

Genesis 41:37-57

Genesis 41:37 – **This proposal pleased Pharaoh and all his servants.**

1. Senwosret II - 1887–1878 BC

a. From Wikipedia –

“**Senusret II** or **Sesostris II** was the fourth pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt. He took a great deal of interest in the Faiyum oasis region and began work on an extensive irrigation system from **Bahr Yussef** through to Lake Moeris through the construction of a dike at El-Lahun and the addition of a network of drainage canals. The purpose of his project was to increase the amount of cultivable land in that area. The importance of this project is emphasized by Senusret II's decision to move the royal necropolis from Dahshur to El-Lahun where he built his pyramid. This location would remain the political capital for the 12th and 13th Dynasties of Egypt. Senusret II was known by his prenomen Khakheperre, which means "The Ka of Re comes into being". The king also established the first known workers' quarter in the nearby town of Senusrethotep (Kahun)

2. This would be 1887 BC

41:38 – **And Pharaoh said to his servants, “Can we find a man like this, in whom is the Spirit of God?”**

1. Joseph is not a trained city manager nor an expert on infrastructure, so Pharaoh concludes this wisdom is directly from the Spirit of God.

41:39 – **Then Pharaoh said to Joseph, “Since God has shown you all this, there is none so discerning and wise as you are.**

41:40 – **You shall be over my house, and all my people shall order themselves as you command. Only as regards the throne will I be greater than you.”**

1. The House of Pharaoh is his administration over Egypt

2. This is the third house Joseph has been over (Jacob's, Potiphar's, Pharaoh's)



SENWOSRET II - 1887 BC

3. Egyptian titles for this position would be “Great Steward of the Lord of the Two Lands” or “Great Chief in the Palace”. This is the Vizier or Prime Minister of Egypt.
4. The literal translation is “and on your mouth all my people shall kiss” which seems to mean simply “obey”

5971 [e]	3605 [e]	5401 [e]	6310 [e]	5921 [e]	1004 [e]	5921 [e]	1961 [e]	859 [e]	
'am·mî;	kāl-	yiš·šaq	pî·kā	wə·'al-	bê·tî,	'al-	tiḥ·yeh	'at·tāh	
עַמִּי	כָּל־	יִשְׁשַׁק	פִּי־כָּא	וְעַל־	בֵּיתִי	עַל־	תִּהְיֶה	אַתָּה	40
my people	all	shall be ruled	your word	and according to	my house	over	shall be	You	
N-msc 1cs	N-msc	V-Qal-Imperf-3ms	N-msc 2ms	Conj-w Prep	N-msc 1cs	Prep	V-Qal-Imperf-2ms	Pro-2ms	

4480 [e]	1431 [e]	3678 [e]	7535 [e]
mim·me·kā.	'eḡ·dal	hak·kis·sê	raq
מִמֶּנִּי	אֶגְדַּל	הַכִּסֵּא	רַק
than you	will I be greater	the throne	only in regard to
Prep 2ms	V-Qal-Imperf-1cs	Art N-ms	Adv

41:41 – And Pharaoh said to Joseph, “See, I have set you over all the land of Egypt.”

41:42 – Then Pharaoh took his signet ring from his hand and put it on Joseph's hand, and clothed him in garments of fine linen and put a gold chain about his neck.

41:43 – And he made him ride in his second chariot. And they called out before him, “Bow the knee!” Thus he set him over all the land of Egypt.

41:44 – Moreover, Pharaoh said to Joseph, “I am Pharaoh, and without your consent no one shall lift up hand or foot in all the land of Egypt.”

1. This is the third speech Pharaoh gives to Joseph.
 - a. Pharaoh's Intention
 - b. Pharaoh's implementation
 - c. And, here, Pharaoh's confirmation
2. No one in Egypt will be able to buy, sell, own property, etc. without Joseph's oversight and permission

41:45 – And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphenath-paneah. And he gave him in marriage Asenath, the daughter of Potiphara priest of On. So Joseph went out over the land of Egypt.

