

God's Glory in God's Word

Exodus Part 1: Deliverance

Themes

1. Sovereignty
 - Be fruitful and multiply
 - The raising up of Pharaoh
 - Power over the gods of Egypt
2. Providence
 - Consider Jacob's family settling in Egypt
 - Consider Moses
 - Rescue in a basket
 - Rise to prominence in Egypt
 - Flight to Midian
 - Call from the burning bush
3. Deliverance
 - He hears the cries of His people
 - They are saved by grace through faith

Setting the Stage for the Exodus

1. The pharaoh saw the growth in numbers of the Hebrews and feared them.
2. He enslaved them – putting taskmasters over them.
3. He ordered midwives to kill every male Hebrew child.
4. After his orders were not enforced, he expanded the command to all Egyptians.
5. And still, God protected his people – and did so in a most ironic way:
 - Under the pharaoh's command, Moses should have been killed.
 - Instead he is hidden away in a basket
 - Who finds the basket? – the pharaoh's daughter
 - The Hebrew who would eventually lead God's people out of Egypt would rise to prominence in the pharaoh's kingdom
6. Moses' killing of an Egyptian results in his fleeing to Midian – where he could grow closer to his people.
7. After 40 years, God calls to Moses from the burning bush and gives him his task – deliver God's people from the hand of pharaoh.

Date of the Exodus – Two Views

First View: around 1446 B.C.

In the four hundred and eightieth year after the people of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, which is the second month, he began to build the house of the LORD. (1Kings 6:1)

- Solomon began his rule in approximately 970 B.C. – 4th year of his reign would be 966 B.C.
- $966 + 480 = 1446$ B.C.
- Under this timeline, Moses fled Egypt during the reign of Thutmose III and led the people out of Egypt while Amenhotep II was Pharaoh.

Second View: around 1290 B.C.

Therefore they set taskmasters over them to afflict them with heavy burdens. They built for Pharaoh store cities, Pithom and Raamses. (Exo 1:11)

- An argument is that the city Rameses is named after Rameses II who came to power in 1304 B.C.
- Also, geographical terms Pithom, Migdol – are attested in 13th century Egyptian texts but are not found in older texts.
- Argue that 1 Kings 6:1's use of 480 years is representative of 12 generations – not a definite number.

The Plagues – defeating the Egyptian gods

1. Nile to blood: Khnum – guardian of the Nile; Hapi – spirit of the Nile; Isis – goddess of the Nile
2. Frogs: Heqet – form was a frog – god of resurrection – assisted women in childbirth
3. Gnats: Set – god of the desert storms
4. Flies: Uatchit – possibly represented by the fly
5. Plague on Cattle: Hathor – mother goddess – form was a cow; Apis – the bull god – symbol of fertility.
6. Boils: Sekhment – goddess with power over disease; Sunu – the pestilence god
7. Hail: Nut – the sky goddess; Set – the protector of crops
8. Locusts: Osiris – god of crops and fertility
9. Darkness: Re – the sun God; Horus – a sun god; Hathor – a sky goddess
10. Death of firstborn: Min – god of reproduction; Pharaoh – considered a god; Isis – goddess who protected children.

The Passover – saved by the blood of a lamb (The Lamb)

“In His grace, God protects His faithful ones from His own judgment.” R.C. Sproul

So Moses said, "Thus says the LORD: About midnight I will go out in the midst of Egypt, and every firstborn in the land of Egypt shall die, from the firstborn of Pharaoh who sits on his throne, even to the firstborn of the slave girl who is behind the handmill, and all the firstborn of the cattle. There shall be a great cry throughout all the land of Egypt, such as there has never been, nor ever will be again. But not a dog shall growl against any of the people of Israel, either man or beast, that you may know that the LORD makes a distinction between Egypt and Israel. (Exo 11:4-7)

“The Lord did not check to see who inside the house was worthy. He checked for blood on the doorpost.”
Author unknown