

In Egypt
Exodus 1-12



Introducing God: The Pentateuch

Wilbur Reid

Creation and Garden of Eden

About 4,000BC (based on Biblical timeline)





· Genesis 9:16 ·
*"Whenever the rainbow appears in the clouds,
I will see it and remember the everlasting promise
between God and all living creatures
of every kind on the earth."*

About
2,350 BC

Abraham

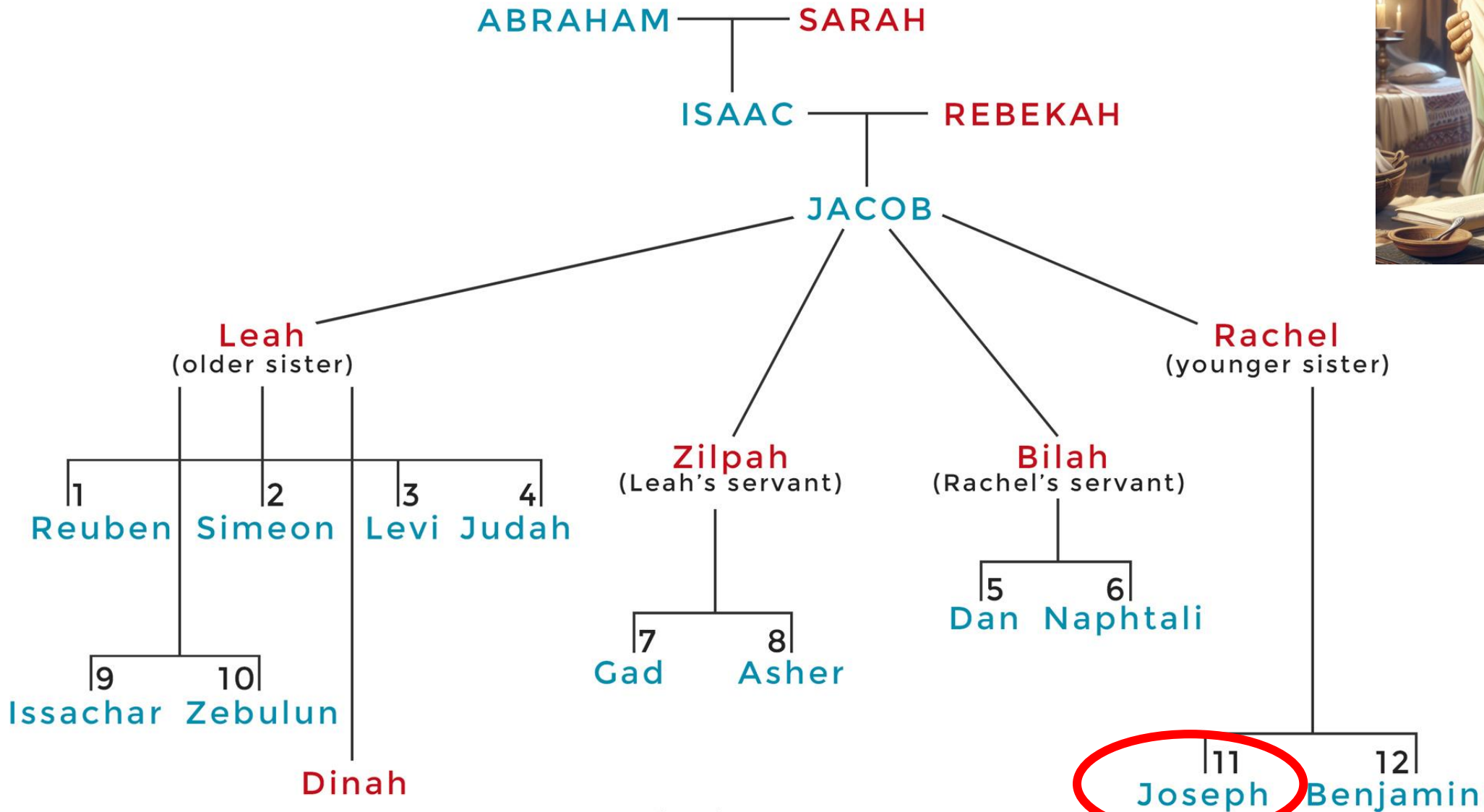
2053 - 1878BC (175 years)



Isaac

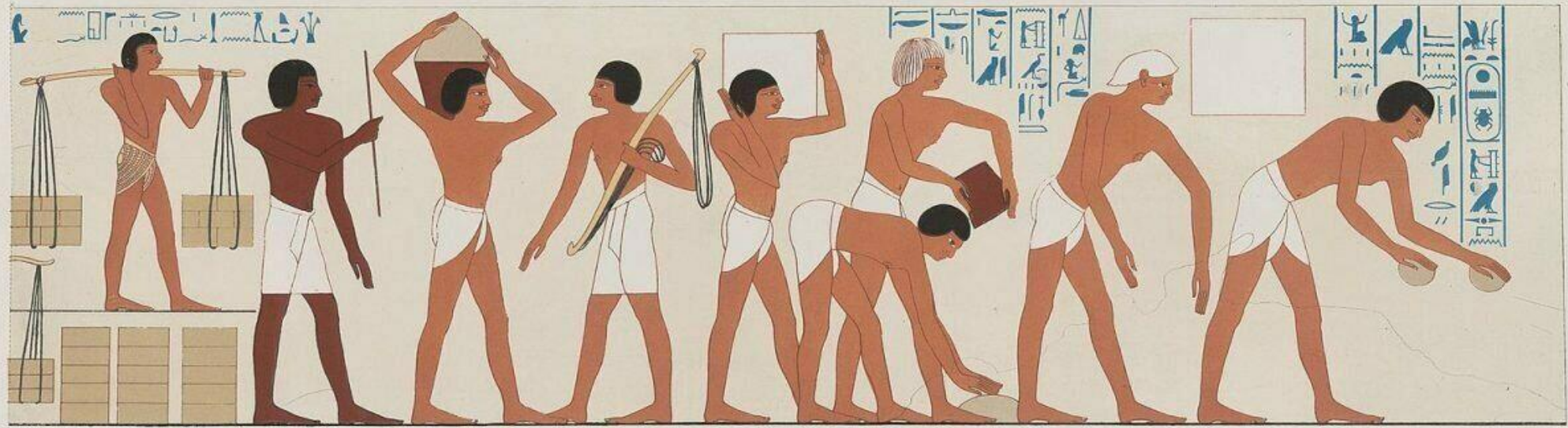
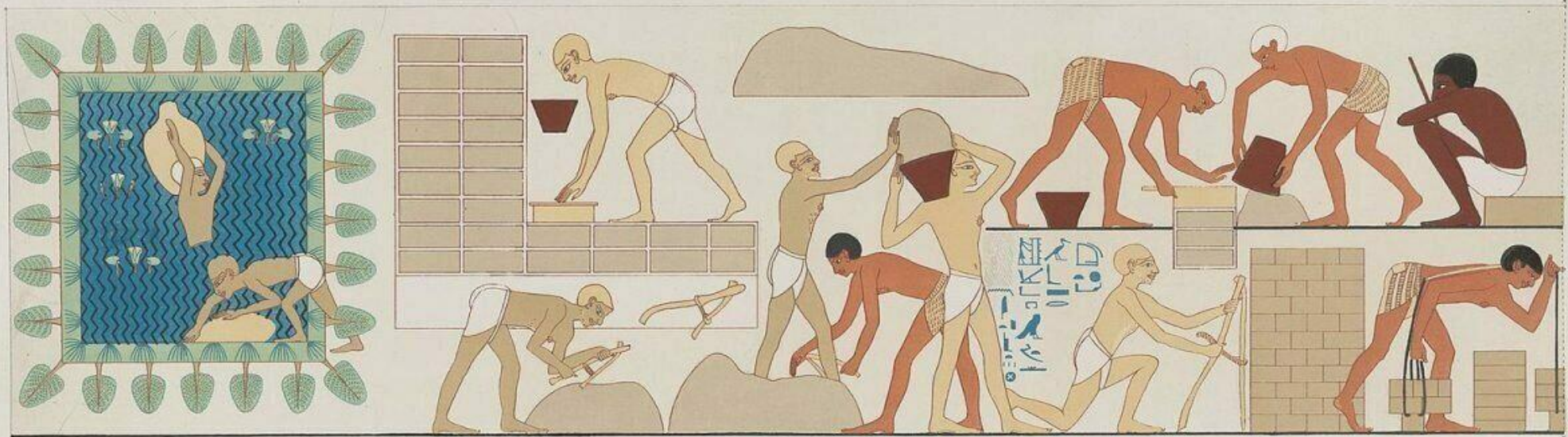


