

Newborn Skeletons & Graves in Amarna, Egypt

In ancient mass graves, archaeologists find child slaves of biblical Egypt
New findings at Amarna, the capital of an eccentric 'monotheistic' king, indicate a disposable juvenile labor force. Could there be a connection to the Hebrews?

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.timesofisrael.com/in-ancient-mass-graves-archaeologists-find-child-slaves-of-biblical-egypt/amp/>

<https://kgov.com/evidence-for-the-exodus>

Evidence for the Exodus

Mar 31, 2017 - good article

Ancient Egyptian document of the period lists 70 names of Semitic slaves: The Brooklyn papyrus lists the names of approximately 100 domestic servants, 70% of whom had Semitic names, a number of which are familiar from the Bible, including the names of two of the tribes of Israel, Isaachar and Ashar, and there is Shiphra (the same name as one of the leaders of the Hebrew midwives), and the many others. These Hebrew slaves are named in a papyrus not from the 19th Dynasty and the time of Ramses II and the New Kingdom but from the 13th Dynasty and the Middle Kingdom!

Semites suddenly depart Avaris and elsewhere: The once thriving city of Avaris quickly disappears from history, and is eventually buried, literally, by the building of another city, Ramses. For another example, 120 miles south of Avaris, another similar town has been excavated, Kahun. Archaeologists found there a walled and guarded settlement which supported a large Semitic population, yet with evidence of enslavement. The inhabitants there too seemed to have disappeared overnight. According to professor and Egyptologist Rosalie David of the University of Manchester, the town's abandonment was sudden and unpremeditated. "Their goods were found in the streets and houses of Kahun, exactly where they were left, before being buried by the sands of the desert."

NEWBORN SKELETONS

- The departing Semites left behind skeletons of newborns: The discovery at Kahun found that the desert sands had buried the city yet many of its houses were still standing up to roof height.

Their 3500-year-old walls, however, fell in the 1880s as they were excavated.

The dig also uncovered, as reported by Wikipedia, "wooden boxes buried beneath the floors of many of the houses. When opened they were found to contain the skeletons of infants, sometimes two or three in a box, and aged only a few months at death." ("When

you... see them on the birthstools, if it is a son, then you shall kill him...", Exodus 1:15-16).

- The 12th-Dynasty Semites of Kahun were slaves:

Referencing scholarly sources, Wikipedia also states, "Other records show that there were a large number of Semitic slaves in Egypt during the 12th Dynasty. It is interesting that some of the villas were constructed of layers of mudbrick separated by layers of reed matting, a technique used in Mesopotamia.

Furthermore, burial beneath the living quarters of a house was a custom noted at Ur [birthplace of Abram/Abraham]. It is possible that the workers who were so carefully guarded by the village wall and separated from the overseers by an equally strong wall were Semitic (Asiatic [which could mean Hebrew) slaves not trusted by their overseers."

Merneptah Stele,

which was carved shortly after the death of Ramesses. The stele's recognition of Israel already in the land of Canaan as a significant power further argues against the late 12-century BC New Kingdom date for the Exodus.