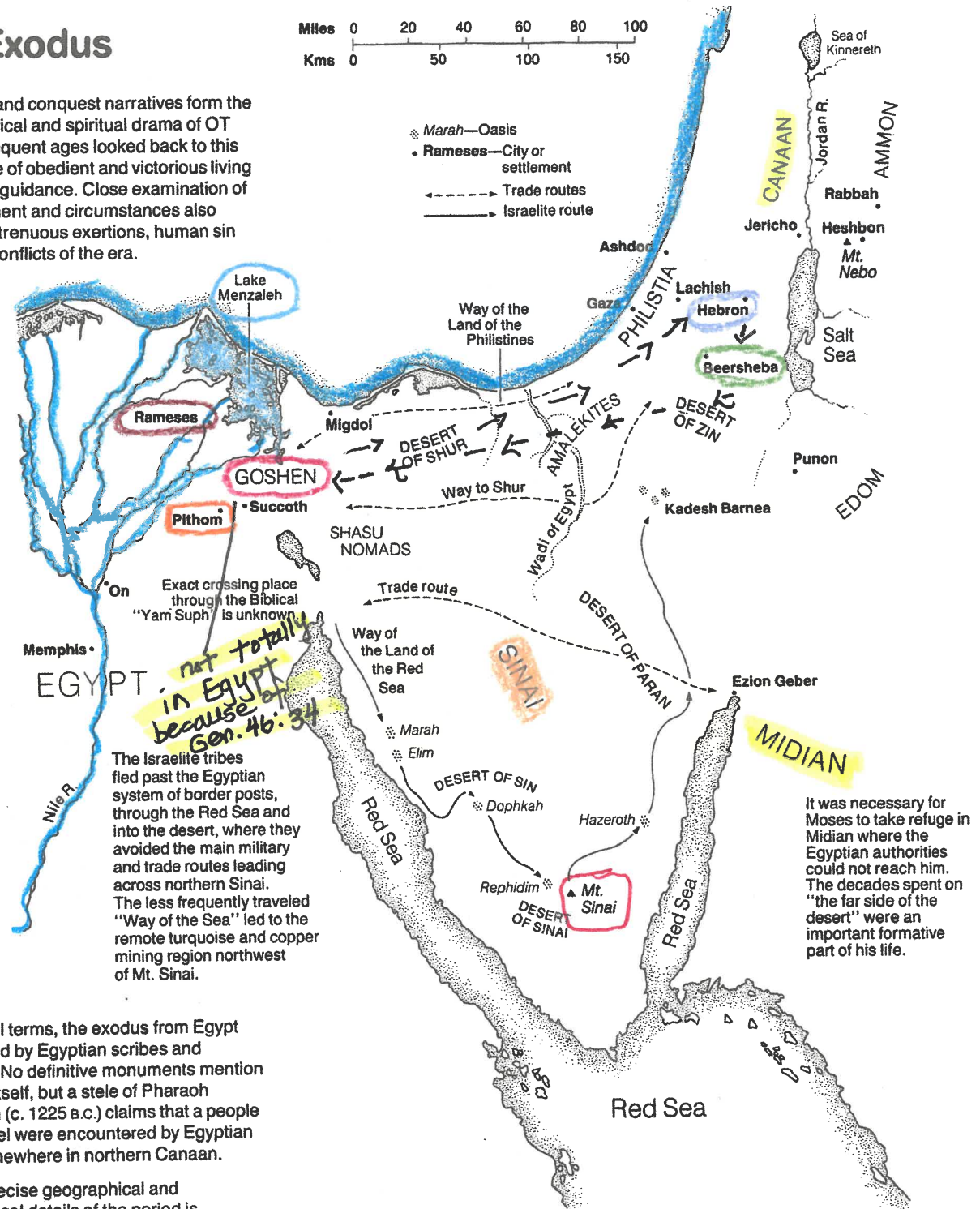


# The Exodus

The exodus and conquest narratives form the classic historical and spiritual drama of OT times. Subsequent ages looked back to this period as one of obedient and victorious living under divine guidance. Close examination of the environment and circumstances also reveals the strenuous exertions, human sin and bloody conflicts of the era.