1. Zaphenath-paneah –
 - a. This name is never mentioned again
 - b. Could mean from Egyptian: “God speaks and he lives” or “The god has said: “HE WILL LIVE”
 - c. Or, “the man who knows things”
2. Asenath –

- a. "belonging to Neith" (Neith was an Egyptian goddess)
- 3. daughter of Potiphera priest of On –
 - a. Potiphera is the same form and name as Potiphar, but NOT the same person.
 - b. The name means "He whom RE has given"

41:46 – **Joseph was thirty years old when he entered the service of Pharaoh king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh and went through all the land of Egypt.**

- 1. Joseph was 17. In 41:2, Joseph was released from prison after 2 years. Now he is 30.
- 2. It has been 13 years of slavery and imprisonment mixed with betrayal for Joseph.
- 3. Joseph's first project:

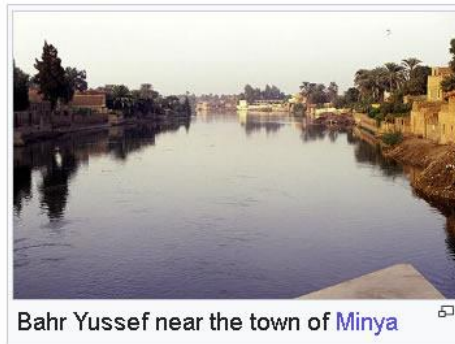
Bahr Yussef

Article

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Bahr Yussef** (**Arabic**: بحر يوسف; "the waterway of Joseph"^[1]) is a canal which connects the **Nile River** with **Faiyum Oasis** in **Egypt**.

In ancient times it was called **Tomis** (**Ancient Greek**: Τωμης) by the Greeks, which was derived from its Egyptian name *Tm.t* ("ending canal"). That name was still in use after the **Arab conquest**, translated into Arabic as **al-Manhi** (**Arabic**: المنهى).^[2] It was also known as "the Great canal" (**Ancient Greek**: δῖωρυξ Μεγάλη) or "the canal of Moeris".^[3] The modern Arabic name refers to the prophet **Yusuf**, the **Quranic** counterpart of the biblical **Joseph**.^[2]

