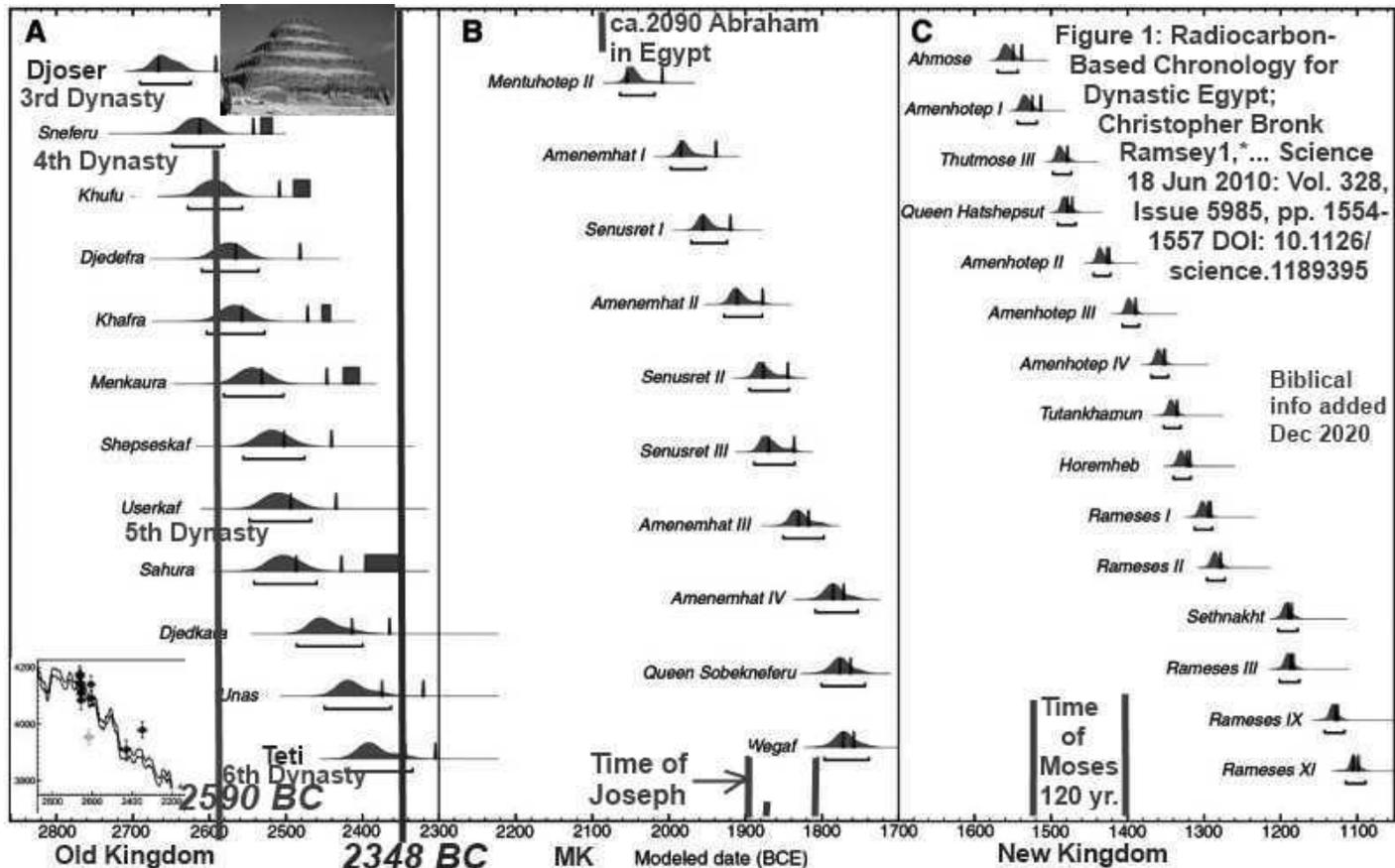


**The Step Pyramid of Egyptian Pharaoh Djoser was built  
before the Ussher date of 2348 BC for the Noachian Flood !!**

Even the youngest possible estimated accession date for Djoser at 2620 BC is still ~272 years before the Ussher date for the flood. Also included is 2590 BC the Wikipedia Biblical Literalist flood date.

**2348 BC as shown below could be in the reign of Teti, the first Pharaoh of the Sixth Dynasty !!**



\* 943–922 BC Hedjkheperre-setepenre Shoshenq I Possibly the Biblical Shishaq. (Wikipedia-List of pharaohs)

Some have said that the dating of Egyptian history for the listing of the pharaohs is unreliable, however, a very extensive study has concluded that indeed very reliable information is available.

**BBC News: Radiocarbon dating verifies ancient Egypt's history** By K. Moskvitch, BBC News, 17 June 2010

"Radiocarbon dating was used to show that the chronology of Egypt's Old, Middle and New Kingdoms is indeed **accurate**.

The researchers dated seeds found in pharaohs' tombs, ...

They write in the journal Science that some of the samples are more than 4,500 years old."

"They dated 211 various plants, seeds and papyrus samples, obtained from museum collections."

"Thomas Higham, another member of the team who is also from the University of Oxford, explained that many items were found in ancient Egyptians' tombs and other archeological sites "where we could independently determine their historical age". "We also used seeds from a room underneath the Saqqara step pyramid dated to a specific year of the reign of King Djoser," he said. **(7 measurements with one spurious reading, obviously when dealing with such antiquities some out of place items may be mixed in with authentic items! )**

The step pyramid of Djoser in Saqqara is believed to be the oldest stone pyramid in Egypt.