*not totally in Egypt because of Gen. 46:34*

The Israelite tribes fled past the Egyptian system of border posts, through the Red Sea and into the desert, where they avoided the main military and trade routes leading across northern Sinai. The less frequently traveled "Way of the Sea" led to the remote turquoise and copper mining region northwest of Mt. Sinai.

It was necessary for Moses to take refuge in Midian where the Egyptian authorities could not reach him. The decades spent on "the far side of the desert" were an important formative part of his life.

In historical terms, the exodus from Egypt was ignored by Egyptian scribes and recorders. No definitive monuments mention the event itself, but a stele of Pharaoh Merneptah (c. 1225 B.C.) claims that a people called Israel were encountered by Egyptian troops somewhere in northern Canaan.

Finding precise geographical and chronological details of the period is problematic, but new information has emerged from vast amounts of fragmentary archaeological and inscriptional evidence. Hittite cuneiform documents parallel the ancient covenant formula governing Israel's "national contract" with God at Mount Sinai.

The Late Bronze Age (c. 1550-1200 B.C.) was a time of major social migrations. Egyptian control over the Semites in the eastern Nile delta was harsh, with a system of brickmaking quotas imposed on the labor force, often the landless, low-class "Apiru." Numerous

Canaanite towns were violently destroyed. New populations, including the "Sea Peoples," made their presence felt in Anatolia, Egypt, Palestine, Transjordan, and elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean.

Correspondence from Canaanite town rulers to the Egyptian court in the time of Akhenaten (c. 1375 B.C.) reveals a weak structure of alliances, with an intermittent Egyptian military presence and an ominous fear of people called "Habiru" ("Apiru").

Exodus 12:31—Deuteronomy 34:12 (Summary: Numbers 33:1-48)

# APRIL

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

3  
MARCH 1998

S M T W T F S  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
22 23 24 25 26 27 28  
29 30 31

MAY 1998

S M T W T F S  
1 2  
3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16  
17 18 19 20 21 22 23  
24 25 26 27 28 29 30

APRIL FOOL'S DAY

PAI.M SUNDAY  
DAVID'S SAVING BEGINS  
(CLOCK FORWARD)

