

TWO TIMELINES.
ONE SOVEREIGN GOD.

BIBLICAL & EGYPTIAN TIMELINE

GOD'S STORY IN HISTORY



TWO TIMELINES THAT INTERSECT
Biblical events and Egyptian history
meet at key moments.



TWO HISTORIES, DIFFERENT PURPOSES
The Bible reveals God's plan of redemption.
Egypt records the rise and fall of kingdoms.



ONE SOVEREIGN GOD
From Creation to Christ,
His plan never changes.

*"Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations.
Ask your father, and he will tell you,
your elders, and they will explain to you."
— Deuteronomy 32:7*

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Ricardo Jaramillo
mybtca@mybtca.org
www.mybtca.org

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Why is it important to know if the pyramids flooded during Noah's flood?

Whether the pyramids were flooded during Noah's Flood depends on how one interprets the Flood account in Genesis.

Understanding both the **biblical and Egyptian timelines** is important because it helps us place the events of Scripture within the broader context of ancient history while keeping the Bible's purpose in clear focus. It enables readers to distinguish between what the Bible teaches, what archaeology has discovered, and where historical interpretations differ.

If Noah's Flood Was a Global Flood

Many conservative and young-earth creationists believe the Flood covered the entire earth. Under that view:

- If the pyramids already existed before the Flood, they would have been submerged.
- However, most biblical chronologies place Noah's Flood around 2500–2300 BC, while the Great Pyramid of Giza is generally dated by archaeologists to about 2580–2560 BC.
- This would mean the pyramids either:
 - Were built shortly before the Flood and somehow survived it, or
 - The conventional Egyptian chronology is incorrect, and the pyramids were built after the Flood.

Many creationist scholars favor the second explanation and argue that the pyramids were constructed after the Flood.

If Noah's Flood Was a Regional Flood

Some Christian scholars interpret the Flood as a massive but regional event affecting the known world of the ancient Near East.

Under this view:

- The pyramids may not have been covered by floodwaters at all.
- Egypt could have remained largely unaffected by the flood event.

What Does the Archaeological Evidence Show?

The pyramids at the Giza Pyramid Complex do not show clear evidence of having been submerged under a worldwide flood after their construction.

Archaeologists point to:

- Intact limestone structures.
- Continuous Egyptian cultural development.
- No obvious global flood sediment layer covering the pyramids.

These observations are one reason mainstream archaeology does not support a global flood occurring after the pyramids were built.

Summary

There are three major perspectives:

- **Young-Earth Creationist View:** Global Flood occurred; Pyramids were likely built after the Flood, or Egyptian chronology is inaccurate.
- **Old-Earth / Some Evangelical Views:** The global flood occurred earlier in human history; the pyramids were built long after the Flood.
- **Regional Flood View:** The flood was not worldwide; the Pyramids were never submerged.

The Bible itself does not mention the pyramids, so any answer involves combining biblical interpretation with archaeological dating and historical chronology.

Biblical Timeline with Major Egyptian Pyramids and Ancient Temples

(Dates are approximate and intended to show the relationship between biblical events and major ancient construction projects.)

