The Tower of Babel by Hendrick van Cleve (Cloeff) (fl. 1550's CE)

THE WORD THAT CAME TO JEREMIAS concerning all the people of Juda in the fourth year of Joakim, son of Josias, king of Juda
[Editor's Note: The Greek version of Jeremiah 25:1 and verses 26 to 31 of Babylon in the Greek Septuagint version of this scripture at Jeremiah 25:1 and verses 26 to 31 of Chapter 52 of Jeremiah are non-existent. Rather than censorship, it may be seen as the later corruption of these scriptures, by the addition of material which they did not originally contain.]
©English Translation of the Septuagint originally published in 1851, by Sir Lancelot Charles Lee Brenton. Jeremiah 25:1, see also original ancient Greek text.

IN RECOGNITION OF A LIFETIME OF ACHIEVEMENT BY PROF. MICKELSON, BORN JUN 16, 1970.

(Be Fore) (B4) Chronology—

Boundless Blessings Beyond Belief

Part 3:

See also:
<Part 2 of B4 Chronology
<Part 1 of B4 Chronology

Chapter 8: The Gift of Piankhi Alara
Chapter 9: Man's Place in Time
Chapter 10: Jerusalem Ancient Chronology's Key
Chapter 11: Piye in the Sky
Chapter 12: Conclusions

(See also, previously:
<**Part 1** of B4 Chronology
<**Part 1** of B4 Chronology)

from

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Chapter 8: The Gift of Piankhi Alara

[Robert Dean, quoting from a 1979 statement of Victor Marchetti, former executive assistant to the deputy director of the CIA]:

We have indeed been contacted by extra-terrestrial beings, and the US government, in collusion with the other national powers of the earth, is determined to keep this information from the general public. [Mr. Dean adds: Now this is Victor Marchetti.] The purpose of the international conspiracy is to maintain a working stability between the nations of the world, and for them, in turn, to maintain institutional control over their respective populations.

Thus, for these governments to admit that there are beings from outer space with mentalities and technological capabilities obviously far superior to ours, could, once fully perceived by the average person, erode the foundations of the Earth's traditional power structures.

Political and legal systems, religions, economic and social institutions, could all soon become meaningless in the minds of the general public. The national oligarchical establishments, even civilization as we know it, could collapse into anarchy.

Such extreme conclusions are not necessarily valid, but they probably accurately reflect the fears of the "ruling classes" of most major nations, whose leaders, particularly those in the intelligence business, have always advocated excessive government secrecy in the name of being necessary to preserve national security. (*Robert Dean in a talk, published in "The S.H.A.P.E. Assessment: UFO Cover Up," 1993, Need to Know Video*)

Above: Pharaoh Taharqa presenting wine to the falcon-god Horus. The Louvre (*5th Dynasty bronze statue*)

8: Pharaoh Taharqa, whose Rule over Egypt began in 691-90 BCE at the beginning of day-exact Egyptian chronology, attested to Piankhi Alara's being the Dynasty founder. First, note well that Manetho makes no mention of this or any other Nubian ruler as preceding Shabaka in that role, and the conventional view has Piaye Pye, a son of Kashta, in that position with Kashta preceding him. Now Alara takes the position preceding Kashta, and his Reign is 23 years, according to the *EKL*, coming after the Reign of his father Wiyankhi II whose Rule of 32 years on that list identifies him now as 'Piye', with 'Wiyankhi' a form of 'Piankhi', likewise 'Piye'. Taharqa's own grandmother was spoken of by Piye Alara, and there may be no doubt that it was this Royal gift, bestowed by Alara, from which he inherited the Throne.[1]

O excellent god! ... May you look after my sister-wife for me, who was born together with me in a single womb. You have acted for her just as you have acted for [my]... when you repeatedly evil plots against me, and you elevated me as king. May you act for my sister similarly, distinguishing her children in this land... just as you have done for me. (Kawa VI, 23–24). (*Matthew A. Adams, Manetho's Twenty-Third Dynasty***)**

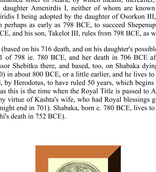
Within the 12 paragraphs of this chapter, based on the above statement of Alara, as quoted from Mr. Adams, we will attempt to present, for the first time, corrected BG chronology, based on BAE (best available evidence), revised for the Third Intermediate Period between King Osorkon I 973 and (not Shoshenq I) King Shabaka 716, to reinstate King Alara using the *EKL* fit ancient sources and accord with the law of the firstborn sons. For this purpose all lunar alignments remain unchanged (essentially), as all dates are raised up by 25 years, during which period the lunar cycle comes full circle. This is too complex, perhaps, to consider many aspects in the current chapter, but, Jehovah willing, we might consider the bases of the chronology and genealogies, with many thanks to our many sources, to which, as Mr. Huber once wrote, we attribute no blame for any error.
[1][*Manetho's Twenty-Third Dynasty, by Matthew J. Adams, Antigua Oriental, Vol. 9, 2011, p. 32*].

Above: Coins bearing the name of Kashta and his daughter Amenertas (*From the book 'History of the Ancient Egyptians' by Gaston Maspero (1846-1916), Volume 7*)

9: Kashta (729-716) reigns preceding his son Shabaka, and the Royal right to rule is conveyed to him by means of his wife, the unnamed sister of Alara, by which means, thereafter, he conveys it to his son Shabaka, and also to his daughter Amenirdis I, neither of whom are known to have descended from Wiyankhi II Piye, Amenirdis I being adopted by the daughter of Osorkon III, who held the position of *God's Wife of Amun* from perhaps as early as 798 BCE, to succeed Shepenupet I, herself. In our view, Osorkon III dies in 791 BCE, and his son, Takelot III, rules from 798 BCE, as we pray see later.

10: The birth of Kashta is (based on his 716 death, and on his daughter's possible installation in a Year 19, now possibly with Year 1 of 798 ie. 780 BCE, and her death in 706 BCE after 10 years as Queen of Ethiopia, having a successor Shebitku there, [Alsumay Waradu Tushay'], who each Reign there for 12 and 23 years respectively. The 12 years of Shabaka in that source agrees with the version of Manetho by Eusebius, while 15 are attested, and a coregency with Shebitku from 703 is from the BG. Kashta's Reign over Egypt was attested at Elephantine, where a stela bearing his Royal cartouche was located.

11: The absolute dates of Wiyankhi II, Alara, and Kashta, as given on the *EKL*, are too high, which we can explain by the conflation of Osorkon II and Takelot II with Osorkon III and Takelot III on that list, leaving the latter two Kings out entirely, a total of 53 years in the BG (813 to 760, from the death of Takelot II to the death of Takelot III) now completely accounted for by the similar 54 years 838 to 784 (raised ~25 years).



Above: Taharqa represented as a sphinx, The Louvre (*5th Dynasty Egypt, bronze*)

12: Based on the *EKL* Kashta rules for 13 years, the same source setting him before Shabaka and after Alara (Alara's name is there given 'Alsumay Waradu Tushay'), who each Reign there for 12 and 23 years respectively. The 12 years of Shabaka in that source agrees with the version of Manetho by Eusebius, while 15 are attested, and a coregency with Shebitku from 703 is from the BG. Kashta's Reign over Egypt was attested at Elephantine, where a stela bearing his Royal cartouche was located.