"The 6-tier, 4-sided structure is **the earliest colossal stone building in Egypt**. It was built in **the 27th century BC** during the **Third Dynasty** for the burial of Pharaoh Djoser. " (Wikipedia)

Dr Ramsey's team was able to determine the exact period when this king reigned Egypt - from **about 2691 to roughly 2625 BC, said the scientist.** " (2667 BC accession per Shaw)

**""For the first time, radiocarbon dating has become precise enough to constrain the history of ancient Egypt to very specific dates,"** said Dr Ramsey."*(Note: 14C dating technology has been confirmed by studies in Israel at Biblical locations including the Siloam Tunnel @700 BC, Rehov\*@925 BC, and Shiloh\*\*@1050 BC. )*

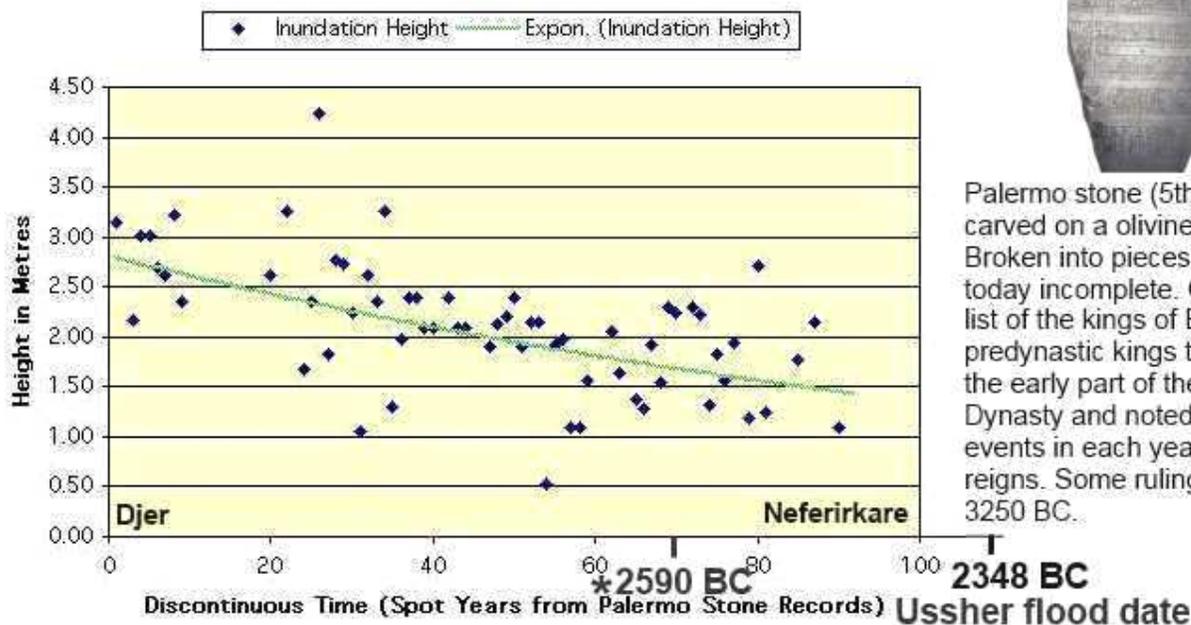
"The modeling of the data provides a chronology **that extends from ~2650 to ~1100 B.C.E.** (Figs. 1 and 2 and Table 1). The benefits of using the reign order and length information together with the radiocarbon dates are greatest where density of dates is highest. In the **NK** (128 dates), the average calendrical precision is 24 years [95% highest posterior density (hpd) range] for accession dates (or 11 years for the 68% hpd range). In the **MK**, where dates are sparser and the uncertainty in the reign lengths is greater, the average calendrical precision is 53 years (95%); in the **OK**, where the number of dates is even lower, the precision is 76 years (95%) but is still markedly better than that possible with individual measurements."

Ancient lists of the early Pharaohs were found on: **Den seal impressions (1st Dynasty) and the Palermo Stone.**

**Including Nile inundation heights starting during the reign of Pharaoh Zer (Djer) third ruler of the First Egyptian Dynasty. Using the ancient Egyptian royal cubit which was also used in the construction of the step pyramid of Djoser.**

(ref. The Oldest Records of the Nile Floods, by Barbara Bell © 1970 )

**Nile Inundation Height ~3050BC to ~2467BC**



**\* Wikipedia Biblical Literalist flood date**

Obviously the annual depth of flooding of the Nile river was very important to the Egyptians.

The akhet, or Season of the Inundation, was one of the three seasons into which the Ancient Egyptians divided their year. It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the annual flood to Egyptian civilization. A moderate inundation was a vital part of the agricultural cycle; however, a lighter inundation than normal would cause famine, and too much flood water would be equally disastrous, washing away much of the infrastructure built on the flood plain. And as shown above this was also true before 2348 BC as well as after when they built elaborate structures called a Nilometer from which to make their observations. (see Nilometer-Wikipedia)

**So what is the bottom line??**

**Before and after the 2348 BC and/or the 2590 BC flood dates the Egyptian land and society existed with no major terrain changes, the Nile river was flowing and flooding before and after !!**

**During this time period there is no evidence of a massive "global flood" !!**

\*sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2003/04/11/MN24970.DTL

\*\*jewishpress.com/news/breaking-news/archaeological-discovery-