

## Moses And Early Egyptian Military Training

Ancient Egyptian leaders sought to preserve the status quo by using not only their military might, but also enlisting magical rituals to help control any perceived threats to their way of life. Biblical leaders also sought to control their respective peoples by means of divine authority, brute force, and/or ritual actions. Examples of ritual actions by Moses and Jeremiah mimic those used by the ancient Egyptians in order to preserve or restore order to their given societies. In the spring of 2001, Dr. Müller and an American TV crew went to the bottom of the Red Sea to reveal the remains of Pharaoh's army. They also discovered several lost places and cities recorded in the Bible, and the true location of the mountain where Moses received the Ten Commandments. All this evidence is available in *The Exodus Case*. Join Dr. Müller on his journeys and study for yourself this stunning material supported by more than 500 new colour photos and detailed satellite photos. Thoroughly researched and written by Swedish scientist Dr. Lennart Müller, this book takes you on an exciting journey through early biblical times from Abraham to the Exodus and discloses brand new discoveries by Dr. Müller and his team in Egypt, Sinai, Turkey, and in the Middle East.

**THE SIXTH BOOK OF MOSES** A Historical Novel Total 385 pages. Original version is written in Russian and published in 1999. All rights reserved. Expert English translation and editing are accomplished. The forty years gap in the biblical account between Moses' birth and the moment he killed the Egyptian taskmaster is used to portray development of his character and views. These in turn prepared him for the role of the First God's Messenger who brought the revolutionary idea of "One God-Spirit" to mankind, thus shaping its future for the next three and one half millennia. According to the novel, Moses learns in the palace school, witnesses the earthquake on Crete, studies records of pre-Atlantic civilization, psychology and medicine and fights for the princess he loves. His adopted grandfather - Pharaoh Amunhotpe III develops a closer relationships with Moses and together they explore the nature of power and impact of personalities on the peoples. Later, Moses arrives at the idea that the purpose of Creation is to make mankind a focused beacon and performer of God's will. The young Moses becomes then an army officer and participates in combat. During one of military encounters, he saves a merchant who had been captured earlier by Berbers. They become friends and travel sail together as fellow merchants along the Red Sea, venturing around Arabia and then eastward to India, stopping in main seaports of the ancient world. In India, Moses meets a young rajah Shрила Viasadeva who was to later write thousands of verses that became the foundation of Indian epic poems. The new-found friends discuss historical and philosophical aspects of their faiths and feast together. During a hunt, Moses hypnotizes a tigress instead of killing her. Continuing his journey, Moses sails to Babylon where he gets married, has children and becomes immensely successful in business... Following the sudden death of his wife he is forty years old now Moses returns to his pursuits and goes back to Egypt to help his people gain their freedom and to resettle in Canaan according to the God's promise. On the way, he learns about death of his adopted father, the next Pharaoh Eknaton I. Moses's friends, courtiers, and army officers, propose that he headed the plot to enthrone him. He refuses. Later when he saw that the Egyptian taskmaster beats a Hebrew slave he kills the Egyptian and flees escaping an execution. In his banishment, he becomes a shepherd, gets married again and rights the first book of the Torah (Genesis). The second part of the novel begins from the meeting with God at the burning bush. Upon Exodus and receiving the Ten Commandments, Moses becomes a bearer of the God thought and travels through the time in God's mind. He meets Biblical prophets, argues with Satan, converses with Jesus Christ and Mohammed, has parallel discourses with Einstein and Plank and watches the events of our century. Having reached the third millennia, he sees prospectively the grand plan of God and returns to his original time. With his newly obtained knowledge, he delivers his last speech (Deuteronomy) and remains forever in human memory.