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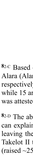
14: Kashta had another son whose name is Tirhakah Piankhi, the Biblical Tirhakah as we now identify him, who also may be supposed to have received his name from his father in 716 BCE, than he was called King of Ethiopia in the Bible account of Hezekiah's Year 14, 711 BCE in the BG and the possible date of Taharqa's (the son now of Tirhakah Piye) experience at the age of 20 years, a time he described as 'many years' before his Kingship, and brought about by "His Majesty's bringing him as a chosen recruit to serve in that war, with the possibility of Shebitku already having Royal authority at that time, even as Shabaka did possibly in 752 BCE. With the 7-year reduction of the *EKL* date, from the difference in the Ethiopian calendar, Tirhakah has his Year 1 in exactly 716 BCE from the *EKL*, and rules for 49 years, also concurrent with the 10 years, 716-706 BCE, of his step-sister Amenirdis I, and after 49 years in this view in 667 BCE, having outlived his father Kashta by the same length of time, dying at a time only three years before his own son Taharqa, in 664, died at the age of 711 + 20 - 664 = 67 years old, thus Tirhakah Piye lived to be quite old when he died, 751 or earlier, so that he may be about 20 at the time of his son's birth (731), and so live to 84 years old. There are ancient reports of a great warrior 'Taharqa'[1,2] who advanced as far as Europe according to Strabo, and as far as the *Pillars of Hercules* (southwest of Spain) according to Diophanes, which we not because to refer to 'Taharqa' the son, but to 'Tirhakah' Piye. The son of Kashta has the full name "Snefer-Re Piankhi Tsawi Tirhakah Warada Nagash", or Tirhakah Piankhi for short, or shorter Tirhakah Piye, and shorter Tirhakah, and the 'Tsawi' part of the name we now note as having a resemblance to 'So' mentioned in the Bible as having been called on for assistance by King Hoshea of Israel (the date being about 729-719 BCE, Kashta yet living).

15: The 'Kushite' is the literal translation for 'Kashi'.

16: The dates for Kashta sit a year higher than in the BG.
[1][*Geography by Strabo, Book 15. Chapter 1. Section 6. where it reads thus 'Tsaxco the Aethiopian', saying that both Sesostris the Aegyptian and he had in their own times conducted an army as far as Europe, primary source given by Strabo as 'Megasthenes'*].[2][*Ibid., 'Jto the pillars of Hercules'] Tsaxco [the Aethiopian] also wore 'primary source also given by Strabo as 'Megasthenes'*].



Above: Kushite King Taharqa (Taharka) (*Drawing by Scarlett Frisch, after a statue and sit pastels on paper, 17 x 22 in.*)

8: Taharqa was daily invested with a special authority, as he was also moved to say about Amun in *Kawa IV*:[2] "[He] hearkened to what [Alara] said, so [he] elevated me as King just as [he] had said to [Alara]." (ll. 19) It could not be more clear that Taharqa viewed his own Royal authority as coming through matrilineal descent. For the same reason that Taharqa gave credit to Alara, whose prayer gave him authority, we give proper lineal succession to Alara in the form of years of Rulership. Thus, King Alara (752-729) reigns for 23 years, as the *EKL* states, preceding the Reign of King Kashta. The beginning of Alara's Reign is very significant, we might imagine, since it succeeds Wiyankhi's Reign and it is now Wiyankhi who is identified as Usimare Piye, who defeated Tefnakht I on a campaign recorded in his own Year 21, a few years after the death of Shoshenq V (based on a Year 38 of an unnamed King, evidently only attributable to Shoshenq V, inscribed on a stela which proclaimed Tefnakht as Great Prince of All the Land). This campaign has now been raised 25 years to 764 BCE, with the death of Shoshenq V by 767 BCE possibly, Year 38 of his Reign being now 768, his Year 1 being 805 by means of lunar alignment with the date of installation of Bo Apis bull in Year 12 of Shoshenq V, IV Peret 4, coinciding with a full moon on Oct 09 794 BCE, exactly 14 days after new moon Sep 25 794 BCE, (Year 1 – 805).

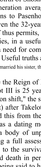
9: Since Alara Piye is not reputed to have ruled Egypt, a real possibility exists that he delegated that Rule to Kashta and Shabaka in turn, but it makes no difference in any event to either chronology, or Kingly sequence. Aksumay Waradu Tashay, or Alara, precedes Kashta here, which normally would imply Alara as the firstborn son, but once again, in any event he was the founder of the Dynasty according to his grand-nephew Taharqa's words, a belief that persisted along with matrilineal Royals. Therefore, it is logical that his Reign is sequential, and since it began at Piye's death, the authority that Alara had prayed for with regard to his sisters, as we view it, may be seen as imbuing Kashta with this same. Alara's prayer is reason enough to believe that Kashta and his son Shabaka had special status in Egypt at the time of Usimare Piye's death, agreeing with Herodotus. Of course, that authority was based on the marriage of Kashta with Alara's sister, who is Usimare's daughter, which might give Kashta a Royal inheritance, or Reign, had it not been for Alara's own claim to the Kingship.

10: "Likewise with Kashta's daughter Amenirdis (Amenertas), who appears to become *God's Wife of Amun* in the year 752, coinciding with the end of Osorkon III's reign (Chronology), which Dodson and Hilton date to 747 BCE." (*Ibid.*, 33).

11: Kashta's son Shabaka's daughter Amenirdis I, who succeeds Kashta's daughter Amenirdis I, who succeeds Osorkon III's daughter Shepenupet I, who succeeds Piye

from the death of Osorkon III, her father, in 792 BCE, as we now say; Kashta's third child, Tirhakah Pye's son-in-law, died in 690 BCE, and Pye's son-in-law Tanutamani ruled for a few months in late in his reign, as a consequence of then having no male heir to his throne. Shepenupet I was, according to Mt. Petrie, the wife of Kashta by whom Amenirdis I was born, in which case the Kingship would have been her inheritance.

B.1 Tirhakah Pye could not have been a King of Egypt, for otherwise Taharqa his son would not invoke matrilineal descent in order to legitimize his own Egyptian crown, when he would have inherited it from his father, Pye. Instead, Taharqa invoked his Royal right to reign from his great-grandfather, Usimare Piankhi, who was his son-in-law of 803 BCE, and his father, James Osborne's Year 38 in 768 BCE, which is several years before Piye's campaign in 764 BCE in his Year 20 (date based on Piye's Year 21 record of his campaign). Mr. William Flinders Petrie, the renowned Egyptologist who wrote *A History of Egypt (1905)*, gave years for Reigns of the Pharaohs of Dynasty 22 totalling 192 maximum, from Year 1 of Shoshenq I to Year 5 Shoshenq V, and this puts Year 1 of Shoshenq I as high as 997 BCE. The *BG* date of 993 BCE Year 1 Shoshenq I is not changed in the *TWT*, as we shall detail shortly.



Above: Shepenupet II relief at Medinet Habu *(Has-relief at the temple of Medinet Habu, the temple's name is the temple being Medinet-Habu)*

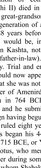
B.2 The raising of both Piye and Shoshenq V causes a lower average generation to result for all of the lists that begin before Osorkon II and end after him, the 25-year shift of all Kings from Osorkon II on causing a reduction of nearly three years per generation in nine generations (24.3 years per generation = 9 × 25), which for the Pasebanchi genealogy means a range 26-29 instead of 29-32 years per generation for the *BG/TWT*, an improvement for it, while in conventional chronology the same shortening lowers the average generation so much as to dispose that thesis. The esteemed Mr. Petrie has pointed out that the final six generations, in the Pasebnar line, have one female generation, and therefore, in a period of 150 years, the average generation is 25 years, as we have shown for them (1). Table 13 above (Chapter 7) gives a 24-year average for the case, of three generations, Osorkon II-Osorkon III which includes this female generation, a shorter Osorkon II being married Nitocris C; and it possibly can account for a 2-year reduction of the average (for a female 6 years younger, than the average male), even a 3-year reduction being possible (ie. from 27 to 24). Three generations is, albeit, not always held to be an indicative number to rely on for statistical averages. Yet we see that, even in this case, the law of the age of firstborn sons (daughters being –younger) holds up. The averages calculated from the Bent-Pa-Shoshenq can be reduced by a further year by dating his birth later by nine years (ie. for the 9-generation average), thus there is a 34-year (25 + 9) reduction possible in sum, for the nine generations to Pasebnar, which is roughly a four-year (ie. 34/9) reduction of the average, which also shows that the 25-year shift is well within the range of the Pasebanchi genealogy, and is, therefore, acceptable. The *TWT* thus permits, at least at first glance, explanation of most, if not all, of Third Intermediate Period problems, and, in fact, it explains this female generation, a chapter of which I know about firsthand, without a need for compensatory or longwinded excuses. Better is seeing with eyes than a soul, walking about.[2] Useful truths are better than truths simply otherwise.

