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**C0727 – August 1, 2007 – Exodus – Appendices**



# EGYPTIAN DYNASTIES

Appendix 1

↑  
Middle Kingdom



2<sup>nd</sup> Intermediate Period



New Kingdom

1991BC

1786

1717

~1600

1567

12<sup>th</sup> Dyn

13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> Dyn

15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> Dyn

17<sup>th</sup> Dyn

18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Dyn

Amenemhet I

Joseph sold into Egypt (1867)

Jacob enters Egypt (1845)

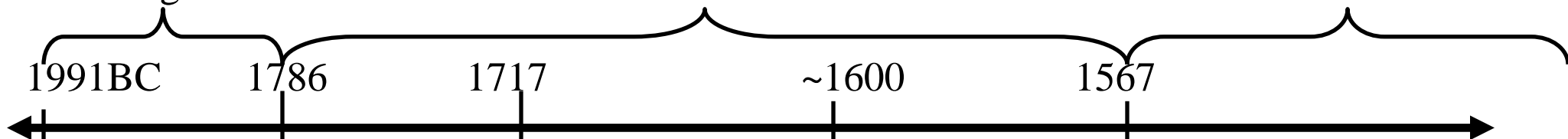
Hyksos - (Asiatic Semites)

- iron chariots  
- Asiatic bows

history of Jacob's family obscure

Seqenenre II rebels

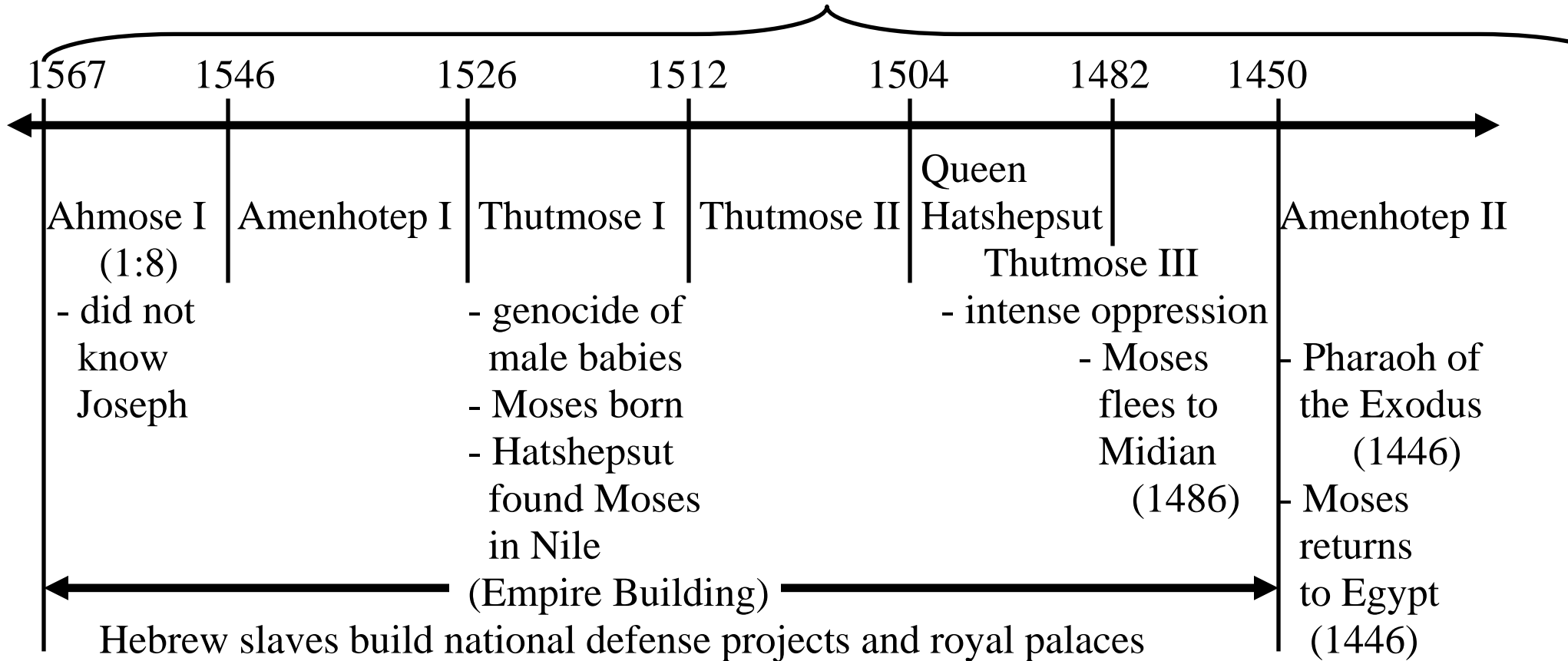
- Hyksos gradually displaced



# 18<sup>th</sup> EGYPTIAN DYNASTY

Appendix 2

New Kingdom



## PHARAOH'S FROM JOSEPH TO THE EXODUS

### Appendix 3

MIDDLE KINGDOM (12<sup>th</sup> dynasty; 1991-1786BC). Joseph sold into slavery under Amenemhet I in 1867 (Gen 37:28). Jacob & family enter Egypt in 1845 (Gen 46:1-7). 400 years of bondage begins that year (Gen 15:13-16)

2<sup>ND</sup> INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (13<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> dynasties; 1786-1567BC). Period of Hyksos rule during 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> dynasties. Seqenenre I rebels and Hyksos gradually displaced. Jacob's family remains in bondage.

NEW KINGDOM (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> dynasties; 1567-1220BC). Period of the Empire.