**"THE PYRAMIDS ARE THE OLDEST MONUMENTS OF CIVILIZATION ON THE EARTH. THESE STRUCTURES AND THE RELICS THEY CONTAIN ARE THE MOST TANGIBLE PHYSICAL LINKS WITH OUR ANCIENT PAST AND PROVIDE IMPORTANT CLUES TO OUR ORIGINS."** -From the Introduction *Mummies, pyramids, and pharaohs!* The culture and civilization of the ancient Egyptians have fascinated people for centuries. However, in recent years, liberal teachers and professors have used the traditional Egyptian chronology to undermine the truth of the biblical record in Exodus. Authors David Down and John Ashton present a groundbreaking new chronology in *Unwrapping the Pharaohs* that supports the biblical account. Go back in time as famous Egyptians such as the boy-king Tutankhamen, the female pharaoh Hatshepsut, and the beautiful Cleopatra are brought to life. Learn who the pharaoh of the Exodus was and where his pyramid is in this captivating new look at Egyptian history. Gives a new chronology, which confirms the Old Testament accounts of Moses, The Exodus, and Joseph. Fascinating facts about ancient Egyptian civilization and life. Complete with over 300 beautiful full-color photographs.

God stays Abrahams hand, being satisfied with both father & son in their readiness and piety. God was delighted to bestow blessings and foretold that Abraham and its family shall increase into many nations. As long as Moses upheld his hands to God, the Hebrews were Too hard for the Amalekites, as soon as he lowered his arms the Hebrews were worsted [As long as you look to God, you are a winner turn away from God, you are a loser]

A concise introduction to the military history of Ancient Egypt, from battle tactics to weaponry and more. The excellent preservation of Egyptian artifacts—including bows, axes, and chariots—means that it is possible to track the changing nature of Egyptian military technology from the Neolithic period up to the Iron Age, and identify equipment and ideas adopted from other civilizations of the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East. From the editor of *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt*, this informative volume, which includes an index, covers crucial issues such as military strategy, martial ideology, the construction of fortresses, and the waging of siege warfare; as well as the practical questions of life, death, and survival that confront individual soldiers on the battlefield.

In this groundbreaking work, the authors reexamine humanity's most enduring account of bondage, emancipation, and

freedom. The Great Exodus is the story of how one man, empowered by divine epiphany, brought the mighty ancient kingdom of Egypt to its knees. For thousands of years, this story has bolstered the faithful of three major religions, though little historical data confirms it. So the question must be asked: Did it ever really happen? Roberts, a historian and theologian, and Ward, an archaeologist, Egyptologist, and anthropologist, dig deeply into historical records to answer the most vexing questions: Is there any historical evidence for the biblical account of the Great Exodus? Was Moses a real person? Where is the Biblical Mount Sinai? What is the Ark of the Covenant, and where did it come from? Why did Moses write about the Serpent and the Nephilim? Is there a Templar and Masonic connection to the events and personages in the story? Did the Exodus take place under Amenhotep II or Amenhotep III, two pharaohs of the same royal house separated by two generations and 80-odd years? Or were Thutmose III, Hatshepsut, and Amenhotep Son of Hapu at the core of the action? The authors present two opposing, yet strangely interlaced historical accounts for the Exodus, naming the historical pharaohs and surprising candidates for the historical Moses. While Roberts presents an account that finds its moorings in the efficacy of scriptural historicity, Ward presents a new and completely unique theory for the Exodus and its cast of characters.

In *Moses the Egyptian*, Herbert Broderick analyzes the iconography of Moses in the famous illuminated eleventh-century manuscript known as the *Illustrated Old English Hexateuch*. A translation into Old English of the first six books of the Bible, the manuscript contains over 390 images, of which 127 depict Moses with a variety of distinctive visual attributes. Broderick presents a compelling thesis that these motifs, in particular the image of the horned Moses, have a Hellenistic Egyptian origin. He argues that the visual construct of Moses in the *Old English Hexateuch* may have been based on a Late Antique, no longer extant, prototype influenced by works of Hellenistic Egyptian Jewish exegetes, who ascribed to Moses the characteristics of an Egyptian-Hellenistic king, military commander, priest, prophet, and scribe. These Jewish writings were utilized in turn by early Christian apologists such as Clement of Alexandria and Eusebius of Caesarea. Broderick's analysis of this Moses imagery ranges widely across religious divides, art-historical religious themes, and classical and early Jewish and Christian sources. Herbert Broderick is one of the foremost historians in the field of Anglo-Saxon art, with a primary focus on Old Testament iconography. Readers with interests in the history of medieval manuscript illustration, art history, and early Jewish and Christian apologetics will find much of interest in this profusely illustrated study.