Above: Osorkon III Cartouche *(Sun-Temple of Osorkon III, his tomb at Tanis)*

B.3 Since the Reign of Pye begins in 784 BCE, and Takelot III dies the same year in the *TWT*, the death of Takelot III is 25 years earlier than in the *BG*. A certain objection may be raised, which is called the "generation" objection, that a generation cannot be compressed to 25 years, the time (even before the 25-year shift) after Takelot's death, that his children lived, as they are said to survive to shortly before 700 BCE, and this from their family trees and styling of tombs. First, the styling of tombs may be less than reliable, as a dating method, as references are always changable. Secondly, from some published material, there is a body of unpublished material as well, much of this being under protection by academics, hoarding a full assessment. Having said that, Takelot III's death in 784 BCE could not cause any problems to the survival of children of his some 70 years later, especially considering his Reign of 14 years, and death in perhaps his late 60's. That his sons predeceased him is intimated by Rudamun, his successor, who was not a brother, but a nephew, the son of Takelot III's brother, Pedubastis I, whose daughter possibly having been born 20 years before his death being merely 90 years old at the time indicated. This would not yet appear to be any serious objection. We continue, without the "generation shift" objection.

Above: The Tower of Babel *(Painting by Peter Schoubroek (circa 1570-1607), oil on panel, 45.4 x 77.5 cm)*

B.4 Since the Reign of Pye begins in 784 BCE, and Takelot III dies the same year in the *TWT*, the death of Takelot III is 25 years earlier than in the *BG*. A certain objection may be raised, which is called the "generation" objection, that a generation cannot be compressed to 25 years, the time (even before the 25-year shift) after Takelot's death, that his children lived, as they are said to survive to shortly before 700 BCE, and this from their family trees and styling of tombs. First, the styling of tombs may be less than reliable, as a dating method, as references are always changable. Secondly, from some published material, there is a body of unpublished material as well, much of this being under protection by academics, hoarding a full assessment. Having said that, Takelot III's death in 784 BCE could not cause any problems to the survival of children of his some 70 years later, especially considering his Reign of 14 years, and death in perhaps his late 60's. That his sons predeceased him is intimated by Rudamun, his successor, who was not a brother, but a nephew, the son of Takelot III's brother, Pedubastis I, whose daughter possibly having been born 20 years before his death being merely 90 years old at the time indicated. This would not yet appear to be any serious objection. We continue, without the "generation shift" objection.



Above: Storm on the Sea of Galilee *(1633 painting, by Rembrandt van Rijn, oil on canvas, 96.4 x 82.1 cm)*

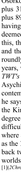
B.5 Attempts to undermine faith in the Bible's reliability are hardly a logical reason for the conventional view, although it is the informed decision of Eve, when we consider, that led her to disobey the order of God.[3] Therefore, our consideration of convention is reduced. Usimare Piye (Piankhi II) died in 752 BCE, Piankhi's Year 33, years the death of great-grandson Taharqa in 664 BCE, which would imply a generation of about 29 years. The birth of Usimare, were it 88 years before Taharqa, was 731 + 88 = 819 BCE (Usimare would be, in the event that this proves accurate, older than Kashta, not very unexpected considering the Kashta's father-in-law). So, the *TWT* chronology fits with the genealogy. Trial and error is not a method requesting divine aid. It would now appear with Shepenupet I dying of old age in 752 that she was not the wife of Kashta (died 716),* so not the mother of Amenirdis, his daughter (Ch. 8 Piye's campaign in 764 BCE, Tefnakhte I kept his own Kingship, and he submitted in that of Piye. With Tefnakhte's own Reign having begun with the death of Shoshenq V, in 767 BCE, he ruled eight years, dying in 759 BCE, at which time Bocchoris began his 44 year reign (according to the version of Eusebius), and his Reign thus ended in 715 BCE, or Year 2 of Shabaka. In this way Manetho appears flawless, with the further insight of Herodotus, who mentions that a King ruled longer over Egypt prior to Sabaco, and that he left not to return later during some period of, he says, 50 years. Others have identified a second Bocchoris as the later one whom Shabaka burnt alive in his own Year 2, so the general gist of the story and even the very date (this, in that 44 years of Bocchoris' reign, Shabaka's Year 2 is included) is not lost. In the *TWT* we see that the *BOS* also gives Bocchoris 44 years, and 44 years to Pedubast I, and since Pedubastus I we have 25 Year numbers* so, strangely, it is Bocchoris who ruled 44 years, from Year 1 to Year 44, so 44 years for him would end in 808, and Year 1 Takelot III is 798, leaving 10 years for Osorkon III after 808, in apt agreement with 9 years Osorkon in the *BOS*. Replacing 44 years for Pedubastus I, in the *BOS*, with the 25 Year number* of Pedubastus I, we have 25 years for Pedubastus I, and since Bocchoris ruled 44 years, 44 years for him would end in 808, and Year 1 Takelot III is 798, leaving 10 years for Osorkon III after 808, in apt agreement with 9 years Osorkon in the *BOS*. Replacing 44 years for Pedubastus I, in the *BOS*, with the 25 Year number* of Pedubastus I, we have 25 years for Pedubastus I, and since Bocchoris ruled 44 years, 44 years for him would end in 808, and Year 1 Takelot III is 798, leaving 10 years for Osorkon III after 808, in apt agreement with 9 years Osorkon in the *BOS*. Replacing 44 years for Pedubastus I, in the *BOS*, with the 25 Year number* of Pedubastus I, we have 25 years for Pedubastus I, and since Bocchoris began his 44 year reign (according to the version of Eusebius), and his Reign thus ended in 715 BCE, or Year 2 of Shabaka. In this way Manetho appears flawless, with the further insight of Herodotus, who mentions that a King ruled longer over Egypt prior to Sabaco, and that he left not to return later during some period of, he says, 50 years. Others have identified a second Bocchoris as the later one whom Shabaka burnt alive in his own Year 2, so the general gist of the story and even the very date (this, in that 44 years of Bocchoris' reign, Shabaka's Year 2 is included) is not lost. In the *TWT* we see that the *BOS* also gives Bocchoris 44 years, and 44 years to Pedubast I, and since Pedubastus I we have 25 Year numbers* so, strangely, it is Bocchoris who ruled 44 years, from Year 1 to Year 44, so 44 years for him would end in 808, and Year 1 Takelot III is 798, leaving 10 years for Osorkon III after 808, in apt agreement with 9 years Osorkon in the *BOS*. Replacing 44 years for Pedubastus I, in the *BOS*, with the 25 Year number* of Pedubastus I, we have 25 years for Pedubastus I, and since Bocchoris ruled 44 years,

Above: Chapel of Tahara and Sheepen(ut) at Amenóirdis II, Karnak *(20th Dynasty, Karnak, being a part of the monumental city of Thebes, now Luxor Temple)*