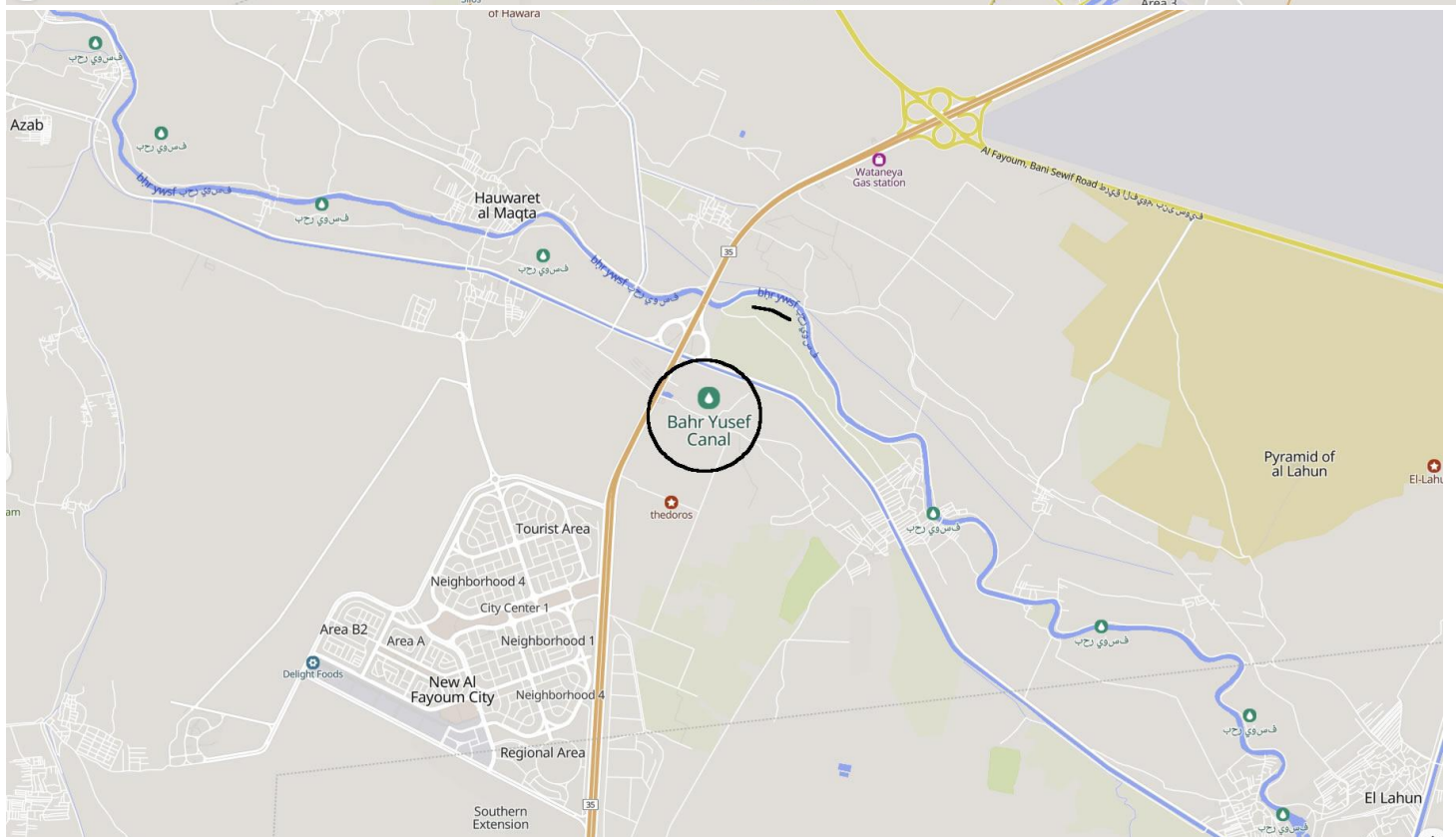
