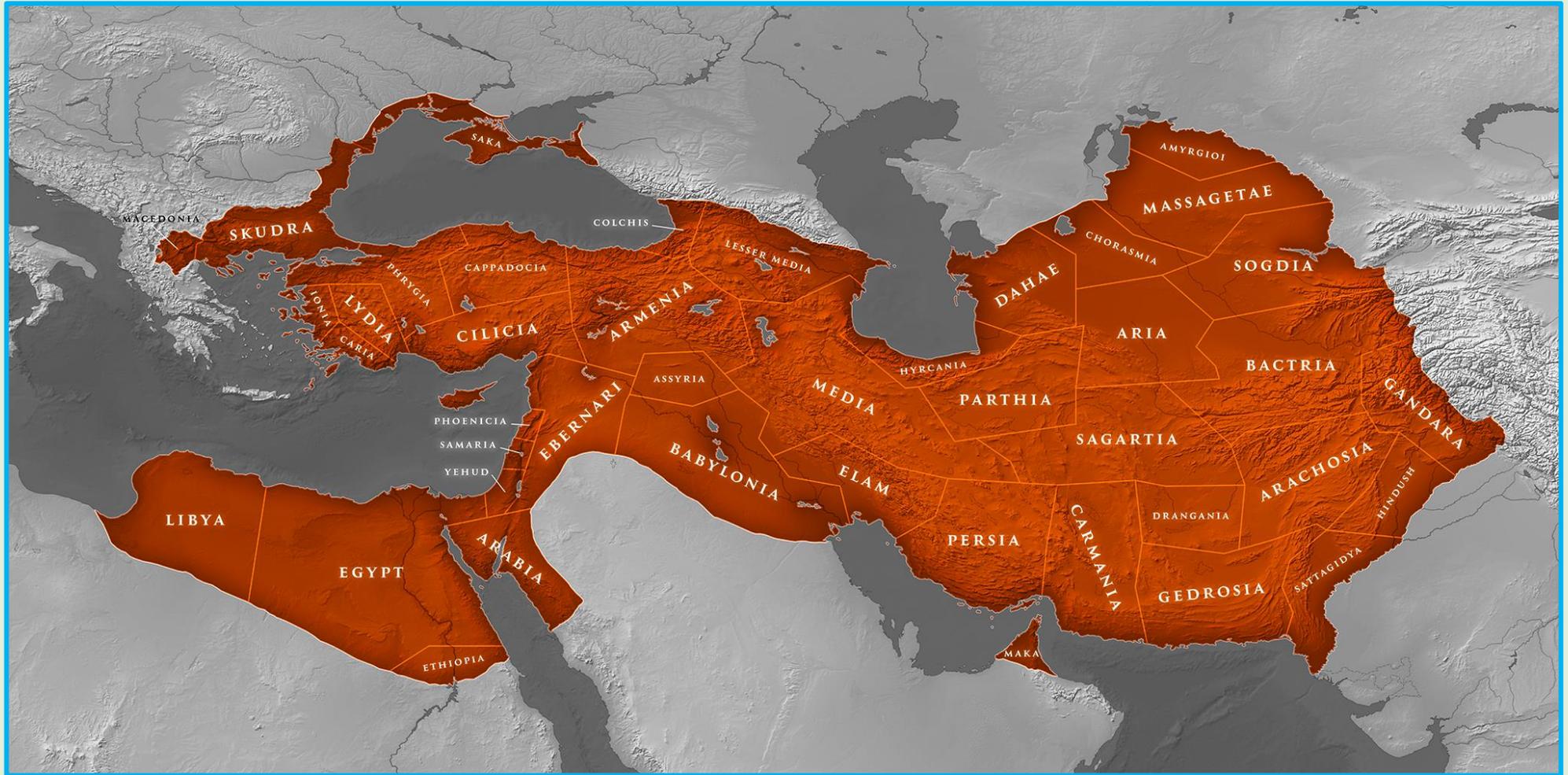
SCYTHIANS, GASGA, AND QUTHEANS IN THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

“For eight-and-twenty years then the **SCYTHIANS** were rulers of Asia” under “**MADYAS**” (Herodotus I, 106/103). Modern researchers believe that the Scythians, who became powerful against the Ninos-Assyrians in the 7th c. BC, are completely unknown in the cuneiform texts of Assyria and Cappadocia (Hittites). However, they puzzle over **QUTHEANS** under **MAGDA** who, according to Old Akkadian cuneiform, rise militarily in the late 3rd millennium BC. It is the time of the kurgan type “Royal Tombs of Ur” full of golden items resembling 1st mill. Scythian ones. Not for philological but for chronological reasons, they fail to recognize the Scythians in the cuneiform script. They, too, can turn on their linguistic expertise again with a stratigraphically based historiography.