Above: Sheepen(ut) II represented as a sphinx, Egyptisches Museum, Berlin *(daughter of Taharqa, God's Wife of Amun)*

B.1. Taharqa (691-664) is the one who, beyond any doubt and without an assumption, would have called upon Tuwiri-Piye, his father, as the prime source of his authority in Upper Egypt, except for the fact that Tirhakah Piye did not rule Egypt, or at least not with Taharqa's powers. Taharqa was the last of the Kushite Kings of Dynasty 25 as it appears in Manetho, but nowhere is Taharqa given years approaching the 26 years attributed to Piye, and there is no mention of Tirhakah in any Egyptian or Assyrian inscription, which is giving him only 20. Since Dynasty 26 puts three Kings before Psammetichus, this is evidence that the Tarcos (Taracos, Saracos, or Taracos) of these ancient sources was Tirhakah Piye.[1] If Tirhakah Piye did not rule Egypt under the name Neferkheperre Taharqa, it is evident that he was not amestat of being 'King of Upper and Lower Egypt'. His Reign may be chronologically insignificant, but it doesn't matter, Piye's Reign was insignificant, and it is the Reign of Taharqa that is important. Taharqa was a logically placed in the hands of his sons, and Shabaka took control of Lower Egypt (The Delta) in his Year 1 in 716 BCE, the *EKL* also indicates the Kingship of Tirhakah began in Ethiopia (date corrected by seven years later), and he ruled over Upper Egypt for only by seven years, so, the reason that the date of the Reign of Tirhakah began at the same time as his brother Shabaka when Kashta died, the mother of Taharqa and Tirhakah was a lesser wife of Kashta, Shabaka was the son of Kashta and the Queen Pabatma, the mother of Taharqa, who had been in her mother's womb at the time, and got her own blessings from Alara's prayer, became Tirhakah's wife. Amenóirdis II, daughter of Taharqa, was associated with Theban Rule as God's Wife, and Taharqa's sister Amenóirdis I was a daughter of Tirhakah, and the sister Abar

8:[1] The position of Osorkon II (Sera II of the *EKL*) having Year 1 898 BCE also allows the Reign of Takelot I, his father, to be located now between Osorkon I and Osorkon II, their Reigns 873 and 898 respectively, and thus 1019 and two generations later, or 954-930 BCE, respectively (approximately), considering that Osorkon II accomplished a lot of building and lived long, thus to an estimated 70 years or more, dying in 860 BCE and being born about 30-50 years after his father's birth, with his father Takelot Ex birth about 990-960, 30 to 59 years before the birth of Osorkon I, and 30 years or more before Osorkon I ending in 942, pure conjecture, using Manetho's 13-year Reign for Takelot I would take us to 929, or 31 years before 898, which is the length of the Reign of 'Amen Hotep 'Zaghir' on the *EKL*, although this renders Manetho's 'Amasis' insignificant, or parallel, and is one of a great many possibilities, and ignoring the Reign of 'Amen Hotep' on the *EKL* which is identical (cf. 'Zaghir [Sector]' and 'Takelot'), in this case implying that Takelot I is Merimon and his son Osorkon II is Ramissu, seen as successor. Considering that the Proteus of myth ruled Egypt while Merimon ruled Ethiopia, and that Merimon died at the end of the *Trojan War*, overlap may explain the time discrepancy, Merimon and Proteus overlapping, with 888 + 10 = 919 having 19 years to be accounted for between the Reigns of Shoshenq I, Osorkon I, and Takelot I, giving 28 (as to Osiris) to Shoshenq I, 33 (from attestation) to Osorkon I, and 13 (from Manetho, all) to Takelot I. This may seem quite a remarkable congruence of scraps. In the above scenario the long Reign of Proteus is the combined time of both Merimon and Osorkon II (59 years, with a 10-year overlap), but in the case where Osorkon is Cheops, who succeeds Rhampsinitos in Herodotus, the Reign of Proteus ended up being shorter, 50 years, perhaps, and with Rhampsinitos ruling 20 years (as the Reign of Ramissu on the *EKL*), Proteus may succeed in 898 (i.e. 20 years before 898 Year 1 Osorkon II), or we are possibly dealing with a conflation of Proteus with Cheops, with Rhampsinitos being King only of Ethiopia, and this would allow Osorkon II to directly follow the Reign of Merimon, as Year 1 Merimon 919 above, suggests. The death of Merimon in 888 is not excluded by this, in which case the birth of a long-lived Merimon in roughly 968 is also remaining consistent with Woden being born in about 35 CE after about 37 generations from Merimon, with the average generation being just 27 years, acceptable when we believe 37 generations are accurate. Takelot I is accorded 13 years by Manetho (same in all versions), and taking Zet of Manetho and placing those unaccounted Year 3 of Dynasty 23 with the 42 for the three unknown Kings of Dynasty 23 (Year 1 of Takelot I, the total is 34 + 42 + 13 = 89 years which is required to be added to Year 1 of Pedubastis I (*TWT* 852):



Above: Shashanq I conquered cities list, near Luxor, Egypt *(Tempe of Amun)*

in Year 28 of Shoshenq III at four generations after King Osorkon II (b. ~950 d. 860) may be the same man who is King of Herakleiopolis (Neo-Sosian) in 764, at the time of Peyé's campaign, only providing that he was a young priest in Year 28 of Shoshenq III (833 BCE), not older than, say, 20 (born 853), and thus 89 or older in 764, but it's not very probable nor is it at all necessary. King Peftjauawybast was the son-in-law of Rudamun (the [probably younger] brother of Takelot III), and so the Reign of Usimare Pye is reasonably dated as following Takelot III, for it is shortly before Year 21 of Piye, and thus slightly less than a generation later, when a beleaguered King Peftjauawybast calls for Pye's help. We eagerly await either new publication of evidence or new discoveries about *TWT*. Dynasty 22-25 Egypt. We appreciate differences of opinion, and are grateful when people are neighborly enough to share an unique opinion.

end of Chapter 8: The Gift of Pankhi Alara

Above: Island of Elephantine, Brooklyn Museum *(ca 1884–1893 painting, by Edwin Howland Blashfield (1848–1936), oil on canvas, 66.8 × 118.9 cm)*

Chapter 9: Man's Place in Time

As regards anything besides these, my son, take a warning: To the making of many books there is no end, and much devotion of the flesh.
(*Ecclesiastes 12:12, New World Translation, 1984*)

People are always wishing books, and too much study will make you very tired.
(*Ecclesiastes 12:12, Easy-to-Read Version*)

Above: The Rape of Europa *(1908 painting by Felix Valotton)*

[1]: The origin of mankind may be explained by many various theories, but three are emphasized here, and they are the flesh; firstly, the theory of evolution; secondly, the Divine creation; and thirdly, the alien construct. It should be pointed out that the first two are accepted by the vast majority of people in certain, as a right Christian fundamentalism and evolutionary theory, while the idea of aliens having "engineered" the human species is the least known of the three, currently, but gains ground.

[2]: Evolution is the theory that man came about by gradual or incremental changes that began with building blocks (either molecular or cellular), and by means of random mutations, competition, combined with a process called natural selection, produced the new, improved species. Some evolutionists say that God directs the evolution, but many take the evolutionary theory in place of the traditional belief that God is needed in random processes, and that natural selection brings about order in time, the length of time being very long, or as is required. In the absence of the evidence in the fossil record, a different version of the theory proposes rapid changes which occurred over short periods within a longer one.