The Egyptian pharaoh Rameses II is often referred to as Rameses the Great. His reign lasted for 67 years, the second longest in Egypt's 3,000-year history. He had dozens of wives and more than 100 children, outliving many of them. He was a military leader who expanded the borders of his country, bringing decades of peace and prosperity for his people. He ordered huge statues of himself to be erected all over Egypt. Many historians believe that he was the pharaoh of the Exodus, the epic journey that the Jewish people made out of Egypt under the inspired leadership of Moses. Even after death, he remained important. After his mummy was discovered late in the nineteenth century, it became one of Egypt's main tourist attractions. A military honor guard and important government officials witnessed the mummy when it was flown to Paris in 1976.

In light of numerous contradictions between passages in Jubilees, this study proposes a new, literary-critical method to understand the development of the book. This analysis is significant for the interpretation of the diverse ideological and theological viewpoints found in Jubilees.

This Festschrift contains original essays in honour of Michael E. Stone on Old Testament Pseudepigrapha, in its broadest sense: apocryphal texts, traditions, and themes from Second-Temple times to the High Middle Ages, in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

The author of *In the Footsteps of Jesus and The Biblical World* presents a family guide to the Bible that, told through exquisite art and artifacts, tells the stories of Biblical characters and highlights their greater meaning for mankind.

*Moses In Ancient Egypt & The Hidden Story Of The Bible* Lulu.com

"An emerging field of study that explores the Hispanic minority in the United States, Latino Studies is enriched by an interdisciplinary perspective. Historians, sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, demographers, linguists, as well as religion, ethnicity, and culture scholars, among others, bring a varied, multifaceted approach to the understanding of a people whose roots are all over the Americas and whose permanent home is north of the Rio Grande. *Oxford Bibliographies in Latino Studies* offers an authoritative, trustworthy, and up-to-date intellectual map to this ever-changing discipline."--Editorial page.

"Standing at the very foundation of monotheism, and so of Western culture, Moses is a figure not of history, but of memory. As such, he is the quintessential subject for the innovative historiography Jan Assmann both defines and practices in this work, the study of historical memory—a study, in this case, of the ways in which factual and fictional events and characters are stored in religious beliefs and transformed in their philosophical justification, literary reinterpretation, philological restitution (or falsification), and psychoanalytic demystification. To account for the complexities of the foundational event through which monotheism was established, *Moses the Egyptian* goes back to the short-lived monotheistic revolution of the Egyptian king Akhenaten (1360–1340 B.C.E.). Assmann traces the monotheism of Moses to this source, then shows how his followers denied the Egyptians any part in the origin of their beliefs and condemned them as polytheistic idolaters. Thus began the cycle in which every “counter-religion,” by establishing itself as truth, denounced all others as false. Assmann reconstructs this cycle as a pattern of historical abuse, and tracks its permutations from ancient sources, including the Bible, through Renaissance debates over the basis of religion to Sigmund Freud's *Moses and Monotheism*. One of the great Egyptologists of our time, and an exceptional scholar of history and literature, Assmann is uniquely equipped for this undertaking—an exemplary case study of the vicissitudes of historical memory that is also a compelling lesson in the fluidity of cultural identity and beliefs."

The book consists of three essays and is an extension of Freud's work on psychoanalytic theory as a means of generating hypotheses about historical events. Freud hypothesizes that Moses was not Hebrew, but actually born into Ancient Egyptian

nobility and was probably a follower of Akhenaten, an ancient Egyptian monotheist. Freud contradicts the biblical story of Moses with his own retelling of events, claiming that Moses only led his close followers into freedom during an unstable period in Egyptian history after Akhenaten (ca. 1350 BCE) and that they subsequently killed Moses in rebellion and later combined with another monotheistic tribe in Midian based on a volcanic God, Jahweh. Freud explains that years after the murder of Moses, the rebels regretted their action, thus forming the concept of the Messiah as a hope for the return of Moses as the Saviour of the Israelites. Freud said that the guilt from the murder of Moses is inherited through the generations; this guilt then drives the Jews to religion to make them feel better.