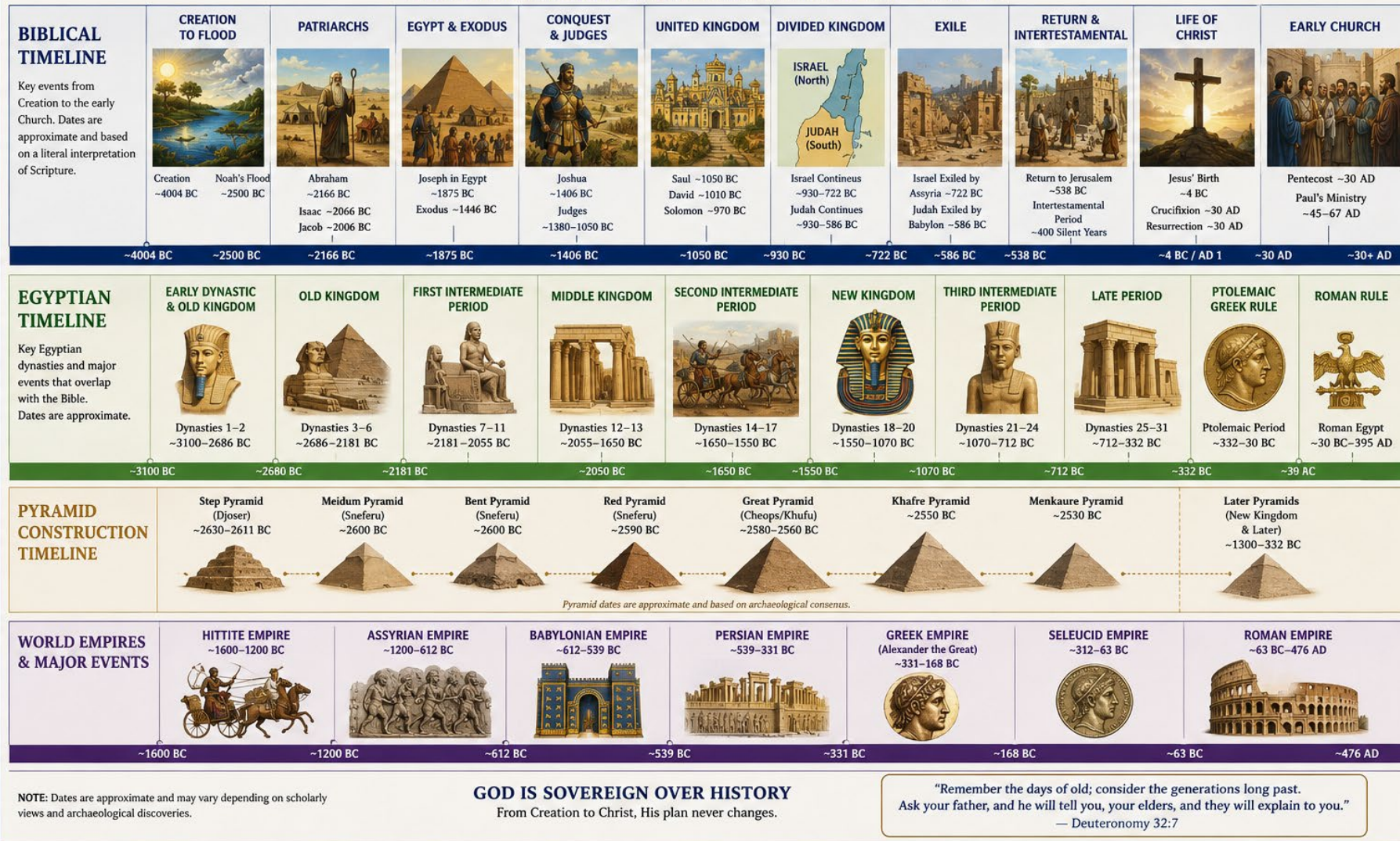


BIBLICAL TIMELINE & EGYPTIAN TIMELINE

GOD'S STORY IN HISTORY

"I am the Lord, and there is no other; besides Me there is no God." — Isaiah 45:5

- Biblical Events
- Egyptian Dynasties
- Pyramid Construction
- World Empires / Events



Visual Perspective
Before Abraham (c. 2600–2500 BC)

Pyramid of Khufu (Giza Necropolis) 2580-2560 BC [Flood 2500 BC]



Khafre Pyramid (Giza Necropolis) 2550 BC [Flood 2500 BC]



Pyramid of Menkaure (Giza Necropolis) 2530 BC



Giza Necropolis: It Consists of the three pyramids shown above



Great Sphinx of Giza



Around the Time of the Exodus (c. 1500–1200 BC)