[3]: Creation is the idea that Jehovah God made all things, using his creative force or spirit, first creating the spirit creature Jesus as a master worker in heaven, to be used by Jehovah in time to create all other things. The idea here is that Jehovah is love and all of these things thus created were created by the means of love. The basis for Creation is the Bible, and the Bible's accuracy is confirmed by many Christian scholars, lends itself to the concept of creation lasting six literal days, a valid view makes a 'day' to be unspecified as to time. The Bible states the general order of creative events. The fossil record confirms that the plants were first, followed by sea creatures, land animals, and then man. There is no ascent of evolution explicit in the Bible, although the same progression of form is seen in both. The Creation idea allows the Admission of the facts of Creation (ie. the created material universe) while not being overly specific regarding how this was achieved.

[4]: Alien construct theory, for want of a better phrasing, is the idea that the human genome was engineered by an alien species (or, more than one) superior to our own. This theory is not as widely held as the other two, as the existence of intelligent life on other planets has been neither well proven, nor much published in media. However, a body of significant evidence does exist for it. Variations are time-travelling aliens who return to us to harvest DNA that they need to repair their own DNA, or multi-dimensional beings moving between dimensions. The preeminent theory appears to be an alien takeover, by means of recombinant DNA engineering, using humans. These theories are sometimes sparked by popular movies or perhaps come from the same evidence as the movies did. The world governments typically suppress the evidence, but falsified documents are propagated by intelligence agencies as official misinformation or disinformation, which fulfills the requirement of communication while maintaining the security level clearances for secrecy.

Above: The Origin of the Milky Way, National Gallery, London *(c. 1575 painting by Jacopo Tintoretto, oil on canvas, 58.3 x 68 in)*

[5]: Time is of the quintessence-- common to these theories given above is the concept that the universe is moving outward steadily over time, with its outermost objects (stars, galaxies, galactic clusters) moving faster, as though all of its objects had begun moving away from a common point together, consistent with a sudden start to the universe at a common point called the Big Bang, Creations-over time faster objects have gone further. The velocities at which galaxies move is determined by the Doppler shift of their wavelengths of the spectral lines. The expanding universe suggests, thus, the 'Big Bang'. Evolution or Creation happen over this period of time, as measured by the expanding, universe-like timepiece.

Above: Ulysses at the Court of Alcinous, Galleria Nazionale di Capodimonte, Naples *(1813 painting by Fancesco Hayez, oil on canvas, 381 x 518 cm)*

[6]: In Einstein's relativistic theory of the universe, the speed of light is a constant and is independent of the relative velocity of transmitting to receiving bodies. A body approaching the speed of light experiences time distortion and its mass increases by infinite degrees. A black hole is a gravitational singularity of a large mass in which time has accelerated to infinity, meaning that time stops for the black hole, or moves, in time. Since gravitational distortion is essentially the same as very high speed, the distances are also contracted, so that gravity distortion is a means of space travel. Such distance shortening is the 'Lorentz contraction'.

[7]: Civilizations in different galaxies are separated by a vast expanse of space, and may use gravity distortions to facilitate traveling of distances in a short time. Such travel may be seen on earth only from the claims of witnesses who attest to having observed such craft. Otherwise time prohibits crossing such great distance. There are many instances where experienced pilots have sighted such craft, but officially, they are silenced. These craft come in all shapes and sizes, they are not limited by any resistance, are often silent, and fast. Crop circles (crop formations) may be manmade, or they may have been created by extraterrestrial drone craft, but apparently the making of them is seldom witnessed.

[8]: The future of man is unclear for both the evolutionary view and the alien construct view, but any uncertainty is lifted by the Creationist hope of everlasting life. Christians hope to live forever, whether in heaven, or as God spirit, or on earth in perfect physical health. The Creationist view is thus the true hope of mankind, because it is the only one with any well-defined hope.

[9]: Evolutionary chronology takes man as being millions of years old, having origins in some other primate forms. One problem with this is that it's difficult to prove. Another problem is that the future isn't well-defined. Also, so the chronology went unrecorded, it's unknown.

[10]: Creationist chronology dates man as originating at the time of the first writing some thousands of years ago, and man's perspective of writing substantiates the chronology. Furthermore, it offers hope of finding the chronology.

[11]: The point of alien construct theory is that the aliens have been around a lot longer than the species of man, and man is perhaps hundreds of thousands of years old. In this theory we depend on the aliens for chronology.

[12]: The Creationist view is the only one implying that man has recorded his own history, and thus his chronology. It also offers some definite hope for the future.

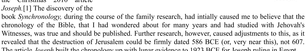
end of Chapter 9: Man's Place in Time

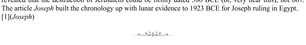
Chapter 10: Jerusalem Ancient Chronology's Key

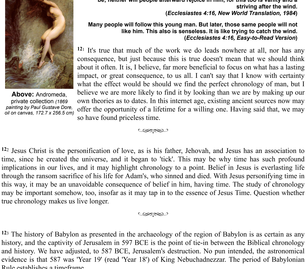
Dates dating to the time of the Kings of Judah are, perhaps, best known from the ancient text of Seder Olam. Such texts from the end of Kings of Judah, events which transpired during the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, both means of the rich abundance of information about this time period compared to other eras, as well as the close connection of these events to the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, which event took place quite close to the beginning of recorded history, therefore benefitting again from increased knowledge. Either from the date when Cyrus took Babylon, 539 BCE, or from such writing as the Bible's saying that Jerusalem's temple was destroyed in Nebuchadnezzar's 19th year, we arrive thus at the date for the destruction of the temple of Solomon, that date being 586 BCE, a date which is said to be attested and affirmed by detailed astronomical observations in addition. It is from this one date, 586 BCE, that the Exodus may then be determined with the fewest possible sums.
(*Joseph*)

Hence, adding 430 years to the very day of the Exodus as it is given as mentioned at Exodus 12:41, we arrive at a date Nisan 15, 1923 BCE, when Jehovah God first promised to Abraham that his seed would be born.

Above: Sacrifice of Isaac, Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg







12:1 It's true that much of the work we do leads nowhere at all, nor has any consequence, but just because this is true doesn't mean that we should think about it other, I believe, than it deserves. Some things do have a lasting impact, or great consequence, to us all. I can't say that I know with certainty what the effect would be should we find the perfect chronology of man, but I believe we are close. We do have the ability to find by looking than we are on our own theories as to dates. In this internet age, existing ancient sources now may offer the opportunity of a lifetime for a willing one. Having said that, we may so have found priceless time.

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12:2 Jesus Christ is the personification of love, as is his father, Jehovah, and Jesus has an association to time, since he created the universe, and it began to 'tick'. This may be why time has such profound implications in our lives, and it may highlight chronology to a point. Belief in Jesus is everlasting life although the rancorous sacrifice of his life (for our benefit) is hated and dead. While Jesus personifying time in this way, it may be an unavoidable consequence of belief in him, having time. The study of chronology may be important somehow, too, insofar as it may tap in to the essence of Jesus Time. Question whether true chronology makes us live longer.

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12:3 The history of Babylon as presented in the archaeology of the region of Babylon is as certain as any history, and the captivity of Jerusalem in 597 BCE is the point of tie-in between the Biblical chronology and history. We have adjusted, to 587 BCE, Jerusalem's destruction. No pun intended, the astronomical evidence is that 587 was 'Year 19' (read 'Year 18') of King Nebuchadnezzar. The period of Babylonian Rule establishes a timeframe.

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12:4 The Sabbatical Years of the Jewish people align rather well with the Babylonian timeframe in secular history. The Jubilee Cycle may be continuous, from 1422 BCE, as indicated by the 38/37 siege of Jerusalem by Herod the Great and the Shemitah of its destruction in 588/587.