The author examines current Egyptological evidence and argues that it supports the biblical record concerning Israel in Egypt. Drawing on evidence from recent excavations in the Nile Delta, extra-biblical texts, inscriptions, artefacts, and recent infra-red satellite photographs, he provides a reconstruction of the Israelite sojourn, defends the plausibility of the Joseph story, discusses the role of Moses in history, and traces the probable route of the Exodus itself.

This book is an introduction to the war machine of New Kingdom Egypt from c. 1575 bc–1100 bc. Focuses on the period in which the Egyptians created a professional army and gained control of Syria, creating an “Empire of Asia”. Written by a respected Egyptologist. Highlights new technological developments, such as the use of chariots and siege technology. Considers the socio-political aspects of warfare, particularly the rise to power of a new group of men. Evaluates the military effectiveness of the Egyptian state, looking at the logistics of warfare during this period. Incorporates maps and photographs, a chronological table, and a chart of dynasties and pharaohs

Exposes the many cycles of monument destruction and cultural suppression in Egypt from antiquity to the present day • Details the vandalism of Egyptian antiquities and suppression of ancient knowledge under foreign rulers who sought to cleanse Egypt of its “pagan” past • Reveals the real reason behind Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt: Freemasonry • Shows how the censorship of nonofficial Egyptology as well as new archaeological discoveries continued under Antiquities Minister Zahi Hawass Called the “Mirror of Heaven” by Hermes-Thoth and regarded as the birthplace of civilization, science, religion, and magic, Egypt has ignited the imagination of all who come in contact with it since ancient times--from Pythagoras and Plato to Alexander the Great and Napoleon to modern Egyptologists the world over. Yet, despite this preeminence in the collective mind, Egypt has suffered considerable destruction over the centuries. Even before the burning of the Great Library at Alexandria, the land of the pharaohs was pillaged by its own people. With the arrival of foreign rulers, both Arabic and European, the destruction and thievery continued along with suppression of ancient knowledge as some rulers sought to cleanse Egypt of its “pagan” past. Exploring the many cycles of destruction and suppression in Egypt as well as moments of salvation, such as the first registered excavations by Auguste Mariette, Robert Bauval and Ahmed Osman investigate the many conquerors of Egypt through the millennia as well as what has happened to famous artifacts such as the Rosetta Stone. They show how Napoleon, through his invasion, wanted to revive ancient Egyptian wisdom and art because of its many connections to Freemasonry. They reveal how the degradation of monuments, theft of relics, and censorship of ancient teachings continue to this day. Exposing recent cover-ups during the tenure of Antiquities Minister Zahi Hawass, they explain how new discoveries at Giza were closed to further research. Clearing cultural and historical distortions, the authors reveal the long-hidden and persecuted voice of ancient Egypt and call for the return of Egypt to its rightful place as “the Mother of Nations” and “the Mirror of Heaven.”

The force that forged an empire. The furious thunder of thousands of hooves, the clatter and sheen of bronze armor sparkling in the desert sun, the crunch of wooden wheels racing across a rock-strewn battlefield—and leading this terrifying chariot charge, the gallant Pharaoh, the ribbons of his blue war crown streaming behind him as he launches yet another arrow into the panicking mass of his soon-to-be-routed enemies. While scenes like the one depicted above did occur in ancient Egypt, they represent only one small aspect of the vast, complex, and sophisticated military machine that secured, defended, and expanded the borders of the empire during the late Eighteenth Dynasty. In Tutankhamun’s Armies, you’ll discover the harsh reality behind the imperial splendor of the New Kingdom and gain a new appreciation for the formidable Egyptian army—from pharaoh to foot soldier. You’ll follow “the heretic king” Akhenaten, his son Tutankhamun, and their three Amana-Period successors as they employ double-edge diplomacy and military might to defeat competing powers, quell internal insurrections, and keep reluctant subject states in line. This vivid and absorbing chronicle will forever change the way you think about the glories and riches of ancient Egypt.