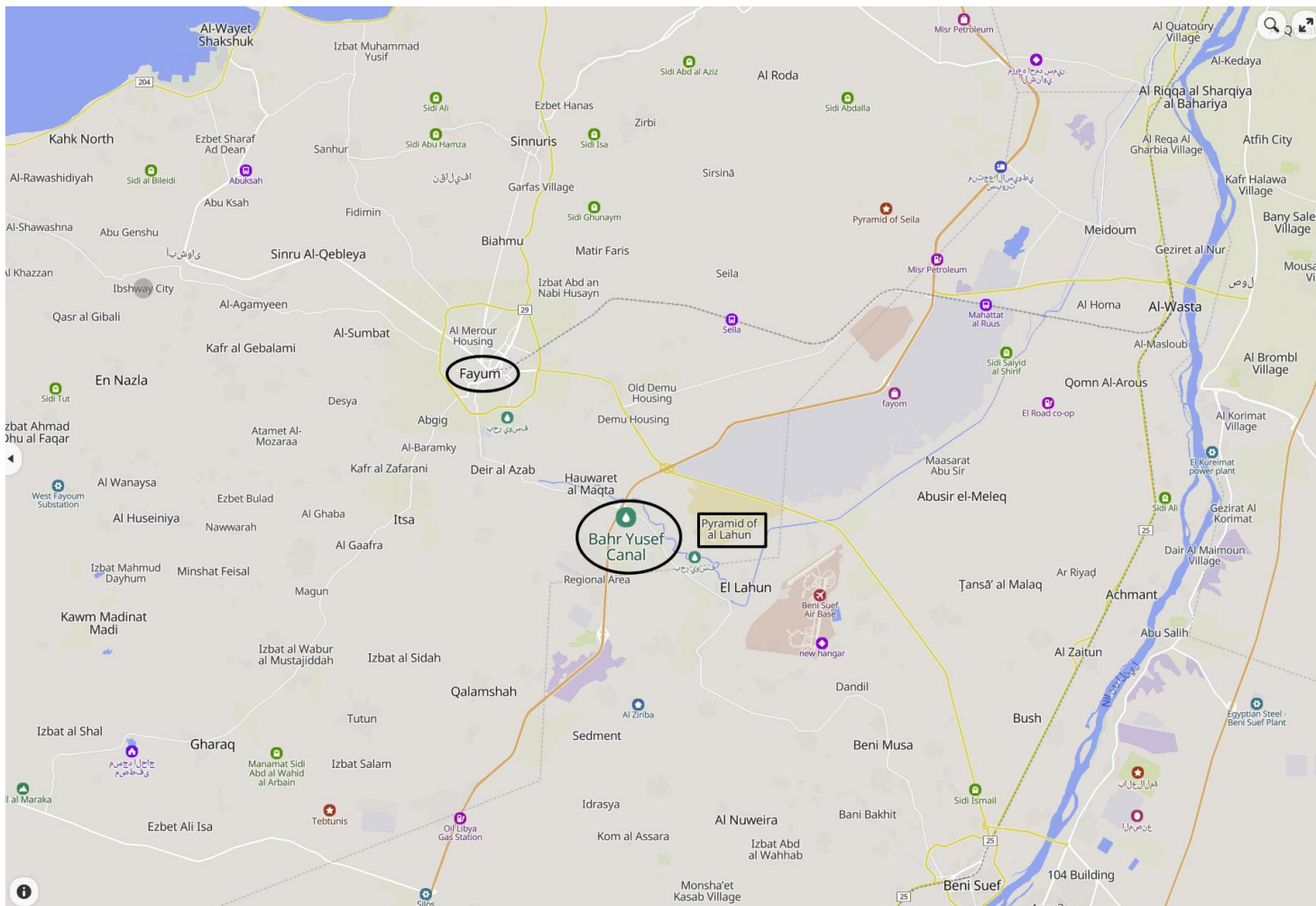