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12:5 The Egyptian chronology of Amarna is nearly accounted. With King Tut born c. 1368 BCE as we have it, Thutmose I would be 64 in 1304 BCE for an average age of 27 years for the seven succeeding male generations. Tut's coffins confirm his ancestry as confirmed by the DNA tests, his father being KV55 [= 'Smenkhare], or the person represented on the inner coffin: Amenhotep III. His grandfather, is depicted on the middle coffin Id; his great grandfather, Thutmose IV, is the likeness on the outer coffin; from inner to outer is his ancestry.

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12:6 British history is consistent with our date of the 1st Trojan War, 1275 BCE, and the reckoned date of Brutus. The Aeneas from whom the Kings of Rome descended was a different man from the Aeneas seeing Dido at Carthage. Aeneas was a common name like John, or Jack, is today.

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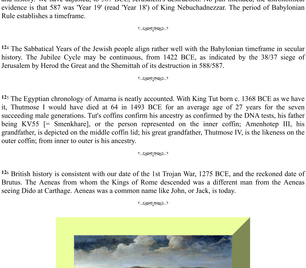
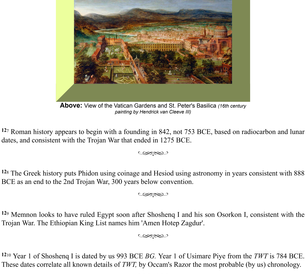


Above: Andromeda, private collection *(1869 painting by Paul Gustave Dore), oil on canvas, 172.7 x 256.5 cm*



Above: View of the Vatican Gardens and St. Peter's Basilica *(16th century painting by Hendrick van Cleeve III)*

12:7 Roman history appears to begin with a founding in 842, not 753 BCE, based on radiocarbon and lunar dates, and consistent with the Trojan War that ended in 1275 BCE.

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12:8 The Greek history puts Phidon using coinage and Hesiod using astronomy in years consistent with 888 BCE as an end to the 2nd Trojan War, 300 years below convention.

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12:9 Mermon looks to have ruled Egypt soon after Shoshenq I and his son Osorkon I, consistent with the Trojan War. The Ethiopian King List names him 'Amen Hotep Zagdur'.

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12:10 Year 1 of Shoshenq I is dated by us 993 BCE *BG*. Year 1 of Osimare Pye from the *TWT* is 784 BCE. These dates correlate all known details of *TWT*, by Occam's Razor the most probable (by us) chronology.

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12:11 Advanced civilizations might have engineered some DNA.

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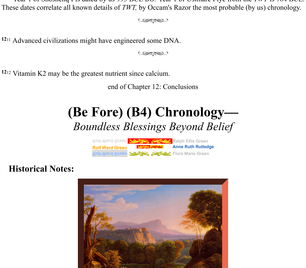
12:12 Vitamin K2 may be the greatest nutrient since calcium.

end of Chapter 12: Conclusions

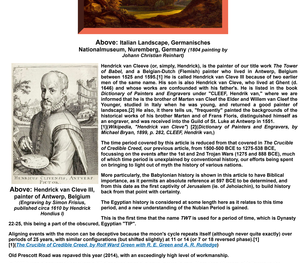
(Be Fore) (B4) Chronology—
Boundless Blessings Beyond Belief

Rolf Ward Green — Author
Anne Ruth Rutledge — Contributing Author
Dr. Ward Green — Contributing Author

Historical Notes:



Above: Italian Landscape, Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg, Germany *(1604 painting by Johann Christian Reinhart)*



Above: Hendrick van Cleve III, painter of Antwerp, Belgium *(Engraving by Simon Frisius, published circa 1610 by Hendrick Hondius I)*

Hendrick van Cleeve (or, simply, Hendrick), is the painter of *our* title work *The Tower of Babel*, and a Belgian-Dutch (Flemish) painter who lived in Antwerp, Belgium between 1525 and 1589 [1] He is called Hendrick van Cleve III because his father and father men of the same name. His son is also Hendrick van Cleve, who lived at Ghent (A. Pavière, *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, with Their Marks*, p. 64) and is listed in the *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers* under "CLEEF, Hendrik van," where we are informed that he is the brother of Martien van Cleef the Elder and Willem van Cleef the Younger, studied in Italy when he was young, and returned a good painter of landscapes [2] He also, it there tells us, "frequently" painted the backgrounds of the pictures of his father, Hendrick van Cleve III, who was "a celebrated painter and an engraver, and was received into the Guild of St. Luke at Antwerp in 1551. [3] Wikipedia, *"Hendrick van Cleve"*] *[2]Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, by Michael Bryan, 1886, p. 256 CLEEF, Hendrik van*]

The time period covered by this article is reduced from that covered in *The Crucible of Creation Creed*, our previous article, from 1580-900 BCE to 1275-538 BCE, focussing on the events after the 1st and 2nd Trojan Wars (1275 and 888 BCE), much of which time period is unexplained by conventional history, our efforts being spent on bringing to light out of myth the history of various nations.

More particularly, the Babylonian history is shown in this article to have Biblical importance, as it permits an absolute reference at 897 BCE to be determined, and shows that the 'Year 19' of the destruction of Jerusalem (ie. of Jehoiachin), to both Nations back from that point with certainty.

The Egyptian history is considered at some length here as it relates to this time period, and a new understanding of the Nubian Period is gained.

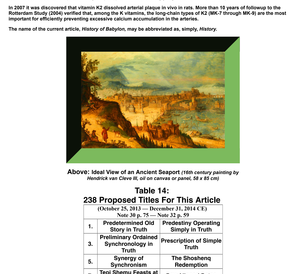
This is the first time that the name *TWT* is used for a period of time, which is Dynasty 22-25, this being a part of the obscured, Egyptian "TIP".

Aligning events with the moon can be deceptive because the moon's cycle repeats itself (although never quite exactly) over periods of 29 years, with similar configurations (but shifted slightly) at 11 or 14 (or 7 or 18 reversed phases)[1] [1]*The Crucible of Creation Creed, by Rolf Ward Green with R. E. Green and A. R. Rutledge*

Old Prescott Road was repaved this year (2014), with an exceedingly high level of workmanship.

In 2007 it was discovered that vitamin K2 dissolved arterial plaque in vivo in rats. More than 100 years of following to the Rotterdam Study (2004) verified that, among the 4 vitamins, the long-chain types of K2 (MK-7 through MK-9) are the most important for efficiently preventing excessive calcium accumulation in the arteries.

The name of the current article, *History of Babylon*, may be abbreviated as, simply, *History*.



Above: Ideal View of an Ancient Seaport *(16th century painting by Hendrick van Cleve III, oil on canvas or panel, 58 x 85 cm)*