12 TRIBES OF ISRAEL



MEDITERRANEAN SEA





Key events of life of Moses in Egypt

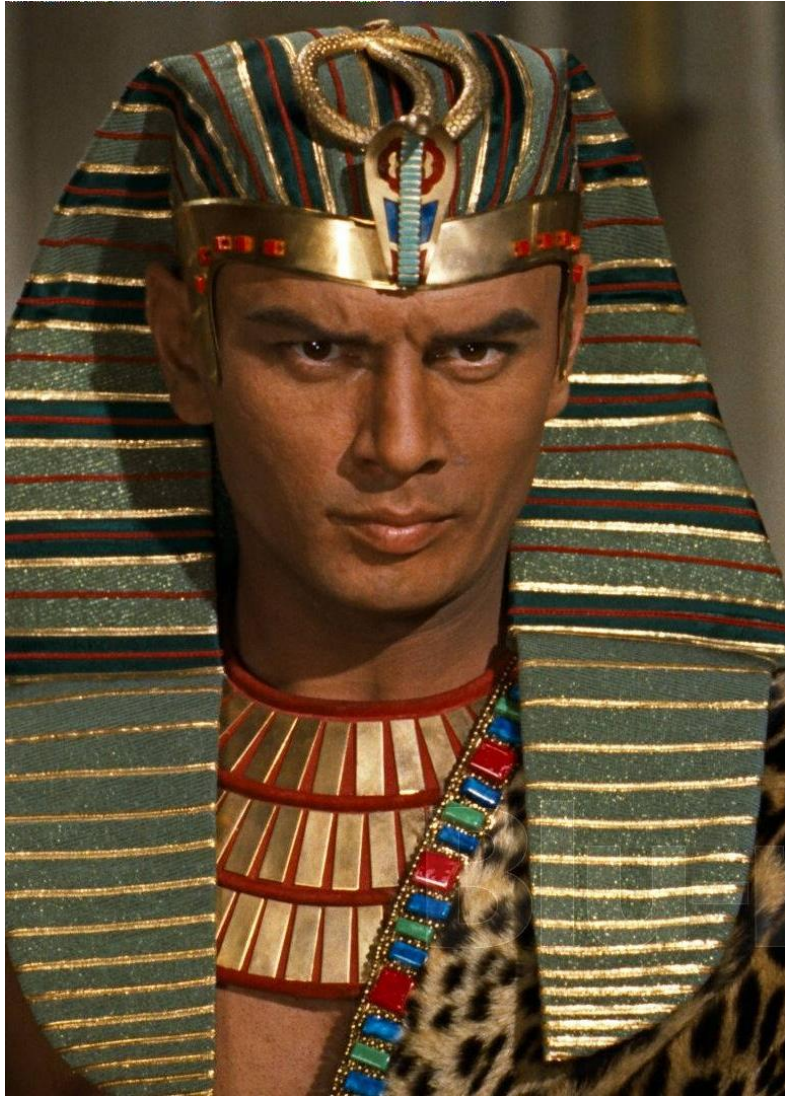
- As a baby, he was drawn out of Nile by daughter of the Pharaoh
- Raised and educated in Pharaoh's palace
- At age 40, killed a man and fled to Midian
- At age 80, burning bush and returned to Egypt
- Confronted Pharaoh, Hebrews released after 10 plagues
- Parting of the Red Sea



Egyptian context of the exodus

***Who was
Pharaoh?***





Hollywood Pharoah of the Exodus: Rameses II (aka Rameses the Great)

1:11 So they put slave masters over them to oppress them with forced labor, and they built Pithom and Rameses as store cities for Pharaoh.