Image names (left to right):

Temple of Hatshepsut (Deir el-Bahari), Karnak Temple – Great Hypostyle Hall, Luxor Temple, Karnak Temple Reliefs

Around the Time of Solomon (c. 1000–900 BC)

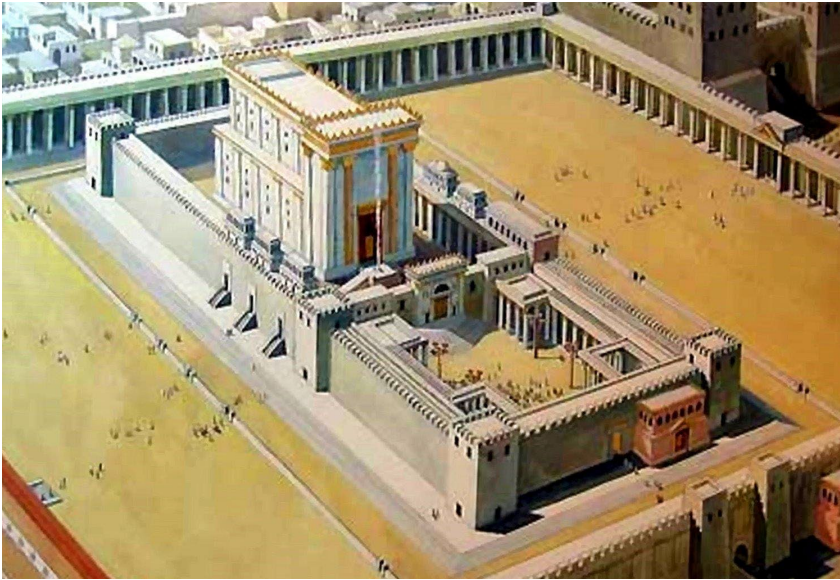
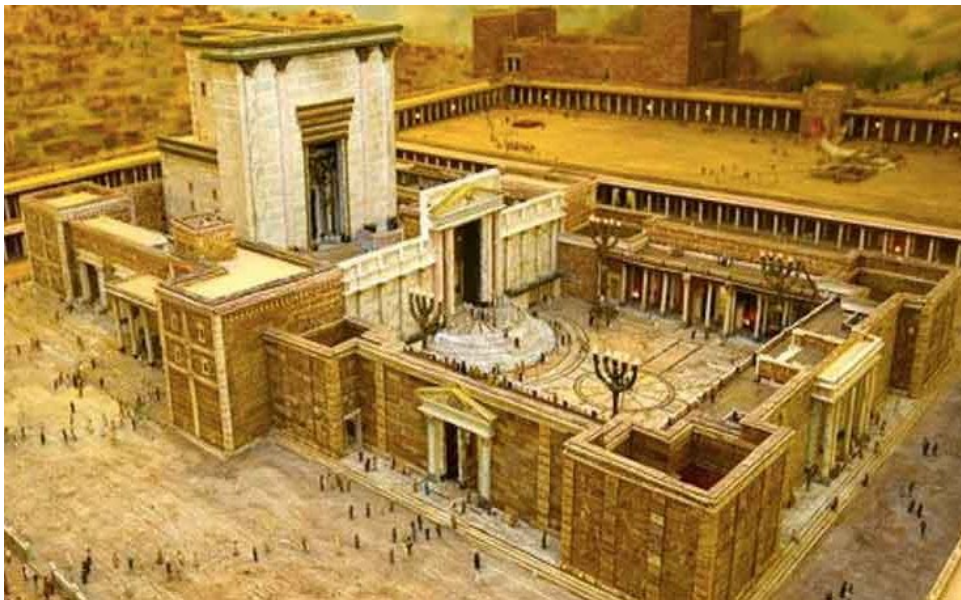


Image names (left to right):