An examination of the cultural occupations of Egypt over the past two millennia and how we can return to the sacred harmony of ancient Egypt • Explores the golden civilization of ancient Egypt and its system of natural magic that birthed the Western Mystery tradition • Examines each phase of Egyptian history from the Pharaonic period, through the Roman conquest, to the ongoing Islamization • Provides a revised portrait of the life of Muhammad, revealing his connections to the Essene tradition Imagine the paradise of ancient Egypt: a lush green valley with a gentle river, full of animals and birds of all sizes. The first settlers, arriving by way of the desert, would have marveled at this beautiful landscape. This awe held on through the first three millennia of settlement in Egypt. Centered on careful observations of the natural rhythms of their environment, particularly the Nile, this enlightened civilization lived in a state of spiritual balance and harmony they called “living in Maat.” This state was further enhanced by the sacred landscape of Egypt and the colossal monuments and pyramids the Egyptians built to reflect the heavens, thus creating a cosmic “spiritual engine” for the ancient world. But sadly, the paradise and Maat of ancient Egypt were not to last, and for the past two thousand years Egypt has experienced many occupations by hostile forces bent on taking control of this magical land.

Exploring the exemplary social and cultural model that produced the golden civilization of ancient Egypt as well as the many waves of conquest and destruction up to the present day, Robert Bauval and Ahmed Osman examine each phase of Egyptian history from its origins and the Pharaonic period, through the Roman conquest and its Christianization, to the Pan-Arabization of Nasser and the ongoing Islamization that began with the Muslim caliphate in the 7th century. They show how the current Islamic rulers are actively working to eradicate all traces of Egypt’s spiritual roots, the source of the Western Mystery tradition. They provide a revised portrait of the life of Muhammad, revealing his connections to the Essene tradition, and explain how most Sharia Law is not based on the Koran. Revealing how even the dams built on the Nile are impeding Egypt’s sacred role, the authors sound the call for a return to the original tenets of Egyptian civilization, one that sustained itself in harmony and peaceful creativity for more than three millennia.

In this highly controversial and explosive book, archaeologist, historian, mythologist and linguist Acharya S. marshals an enormous amount of startling evidence to demonstrate that Christianity and the story of Jesus Christ were created by members of various secret societies, mystery schools and religions in order to unify the Roman Empire under one state religion. In developing such a fabrication, this multinational cabal

drew upon a multitude of myths and rituals that existed long before the Christian era, and reworked them for centuries into the religion passed down to us today. Contrary to popular belief, there was no single man who was at the genesis of Christianity; Jesus was many characters rolled into one. These characters personified the ubiquitous solar myth, and their exploits were well known, as reflected by such popular deities as Mithras, Heracles/Hercules, Dionysos and many others throughout the Roman Empire and beyond. The story of Jesus as portrayed in the Gospels is revealed to be nearly identical in detail to that of the earlier savior-gods Krishna and Horus, who for millennia preceding Christianity held great favor with the people. The Christ Conspiracy shows the Jesus character as not unique or original, not "divine revelation." Christianity reinterprets the same extremely ancient body of knowledge that revolved around the celestial bodies and natural forces. The result of this myth making has been "The Greatest Conspiracy Ever Sold."

In this book the author describes the Gospel as documented by Moses, inspired by the Holy Spirit and being fulfilled by the Messiah. The Apostle Paul once stated that many has a veil over their understanding when reading the Old Testament. That veil is lifted for those who turn to the Messiah. The author reveals some of the hidden messages from the Torah he received since he turned to the Messiah. The Gospel according to Moses contains undeniable proof that the modern day gospel message does not comply with YHWH's standard. The reader of this book will be confronted with those differences and with that comes the test of humbleness. Growth is associated with pruning and stubbornness with idolatry.

A non-fictional account explaining why the author believes Moses was a prince of Thebes called Ramose. Born c.1500 BC, Prince Ramose was heir to Pharaoh Thutmose III, being his "Great Army Commander" - both roles ascribed to Moses by Hebrew tradition. Moreover, Ramose & Moses both led victorious military campaigns against Ethiopia (Cush), then married the king's daughter, becoming Egypt's Viceroy there. A short time later, Prince Ramose was mysteriously struck out of Egyptian records, while the Bible hints Moses was cast into exile. Exploring some of the more esoteric aspects of the prophet's life, this book finds threads firmly connecting him to Egypt's 18th Dynasty 3500 years ago... The book uncovers the Hermetic star knowledge (Astrology) which Moses gleaned from the White Brotherhood, a secretive Egyptian mystery school who met in the halls of Karnak. This knowledge was cryptically infused into the early Biblical scriptures, revealing the Israelite ancestors were once devoted Astrologers.