Problems with Egyptian Historical Records

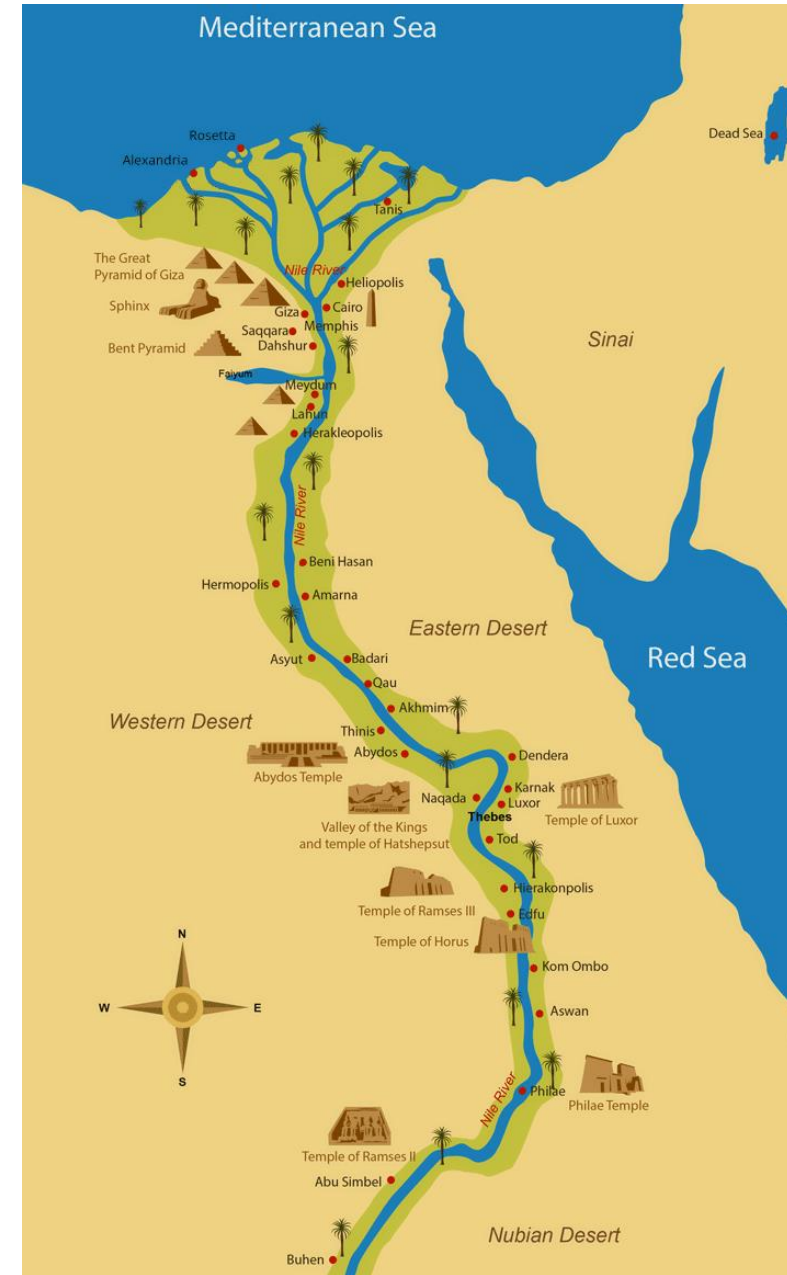


Disclaimer: Theories are based on circumstantial evidence

Egyptian Dynasties

(traditional dating)

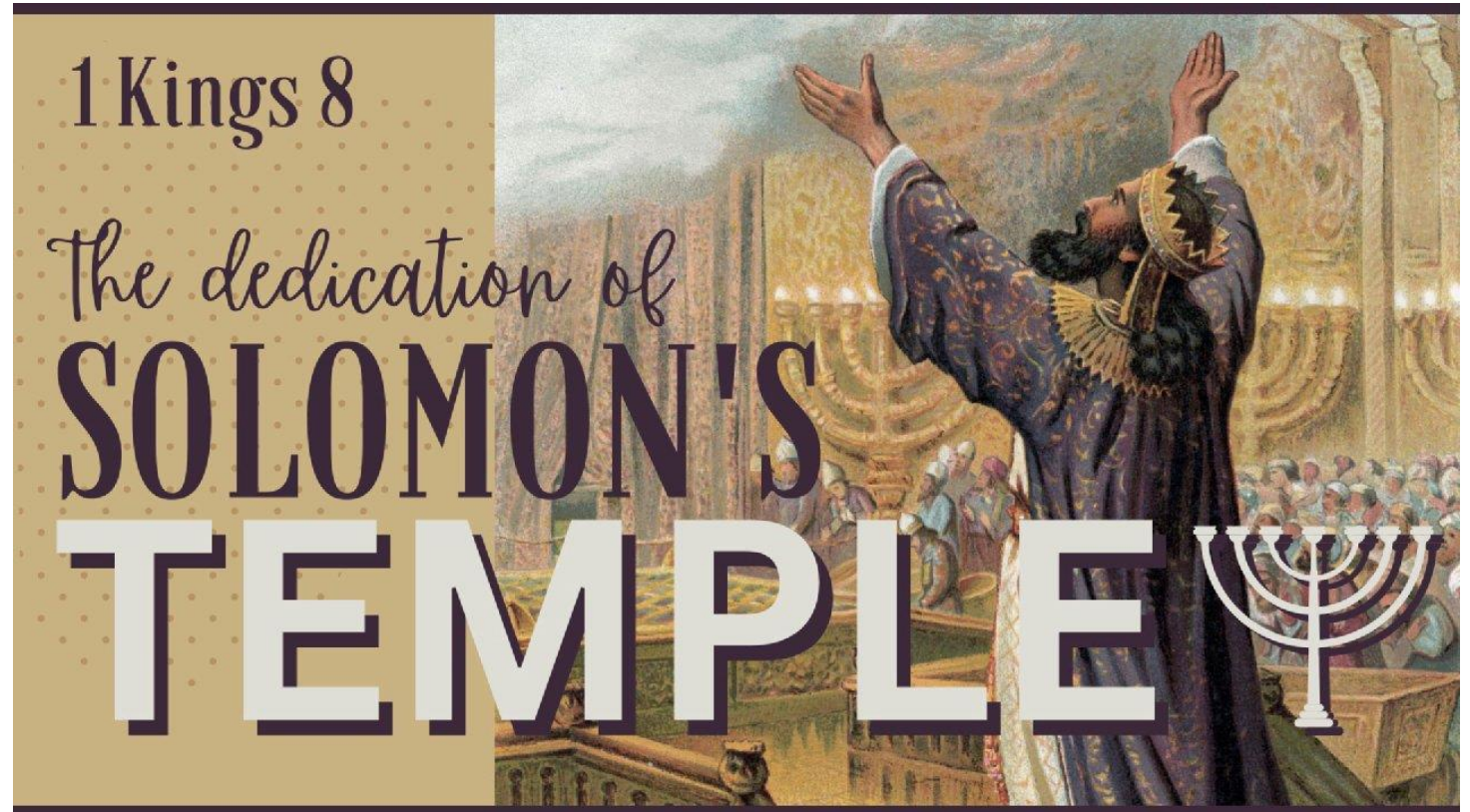
- Early Dynastic Period: 3000-2686 BC, 1st – 2nd Dynasties
- **Old Kingdom: 2686 – 2125 BC, 3rd – 7th Dynasties**
 - Pyramids and Sphinx
- First Intermediate Period: 2160 – 2055 BC, 9th – 11th Dynasties
- **Middle Kingdom: 2055 – 1650 BC, 11th – 13th Dynasties**
 - Time of Joseph (12th), flourishing
- Second Intermediate Period: 1650 – 1550 BC, 14th – 17th Dynasties
- **New Kingdom: 1550 – 1069 BC, 18th – 20th Dynasties**
 - Time of Moses/Exodus (18th, 1446), Rameses, golden age



Biblical Timeline

1 Kings 6:1 In the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites came out of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, the second month, he began to build the temple of the LORD.