Solomon's Temple (Artist's Reconstruction), Temple Mount Model, 1st Temple Jerusalem (Reconstruction), Karnak Temple Great Hypostyle Hall

Near the Birth of Christ (c. 20 BC–AD 1)

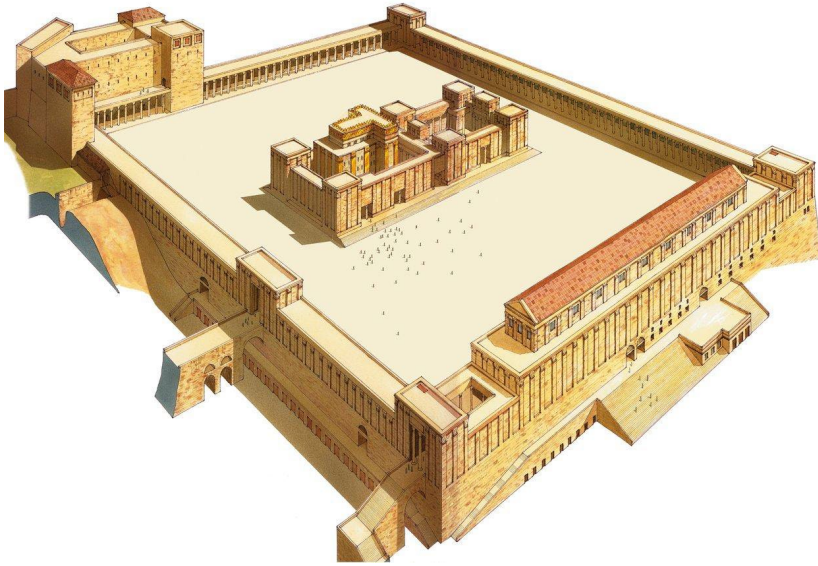


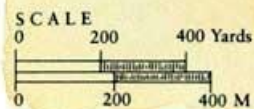
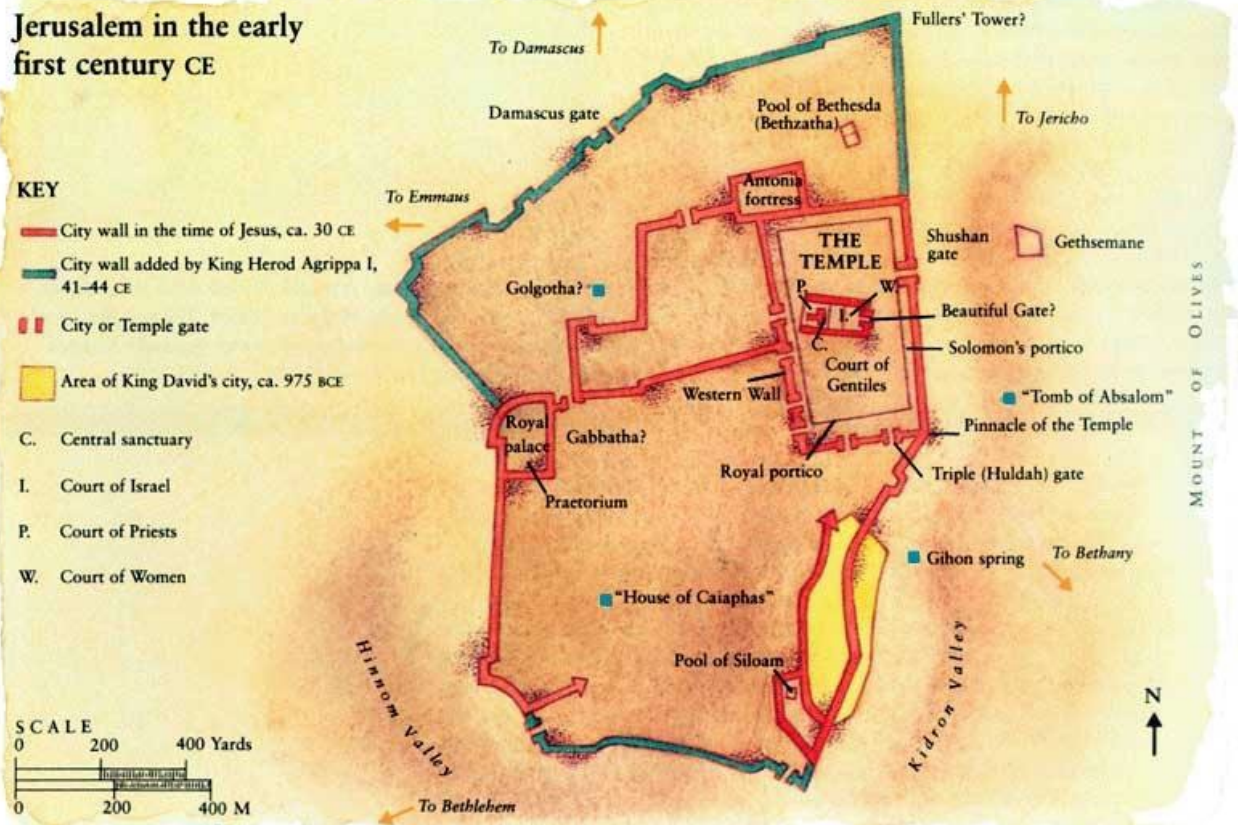
Image names (left to right):

