

Making Promises

Part 3: The Exodus

Review

- According to the early date of the Exodus (**1446**), the Pharaoh in the Exodus account would have been **Amenhotep II**.
- In the plagues leading up to the Exodus, God is judging the Egyptians and many of the **Egyptian gods** for their enslavement of the Hebrew people.
- Each plague seems to call out a specific god, or perhaps a plethora of gods, for the purposes of condemning Egypt, and teaching the Hebrew people that YHWH was superior to all gods.
- The Plagues served as a **reminder** for the people of Israel throughout the rest of the Old Testament. We see them feature prominently in the Psalms and in Revelation, where God's final judgment on the world is depicted as an exodus of global proportions.

The Passover

- The tenth and final plague, the **slaughter of the firstborn** of Egypt, was the most horrible and momentous of all.
 - To the Egyptians, it indicated the **superiority** of Yahweh over their gods of life and death.
 - To Israel it spoke of his **gracious deliverance** and **salvation**. It also carried significance for the Hebrew people for their entire history – to this very day.
 - The Hebrew people were instructed by God through Moses to ask for **gold** and **silver** from the Egyptians. The death of every firstborn in Egypt caused the Egyptians to not only let the people go but to drive them out, giving them whatever they wanted (**Ex. 11:2; 12:35-36**).
 - The gold and the silver proves useful later in the Exodus narrative, as it is the resources that the Hebrews use for to **build the tabernacle** (**Ex. 25:3-9**).
 - The resources that the Hebrew people gain from the Egyptians also fulfills **what was spoken to Abraham** (**Gen. 15:14**).
- The description of the Passover in Exodus 12 is filled with meaning for both **Israel and the church**.

- Every Israelite household must select a lamb on the **tenth day of the month Abib (Nisan)**, the month that from henceforth was to be the first in the religious year (**Ex. 12:2-3; 13:4; 23:15; 34:18; Deut. 16:1**).
- The one year old male lamb without blemish was to be selected on the tenth day of the month (of Abib/Nisan) and kept until the **fourteenth day**, when it was to be slaughtered “between the evenings,” or between the going down of the sun and absolute darkness (**Ex. 12:3-6**).
- The **blood from the lamb** must be applied to the two side posts and the lintel of each house with a sprig of hyssop (**Ex. 12:7**).
- The entire roasted flesh of the lamb was then to be eaten with **unleavened bread** and **bitter herbs** (**Ex. 12:8**).
- During this hurried meal, the family must be in a state of preparation, dressed for a journey, and no leaven was to be used for the bread because they **did not have time for the bread to rise**. Unleavened bread was common in any hurried meal (**Gen. 19:3; Ex. 12:11**).

The Passover in the Time of Jesus

- In his book, “*Chronological Aspects of the Life of Christ*,” Harold Hoehner argues that Jesus was crucified in the year **A.D. 33**.
- On the **10th of Nisan, in A. D. 33**, which would have been ‘Palm Monday,’ Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. It is evident that he was presenting himself as the unblemished sacrifice for the nation on that day. In other words, the lamb has been selected by the Father.
- On the 14th of Nisan, as guests and family members entered the home to celebrate Passover, a **servant** or **slave** would often be there to wash their feet (**John 13:3-20; Mark 9:35; 10:45; John 13:15**).
- Also on the 14th of Nisan, Passover lambs were slain between **noon and 3 pm**.
 - On the day Jesus died, there were **three hours of darkness** from approximately noon to 3 pm, while Jesus hung on the cross (**Mark 15:33**). When Jesus died, sometime between 3 and 5pm, the temple curtain was torn in two from top to bottom (**Mark 15:38**) right when the last of the lambs would be placed on the altar in front of the sanctuary.
 - In A. D. 70, the last year that the temple was still standing, **270,000 lambs** were slain.
 - When the lambs were slain, the Levites would chant the **Hallel Psalms** (Psalms 113-118) repeatedly.

Making Promises: The Exodus (Part 3)

Exodus 11:2	Speak now in the hearing of the people, that they ask, every man of his neighbor and every woman of her neighbor, for silver and gold jewelry.”
Exodus 12:35–36	35 The people of Israel had also done as Moses told them, for they had asked the Egyptians for silver and gold jewelry and for clothing. 36 And the Lord had given the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they let them have what they asked. Thus they plundered the Egyptians.
Exodus 25:3–9	3 And this is the contribution that you shall receive from them: gold, silver, and bronze, 4 blue and purple and scarlet yarns and fine twined linen, goats’ hair, 5 tanned rams’ skins, goatskins, acacia wood, 6 oil for the lamps, spices for the anointing oil and for the fragrant incense, 7 onyx stones, and stones for setting, for the ephod and for the breastpiece. 8 And let them make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell in their midst. 9 Exactly as I show you concerning the pattern of the tabernacle, and of all its furniture, so you shall make it.
Genesis 15:14	But I will bring judgment on the nation that they serve, and afterward they shall come out with great possessions.
Exodus 12:2–3	2 “This month shall be for you the beginning of months. It shall be the first month of the year for you. 3 Tell all the congregation of Israel that on the tenth day of this month every man shall take a lamb according to their fathers’ houses, a lamb for a household.
Exodus 13:4	Today, in the month of Abib, you are going out.
Exodus 23:15	You shall keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread. As I commanded you, you shall eat unleavened bread for seven days at the appointed time in the month of Abib, for in it you came out of Egypt. None shall appear before me empty-handed.
Exodus 34:18	“You shall keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread. Seven days you shall eat unleavened bread, as I commanded you, at the time appointed in the month Abib, for in the month Abib you came out from Egypt.
Deuteronomy 16:1	“Observe the month of Abib and keep the Passover to the Lord your God, for in the month of Abib the Lord your God brought you out of Egypt by night.
Exodus 12:3–6	3 Tell all the congregation of Israel that on the tenth day of this month every man shall take a lamb according to their fathers’ houses, a lamb for a household. 4 And if the household is too small for a lamb, then he and his nearest neighbor shall take according to the number of persons; according to what each can eat you shall make your count for the lamb. 5 Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male a year old. You may take it from the sheep or from the goats, 6 and you shall keep it until the fourteenth day of this month, when the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill their lambs at twilight.
Exodus 12:7	“Then they shall take some of the blood and put it on the two doorposts and the lintel of the houses in which they eat it.
Exodus 12:8	They shall eat the flesh that night, roasted on the fire; with unleavened bread and bitter herbs they shall eat it.
Genesis 19:3	But he pressed them strongly; so they turned aside to him and entered his house. And he made them a feast and baked unleavened bread, and they ate.