966 + 480 = 1446 BC





“The Two Lands”

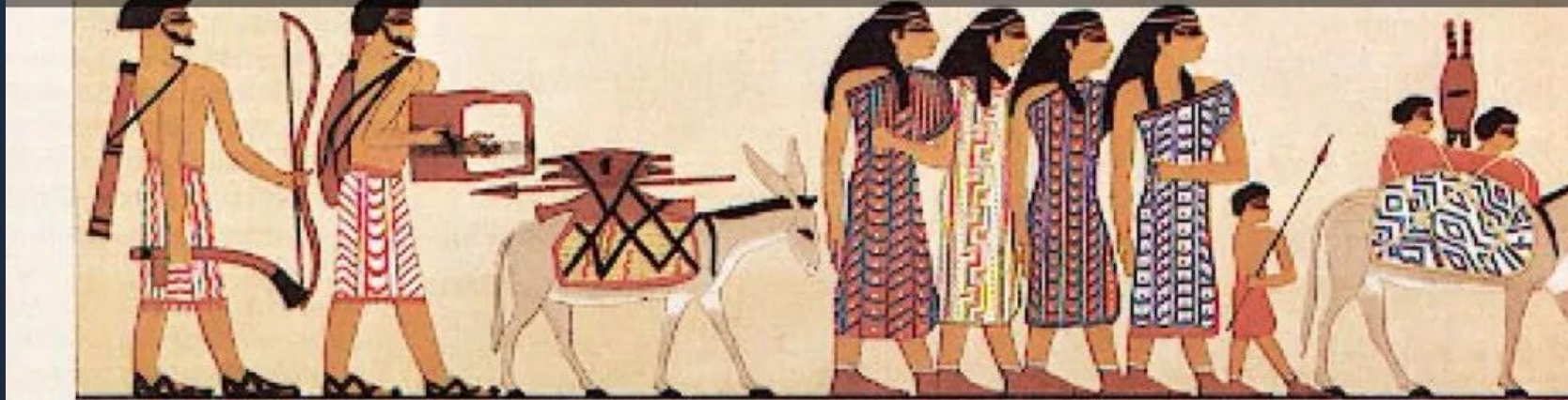
Mostly unified after 3100 BC





HYKSOS

A NOMADIC PEOPLE WHO CONQUERED AND RULED ANCIENT EGYPT



- 2nd intermediate period
- Semitic
- probably Amorites
- “shepherd kings”



Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



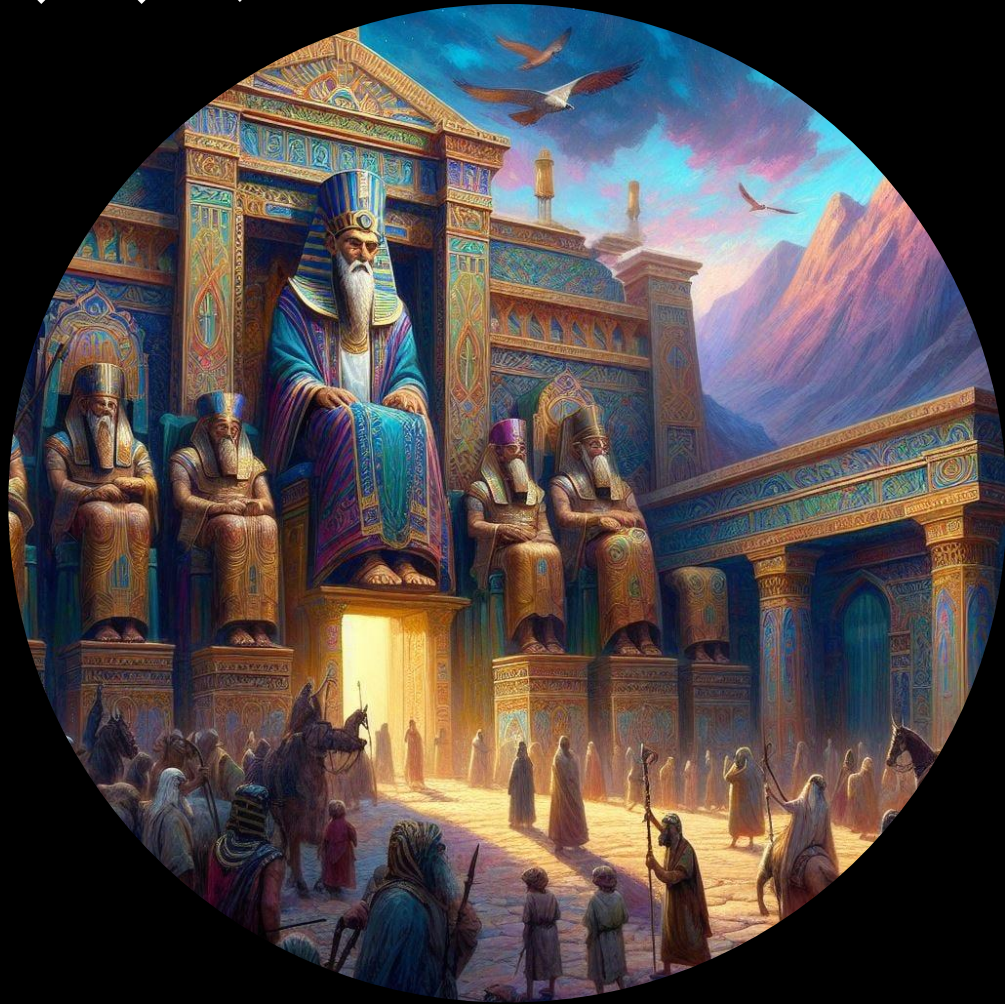
Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Ahmose I

- Overthrew the Hyksos
- Reunited Upper and Lower Egypt
- Initiated the 18th (Thutmosid) Dynasty and New Kingdom
 - Golden age of Egypt
- “a pharaoh who knew not Joseph” (KJV)





Exodus 1:8 Then a new king, to whom Joseph meant nothing, came to power in Egypt. ⁹ “Look,” he said to his people, “the Israelites have become far too numerous for us. ¹⁰ Come, we must deal shrewdly with them or they will become even more numerous and, if war breaks out, will join our enemies, fight against us and leave the country.”





¹¹ So they put slave masters over them to oppress them with forced labor, and they built Pithom and Rameses as store cities for Pharaoh. ¹² But the more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied and spread; so the Egyptians came to dread the Israelites ¹³ and worked them ruthlessly. ¹⁴ They made their lives bitter with harsh labor in brick and mortar and with all kinds of work in the fields; in all their harsh labor the Egyptians worked them ruthlessly.



Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Thutmose I

- Significantly expanded borders of Egypt
- Major construction projects
- Fully royal daughter Hatshepsut, and half-royal son Thutmose II, married to each other to secure son's rightful place on throne.
- Birth of Moses

Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Thutmose II and Hatshepsut

- Thutmose II was sickly and had brutal reign of only 3 years.
 - The Aswan Inscription: “As I live, as Ra loves me, as my father lord of the gods praises me, I WILL NOT LEAVE A MALE ALIVE.’
- Hatshepsut had a daughter, no male heir
 - became regent for infant stepson (Thutmose III), then declared herself pharaoh.
 - Dressed as a male pharaoh, including fake beard, but referred to herself in documents as “Pharaoh’s daughter”.
 - Inscription on her temple: “My spirit is inclined toward foreign people” and has a “heart full of love”
 - Was 10-15 years old when Moses was born, died when Moses would have been in his 30s.
- After her death, Thutmose III tried to remove her from history (because of Moses?).