*Ahmose I* (1570-1546BC; 1<sup>st</sup> Pharaoh of 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty). Began using Hebrews for Empire Building. The Pharaoh who “did not know Joseph” (Exod 1:8).

*Amenhotep I* (1546-1526BC; 2<sup>nd</sup> Pharaoh of 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty).

*Thutmose I* (1526-1512BC; 3<sup>rd</sup> Pharaoh of 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty). Began genocide of male babies (1:15-22). Moses was born in 1525. Thutmose' daughter Hatshepsut who would later rule Egypt drew Moses from the Nile when he was just 3 months old (Exod 2:5-9)

*Thutmose II* (1512-1504BC; 4<sup>th</sup> Pharaoh of 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty).

*Hatshepsut* (1503-1482BC; 5<sup>th</sup> Pharaoh of 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty). Her brilliant reign led to great prosperity. Moses was raised in her royal court and trained in the Egyptian religion, customs, and knowledge.

*Thutmose III* (1504-1450BC; 6<sup>th</sup> Pharaoh of 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty). He was too young to rule at first but began to co-reign with Hatshepsut. He increased the Hebrews oppression and when Moses killed the Egyptian he tried to kill Moses (Exod 2:15). As a result Moses fled to Midian for forty years. The year was 1486.

*Amenhotep II* (1450-?BC; 7<sup>th</sup> Pharaoh of 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty). He was the Pharaoh of the Plagues and the Exodus which occurred in 1446BC. He was later killed in the Red Sea (Exod 3:10-15:19).