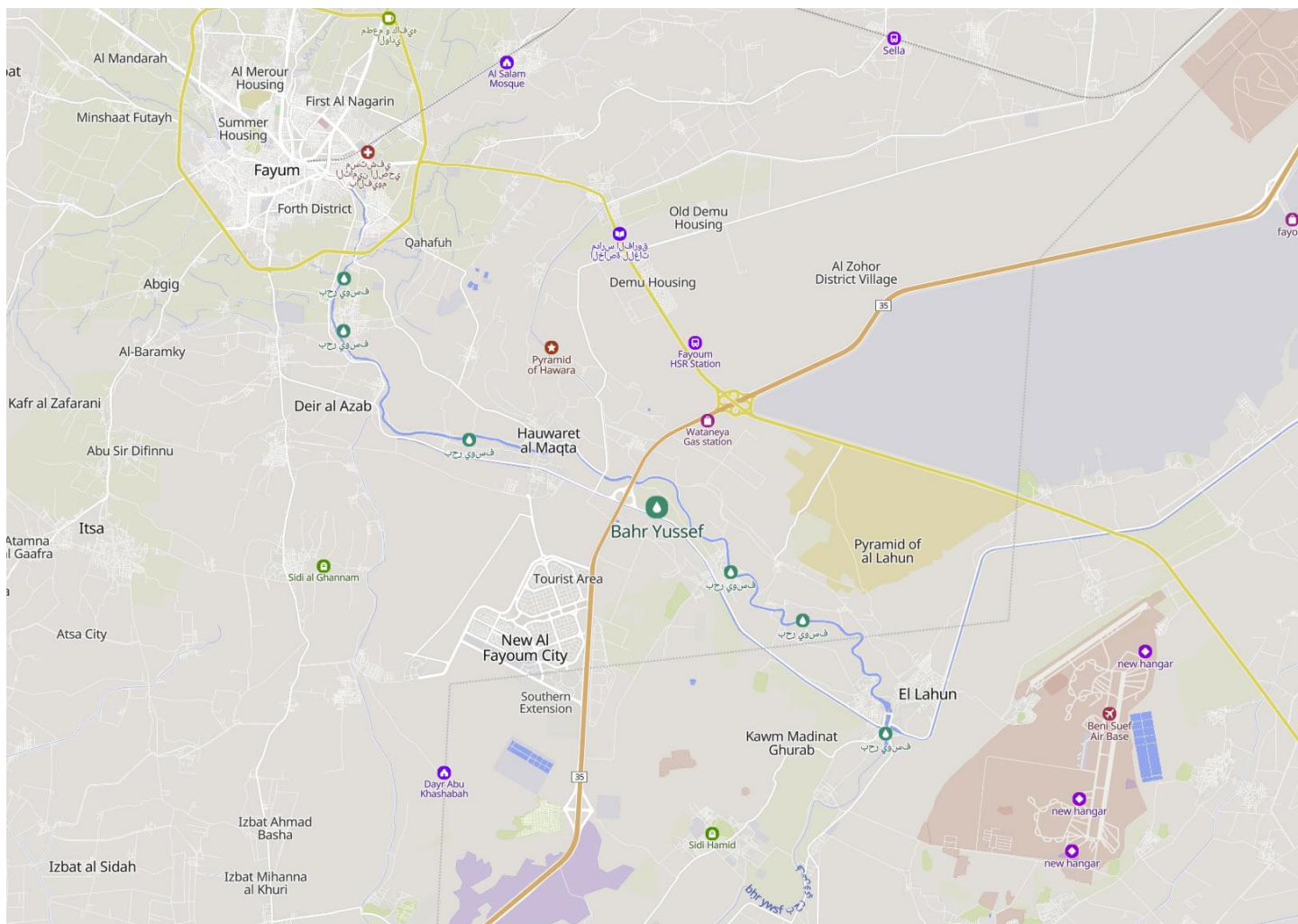
Bahr Yussef near the town of **Minya**

In prehistoric times, the canal was a natural **tributary** of the Nile which created a lake to the west during high floods. Beginning with the **Twelfth Dynasty**, the waterway was enlarged and the Fayyum was developed to enlarge **Lake Moeris** (now Birket Qarun). The canal was built into the natural incline of the valley, creating a channel 15 km long and 5 m deep that sloped into the Fayyum depression. The canal was controlled by the **Ha-Uar Dam**, which was actually two dams that regulated the flow into the lake and out of the Nile. As the surrounding area changed at **about 230 BC**, the Bahr Yussef eventually became neglected, leaving most of **Lake Moeris** to dry up, creating the depression that exists today and the modern **Faiyum Oasis**.

During the medieval period, the canal was still a major communication axis to connect Fayyum to **Cairo**.^[4]

The Bahr Yussef still exists today, feeding water northwards into the **Faiyum Oasis**, parallel with the Nile.







41:47 – During the seven plentiful years the earth produced abundantly,

41:48 – and he gathered up all the food of these seven years, which occurred in the land of Egypt, and put the food in the cities. He put in every city the food from the fields around it.

41:49 – And Joseph stored up grain in great abundance, like the sand of the sea, until he ceased to measure it, for it could not be measured.

41:50 – Before the year of famine came, two sons were born to Joseph. Asenath, the daughter of Potiphera priest of On, bore them to him.

41:51 – Joseph called the name of the firstborn Manasseh. “For,” he said, “God has made me forget all my hardship and all my father's house.”

41:52 – The name of the second he called Ephraim, “For God has made me fruitful in the land of my affliction.”

41:53 – The seven years of plenty that occurred in the land of Egypt came to an end,

41:54 – and the seven years of famine began to come, as Joseph had said. There was famine in all lands, but in all the land of Egypt there was bread.

41:55 – When all the land of Egypt was famished, the people cried to Pharaoh for bread. Pharaoh said to all the Egyptians, “Go to Joseph. What he says to you, do.”

41:56 – So when the famine had spread over all the land, Joseph opened all the storehouses[h] and sold to the Egyptians, for the famine was severe in the land of Egypt.

41:57 – Moreover, all the earth came to Egypt to Joseph to buy grain, because the famine was severe over all the earth.