-3rd millennium Bible-Fundamentalist Date Mesopotamian cuneiform texts	-2nd millennium Pseudo-Astronomical Sothic Date Hittite cuneiform texts	-1st millennium Ancient Greek Date Greeks texts
Guti/Gutaens/Qutheans	Gasga	Scythians
Enigmatic + powerful troublemakers + con- querors of Mesopotamia	Enigmatic + powerful troublemakers + conquerors of Anatolia	Well known troublemakers + conquerors of the Near East that supposedly left no traces in Akkadian or Hittite texts.

SATRAPIES OF THE AKHAEMENID EMPIRE (550-330 BC; with Assyria as richest province). The satrapies (not “Persia” proper) and, therefore, the imperial dimensions of the Akhaemenids have been declared “elusive” since 1990 (H. Sancisi-Weerdenburg, “The Quest for an Elusive Empire”, in A. Kuhrt, H. Sancisi-Weerdenburg, eds., *Achaemenid History IV: Centre and Periphery*, Leiden: Brill, 263-274). The satrapies were assigned to the Late and Sargonid Assyrians with Bible-fundamentalist dates of 9th to 7th c. BC. However, **Jewish authors** called the **KINGS OF THE ACHAEMENIDS “KING OF ASSYRIA”** (e.g., *Ezra* 6: 22). They still understood that the rulers of Persia’s richest satrapy, Assyria, and the rulers of the entire Akhaemenid Empire were identical.

[<https://bitesizedancienthistory1.wordpress.com/2020/09/01/was-the-persian-empire-bad/>]



ASSUMED GREEK INVENTIONS AND GREEK IGNORANCE ON ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN HISTORY

Due to pseudo-dating, archaeologists fail to understand that they have not overcome the chronology of the ancient Greeks but meticulously confirmed it.

STRATIGRAPHY	1 st MILL. NATIONS SUPPOSEDLY INVENTED BY GREEKS	2 nd MILL. NATIONS “NOT KNOWN” TO GREEKS (EGYPTOLOGICAL SOTHIC DATING)	3 rd MILL. NATIONS “NOT KNOWN” TO GREEKS (BIBLE-FUNDAMENTALIST ABRAHAM DATING)
1 st pre-Hellenistic strata group 6 th – 4 th c. BC	Akhaemenid satrapies (only Persia proper still accepted). Babylonia and Assyria as richest satrapies were never found. Greeks call Persians Mardians or Amardians after tribe of Cyrus.	Middle Assyrian Amorites (Martu/ Amurru in Northern Mesopotamia (Assyria).	Old Babylonian Amorites (Martu/Amurru) in Southern Mesopotamia (Babylonia).
2 nd pre-Hellenistic strata group 7 th /6 th c. BC	-Medes (toppled by Cyrus the Amardian) -Chaldaeans -Scythians	-Mitanni (toppled by Aziru the Amorite) Yishua/Yishai + Dadua/David. -Kassites -Gasga (Hittite cuneiform)	-Elamites -Ur III “Sumerians” from Kalam -Qutheans (Akkadian cuneiform)
3 rd pre-Hellenistic strata group 8 th / 7 th c. BC	Ninos-Assyrians as 1 st world power (conquer Egypt).	Hyksos (conquer Egypt) (use Old Akkadian cuneiform and scimitars)	Old Akkadians as 1 st world power (conquer Magan=Egypt).
4 th pre-Hellenistic strata group 10 th /9 th c. BC	Early CHALdaeans as cradle of civilization.	Ninevite V Ceramic (widespread)	Early “Sumerians” from KALam as cradle of civilization.

MYSTERIOUS SCARCITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL LAYERS

FOR SOME 1700 YEARS IN MAJOR CITIES OF THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST (2000-300 BC).

Due to Egyptological and/or Bible fundamentalist dating, which the excavators blindly trust, most strata are pushed far back into the 3rd millennium BC. For the periods of the Chaldeans, Ninos-Assyrians, Medes, and Scythians, as reported by Greek and Roman historians), material remains cannot be found because they appear 1500 to 1600 years earlier as “Sumerians”, “Old-Akkadians”, “Mitanni”, and “Qutheans.” The most powerful Akhaemenid satrapies of Assyrian and Babylonia (6th to 4th c. BC) cannot be found have lost their rich remains mostly to 2nd millennium political entities within the same territories.