# REFERENCES TO ISRAEL IN EGYPT

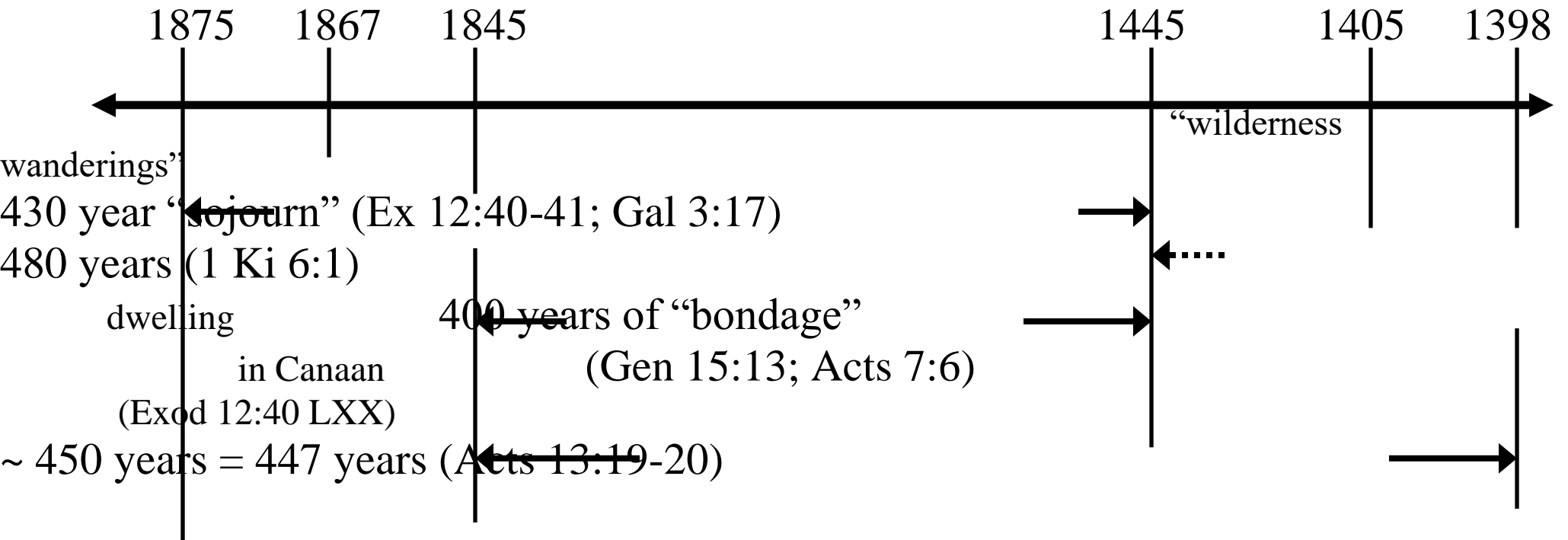
Appendix 4

Abrahamic Covenant Confirmed (Gen 35)  
 Joseph to Egypt (Gen 37)  
 Jacob enters Egypt (Gen 46)

Exodus & Mt. Sinai

Arrive at Canaan

Conquest Complete (Josh 14:7,10)



## THE HARDENING PROCESS OF PHARAOH'S HEART

### Appendix 5

#### I. God's knowledge

- Exod 3:19 YHWH knows Pharaoh volitional response

#### II. God's predictions

- Exod 4:21 chazak
  - Exod 7:3 kashah
  - Exod 14:4 chazak
- } YHWH predicts His response to Pharaoh's volition

#### III. Three Hebrew Verbs translated "harden"

- A. **chazak** - 11 times = "to strengthen, to grow firm"
- B. **kabedh** – 6 times = "to make heavy"
- C. **kashah** – 1 time = "to be hard, stiff"

\*all three verbs related to one's heart (i.e. one's mind, conscience, soul)