Middle Kingdom - 2030–1640 BC

Dynasty 11 (second half) (2030–1981 BC)

Mentuhotep II (*cont.*) - 2030–2000 BC.....**JACOB BORN** in 2006 BC
Mentuhotep III - 2000–1988 BC..... **ABRAHAM DIES** in 1991 BC
Qakare Intef - 1985 BC
Sekhentibre - 1985 BC
Menekhkare - 1985 BC
Mentuhotep IV - 1988–1981 BC

Dynasty 12 (1981–1802 BC)

Amenemhat I - 1981–1952 BC
Senwosret I - 1961–1917 BC
Amenemhat II - 1919–1885 BC.....**JOSEPH SOLD** into EGYPT in 1898 BC
Senwosret II - 1887–1878 BC.....**JOSEPH INTERPRETS DREAMS** in 1887 BC
Senwosret III - 1878–1840 BC.....**JACOB GOES TO EGYPT** in 1876 BC
Amenemhat III - 1859–1813 BC.....**JACOB DIES** 1859 BC
Amenemhat IV - 1814–1805 BC
Nefrusobek - 1805–1802 BC.....**JOSEPH DIES** 1805 BC

Dynasty 12 (1981–1802 BC)

Amenemhat I - 1981–1952 BC

1. Established 12th Dynasty
2. Not royal blood
3. Called “son of someone”
4. Rebuilt Egypt
5. Expanded southward for minerals and gold
6. Moved capital to Lisht (north)
7. Merged Sun god RE with Theban god AMON to create the SUN GOD → AMON-RE
8. People moving into northern Nubia
9. Claimed second cataract as southern boundary
10. Amenemhat I was killed in palace coup

Senwosret I - 1961–1917 BC

1. Served 10 years as co-regent with his father

2. Led a campaign into Nubia to build forts near second Cataract to protect new territory
3. Small number of pharaohs with long reigns indicate a stable Egypt
4. Pharaoh's revived building pyramids
5. Senusert built largest pyramid of the Middle Kingdom at Sakkara with 352 foot base and 200 feet height
6. Stability allowed increased commercial contact with Syria and Canaan
7. Stories from this time mention people from Canaan in Egypt and Egyptian couriers passing through Canaan
8. Mention of the military being deployed into Canaan to keep a trade route open
9. Egyptian objects in Aram indicate trade with Egypt at this time