Herod's Temple (Second Temple Expansion), Second Temple Model, Philae Temple, Traditional Site of Jesus' Birth in Bethlehem

Jerusalem in the early first century CE

KEY

- City wall in the time of Jesus, ca. 30 CE
- City wall added by King Herod Agrippa I, 41–44 CE
- City or Temple gate
- Area of King David's city, ca. 975 BCE
- C. Central sanctuary
- I. Court of Israel
- P. Court of Priests
- W. Court of Women



At the birth of Christ:

The pyramids were already about **2,500 years old**. Egypt's great temple complexes had stood for centuries. Herod's expansion of the Jerusalem Temple was underway. The Roman Empire ruled much of the known world.

Key Perspective: Great Pyramids → Abraham → Joseph → Exodus → David → Solomon's Temple → Babylonian Exile → Second Temple → Birth of Christ

This perspective helps illustrate that the pyramids were ancient monuments long before the patriarchs, whereas many of Egypt's great temples were contemporary with, or later than, Israel's monarchy and prophetic periods.

Could the pyramids survive Noah's flood?

From a purely engineering standpoint, **it is possible that the Great Pyramid could survive a global flood**, but there are important considerations.



Why the Great Pyramid Might Survive

- The Great Pyramid of Giza is one of the most durable structures ever built:
- Originally about 146 meters (481 ft) tall.
- Constructed from roughly 2.3 million stone blocks.
- Estimated weight of over 6 million tons.
- Broad square base covering about 13 acres.

- The pyramid shape naturally sheds forces from wind and flowing water.

Engineers generally agree that a massive stone structure with a wide base is inherently resistant to collapse.

Challenges During a Global Flood

A biblical global flood is not merely a matter of water rising around a structure.

Genesis describes:

- Torrential rainfall.
- "Fountains of the deep" breaking open.
- Catastrophic geological upheaval.

If such events involved:

- Massive tsunamis,
- Rapid continental movement,
- Earthquakes,
- Erosion on a global scale,

then the forces acting on the pyramid would be far greater than simply being underwater.

What We Would Expect to See

If the Great Pyramid had endured a year-long worldwide flood with violent currents, many geologists would expect evidence such as:

- Extensive scour marks around its base.
- Large-scale erosion patterns from high-velocity water.
- Thick global sediment deposits surrounding the structure.
- Damage to surrounding tombs and monuments.

The pyramid does show weathering, but there is disagreement about whether any of it could be attributed to large-scale flooding.