#### IV. The Historical Process of Hardening in Exodus

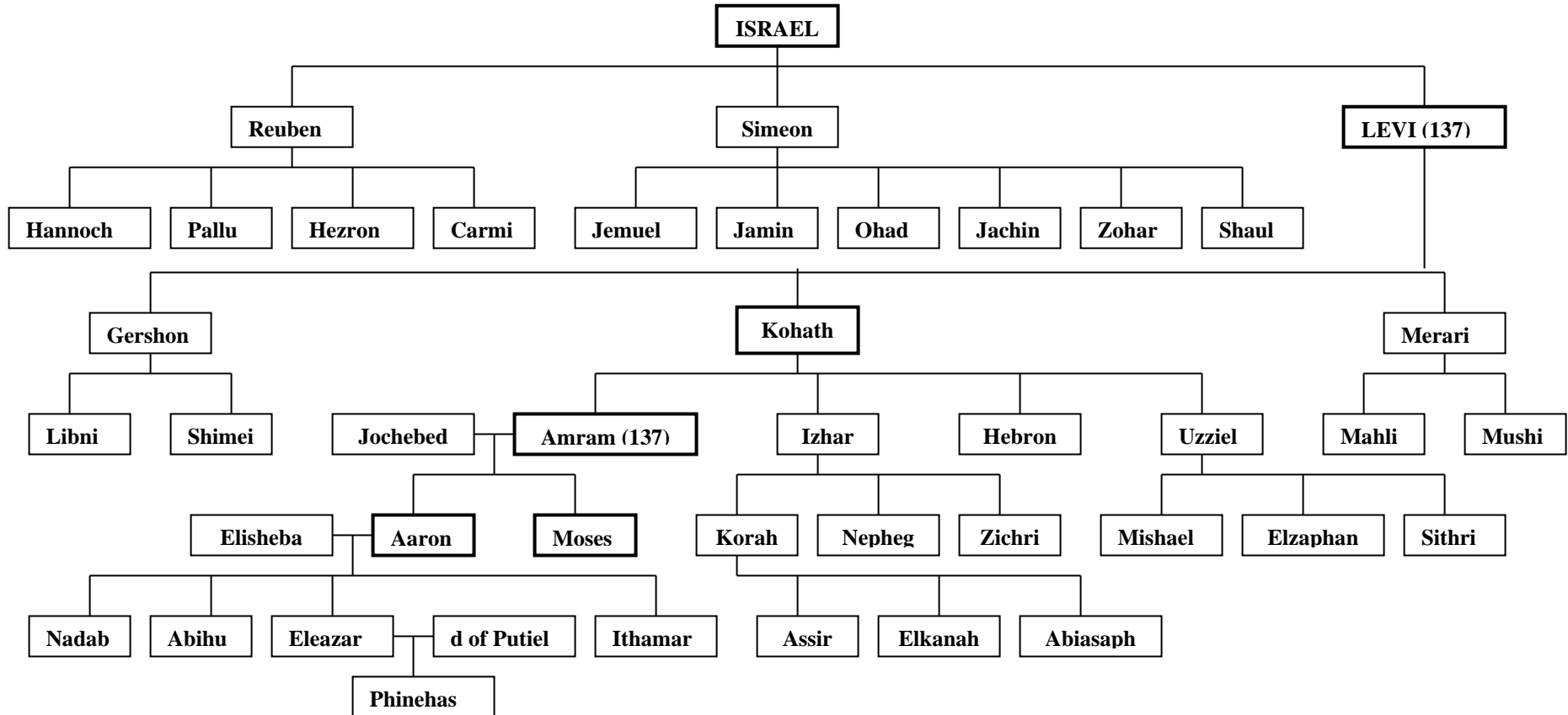
PHARAOH HARDENS HIS HEART (Volition)	PHARAOH'S HEART WAS HARDENED (State)	GOD HARDENED PHARAOH'S HEART (Judicial)
All Hiphil – causative	All Kal – simple action	
	7:13 chazak	
	7:14 kabedh	
	7:22 chazak	
8:15 kabedh		
	8:19 chazak	
8:32 kabedh		
	9:7 kabedh	
		9:12 chazak
9:34 kabedh		
	9:35 chazak	
		10:1 kabedh
		10:20 chazak
		10:27 chazak
		11:10 chazak
		14:8 chazak

#### CONCLUSIONS:

1. Pharaoh's heart was already in a hardened state (7:13, 14, 22).
2. Pharaoh hardened his heart twice (8:15, 32) before God hardened his heart (9:12).
3. It is not that Pharaoh "could not" let them go but that he "would not".
4. Pharaoh was hell-bent on not letting Israel go (10:10).
5. God's hardening of Pharaoh's heart only "strengthened" the hardness of his heart.

# Family Tree of Moses and Aaron (Exod 6:14-27)

Appendix 6



**PLAGUE DIVISIONS**  
**Appendix 7**

**DIVISION OF PLAGUES INTO THREE CYCLES**

<b>PLAGUES</b>	<b>WARNINGS</b>	<b>USES OF STAFF</b>	<b>PHARAOH'S RESPONSE</b>
<i>First Cycle</i>			
1. Blood	In the morning by the Nile	Moses' and Aaron's staff	Did not listen
2. Frogs	In the royal palace	Aaron's staff	Agreed to let them go if frogs taken away
3. Gnats	None	Aaron's staff	Refused to listen
<i>Second Cycle</i>			
4. Flies	In the morning by the Nile	No staff	Suggested they sacrifice in Egypt
5. Pestilence	In the royal palace	No staff	Refused Moses' request
6. Boils	None	No staff	Refused Moses' request
<i>Third Cycle</i>			
7. Hail	In the morning by the Nile	Moses' staff	Promised to let them go if rain and hail stopped
8. Locusts	In the royal palace	Moses' staff	Offered to let the men go
9. Darkness	None	Moses' hand (maybe the staff was used)	Agreed that people could go but not animals
<i>Final Judgment</i>			
10. Death	In royal palace		Commanded them to go