Amenemhat II - 1919–1885 BC.....**JOSEPH SOLD into EGYPT in 1898 BC**

Senwosret II - 1887–1878 BC.....**JOSEPH INTERPRETS DREAMS in 1887 BC**

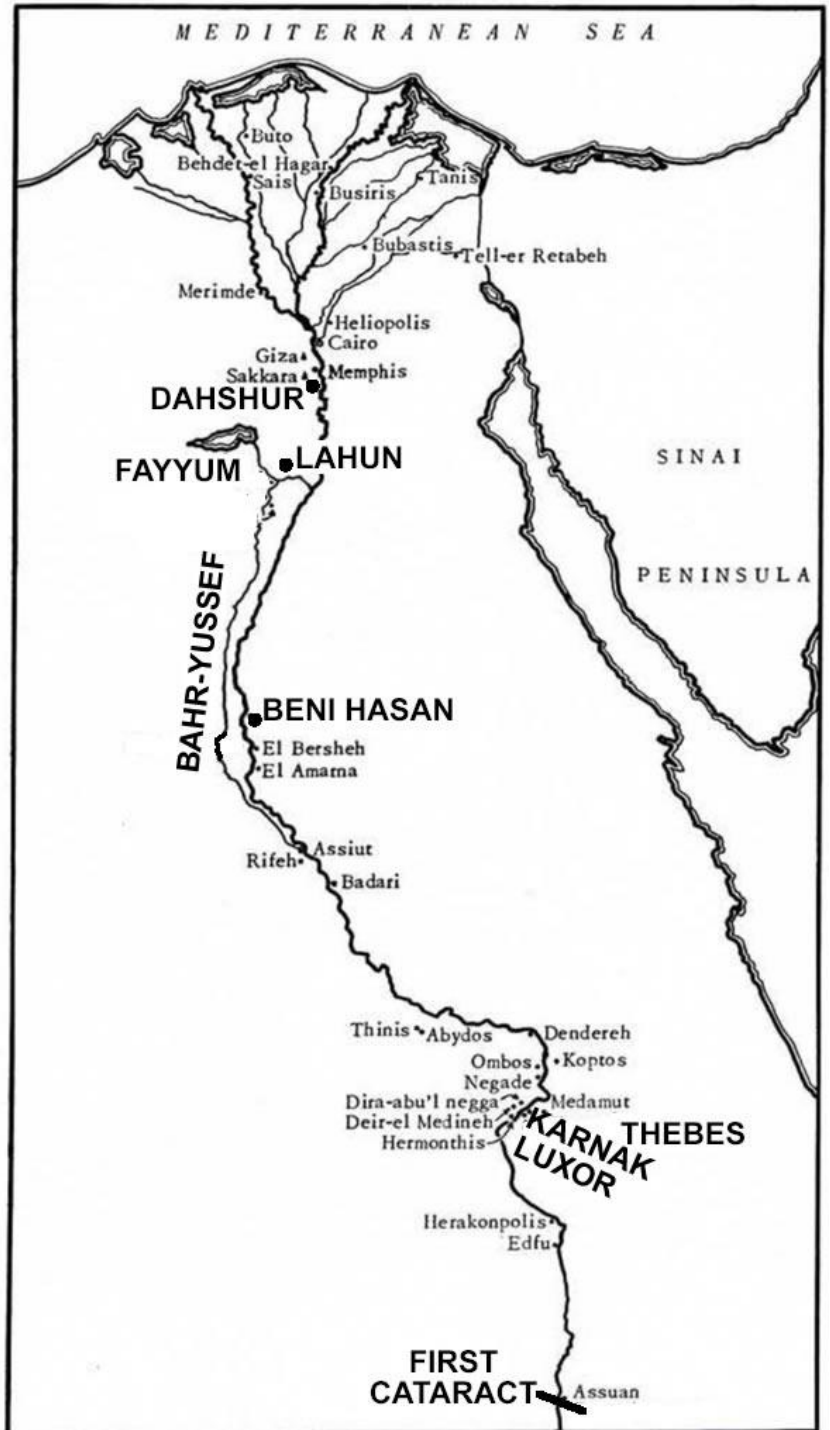
1. Throne name "He who makes justice appear"
2. These were enlightened leaders who cared about subjects
3. Reclamation of flooded land and flood control projects at government expense
4. 1,000's of cultivated acres were added to the delta
5. Records of Niles height were recorded at 2nd Cataract to forecast flooding
6. Time of peace, prosperity and trade with West Asia
7. No recorded military campaigns
8. Only six private stelae of Senwosret II exist
9. He moved from the ancient Egyptian pyramid complex and necropolis in DAHSHUR to LAHUN
10. His pyramid and mortuary complex at LAHUN
11. LAHUN means "the mouth of the canal"