GOOD FRIDAY

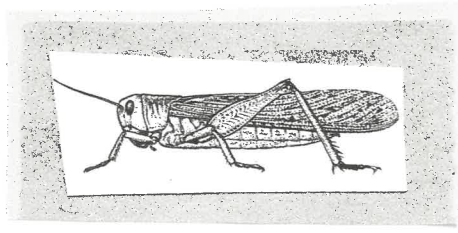
PASSOVER

EASTER SUNDAY

EARLY DAY  
SECRETARIES DAY

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30	1	2	
		31	1	2	3	4	

# God's Judgments on Egypt



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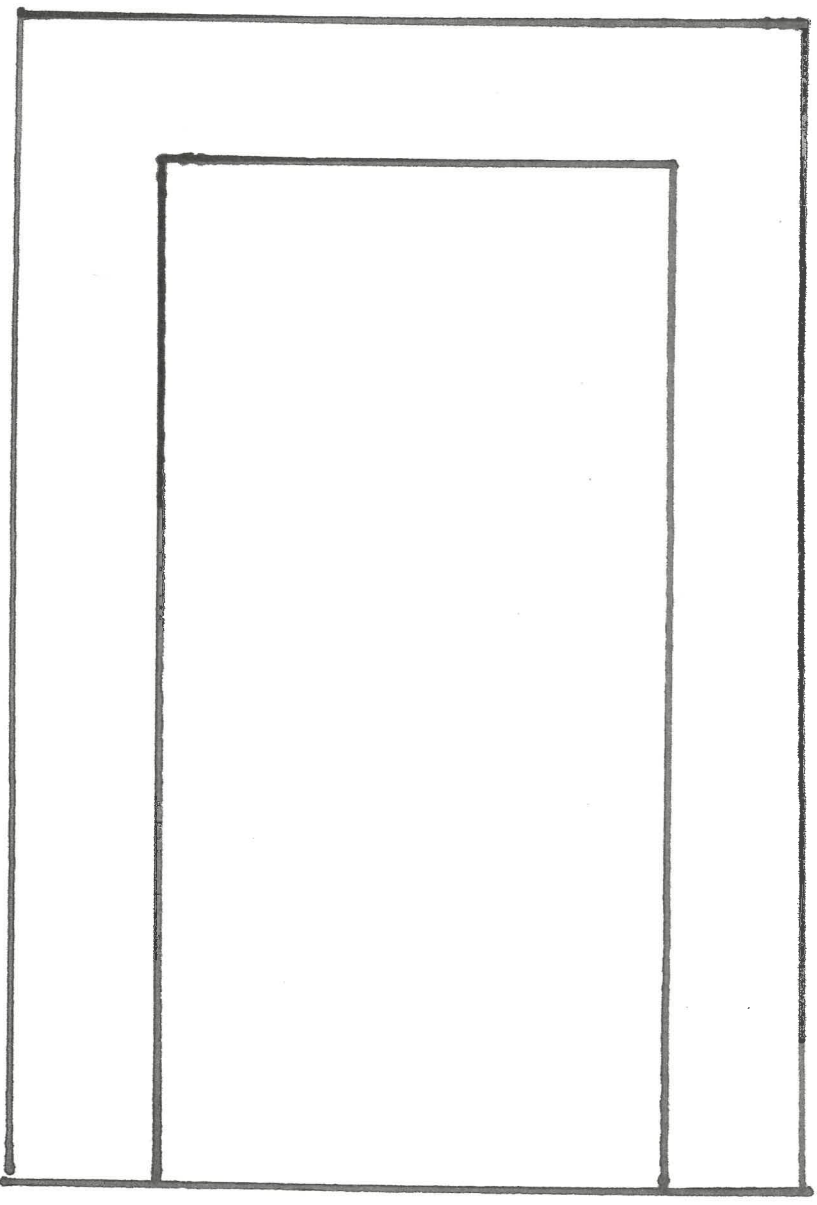
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What were the doorposts to look like so the Lord would passover? Ex. 12:7



Why blood? Ex. 12:12:13 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What 3 things were the Hebrews  
to eat the night of the Passover? Ex. 12:5,8