Suicide attacks on Israelis, bombings, assassinations, and bloodshed in Jerusalem, Gaza, and the West Bank dominate the news from the Middle East. It is the most troubled region on earth. At its heart is the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis - and the legacy of six days of war in 1967. After the state of Israel emerged from war in 1948, both sides knew more battles were coming. In June 1967, years of slow-burning tension exploded. In six extraordinary days, Israel destroyed the armed forces of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. But far from bringing peace, as many Israelis hoped, their stunning victory turned into a curse. From the initial battle order issued to the Israeli air force on Monday June 5, 1967 to the final ceasefire on the evening of Saturday the 10th, the Six-Day War was a riveting human drama. Building on his first-hand experience of the region after his five years as the BBC's Middle East Correspondent, as well as extensive original research, Jeremy Bowen presents a compelling new history of the conflict. Six Days recreates day by day, hour by hour, the bullying and brinkmanship that led four nations to war, interweaving testimonies of combatants from all sides in a seamless narrative. A rigorous and original piece of modern history is as vivid as fiction, Six Days not only sheds new light on one of the key conflicts of the twentieth century, it explains much about the Middle East and the problems the region still faces today.

THE AMU The Amuthis Asiatic race which invaded and conquered ancient Egypt during a time of cosmic upheaval, then enslaved most of Egypt for over four hundred years. It seems probable that in 1491 BC, a large asteroid hit the earth but did not reach the ground but bounced off our atmosphere. Beneath it, it would have created an explosion as great as one hundred Hiroshima atomic bombs exploding simultaneously. It was this that created the volcanic eruptions and tsunamis which did so much damage. It was at this time when Egypt was beset with such terrible cosmic damage that Moses and the Hebrews made their exit and the time when the Amu entered an Egypt paralysed and at their mercy. It has been assumed for a long time that this Amu invasion occurred around 2000 BC. Yet the Bible seems to indicate that Moses and the Israelites fled Egypt around 1500 BC. Thus we must deduct some five hundred years from events stated as happening so much earlier. There are of course many more reasons for assuming this fact. Then some four hundred years later, a rebellion by Upper Egypt, and later, Pharaoh Ahmose and Thutmose I freed Egypt from the Amu and went on to crown Princess Makere Hatshepsut as the only female pharaoh. ROYSTON MOORE

Examines how the military experience of three religious founders shaped their spiritual legacy. It is one of the more startling facts of military history that the founders of three of the four "great religions"—Judaism, Buddhism, and Islam—were also accomplished field generals with extensive experience in commanding men in battle. One of these, Muhammad, fought eight battles and was wounded twice, once almost fatally. Another, Siddhartha Gautama (later to become the Buddha), witnessed so much battlefield carnage that he suffered a psychological collapse. Moses had become so much a "god-intoxicated" personality that it is a reasonable suspicion that he, like the Buddha, was murdered. Indeed, had the experiences of these men in war not been so successful, it is quite possible that their achievements as religious leaders would never have occurred. For all three, war and religion were so closely intertwined in their personalities that it is difficult to discern where the influence of one ended and the other began. This book attempts to explore the military lives of Moses, the Buddha, and Muhammad, and the role their war experiences played in their religious lives. Skyhorse Publishing, as well as our Arcade imprint, are proud to publish a broad range of books for readers interested in history--books about World War II, the Third Reich, Hitler and his henchmen, the JFK assassination, conspiracies, the American Civil War, the American Revolution, gladiators, Vikings, ancient Rome, medieval times, the old West, and much more. While not every title we publish becomes a New York Times bestseller or a national bestseller, we are committed to books on subjects that are sometimes overlooked and to authors whose work might not otherwise find a home.