Ex. 12:11	In this manner you shall eat it: with your belt fastened, your sandals on your feet, and your staff in your hand. And you shall eat it in haste. It is the Lord's Passover.
John 13:3-20	<p>3 Jesus, knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he had come from God and was going back to God, 4 rose from supper. He laid aside his outer garments, and taking a towel, tied it around his waist. 5 Then he poured water into a basin and began to wash the disciples' feet and to wipe them with the towel that was wrapped around him. 6 He came to Simon Peter, who said to him, "Lord, do you wash my feet?" 7 Jesus answered him, "What I am doing you do not understand now, but afterward you will understand." 8 Peter said to him, "You shall never wash my feet." Jesus answered him, "If I do not wash you, you have no share with me." 9 Simon Peter said to him, "Lord, not my feet only but also my hands and my head!" 10 Jesus said to him, "The one who has bathed does not need to wash, except for his feet, but is completely clean. And you are clean, but not every one of you." 11 For he knew who was to betray him; that was why he said, "Not all of you are clean." 12 When he had washed their feet and put on his outer garments and resumed his place, he said to them, "Do you understand what I have done to you? 13 You call me Teacher and Lord, and you are right, for so I am. 14 If I then, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also ought to wash one another's feet. 15 For I have given you an example, that you also should do just as I have done to you. 16 Truly, truly, I say to you, a servant is not greater than his master, nor is a messenger greater than the one who sent him. 17 If you know these things, blessed are you if you do them. 18 I am not speaking of all of you; I know whom I have chosen. But the Scripture will be fulfilled, 'He who ate my bread has lifted his heel against me.' 19 I am telling you this now, before it takes place, that when it does take place you may believe that I am he. 20 Truly, truly, I say to you, whoever receives the one I send receives me, and whoever receives me receives the one who sent me."</p>
Mark 9:35	And he sat down and called the twelve. And he said to them, "If anyone would be first, he must be last of all and servant of all."
Mark 10:45	For even the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many."
John 13:15	For I have given you an example, that you also should do just as I have done to you.
Mark 15:33	And when the sixth hour had come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour.
Mark 15:38	And the curtain of the temple was torn in two, from top to bottom.

EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY OF EGYPT

RULER	BEGAN TO RULE	RULE ENDED
Amosis	1570	1546
Amenhotep I	1546	1526
Thutmose I	1526	1512
Thutmose II	1512	1504
Hatshepsut	1503	1483
Thutmose III	1504	1450
Amenhotep II	1450	1425
Thutmose IV	1425	1417
Amenhotep III	1417	1379
Amenhotep IV	1379	1362
Smenkhkare	1364	1361
Tutankhamon	1361	1352
Ay	1352	1348
Horemheb	1348	1320

CALENDAR IN ISRAEL

GREGORIAN CALENDAR	JEWISH CALENDAR	FARMING YEAR	SPECIAL DAYS
March–April	Month 1: Nisan (Early Name: Abib)	Latter rains Barley harvest Flax harvest	1. Nisan 14: Passover (Ex. 12:1–11; Lev. 23:5) 2. Nisan 15–21: Unleavened bread (Lev. 23:6–8) 3. Nissan 21: Firstfruits (Lev. 23:9–14)
April–May	Month 2: Iyyar (Early name: Ziv)	Dry season begins	
May–June	Month 3: Sivan	Early figs ripen Vine tending	4. Sivan 6 (50 days after Firstfruits); Pentecost (Lev. 23:15–22)
June–July	Month 4: Tammuz	Wheat harvest First ripe-grapes	
July–August	Month 5: Ab	Grape harvest	
August–September	Month 6: Elul	Dates and summer figs	
September–October	Month 7: Tishri (Early name: Ethanim)	Early rains	5. Tishri 1: Trumpets (Lev. 23:23–25) 6. Tishri 10: Day of Atonement (Lev. 16; 23:26–32) 7. Tishri 15–21: Tabernacles (Lev. 23:33–36)
October–November	Month 8: Marchesvan (Early name: Bull)	Plowing Olive harvest	
November–December	Month 9: Kislev	Grain planting	8. Kislev 25 Dedication (Hanukkah) (John 10:22)
December–January	Month 10: Tebeth	Latter rains	
January–February	Month 11: Shebat	Almond trees blossom	
February–March	Month 12: Adar	Citrus fruit harvest	9. Adar 13–14: Purim (Es. 9:26–28)