

Old Testament Survey

Exodus

General Outline of Exodus

- I. The Training of Moses - 1:1-4:31
 - A. Moses Background - 1:1-22
 - B. His adoption and first 40 years - 2:1-14
 - C. His character changed - the second 40 years 2:15-25
 - D. His call from God - 3:1-4:31
- II. Triumphant Grace: God's People Delivered - 5:1-18:27
 - A. God triumph in the ten plagues - 5:1-11:10
 - B. Six types of salvation - 12:1-18:27
 1. Passover - 12:1-13:22
 2. Red Sea Crossing - 14:1-15:27
 3. Manna from heaven - 16:1-36
 4. Water from the rock - 17:1-7
 5. Rephidim - 17:8-16
 6. Appointment of elders - 18:1-27
- III. Seal of Holiness - 19:1-31:18
 - A. Covenant Promise - 19:1-25
 - B. The Decalogue - 20:1-26
 - C. Holy living - the Book of the Covenant - 21:1-23:33
 - D. Holy living - the priesthood, sacrifice, and tabernacle - 24:1-31:18
- IV. Failure of the flesh and repentance for sin - 32:1-33:23
 - A. Rebellion, apostasy, and idolatry - 32:1-35
 - B. Repentance, chastisement, and intercession - 33:1-23
- V. God's Provision for Sin - 34:1-40:38
 - A. Reaffirmation of the covenant of grace - 34:1-35
 - B. Means of grace - Sabbath and Tabernacle - 35:1-19
 - C. Congregation pledge to obey - 35:20-39:43
 - D. Forms of worship accepted and hallowed by the Lord - 40:1-38

The Length of the Sojourn in Egypt

The 215 Year Position

1. The LXX states in Exodus 12:40 that it occurred 430 years after the sojourn of Abraham in Canaan.

The 430 Year Position

1. Stated in Exodus 12:40 as occurring 430 after Jacob's migration to Egypt.
2. In Genesis 15:13-16, a sojourn of at least 400 years is predicted.
3. In 1 Chronicles 7:25 we find ten generations between Joseph and Joshua, unlikely for 215 years.
4. The increase from 75 to a nation of more than 2,000,000 is unlikely in a 215 year timespan.

The Date of the Exodus

The 1290 Position

1. Discrepancies between the Amarna Letters and the Hebrew record (Judges, Joshua, Samuel) point to an earlier date.

The letters from the king of Jerusalem indicate his city was in imminent danger of being conquered by the Habiru. Joshua did indeed menace Jerusalem although he did not take it. It was ultimately taken from the Jebusites during David's reign.

2. The absence of an agricultural civilization in Edom, Moab, and Ammon in the fourteenth century B.C.

Initial surveys by Nelson Gleuck in the Transjordan failed to uncover an advanced agricultural society strong enough to oppose Israel's advance as found in Numbers 21-25. However, further archaeological excavations have turned up evidence that does point to a large nation in this area.

3. The impossibility of reconciling a 430-year sojourn in Egypt with the Hyksos rule.

Joseph most likely served during the Twelfth Dynasty, before the Hyksos rulers, and in fact, the Hyksos rulers were the ones that "knew not Joseph."

4. The lack of evidence that Thutmose III did any building in the delta area.

Newer archaeological discoveries point that there was indeed tremendous building projects in the Delta area during the reign of Thutmose III (1501-1447 B.C.).

5. The mention of the city of Ramses in Exodus 1:11.

There is no way the 1290 date can be reconciled with Exodus 1:11 as to the city of Ramses.

The 1445 Position

1. 1 Kings 6:1 indicates Solomon's Temple was started in the fourth year of his reign (996 B.C.) and 480 years after the Exodus, which would make the Exodus around 1445 B.C.
2. Jephthah reminds the Ammonite invaders in Judges 11:26 that Israel lived in Gilead for over 300 years, a time far too short for the 1290 date.
3. In Acts 13:19-20 Paul states that the time between the conquest of Canaan and Samuel was 450 years, a time far too long for the 1290 date.
4. The Merneptah Stele indicates Israel was settled in Palestine by 1229. This is hardly consistent with a 1290 date for the Exodus.

The Pharaoh of the Exodus

Merneptah (1234-1224)

1. The Merneptah Stele has been used to bolster arguments that he was the Pharaoh of the Exodus.
2. Merneptah would have been the Pharaoh of the Exodus if using the later 1290 date of the Exodus.
3. The apparent silence in Judges regarding the Palestine expeditions of Seti I and Ramses II seem to indicate that the Israelites were not in the land during the time of these campaigns. However, further study indicates that these campaigns affected

mostly the country of the Philistines, and in fact the times of these campaigns closely coincide with the periods of rest as found in Judges between the periods of oppression of Israel by their enemies.

Amenhotep II (1447-1421)

1. Evidence points to Thutmose III (1482-1447) as being the Pharaoh alive at the time of Moses' flight from Egypt. He is the only one who lived long enough to span Moses' flight from Egypt and the time of his calling some forty years later.
2. Amenhotep II (1447-1421) was unable to execute many military campaigns after his fifth year (1445 B.C.), due possibly to the loss of his army in the Red Sea.
3. The "Dream Stela" of Thutmose IV indicates that he had a dream that he would one day be the Pharaoh. If he was the firstborn, then there would have been no need for him to have had a divine promise of becoming Pharaoh. This indicates that he was not the first in line to become king, and in fact, his older brother may have been the one to die in the tenth plague.
4. Archaeology has shown that no Egyptians were living in the land of Goshen during the reign of Thutmose III.
5. John Garstang's excavation of Jericho points to a date of around 1400 B.C. for its destruction.

The Plagues

1	7:14-24	Nile River turned to blood	Hapi - spirit of the Nile Khnum - guardian of the Nile
2	8:1-15	Frogs	Heqt - form of a frog Hapi - spirit of the Nile
3	8:16-19	Swarms of lice/gnats	Uncertain
4	8:20-32	Flies	Uatchit - manifested as a fly
5	9:1-7	Disease on Cattle	Apis - bull revered Ptah, Mnevis, Hathor
6	9:8-11	Boils or Sores	Sekhmet - goddess with the power to heal Serapis - healing god
7	9:12-35	Hail	Seth - protector of the crops Nut - sky goddess
8	10:1-20	Locusts	Isis - goddess of life Seth - protector of the crops
9	10:21-29	Darkness	Ra - sun god Atum - god of the setting sun Amon-Re
10	11:1-10	Death of the Firstborn	Osiris - giver of life

The Furniture of the Tabernacle

Brazen Alter - place where the burnt offerings were sacrificed.

Laver - washbasin for the priest's to perform ceremonial washings.

Table of Shewbread - typified the provision of God and the twelve tribes.

Candlestick - lit the inner holy place typifying the presence of the Holy Spirit and the light he brings.

Altar of Incense - typifies the prayers of the people of God.

Ark of the Covenant - contained the tables of the law.

Mercy Seat - place where the blood was put once/year on the Day of Atonement to cover the sins of Israel.