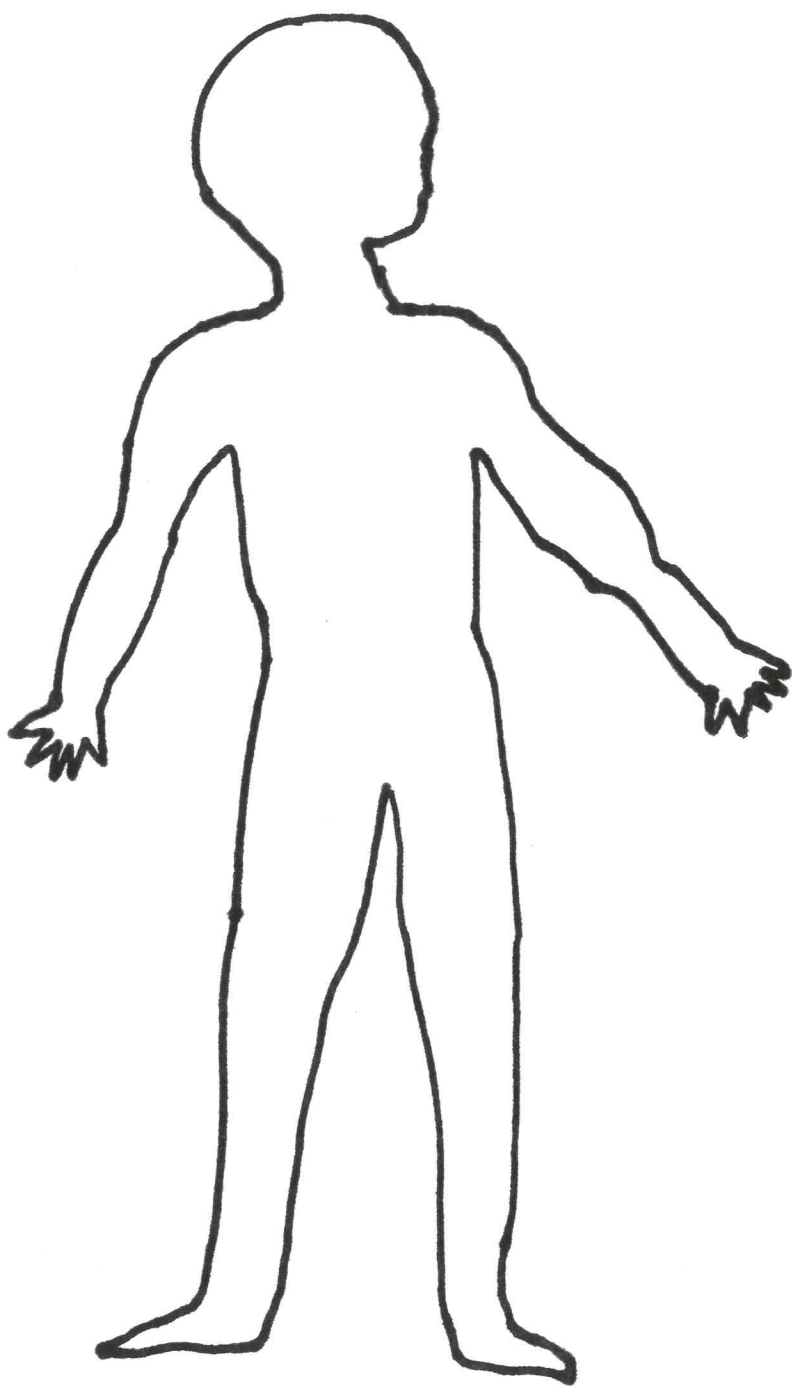
34

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How were the Hebrews to dress  
the night of the Passover? Ex. 12:11



# Our Passover Lamb

Read Exodus 12:21-31 to answer each question. If the answer is true, circle the letter under T. If it is false, circle the letter under F. Write the circled letters on the correct blanks below. Then read 1 Corinthians 5:7.

- |  |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
|  | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| 1. Moses told the Israelites to put blood on the top and side of their doorframes.   | H        | R        |
| 2. The blood was from goats.   | J        | U        |
| 3. The firstborn in every family without blood on its doorframe would die.           | S        | M        |
| 4. The firstborn animals would die.  | J        | L        |
| 5. Moses told them all to stay in their homes until morning.                         | I        | A        |
| 6. The Lord struck down the firstborn Egyptians at 2:00 in the morning.              | W        | C        |
| 7. Pharaoh's oldest child was killed.  | E        | I        |
| 8. The oldest child of every prisoner in the dungeons was killed.                    | T        | R        |
| 9. The Lord "passed over" the homes that had blood on the doorframes.                | S        | D        |
| 10. The Jews remember the event by celebrating Passover.                             | S        | U        |
| 11. While it was still night Pharaoh told Moses to take the Israelites out of Egypt. | R        | E        |



4    7    3    2    9    6    1    11    5    10    8

# Review on Moses

37

1. What was the one thing God told Moses to bring with him when he stood before Pharaoh? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give 2 excuses Moses gave God so he wouldn't have to stand before Pharaoh. Ex 3 and 4.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Pharaoh treated the Israelites the same after Moses met with him. T or F

4. Who gave Pharaoh's magicians power? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which plague couldn't the magicians do? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. The Israelites did not experience any plague. T or F

7. What sin did Pharaoh commit before God?  
Ex. 9:17 \_\_\_\_\_

8. Did all the Egyptians have hardened hearts like Pharaoh? T or F

9. Why did the Egyptians give gifts to the Israelites? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. What was so important about the blood in the 10<sup>th</sup> plague? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_