Table 14:
238 Proposed Titles For This Article

(October 25, 2013 — December 31, 2014 CE)
Note 30 p. 75 — Note 32 p. 59

1.	Predestinered Old Story In Truth	Predestiny Operating Simply In Truth	
2.	Preliminary Ordained Synchronology In Truth	Prescription of Simple Truth	
3.	Synergy of Synchronism	The Shoshenq Redemption	
4.	Tepi Shemu Feasts at Full Moon	Day-Aligned Dates	
5.	Sunrise or Sunset	The Exodus Age Millenium	
6.	The Exodus-Exact Millenium	The Egyptian Adjustment Major	
7.	What a Difference a Day Makes	Vindicated at Last	
8.	Day-Accurate Discussion	Provision of God	
9.	Day-Exact Egyptian Millenium	Day-Exact Exodus Measures Egyptian Day	
10.	Day-Exact Exodus Millenium	The Provenance of Shoshenq, Egypt, Rome	
11.	The Prophecy of Shoshenq's Eventual Redemption	The Prophecy of Shoshenq's Earlier Romp	
12.	The Persistence of Shoshenq's Exquisite Resolution	The Proof of Shoshenq's Egyptian Resolution (A New Date For Rome's Establishment Event)	
13.	Freedom of Religious Truth	Focus of Religious Truth	
14.	Praise of Shoshenq's Earlier Restoration	Provenance of Shoshenq's Earlier Redemption	
15.	Pillar of Shoshenq's Established Redating	(A New Date Finds Rome's Early Evidence)	
16.	(A New Date From Rome's Early Evidence)	Proof of Scriptural Integrity Telling In View Eternal	
17.	Provenance of Shoshenq's Invasion Timing Is Vindicated Exactly	Proof of Shoshenq's Invasion Timing Intimated Very Exactly	
18.	Proof of Shoshenq's Invasion Temporally Indicated Very Exactly	Proof of Shoshenq's Invasion Temporally Indicates Vindication Everlasting	
19.	History of Babylon—X's and Odes	History of Babylon—Ancient Fit Transcendental Early Rome	
20.	First Order Regarding Egypt Very Easily Resolved	First Of Ramesside Egypt Vindicates Egyptian Reigns	
21.	First Order Ramesside Egypt Valuates Egyptian Reigns	Focus On Ramesside Egypt Vindicates Egyptian Reigns	
22.	Faithfully Ordered Ramesses By Egypt Valuates Egyptian Reigns	Freedom of Ramesside Egypt Vindicates Egyptian Reigns	
23.	Fixing of Ramesside Egypt Vindicates Exodus Redating	History of Babylon—Summer of Solstice ?	
24.	History of Babylon—The Long Chronology	History of Babylon—Debunking of Amarna	
49.	The Lost Quilt	The Unspoken Truth	
50.	The Anchored Ontology	The Anchor's Overview	
53.	The Anchored Overview	The Ancient Overview	
55.	The Ancient Offering	The Anchored Order	
57.	The Absolute Order	History of Babylon—The Absolute Order	
59.	History of Babylon—Times Up	History of Babylon—Bonafide Years	
61.	History of Babylon—Bonanza Years	History of Babylon—Best Yes	
63.	History of Babylon—Bible Yon	Spirit of Salvation	
65.	Journey to the Tourney	History of Babylon: And Beyond	
67.	History of Babylon: Bewildering Years	Blatant Yesterday	
69.	Bibicized	Bibilified	
71.	Believing Yesterday	Believable Yesterday	
73.	Bolstered Yesterday	Beleaguered Yesterday	
75.	Bypass Yesterday	Bewildering Years	
77.	Beyond Years	Betrothed Yes	
79.	Button Years	Believable Years	
81.	Blustery Yesterday	Bonafide Yesteryears	
83.	Boastful Yesteryears	History of Babylon: Bible Yardstick	
85.	History of Babylon: Bible Yarrastick	History of Babylon: Better Yet	
87.	History of Babylon: Believable Yet	History of Babylon: Breach Years	
89.	Babes As To Badness	Belief In Self	
91.	Love In Historical Expression	Profession, or: History As Real Proposition	
93.	Mosaic Egypt Meets Original Roman Years	Mosaic Egypt Milennium Gate Bible Enables Reality	
95.	Mosaic Egypt Meets Original Retrospective Years	Much Evidence Allows Sizing Up Real Egypt	
97.	Gradually Improving Foregoing Thinking	Moment or Milennium: Egypt Nearly Told	
99.	Babylon As Bible Yardstick	Babylon And Back Years Leaning On Nothing	
101.	Babylon and Bible Yardstick Leaning On Nebuchadnezzar	Steel Tempered After The Storm	
103.	Chronology of New Genealogy: After The Storm	Chronology of New Greenealogy: Rome After The Storm	
105.	Chronology Offering New Greater Rome After The Storm	Fixing Of Rome's Establishment	
107.	Greenealogy And Measured Egypt On Nebuchadnezzar	History of Babylon—Blueprint Years	
109.	Starting Trace At Rome	Some Trouble Around Rome	
111.	Starting Transition Around Rome	Missing Ingredient	
113.	Holding Sacred Values Supporting God Jehovah	Holding Sacred Values Supporting God Jehovah's Own Path Meant To Teach	
115.	Otherwise Promoting Means To The History (acronym for previous article Titles)	History	
117.	Holding Sacred Values Supporting God Jehovah's Own, Provisional Means To True History		
119.	History of Babylon—Backdating Yesteryears	History of Babylon—Beginning Yarn	
121.	History of Babylon—BGS Yearbook	History of Babylon—Boss Yardstick	
123.	History of Babylon—Bestselling Yarn	History of Babylon—Breathtaking Yet	
125.	Holding Sacred Values Supporting God Jehovah's Own, Provisional Means To True History	History Of Babylon—Beginning Year	
127.	History of Babylon—Backdating Yesteryears	History of Babylon—Beginning Yarn	
129.	History of Babylon—BGS Yearbook	History of Babylon—Boss Yardstick	
131.	History of Babylon—Bestselling Yarn	History of Babylon—Breathtaking Yet	

123.	History of Babylon–Boss Yamani	Yesterday's Conflicts
125.	History of Babylon–Baked Yesterdays	History of Babylon–Bellated Yesterdays
127.	Chronology, Calendar, and Culture	History of Babylon–Base Years
129.	History of Babylon–Busted Yo-yo	History of Babylon–Behaving Yo-yo
131.	History of Babylon–Bullish Yesterday	History of Babylon–Base Yesterday
133.	History of Babylon–Burgeoning Years	Whispers And Years
135.	History of Babylon–Boastworthy Years	Cyber History Of Years
137.	Wisely Aligned Yesterday	Cyber History Of World
139.	Dates And Years	Days And Years–Interworld News
141.	Days And Years–International News	Days And Years–Interpolated Nuances
143.	Picture Perfect Past (P3)	Pixel Perfect Past
145.	Pivotal Proof Positive	Picture Perfect Prehistory
147.	Realigned Reorganized Reality	Forensic Family Fusion
149.	Tree of Life	The Latest Chronology
151.	Missing Years	Exceptional History
153.	Empires On Net	Empires Or Nebulae
155.	Latest And Synchronous Timekeeping	Lunar And Solar Timekeeping
157.	Zyrat, Egypt, Assyria, Rome	Yerat, Egypt, And Rome
159.	Lunar–Aligned Solar Timeplex	Empires Own Nebulae
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165.	High Egypt Ancient Rome	Old Rome
167.	Rome B42	Rome
169.	Aligned Rome (Rome Aligned)	Rome Epiphany
171.	Rome Or Egypt	Roman Oracle
173.	Roman Origins' Millennium	Roman Origin's Millennial Egypt
175.	Rome's Original Millennial Egypt	Tirhakah
177.	(Tweaking Iron Rome Has Actually Kludged Ancient History)	Temporearing Iron Rome Has Apparently Kludged Ancient History
179.	Tempering Iron Rome Has Apparently Kludged Ancient History	Timing Iron Rome Has Adjusted Kushite Ancient History
181.	Perfection	Perfunctoriness
183.	Perspicacity	The Smallest Part
185.	Perfection, Permanence, and Perspicacity	Perfection, Perpetuity, & Perspicacity
187.	Perfection, Perquisite, & Perspicacity	Perfection, Persecution, & Perspicacity
189.	Simply Inspired Manifold Proof Lighting Yahweh	Simply Proofed Verifiable Egyptian Names
191.	Promised Ray Of Light	Proven Real Ordered Verified Events
193.	Verifiable Evident Nicety	Verified Events Nuanced
195.	Proven Real Observed Verified Events Nuanced	Proven Ray Of Viable Early Narrative
197.	Synchronous Model Years Amending Roman Timing	Ancient News
199.	Problem Solved Simply Ordered Synchronism	Symphony of Sothis Ancient Research Tabulated
201.	Ancient Royal Traces	Basis Of Seconds
203.	Basis Of Synergy	Basis Of Synchronism (Ancient Royal Traces)
205.	Basis Of Serenity	Birth Of Symphony
209.	Basis Of Soothsaying	Basis of Sooth
211.	Basis Of Settlement	Basis Of Succession
213.	Basis of Sanity	Basis Of Scrutiny
215.	Basis Of Serenity	Long On Contemporary Kings
217.	Lesson On Contemporary Kings	Law Of Contemporary Kings
219.	Longwind On Contemporary Kings	Legends Of Connected Kingship
221.	Legend Of Connecting Kings	Lunar Order Connecting Kings
223.	Linear Order Connecting Kings	The Lock of Babylon
225.	The Lock of Nebuchadnezzar	The Lock Of The Chaldean King
227.	History of Babel– The Lock Of The Chaldean Kings	Everlasting Crown
229.	Everlasting Time	Weight Of Evidence
231.	The Cryptic Crown of Christendom	The Cryptic Chronicle of Chaldea
233.	The Case of the Chaldean King & the Calcium Key	Pressure Proven Praise
235.	Pressure Proven Preparedness	Pressure Proven Principles
237.	Pressure Proven Principle	Pressure Proven Principle
	(Be Fore) (B4) Chronology *Boundless Blessings Beyond Belief* Hendrick Van Elsen	