Senenmut (*Moses?*)

- Commoner who became the most influential advisor to Hatshepsut
 - This originally non-royal individual stunningly came to be “granted nearly 90 titles bestowed on him by Hatshepsut, including Hereditary Crowned Prince of Egypt, Count, Sole Companion, Master of All People, Chief of the Whole Land, Royal Vizier, and Chief Royal Architect. ...
 - “A significant title she [Hatshepsut] bestowed ... was in the changing of his name to Senenmut, which means ‘mother’s brother.’ In essence, it was a title elevating a son to the status of equal with his mother, allowing him to claim equal status of ‘brother to the gods’ with this pharaonic parent.”
- He was 10 years younger than Hatshepsut
- Military success in Ethiopia under Thutmose I
 - Josephus describes same for Moses
- Suddenly and mysteriously disappears in 1486 BC



Senenmut holding Neferure
(TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM)

Hatshepsut funerary temple in valley of the kings



Designed by Senenmut

Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Thutmose III

- Reigned for 54 years
 - Rameses II (19th dynasty) is the only other pharaoh of the New Kingdom to be more than 40 years.
- Egypt's greatest conqueror
 - "Napolean of Egypt"
- Firstborn son Amenemhat died before his dad
- Non-firstborn son inherited throne: Amenhotep II



Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Amenhotep II:

The Pharaoh of the Exodus?

- Became Pharaoh at 18, ruled for 26 years
- Firstborn son died mysteriously at young age.
- Famous for his cruelty and brutality
- Rekhmire was vizier and slave master
 - Tomb of Rekhmire shows paintings of semitic slaves making bricks from mud, water, and chaff (as in Ex. 5)

Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



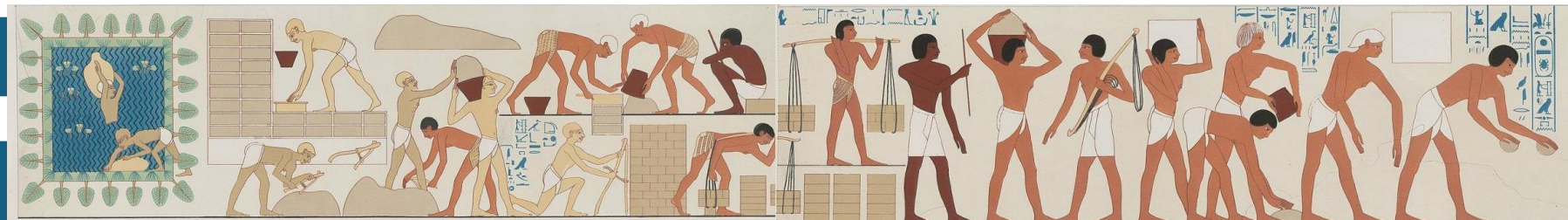
Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun





Waters Turn to Blood
Exodus 7:14-25



Amphibians (Frogs)
Exodus 7:26-8:11



Gnats (Lice)
Exodus 8:12-15



Flies
Exodus 8:16-28



Disease on Livestock
Exodus 9:1-7

The Ten Plagues of Egypt



Unhealable Boils
Exodus 9:8-12



Hail and Fire
Exodus 9:13-35



Locusts
Exodus 10:1-20



Darkness
Exodus 10:21-29



Death of First-Born
Exodus 11:1-12:36

Passover



Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Amenhotep II: The Pharaoh of the Exodus?

- Massive military campaigns in years 3, 7, 9
 - Brought back 101,000 captives from Canaan in year 9
- After his third campaign, we have almost no record of his reign. “Of the remainder of his reign,” wrote Sir William Petrie, “we know nothing.” ... this “silence ... plays too large a role in assessing Amenhotep II’s policies, for not a single text has survived which describes a major act or decree of any historical significance.”
- The same is true of his monuments, none of which, as Petrie wrote, can be “dated above the fifth year.” Furthermore, of the monuments we do have from Amenhotep II’s reign, some of them are clearly only partially complete. “Nothing strikes us as more extraordinary than the condition of injury and confusion in which the most important buildings of Egypt seem to have remained,” Petrie wrote. “The most imposing works stood amidst half-ruined and unfinished halls for a whole reign; other parts were walled off to hide offensive memorials; other structures were either incomplete or half-ruined”



Death

- Didn't die in Red Sea
- Intact grave found
- Tubercles all over his body

Slaves for about 120 of the 430 years in Egypt



Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Thutmose IV

- Dream Stele
 - Located between the paws of the sphinx.
 - Justification for the throne, even though he was not the firstborn.



Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti

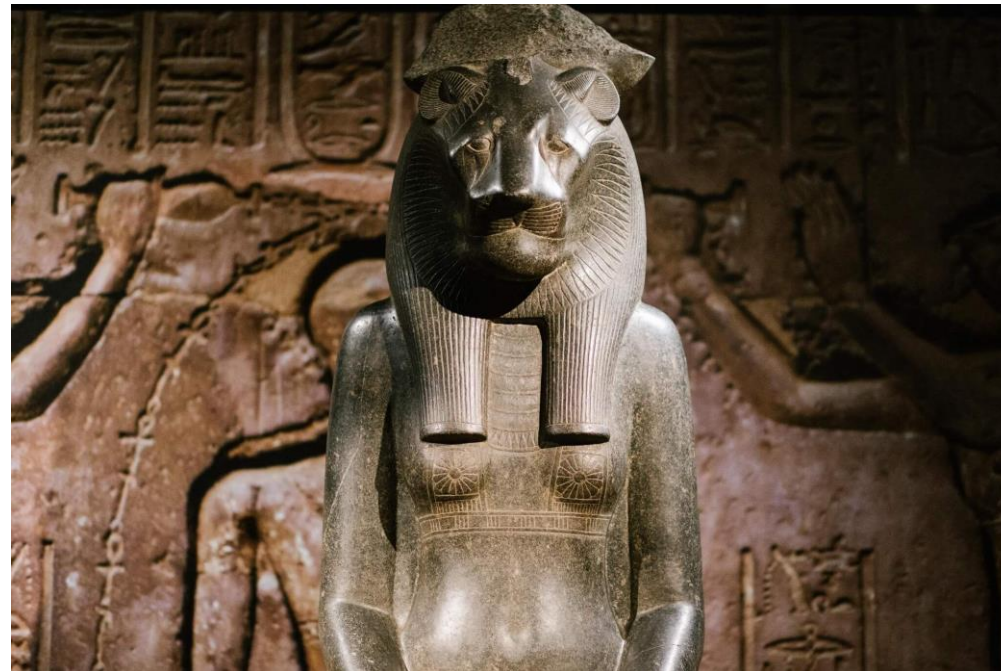


Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Amenhotep III

- Pacifist
- Constructed 600 statues for Sekhmet, the goddess of healing



Amenhotep III



“The land of the
Shasu of Yahweh”

Temple column at Soleb
Amenhotep III: 1396-1358 BC

“Nomads of “YHW₃”



Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun

Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty **Akhenaten and Nefertiti**

- First monotheist in Egypt
 - Sun-god Aten
 - A pylon inscription at the Karnak temple complex near Thebes records a jaw-dropping speech by Akhenaten. It reads, in part: *“The temples of the gods are fallen to ruin, their bodies do not endure. ... I have watched as they have ceased their appearances, one after the other.”*
- Habiru people invading Canaan
 - documented in Amarna Letters – no response

Amarna Letters:
382 clay tablets
from Canaanite
rulers dated
around the time
of Joshua



Urgent pleas from Canaanite kings to Pharaoh

- “*All* the lands of the king, my lord, have deserted.”
- “*Lost* are *all* the mayors.”
- “The king has *no lands*.”
- “The Habiru have plundered *all the lands* of the king.”
- “The Habiru are *stronger than we*.”
- “Lest the Habiru *destroy* us.”
- “The land of the king is lost.”
- “The Habiru have taken the very cities of the [pharaoh].”
- “*All* are *lost*.”