**DIVISION OF PLAGUES INTO PAIRS**

<b>Plague #</b>	<b>Plague</b>	<b>Relationship</b>
1-2	Blood-Frogs	Relate to the Nile
3-4	Gnats-Flies	Relate to Insects
5-6	Pestilence-Boils	Damage Living Beings
7-8	Hail-Locusts	Damage Crops
9-10	Darkness-Death	Relate to Darkness



# SIMILARITIES BETWEEN PLAGUES IN EXODUS AND REVELATION

## Appendix 8

EXODUS PLAGUE	EFFECT	REVELATION PLAGUE
1 <sup>st</sup> (7:17ff)	<b>Blood</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Trump (8:8ff), 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bowl (16:3), 3 <sup>rd</sup> Bowl (16:4)
5 <sup>th</sup> (9:2ff)	<b>Pestilence</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Seal (6:7ff)
6 <sup>th</sup> (9:8ff)	<b>Boils/Sores</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Bowl (16:2)
7 <sup>th</sup> (9:18ff)	<b>Hail</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Trump (8:7), 7 <sup>th</sup> Bowl (16:17ff)
9 <sup>th</sup> (10:21ff)	<b>Darkness</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> Seal (6:12ff), 4 <sup>th</sup> Trump (8:12), 5 <sup>th</sup> Bowl (16:10ff)
10 <sup>th</sup> (11:4ff)	<b>Death</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Seal (6:7ff), 6 <sup>th</sup> Trump (9:13ff), 7 <sup>th</sup> Bowl (16:17ff)
Red Sea (14:16ff)	<b>Water Dries Up</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> Bowl Euphrates River (16:12ff)

## Principles Taught in Exodus Plagues

### Appendix 9

Plague	Grace Before Judgment	Perfect Discrimination	One Way of Salvation	Appropriation by Faith	Judgment/Salvation	Pharaoh hardened his own heart	YHWH hardened Pharaoh's heart
Nile	✓					✓	
Frogs	✓					✓	
Gnats						✓	
Flies	✓	✓				✓	
Pestilence	✓	✓				✓	
Boils		✓					✓
Hail	✓	✓				✓	✓
Locusts	✓	✓					✓
Darkness		✓					✓
Death		✓	✓	✓	✓		

# The Plagues and their Affects

## Appendix 10

Plague	Realm of Judgment	What did it do?	Egyptian god(s) or goddess(es)	What did it affect?
Nile	Nature directly, man indirectly	Nile turned to blood and killed fish, spoiled drinking water, stench	Osiris – god of the Nile; Isis – goddess of Nile; Khnum – guardian of Nile	Affected fishing business, economy, and confidence in Osiris, Isis, and Khnum
Frogs	Nature directly, man indirectly	Bothersome, stench	Heqet – frog goddess of fertility	Affected home life and confidence in Heqet
Gnats	Man and nature directly	Desert sand turned to biting insects on both man and beast, bothersome	Set – god of the desert	Affected health and confidence in Set
Flies	Man and nature directly	Biting dogflies attach to edge of eyelids and deposit eggs on plants that kill them	Uatchit – god represented by fly	Affected health, agriculture, economy, and confidence in Uatchit
Pestilence	Nature directly, man indirectly	Disease like anthrax killed domestic animals in the field	Hathor – goddess with cow head; Apis – god of the bull	Affected agriculture, economy, and confidence in Hathor and Apis
Boils	Man and nature directly	Festering boils on both man and beast	Sekhmet – goddess of disease; Isis – goddess of healing	Affected health, economy, and confidence in Sekhmet and Isis
Hail	Man and nature directly	Killed man and beasts in field, destroyed vegetation, trees and fruit	Nut – goddess of the sky; Osiris – god of crops and life	Affected emotions, families, agriculture, economy and confidence in Nut and Osiris
Locusts	Nature directly, man indirectly	Destroyed all green vegetation left by hail	Nut – goddess of the sky; Osiris – god of crops and life	Affected agriculture, economy and confidence in Nut, Osiris and especially Pharaoh's ability to rule wisely
Darkness	Nature directly, man indirectly	A thick darkness that can be felt	Re – god of the sun; Nut – goddess of the sky	Affected emotions (fear), agriculture, health, economy and confidence in Re and Nut

