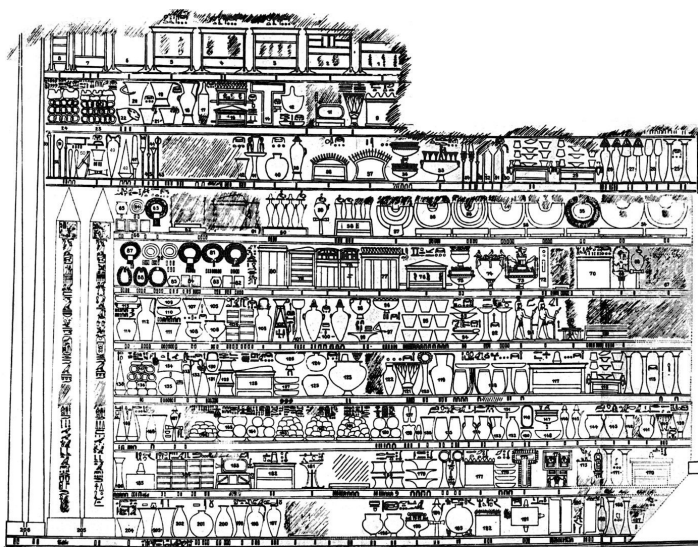


HOSEA LESSON 27

Pharaoh Shishak & Pharaoh So

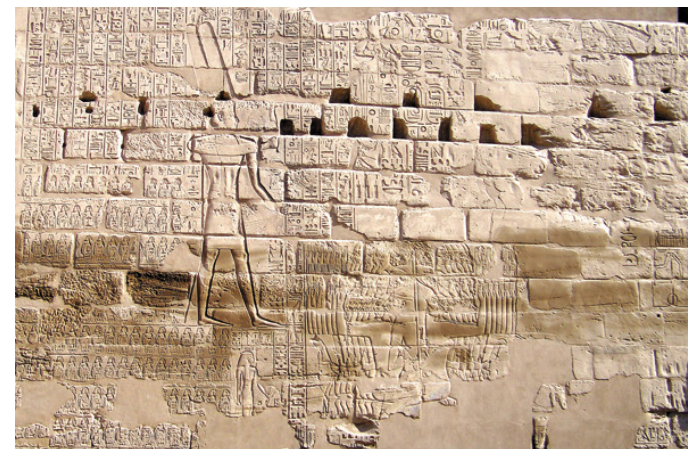


The traditional time period for the reign of Pharaoh Thutmose III is 1479 to 1425 BC. Immanuel Velikovsky (1895-1979), however, suggests in his book *Ages in Chaos* that the traditional Egyptian chronology is off by about 600 years and that Thutmose III should be identified with Pharaoh Shishak in 1 Kings 14:25.

For evidence, Velikovsky points to reliefs on the wall in the Karnak temple that appear to describe a military campaign by Pharaoh Thutmose III into Judah. The relief shown above may show treasures that Thutmose brought back from that Judean campaign and presented to the temple of Amon.

1 Kings 14:25-26 - In the fifth year of King Rehoboam, **Shishak king of Egypt** came up against Jerusalem. He took away the treasures of the house of the LORD and the treasures of the king's house. He took away everything. He also took away all the shields of gold that Solomon had made.

2 Kings 17:4 - But the king of Assyria found treachery in Hoshea, for he had sent messengers to **So, king of Egypt**, and offered no tribute to the king of Assyria, as he had done year by year. Therefore the king of Assyria shut him up and bound him in prison.



On the Handout for Lesson 25, this inscription by Pharaoh Shoshenq showing an invasion of Judah and Israel was dated 925 BC and identified with 1 Kings 14:25-26. But Velikovsky argues that it should be dated 726 BC and identified with 2 Kings 17:4.

If 925 BC (the traditional view) is the correct date, then Pharaoh Shoshenq was Pharaoh Shishak in 1 Kings 14:25 (as on the Handout for Lesson 25). But that identification makes it difficult to identify Pharaoh So in 2 Kings 17:4.

If 726 BC is instead the correct date, then Pharaoh Shoshenq was Pharaoh So in 2 Kings 17:4, and Pharaoh Thutmose III may have been Pharaoh Shishak of 1 Kings 14:25.