Correlations to the Bible

(few examples)

- Hebron
 - Amarna (271, 284, 366): Hebron, in league with Jerusalem and Lachish, is at war with the Habiru
 - Bible: The king of Hebron, in league with kings of Jerusalem and Lachish are defeated in battle by Hebrews (Joshua 10:5)
- Beth-Shean
 - Amarna (289): A strong garrison is prepared and stationed at Beth-shean – no indication that it is conquered.
 - Bible: The Israelites fret about iron chariots stationed at Beth-shean and fail to drive out the inhabitants (Joshua 17:6, Judges 1:27).
- Jerusalem
 - Amarna (286, 287, 288): Jerusalem and its territory is one of the last remaining places to be attacked.
 - Bible: Jerusalem is one of the last palaces to be attacked and conquered (Judges 1:8)



Key Pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty

Tutankhamun (King Tut)

Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



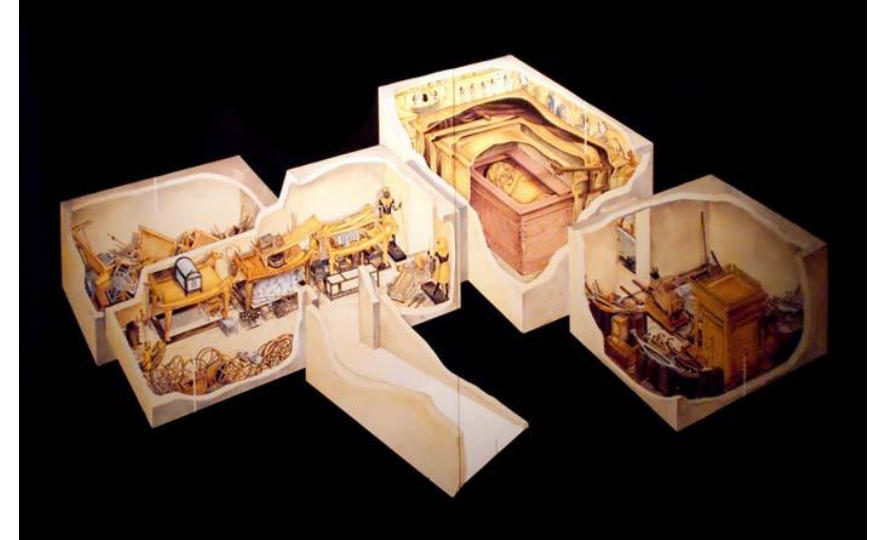
Amenhotep III



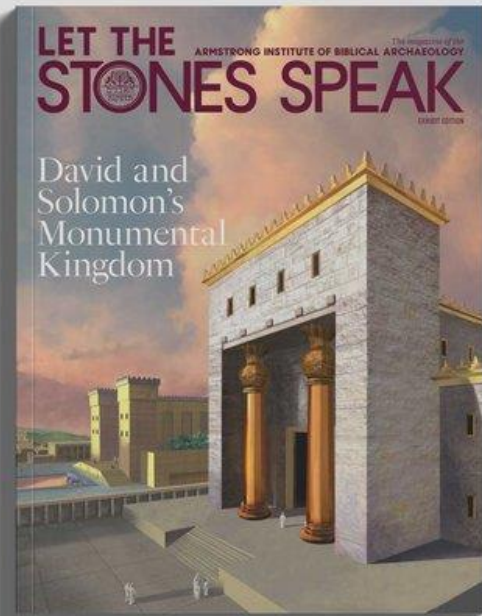
Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun



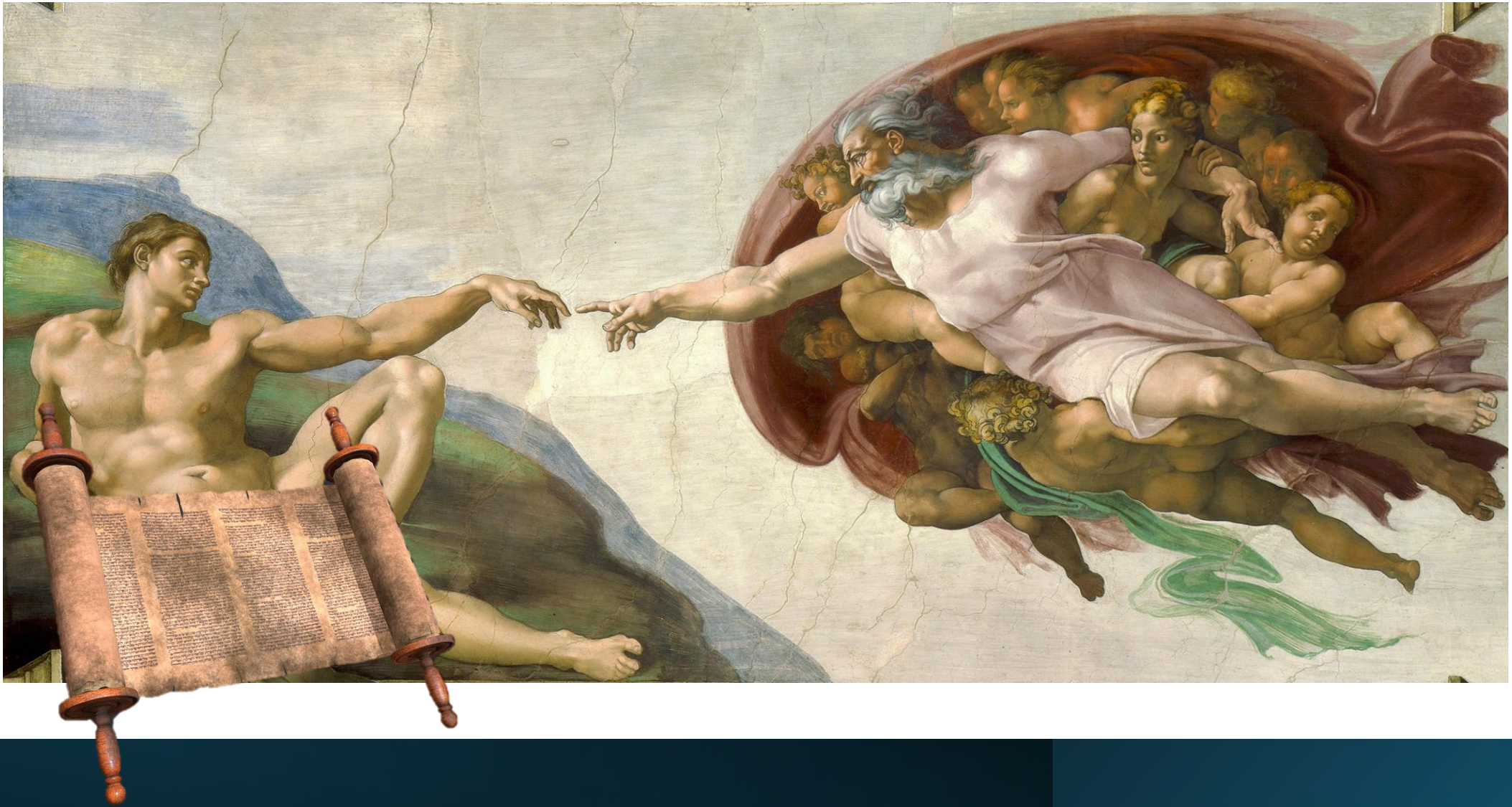
What does archaeology reveal about Israel's most precious history?