<b>Gen 14-15</b>	<b>Exod 18-20</b>
Melchizedek met Abram	Jethro met Moses
Melchizedek was a priest	Jethro was a priest
Melchizedek was priest of Salem (peace)	Jethro sought Salom (peace)
Melchizedek praised God for rescuing Abram	Jethro praised God for rescuing Moses
Melchizedek brought out wine and bread to eat	Jethro ate with Moses and Aaron
Melchizedek met with Abram before God made a covenant with Abram (Gen 15)	Jethro met with Moses before God made a covenant with Moses (Exod 20)
Abram had a son named Eliezer (“God is my help”)	Moses had a son named Eliezer (“God is my help”)
Abram was told he would be a sojourner ( <i>ger</i> )	Moses other son was named Gershom (sojourner)

Death	Man and nature directly	Death of firstborn son and cattle	Pharaoh – whose firstborn son was a god; Isis – goddess who protected children; Hathor – goddess with cow head; Apis – god of the bull	Affected emotions (loss/grieving/fear) and confidence in Pharaoh, Isis, Hathor, and Apis
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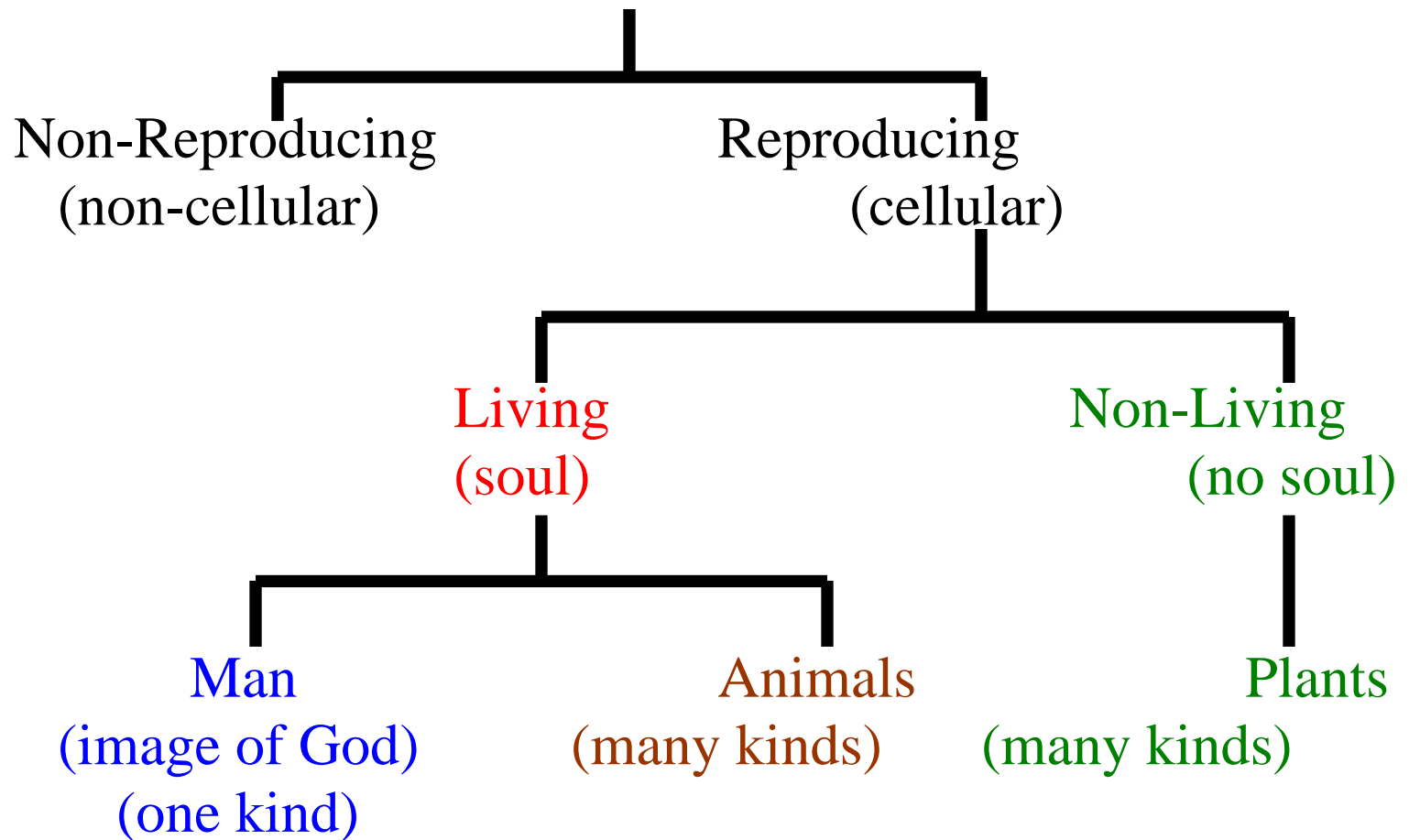
## **Parallels Between Melchizedek and Jethro**

