

Understanding what the "Behudet Winged Disk" really is leads to a proof that Merneptah of Egypt was a post-700 BC king. Egyptologists argue that the "slope" of the Tel at Beth She'an can give the appearance that Sety's 13th century BC fort could seem to be sitting above an 11th century BC fort. The "Behudet Winged Disk" will **prove** Merneptah, grand-son of Sety, could not have lived before King Hezekiah of Judah *circa* 700 BC. Hezekiah's version of this disk is seen below this box. We will look at Petrie's comments in Volume II. We will consider the possibility that "Behudet" means "from Judah" or "of the people of Judah". It is strange to find Astarte appearing in the 13th century BC. "Judah" could not be a nation-state or (formerly) independent nation in the 13th century BC. In the Biblical account, Judah only became a nation-state after the split with the other "Ten Tribes of Israel" in *circa* 930 BC (late 10th century BC). The 9th century is a more sensible date for the beginning of the Kingdom of Judah. The 7th or 8th century BC is a much more sensible date for the Astarte figure. The "winged disk" and the figure of "Astarte" are clearly attributed to the era of "Merenptah" the author of the "Israel Stele". The Stele says "Israel's Seed is destroyed; the Land raised to the ground". Recovered on a piece of stone buried in the sands of Egypt, the statement only makes sense in the 8th to 6th centuries BC. It makes no sense in the 13th or 12th centuries BC. We will repeat this important statement several times because of its key significance.