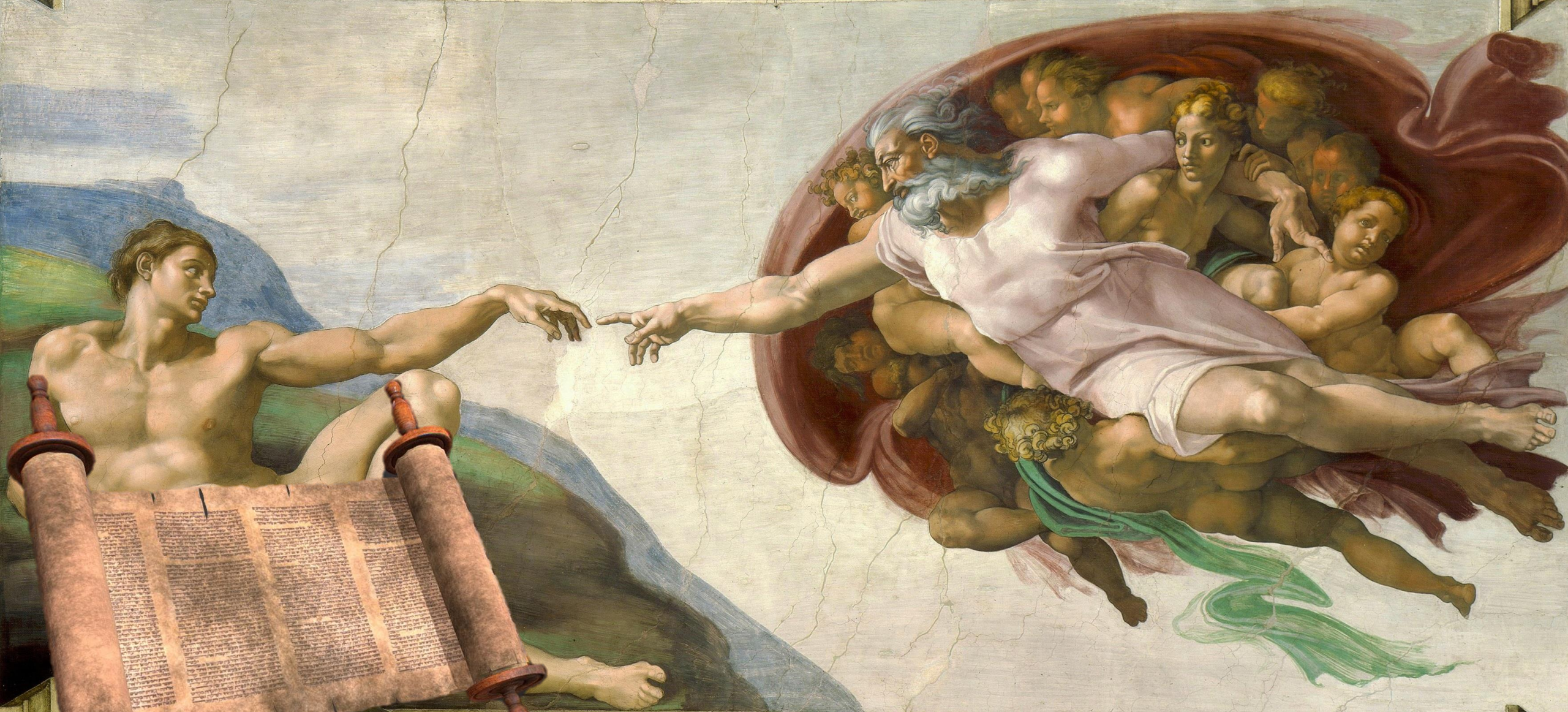
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What do we learn about God?



Introducing God: The Pentateuch

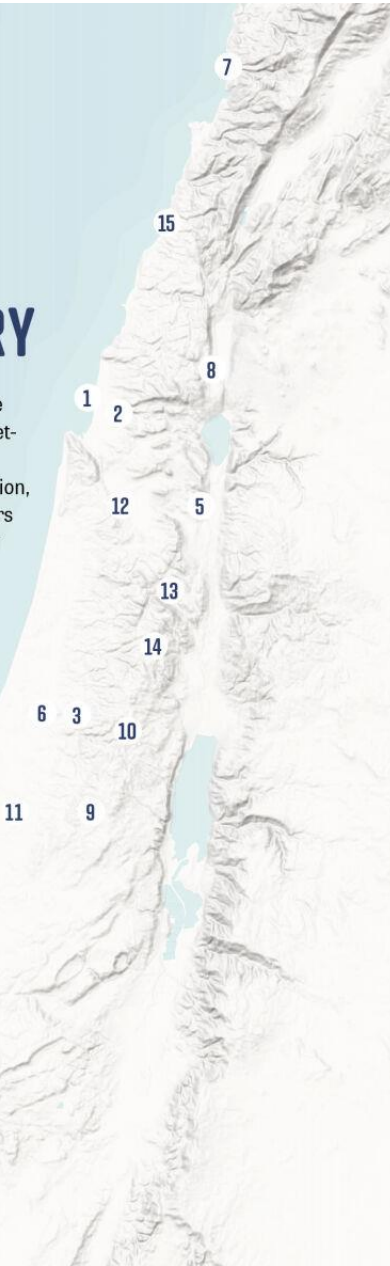
Wilbur Reid

Egyptian Dynasties *(traditional dating)*

- **Old Kingdom:** 2686 – 2125 BC, 3rd – 7th Dynasties
 - Pyramids and Sphinx
- **Middle Kingdom:** 2055 – 1650 BC, 11th – 13th Dynasties
 - Time of Joseph
- **New Kingdom:** 1550 – 1069 BC, 18th – 20th Dynasties
 - Time of Moses/Exodus (1446), King Tut, Nefertiti, and Rameses I, II, III

CONQUEST, TERRITORY BY TERRITORY

At right is a list of content from the Amarna Letters, arranged alphabetically by city (with either the letter having come from the city in question, or the city being described in letters from rulers of other cities). A brief summary is given for each city or region as described in the Amarna Letters (sometimes contained in more than one letter—EA citations provided) and then compared with the Bible account.



1 ACCO

AMARNA: Acco helps the Canaanite war effort against the Habiru but apparently later “sides” with them and is allowed favor (EA 88, 366).

BIBLE: The Israelites fail to drive out the inhabitants of Acco, allowing them to remain in the land (Judges 1:31).

2 ACHSHAPH

AMARNA: The king of Achshaph comes to fight in coalition against the Habiru (EA 366).