### **Appendix 12**

\*The purpose of these parallels appears to be to cast Jethro as another Melchizedek, the paradigm of the righteous Gentile. It is important that Jethro have such credentials because he plays a major role in this chapter (Exod 18), instructing Moses, the lawgiver himself, how to carry out the administration of God's Law to Israel (Sailhammer, *The Pentateuch as Narrative*, 280-281).

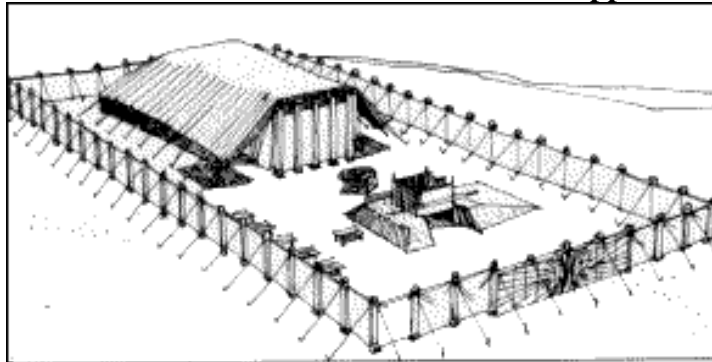
# Terrestrial Creation

Appendix 13

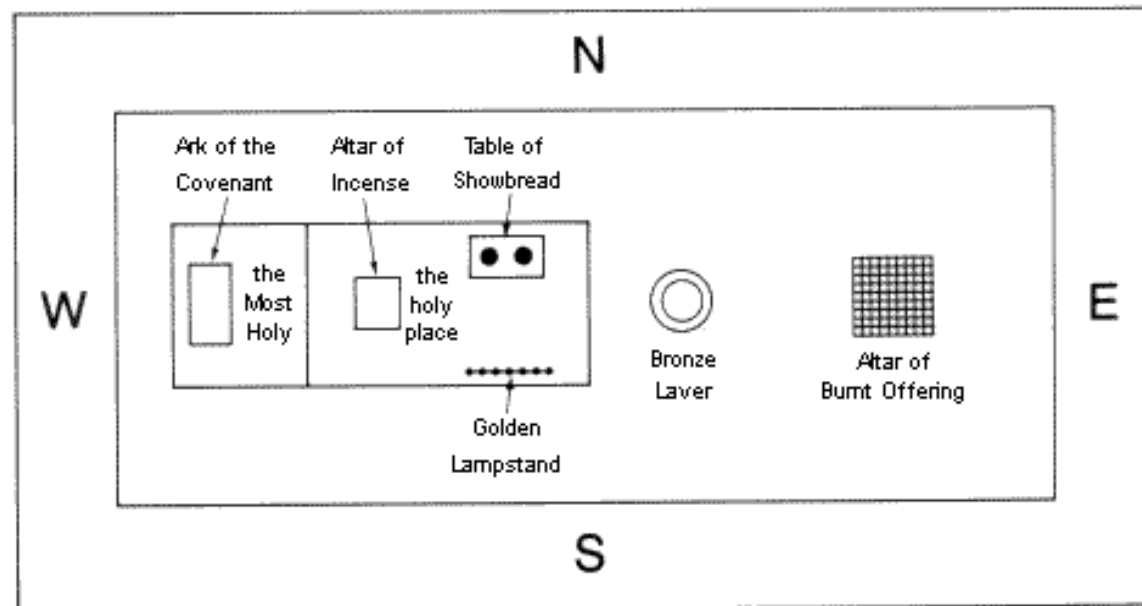


# The Plan of the Tabernacle

## Appendix 14



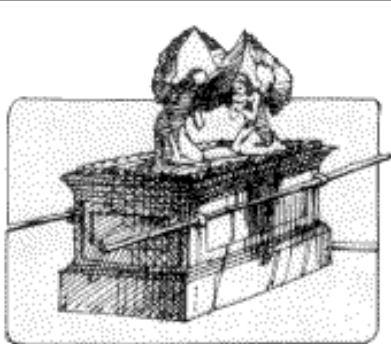
The tabernacle was to provide a place where God might dwell among His people. The term *tabernacle* sometimes refers to the tent, including the holy place and the Most Holy, which was covered with embroidered curtains. But in other places it refers to the entire complex, including the curtained court in which the tent stood.



This illustration shows the relative positions of the tabernacle furniture used in Israelite worship. The tabernacle is enlarged for clarity.

# The Furniture of the Tabernacle

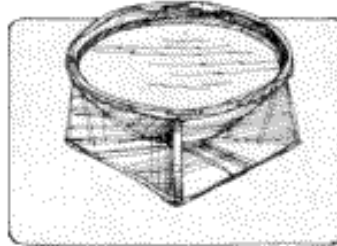
## Appendix 15



### Ark of the Covenant

(Ex. 25:10–22)

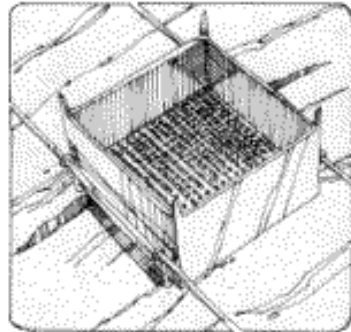