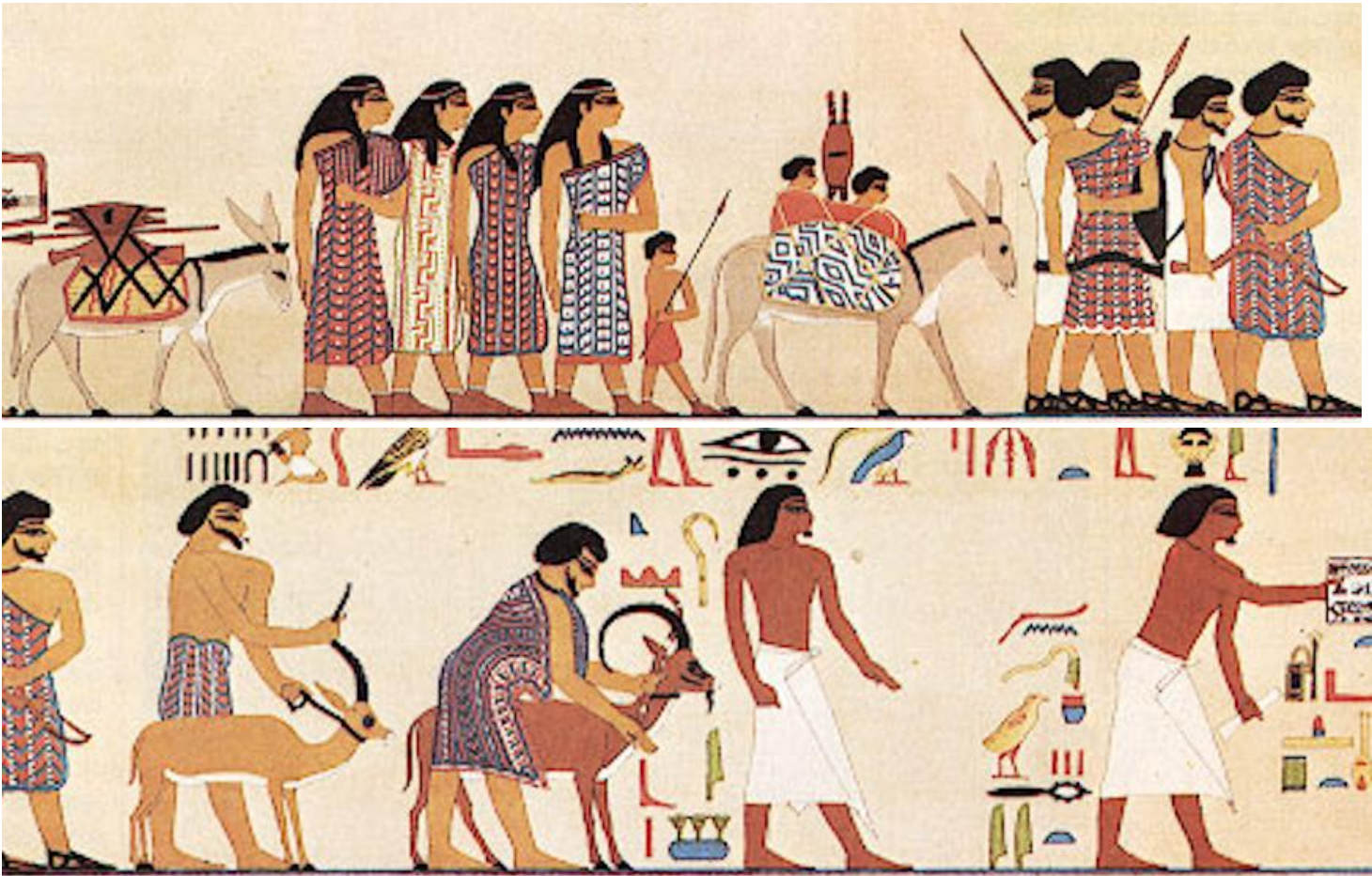
12. LAHUN was rebuilt as a royal estate to exploit the RAYYUM for agricultural purposes
13. A dike was built at LAHUN to connect BAHR YUSEF waterway to desert valley FAYYUM
14. At FAYYUM, besides the dike, there were drainage canals dug to create a complex irrigation system greatly increasing the cultivated land.
15. Bahr Yusef was a waterway dug as an offshoot of the Nile River that ran parallel to Nile on westside into the desert valley
- 16.

Khnumhotep II (ḫnmw-ḥtp, "Khnum is pleased") was an Great Chief of the **Oryx nome** during the reign of pharaohs Amenemhat II and Senusret II of the 12th Dynasty,

1. He is well known for his tomb at BENI HASAN and its decorations.
2. He was a member of a powerful family of **nomarchs** and officials which was likely founded by his grandfather Khnumhotep I



A drawing on the tomb of Khnumhotep II at Beni Hassan



Senwosret III - 1878–1840 BC.....**JACOB GOES TO EGYPT in 1876 BC**
 Amenemhat III - 1859–1813 BC.....**JACOB DIES 1859 BC**
 Amenemhat IV - 1814–1805 BC
 Nefrusobek - 1805–1802 BC.....**JOSEPH DIES 1805 BC**