Comparison to Modern Structures

Many modern buildings would likely fail under catastrophic flooding because of:

- Steel corrosion,
- Foundation undermining,
- Complex structural systems.

A massive stone pyramid is much more resilient because:

- It has no moving parts.
- It has no large unsupported spans.
- Most of its mass is in compression.

Conclusion

Architecturally and structurally, **the Great Pyramid is one of the few ancient human-made structures that could plausibly have survived prolonged inundation.** However, whether it could survive the full geological violence associated with a global flood depends on how one understands the Flood:

- **Rising water alone:** likely survivable.
- Global cataclysm with extreme erosion, earthquakes, and megatsunamis: survival becomes much less certain, though the pyramid's massive design would give it a better chance than almost any other ancient structure.

This is why the debate is usually less about whether the pyramid *could* withstand water and more about whether the geological evidence around it is consistent with a worldwide catastrophic flood.

Understanding the Difference Between Biblical and Egyptian Timelines

Introduction

A biblically faithful explanation begins by recognizing that the Bible and Egyptian history were written for different purposes. The Bible is not intended to be an exhaustive history of every civilization, nor are Egyptian records intended to explain God's redemptive plan. They intersect at points, but they tell different stories.

1. They Measure Different Histories

Biblical Timeline:

- Focuses on God's covenant people and His plan of redemption.
- Records events that advance the promise of the coming Messiah.
- Uses genealogies, covenants, prophets, kings, and redemptive events.

Egyptian Timeline:

- Focuses on the political history of Egypt.
- Records pharaohs, dynasties, wars, monuments, and religious achievements.
- Uses king lists, monuments, inscriptions, and archaeology.

One tells salvation history. The other tells national history.

2. The Bible is Theological History

The Bible does not attempt to record everything that happened (John 21:25). The Old Testament records only those events related to God's covenant and redemptive plan. Thousands of years of Egyptian history are summarized in Genesis and Exodus because the remaining dynasties are not central to God's plan of redemption.

3. Egyptian History is Political History

Egyptian inscriptions were designed to glorify the pharaoh, celebrate victories, legitimize royal authority, and honor Egypt's gods. Failures were rarely recorded, helping explain why events such as the Ten Plagues or the Exodus are not described in the same way in Egyptian records.

4. They Often Overlap

Examples:

- Abraham visits Egypt — Middle Kingdom.
- Joseph rises to power — Second Intermediate Period or early New Kingdom (depending on chronology).
- Israel is enslaved — New Kingdom.

- Exodus — New Kingdom Egypt.
- Solomon marries Pharaoh's daughter — Third Intermediate Period.

The Bible explains why the event mattered; Egypt provides the historical and cultural setting.

5. Biblical Chronology is Anchored by God's Covenants

Creation, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, and Christ mark the major divisions of biblical history. Everything moves toward the promise of Genesis 12:3, ultimately fulfilled in Jesus Christ (Galatians 3:16).

6. Egyptian Chronology is Anchored by Dynasties

Early Dynastic Period, Old Kingdom, First Intermediate Period, Middle Kingdom, Second Intermediate Period, New Kingdom, Third Intermediate Period, Late Period, and Ptolemaic Period.

7. Different Starting Points

The Bible begins with Creation (Genesis 1:1). Biblically: Creation → Fall → Flood → Babel → Nations → Egypt develops.

8. The Bible Centers on Redemption

All Scripture points to Jesus Christ. Adam, Abraham, Moses, David, the Temple, and the sacrifices all point to Him. Egyptian history has no comparable unifying redemptive theme.

9. Why Do Dates Sometimes Differ?

Biblical chronology is reconstructed from genealogies, kings' reigns, synchronisms, and internal chronological statements. Egyptian chronology relies on king lists, archaeology, astronomical observations, inscriptions, radiocarbon dating, and comparisons with other civilizations. Differences usually arise from historical reconstruction rather than inherent contradictions.