[“1-2“ or “2-3“ layers means ambiguities or that one of the layers extends beyond the 1700 to 300 BC time frame]

TEXTBOOK CHRONOLOGY	MARI [Spycket 1990]	NINEVE [MacMahon 1998]	NIPPUR [Hansen/Dales 1962; Gibson et al. 2001]	URUK [Boehmer 1987; Eichmann 1989]	SUSA [Voigt et al. 1998]	T. YAHYA [Potts 2004]
300 BC ff.	Hellenism, Parthians etc.					
300 BC to 2000 BC	1-2 layers for ca. 1700 years	1-2 layers for ca. 1700 years	2-3 layers for ca. 1700 years	2 layers for ca. 1700 years	2-3 layers for ca. 1700 years	1-2 layers for ca. 1700 years
2000 BC to 3000 BC	11-12 layers for ca. 1000 years	10 layers (2400-2000 BC) for ca. 1000 years	9 layers for ca. 1000 years	6 layers for ca. 1000 years	13 layers for ca. 1000 years	8 layers For ca. 1000 years

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Selected nations and personalities from mostly Greek historical narratives that, since the 20th century AD, were deleted from our textbooks because their dates and mainstream chronology (mostly Abraham and Sothic dated) differ enormously from each other, although **they match stratigraphically**. The periods dealt with in the table cover the time from the beginning of the Bronze Age (ca. 3200 BC) to the end of Akhaemenids (330s BC). **Gunnar Heinsohn 06-2022**

TIME OF ERASED	ERASED	REPLACEMENTS	TIME OF REPLACEMENTS
9 th to 7 th c. BC	-Early Chaldaeans, cradle of civilization. -Nimrod's Calne (Genesis 10:10).	Old-Sumerians /KAL-people (Jemdet Nasr + Early Dynasties)	3100s-2330s BC
8 th to 7 th c. BC	Assyrians of Ninus in Assyria.	-Old Akkadian from Assyria. -Hyksos from Assyria.	2330s to 2200s BC 17 th /16 th c. BC
9 th c. BC	Ceteians (<i>Odyssey</i> XI:521) in Cappadocia.	Old Hittites in Cappadocia.	17 th /16 th c. BC
8 th c. BC	Ninus (master of Nineveh) first world ruler.	Naram Sin /Nimrod, first world ruler.	2250s ff. BC (Nineveh masters)
Late 7 th c. BC	Sharakos, last ruler of Ninus-Assyrians.	Sharkalishari, last Old-Akkadians.	Late 2200s BC
7 th c. BC	Iggi, Chaldaean ruler	Shulgi, Sumerian ruler	Late 3 rd millennium BC
7 th /6 th c. BC	Scythians defeat Ninus-Assyrians	Qutheans/Gutians defeat Old-Akkadians	Late 3 rd millennium BC
7 th /6 th c. BC	Scythians are famous for vassal graves.	Quthean territory in Mesopotamia is famous for vassal graves (Royal Tombs).	Late 3 rd millennium BC
7 th /6 th c. BC	Madyas, Scythian chieftain.	Magda, Quthean general.	Late 3 rd millennium BC
7 th /6 th c. BC	Chaldaeans replace Ninus-Assyrians in Southern Mesopotamia	Neo-Sumerians/Neo-Kal replace Old Akkadians in Southern Mesopotamia.	Late 3 rd millennium BC
7 th /6 th c. BC	Medes, horse breeders, erect first Indo-Aryan empire.	Mitanni, horse breeders, erect first Indo-Aryan empire.	15 th /14 th c. BC
Late 7 th c. BC	Aribaeus (Catpatukan/Cappadocian) for Assyrians against Medes.	Eriba (Kat-patukan/Empire Hittite) helps in Assyria against Mitanni.	15 th /14 th c. BC
7 th /6 th c. BC	Cyaxares, great king of Medes (after Phraortes), in capital Ecbatana	Shaushtatar, Mitanni king (after Parshatatar, in enigmatic Washukani .	15 th /14 th c. BC
Ca. 1000 BC	Abimelech (Tyros) with Hebrews Yishai +David (Aeolian capitals of Medes' 6 th c.)	Abimilki (Tyros) with Habiru Yishua + Dadua in time of Mitanni.	14 th c. BC
6 th -4 th c. BC	-Mesopotamian satrapies of the Akhaemenids (only Iran remains in the books). -Mushikah, capital of Satrapy India.	-Neo-Assrians in North-Mesopotamia. - Old-Babylonians in S.-Mesopotamia. -Mohenjo, metropolis in Indus Valley.	-9 th -6 th c. BC -20 th -18 th c. BC -20 th -18 th c. BC
6 th c. BC	Cyrus the Amardian (Persian tribe) defeats empire of Medes.	Aziru the Amorite/Martu brings down the empire of the Mitanni.	14 th c. BC
6 th -4 th c. BC	Akhaemenid Kings of Kings in Assyria, their richest satrapy+ winter residence.	Kings of Kings (with their Assyrian names) in "Neo-Assyrian" Empire.	9 th - 6 th c. BC

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