Books dating Pharaoh Amenhotep III as ruling 1405-1367 BCE (in exact agreement with the current article, B4):

1. The Trojan War by Carol O. Thomas, 1997
2. The Collected Works of Eric Voegelin Vol. 3, by Eric Voegelin, 2000
3. The Hebrew Pharaohs of Egypt: The Secret Lineage of the Pharaohs of Joseph, by Ahmed Osman, 1997
4. Scarabs of Amenhotep III, by C. Blakenberg van Delden, 1969
5. Ancient Egypt Chronology, by Rolf Krauss, Deborah Sweeney, Anthony Leahy, 1997
6. Failed Gold: Fluctuations in Supply in Ancient Egypt, by John A. Rush, 2000
7. Expedition, Vol. 33, by The University of Pennsylvania, 1991

(the above from p. 28, Notebook 31 of Ward Green)

REFERENCES:

The order of the articles written by Rolf Ward Green is:

1. Harald Hildebrand and Rollo in the Trojan House of Charlemagne (Dec 25, 2007)
2. Skjaldmoer (Sep 17, 2008)
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6. Jesus (Dec 24-29, 2009) (Easter calculator used) (mod. Mar 02, 2010 Title Illus.)
7. On (Feb 28-Mar 05, 2010 Easter calculator used and stopped working before Feb 28, 2010)
8. Phoenix (with A. M. Rodriguez, Apr 01-06, 2010)
9. Sothis (Apr 07-13, 2010, Apr 14-20, 2010, Apr 21-27, 2010)
10. Sothis Revisited (Jun 09-15, 2010, Jun 16-22, 2010, Jun 23-Jul 11, 2011)
11. The Crucible of Credible Creed (with R. E. Green and A. R. Rodriguez; Apr 07, 2012–Jun 20, 2013)
12. B4 Chronology (with R. E. Green, M. F. Green (Burns), and A. R. Rodriguez; Jan 01, 2015– Dec 15, 2020) (the present article)

- jan 01, 2015 fixed extra comma in par. 1-12; fixed grammar in par. 3-8 to: 'shortly been delayed only'; wrong word in par. 3-10a, 'referred', now 'involved'; fixed spelling of Nebuchadnezzar, par. 3-11, rear end; restored missed painting of Mulberry de Sac Cuisinier, typo; fixed the 'date' of Amenhotep III in par. 4-12; fixing image problems added margin in list SHI-03B, par 7-6-d; removed pre-defined width of div in Tables; widened table margins and reformatted table 7-6-d to 7 fixed wrong list of Pharaohs' in 2B Pharaohs' Tables; fixed Daniel's Vision centering problem in par. 4-2
- Jan 02, 2015 revised Table 14 to two-column width, plus an additional column for the Title numbers, left; rewrite of par. 3-3 to reflect the new Table 14 and the fact that the Table 14 Title numbers are large opened to view; rewrite of par. 3-3 to reflect the new Table 14 and the fact that the Table 14 Titles are large; fixed 3-5 Gross typo
- Jan 03, 2015 fixed grammar and typos, in Chap. 11; fixed any errors and mistakes in Chap. 3 'Pipe Alarm'; fixed any errors and typos in Chap. 12, 'Conclusions'; fixed typos in par. 3-5, 3-6, 3-7 'Pyre In the Sky';
- Jan 04, 2015 fixed grammar and errors, in Chap. 7;
- Jan 05, 2015 fixed typos in par. 3-3 'Conjunction of Sodom and Gomorrah by Peter Schaubroeck, engraving by Dack (Flea marketing)'; fixed typos in par. 3-4 'corrected wording for more sense'; fixed typos in par. 3-6 'Chap. 7, shown maximum width for chapter paragraph dividers; fixed missing bracket in 2nd last sentence par. 5-4-D; added 'The Tetrarch's' to 'Herodian's' par. 5-8-C; fixed typo in par. 5-8 'conversion of remains or bones done on Mars';
- Jan 06, 2015 further various corrections, wording;
- Jan 07, 2015 fixed typo in par. 3-6 'corrected wording'; fixed column divider in Table 2 Chap. 2; Iron Furnace;
- Jan 08, 2015 added Sothis Revisited;
- Jan 09, 2015 par. 2-1: 'when with' to 'with sun';
- Jan 09, 2015 par. 2-2 'corrected' (comma removed); par. 1-6 in grammar (comma and words, now 'eg. many.');
- Jan 12, 2015 par. 1-6 footnote textual correction; punctuation and capitalization fixed in title caption;
- Jan 13, 2015 par. 1-6 footnote textual correction; par. 1-6 footnote textual correction; par. 1-6 'Ancient Greek'; par. 4-6 corrected wording 'Pharaoh Ennya's Sarcophagus'; corrected wording for more sense; par. 1-6;
- Jan 16, 2015 par. 4-8-b explicit 'day -E' added to clarify meaning, and edited other awkwardness therein.
- Jan 17, 2015 par. 3-1 fixed missing a word;
- Jan 20, 2015 further various corrections, wording;
- Jan 21, 2015 par. 3-1 fixed missing word; fixed column divider in Table 2 Chap. 2; Iron Furnace.
- Jan 25, 2015 added Sothis Revisited;
- Jan 09, 2015 par. 2-1: 'when with' to 'with sun';
- Jan 12, 2015 par. 1-6 corrected (comma removed); par. 1-6 in grammar (comma and words, now 'eg. many.');
- Jan 12, 2015 par. 1-6 footnote textual correction; punctuation and capitalization fixed in title caption;
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- Jan 17, 2015 par. 3-1 fixed missing a word;
- Jan 20, 2015 further various corrections, wording;
- Jan 21, 2015 par. 3-1 fixed missing word; fixed column divider in Table 2 Chap. 2; Iron Furnace.
- Jan 25, 2015 added Sothis Revisited;
- Mar 29, 2015 par. 5-7-a reword 'play' (King Lear); par. 5-7-D fixed spelling of 'Theirs' (had there been); par. 7-7-a fixed 'compounds', 'elements, right';
- Apr 01, 2015 par. 5-4-A further EKG, brackets' gist; par. 8-4-B added footnote, to 'one female generation'; par. 8-4-D added footnote, 'Lunar Eclipse Canon'; par. 8-4-D added 'Lunar Eclipse Canon'; par. 8-4-D added footnote, 'Lunar Eclipse Canon'; par. 8-4-D added footnote, 'Lunar Eclipse Canon'; par. 8-4-D added footnote,

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