10. A Helpful Analogy

Imagine two books describing the same city. One is the city's official government history. The other is the story of one family whose actions changed the city's future. Both are true, but each has a different purpose.

11. The Biblical Perspective

John 20:31 explains that Scripture was written so that we may believe Jesus is the Christ and have life in His name. The Bible is the inspired account of God's work in history to redeem humanity through Jesus Christ.

Summary

Egyptian history records the rise and fall of one of the world's greatest civilizations. Biblical history records God's unfolding plan to redeem the world through His covenant people, culminating in Jesus Christ. Egypt asks, 'Who ruled?' The Bible asks, 'How did God accomplish His plan of salvation?'

Appendix: What Does the Bible Mean by 'Day'?

This appendix surveys the biblical use of the Hebrew word 'yom' (day), explains the principal Christian interpretations of the creation days, and illustrates how those interpretations affect biblical chronology and comparisons with Egyptian history.

1. The Hebrew Word 'Yom'

The Hebrew word 'yom' can refer to: (1) a normal 24-hour day, (2) the daylight portion of a day, (3) an unspecified period, or (4) a future or prophetic era such as 'the Day of the LORD.' Context determines its meaning.

2. 'Yom' with Numbers in the Old Testament

Pattern	Example	Typical Meaning
First, second, third day	Genesis 1	Ordinary day according to the literal-day view
Seven days	Genesis 7	Normal week
Forty days	Exodus 24	Ordinary days
Three days	Joshua 1	Ordinary days
Eighth day	Leviticus 9	Ordinary day

3. Genesis 1: Evening and Morning

Genesis 1 repeats 'there was evening and there was morning' after each creation day. Those favoring a literal interpretation argue that this language naturally describes ordinary days.

4. Exodus 20:8–11

The Sabbath command compares Israel's six-day work week with God's six days of creation. This is one of the strongest biblical arguments offered in favor of six literal creation days.

5. Psalm 90:4 and 2 Peter 3:8

These passages teach that God transcends time. Many interpreters note they describe God's perspective on time rather than redefine the meaning of 'day' in Genesis 1.

6. Comparison of Major Christian Views

View	Creation Days	Strengths	Timeline Effect
Literal Day	Six ordinary days	Straightforward reading of Genesis and Exodus	Compact biblical chronology
Day-Age	Long epochs	Attempts harmony with conventional science	Extends chronology greatly
Framework	Literary structure	Emphasizes theology and literary design	Chronology not primary emphasis

7. Textual Traditions and Genealogies

Biblical chronologies differ partly because scholars work from different textual traditions. The Masoretic Text, the Septuagint (LXX), and the Samaritan Pentateuch contain differences in some patriarchal ages, producing different calculations for the years from Creation to Abraham.

8. Timeline Comparison

Creation → Fall → Flood → Babel → Abraham → Exodus → David → Christ.

A literal-day chronology generally places Egypt's rise after Babel. Longer-age interpretations allow substantially more time before Egypt's development.

9. Relationship to the Pyramids

Under a literal-day chronology, conventional dates assigned to the pyramids may appear earlier than expected, leading some interpreters to question aspects of Egyptian chronology or dynastic reconstruction. Under longer-age interpretations, there is sufficient time between Creation and the rise of Egyptian civilization to accommodate conventional archaeological dates.

10. Shared Biblical Foundations

Despite differing interpretations, orthodox Christians generally affirm: God is Creator; Adam and Eve were historical; humanity fell into sin; God judged the world through the Flood; God called Abraham; and Jesus Christ fulfilled God's redemptive plan.

Conclusion

The meaning assigned to the creation days significantly influences one's understanding of biblical chronology. Nevertheless, the central message of Genesis remains unchanged: God created all things, history unfolds according to His sovereign plan, and all Scripture ultimately points to Jesus Christ.