BIBLE: The king of Achshaph joins a coalition to fight a staged battle against the Israelites, but is killed (Joshua 11:1; 12:20).

3 AIJALON

AMARNA: The enemy has control in the countryside of Aijalon (EA 287).

BIBLE: Aijalon features in a major staged land battle, where Israel conquers “Aijalon with the open land about it” (Joshua 10:12; 21:24).

4 ASHKELON

AMARNA: The land of Ashkelon is now in league with the enemy (EA 287).

BIBLE: Ashkelon is taken by the Israelites (Judges 1:18).

5 BETH-SHEAN

AMARNA: A strong garrison is prepared and stationed at Beth-shean—no indication that it is conquered (EA 289).

BIBLE: The Israelites fret about iron chariots stationed at Beth-shean and fail to drive out the inhabitants (Joshua 17:16; Judges 1:27).

6 GEZER

AMARNA: The king of Gezer fights against the Habiru, but it seems there is a movement by his own people (including his own brother) against him, who appear to overthrow him and end up aiding the enemy (EA 271, 287, 298, 299).

BIBLE: The king of Gezer is killed, but for some untold reason the Canaanites of this area are allowed to remain and give tribute to Israel (Joshua 10:33; 12:12; 16:10).

7 GEBAL (BYBLOS)

AMARNA: The king of Gebal worries about the potential of the Habiru attacking the city. However, there is no evidence that it was (EA 68, 73, 74, 76, 77, 88, 90, 121, 188).

BIBLE: Joshua informs the Israelites that the northern lands, including Gebal, still need to be conquered (Joshua 13:5). However, there is no statement that they ever were.

8 HAZOR

AMARNA: The king of Tyre, writing about neighboring Sidon, notes that Hazor is turned over to the Habiru (EA 148, 228).

BIBLE: Joshua conquers Hazor and chases the enemy all the way to Sidon (Joshua 11:1-13).

9 HEBRON

AMARNA: Hebron, in league with Jerusalem and Lachish, is at war with the Habiru (EA 271, 284, 366).

BIBLE: The king of Hebron, in league with the king of Jerusalem and the king of Lachish, attends a staged land battle where all are defeated (Joshua 10:5). The territory of Hebron is later attacked and conquered (verses 33, 36-37).

10 JERUSALEM

AMARNA: Jerusalem and its territory is apparently one of the last remaining places to be attacked (EA 286, 287, 288). Also note a similar-style, burned Canaanite tablet fragment discovered in Dr. Eilat Mazar’s Jerusalem excavations (speculated to be the work of the same scribe of Abdi-Heba’s letters, thus dating to the same period).

BIBLE: Jerusalem is one of the last places to be attacked and conquered (Judges 1:8). When the city is eventually conquered at the start of the judges period, it is *burned* (same verse).

11 LACHISH

AMARNA: The Habiru killed a leader of Lachish and gained control of the city (EA 287, 288, 329, 330, 333).

BIBLE: The Israelites killed the king of Lachish in a separate land battle and later conquered the city (Joshua 10:23-26, 31-32).

12 MEGIDDO

AMARNA: Megiddo is attacked and defeated by a group allied with the Habiru (EA 243, 244, 246).

BIBLE: The king of Megiddo is killed, but Canaanites maintain hold of the city (Joshua 12:21; Judges 1:27).

13 SHECHEM

AMARNA: The Habiru are handed the land of Shechem by its ruler, Labayu (EA 289).

BIBLE: There is no description of an attack on Shechem, yet the Israelites are described as having full control over it (Joshua 24:1).

14 SHILOH

AMARNA: The Habiru attacked Shiloh (EA 288).

BIBLE: There is no description of an attack on Shiloh, but the Israelites evidently acquired it and established it as the site of the tabernacle (Joshua 18:1).

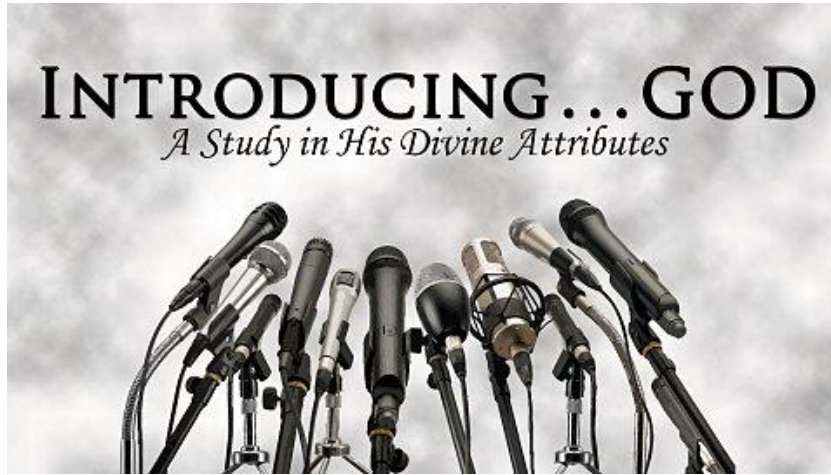
15 SIDON

AMARNA: The king of Sidon writes that his surrounding cities have joined themselves to the Habiru (EA 144).

BIBLE: While battle did reach as far north as the borders of Sidon, the Canaanite inhabitants remained in that city (Joshua 11:8; Judges 1:31).

INTRODUCING... GOD

A Study in His Divine Attributes



1. Creation: Gen 1-2
 - *A God who creates*
 - Yahweh/Jehovah (2:4)
 - Elohim (1:1)
2. Fall of Man: Gen 3-10
 - *A God who is holy*
3. Abraham: Gen 11-23
 - *A God who blesses*
 - El Shaddai (17:1)
 - El Elyon (14:18)
 - Adonai (15:2)
 - El Olam (21:33)
 - Jehovah Jireh (22:14)
 - El Roi (16:13)
4. Isaac and Jacob: Gen 24-36
 - *A God who is with me*
5. Joseph: Gen 37-50
 - *Foreshadowing of Christ*
6. In Egypt: Ex 1-12
 - *A God who knows*
 - *A God who fights*
 - *A God who saves*
7. To Mt. Sinai: Ex 13-20
 - *A God who is gracious*
 - Jehovah Nissi (17:15)
 - Jehovah Rapha (15:26)
 - El Qanna (20:5)
8. Law from Mt. Sinai: Ex 21-40
 - *A God who is slow to anger*
 - *A God who is holy*
 - *A God who is jealous*
 - Jehovah Mekoddishkem (31:13)
9. Leviticus
 - *A God who is covenantally loyal*
10. Numbers
11. Deuteronomy
 - *A God who loves*

The Kingdoms of Ancient Egypt

2600 BC – 1075 BC

NEW

1700 BC – 1075 BC

OLD

2600 BC – 2100 BC

MIDDLE

2100 BC – 1700 BC



3rd – 7th Dynasties (pyramids)



11th – 13th Dynasties (Joseph, 12th)



18th – 20th Dynasties (Moses, 18th)

Ahmose 1



Amenhotep I



Thutmose I



Thutmose II and Hatshepsut



Thutmose III



Amenhotep II



Thutmose IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten and Nefertiti



Tutankhamun

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Amenhotep I