TWO SONS FROM EGYPT brings to life the story of Pharaoh Thutmose III, Egypt's greatest conqueror, and the Hebrew leader, Moses. Hatshepsut, Egypt's first female Pharaoh, secretly adopted Moses as an infant, but when a stepson was born to her rival her plans were threatened. Later Hatshepsut sends Thutmose on risky military campaigns where he triumphed as a warrior, filling Egypt's coffers. The priesthood suspect Moses is an imposter and manipulate Thutmose's coronation as Hatshepsut's successor instead of Moses. Pharaoh Thutmose sends Moses to the Delta to oversee a building project using Hebrew slaves where he meets his birth family and discovers his true identity. Thutmose goads him into defending the slaves from cruelty, whereupon Moses kills an Egyptian Overseer. Fleeing to the desert, Moses meets and marries a Midianite shepherdess, content to live as a Bedouin until God challenges him on a mountain to return to Egypt, changing the course of nations.

Strange circumstances changed the life of a Hebrew baby found floating in a basket on the Nile River. After many years of being groomed to be the future ruler of Egypt, Moses abdicated his right to the throne and fled for his life after killing an Egyptian. After forty years of living in Midian of Arabia, God told Moses to return and lead His people out of Egypt. Through the power of God, ten devastating plagues proved the Egyptian gods to be worthless and the Israelites were commanded by Pharaoh to leave Egypt. After another forty years in the wilderness of Arabia, the Israelites entered the promised land of which Moses was denied because of his great sin. Moses was 120 years old when he died on Mount Nebo. This book was written to correct the many false beliefs about Moses and the Pharaoh of his time. According to the Jewish timelines, the date of the Exodus was 1446BC of the 18th Egyptian dynasty, and the Pharaoh was Thutmose III. It was not Rameses the Great of the 19th dynasty as is commonly believed

and portrayed. Mount Sinai was located in Arabia, (Galatians 4:25). While Moses was in Midian of Arabia, God spoke to him from the burning bush and said, "You shall serve God upon this mountain." (Exodus 3:12) It was during the reign of Constantine the Great (AD 280-337) that he and his mother, Helena, believed and proclaimed the highest mountain in the peninsula owned by Egypt was the real Sinai—and subsequently given the name "Sinai Peninsula." The Israelites were to get "out of Egypt." Therefore, if they were in the peninsula, which Egypt owned and mined, the Israelites would still have been in Egypt. Many scenes and conversations in this book are added to better portray and represent events, but in no area is it contradictory to the Holy Bible. This little-known story of biblical times is "one of those contingent moments in world history on which whole civilizations pivot" (The Globe and Mail, Toronto). At the turn of the eighth century BC, a mighty Assyrian army entered Judah and fought its way to the very gates of Jerusalem, poised, the prophet Isaiah warned, to "smash the city as easily as someone hurling a clay pot against the wall." But the assault never came. Instead, the Assyrian army turned and fled, an event that has been called the Deliverance of Jerusalem. Whereas biblical accounts attribute the Assyrian retreat to divine intervention, this account offers an explanation that is miraculous in its own light: The siege was broken by the arrival of an army from Kushite Egypt—an army that is, made up of black Africans. These Kushites figured in historical texts, the author reveals, until the late nineteenth century—when racist scholars expunged them from the record, a process that coincided with the European conquest and colonization of Africa. The Kushite intervention assured the survival of the Hebrew people, and this book is a fresh and fascinating look at this chapter in biblical history and "a joy to read" (South Florida Sun-Sentinel).

In this 1939 novel based on the familiar story of the Exodus, Zora Neale Hurston blends the Moses of the Old Testament with the Moses of black folklore and song to create a compelling allegory of power, redemption, and faith. Narrated in a mixture of biblical rhetoric, black dialect, and colloquial English, Hurston traces Moses's life from the day he is launched into the Nile river in a reed basket, to his development as a great magician, to his transformation into the heroic rebel leader, the Great Emancipator. From his dramatic confrontations with Pharaoh to his fragile negotiations with the wary Hebrews, this very human story is told with great humor, passion, and psychological insight—the hallmarks of Hurston as a writer and champion of black culture.

The epic life story of Moses, from orphan child to leader of the Israelites, from the New York Times–bestselling author of *Spartacus*. In *Moses*, Fast breathes new life into the legendary story of the infant found among the reeds of the Nile. From Moses's adoption into the home of Pharaoh Ramses II, to his upbringing in Egypt's royal court, to his controversial support of monotheism and eventual leadership of a nation, *Moses* is a stunning look at the life of one of world history's most celebrated men. This ebook features an illustrated biography of Howard Fast including rare photos from the author's estate.

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