The ark was most sacred of all the furniture in the tabernacle. Here the Hebrews kept a copy of the Ten Commandments, which summarized the whole covenant.



### Bronze Laver

(Ex. 30:17–21)

It was to the laver of bronze that the priests would come for cleansing. They must be pure to enter the presence of God.



### Altar of Burnt Offering

(Ex. 27:1–8)

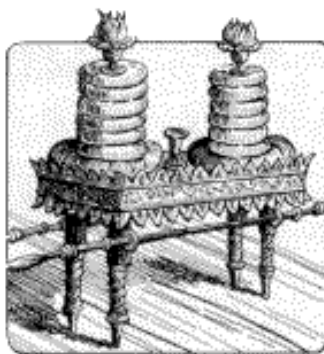
Animal sacrifices were offered on this altar, located in the court in front of the tabernacle. The blood of the sacrifice was sprinkled on the four horns of the altar.



### Golden Lampstand

(Ex. 25:31–40)

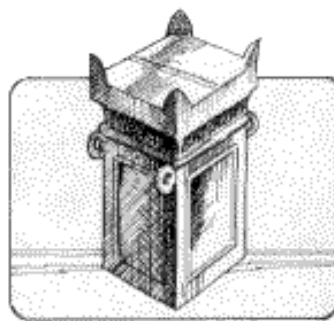
The gold lampstand stood in the holy place, opposite the table of showbread. It held seven lamps, flat bowls in which a wick lay with one end in the oil of the bowl and the lighted end hanging out.



### Table of Showbread

(Ex. 25:23–30)

The table of showbread was a stand on which the offerings were placed. Always in God's presence on the table were the 12 loaves of bread representing the 12 tribes.



### Altar of Incense

(Ex. 30:1–10)

The altar of incense inside the tabernacle was much smaller than the altar of burnt offering outside. The incense burned on the altar was a perfume of sweet-smelling aroma.

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