



Bible History

From Egypt to the Promised Land

I. EGYPTIAN BONDAGE

A. Move to Egypt (Exodus 1:1-7)

1. The dates to remember
 - a. Year 2,276 as a seventeen-year-old (Genesis 37:2) Joseph went to Egypt as a slave (Genesis 37:23-25, 36).
 - b. Year 2,298, at thirty-nine years of age, Joseph revealed himself to his brethren (Genesis 45:6).
 - c. Year 2,298, at 130 years old, Jacob came into Egypt (Genesis 45:9-13, 25-28; Genesis 46:1-7; esp. Genesis 47:9).
2. The roll call of those entering (Exodus 1:1-6)
 - a. Their number (Exodus 1:5)
 - (1) Seventy souls; The number in Acts 7:14 is seventy-five souls, but that included Jacob “and all his kindred.”
 - (2) For Joseph was in Egypt already
 - b. Their breakdown (Exodus 1:4; see Genesis 46:8-27)
 - (1) The sons of Leah (Genesis 46:8-15)
 - a) Note: Er and Onan died in Canaan and did not enter Egypt (Genesis 46:12).
 - b) Total—thirty-three souls (Genesis 46:15); Note: The thirty-three souls did not include Dinah.
 - (2) The sons of Zilpah (Genesis 46:16-18); total—sixteen souls (Genesis 46:18)
 - (3) The sons of Rachel (Genesis 46:19-22); total—fourteen souls (Genesis 46:22)
 - (4) The sons of Bilhah (Genesis 46:23-25); total—seven souls (Genesis 46:25)
 - (5) The sum total (Genesis 46:26-27)
 - a) The sixty-six refers to the souls that came with Jacob into Egypt out of his loins (this excluded Jacob’s wives which obviously did not come from his loins) (Genesis 46:26).
 - b) Er and Onan died and are excluded (Genesis 46:12).
 - c) While it was obvious that Dinah was excluded in the previous count, she is obviously included in this count.
 - d) The count included all Jacob’s sons with the exception of Joseph and his sons, who did not come “with Jacob” (Genesis 46:26). This would total the sixty-six mentioned.
 - e) The four added to the sixty-six includes others which came into Egypt that were not from his loins (Jacob and three living wives). The souls of the house of Jacob which came into Egypt were seventy (Genesis 46:27).



3. Blessings in Egypt
 - a. Their blessing in number (Exodus 1:7)
 - (1) They were fruitful.
 - (2) They increased abundantly.
 - (3) They multiplied.
 - (4) They waxed exceeding mighty.
 - (5) The land was filled with them.
 - b. Their blessing land (Genesis 47:6)
 - (1) The land of Egypt was before Joseph.
 - (2) Joseph was to make his father and brethren dwell in “the best of the land.”
 - (3) They dwelt in the land of Goshen.

B. Bondage in Egypt (Exodus 1:8-22)

1. The dates to remember
 - a. Year 2,369 Joseph died in Egypt
 - (1) Note: At some point after Joseph died, “there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph” (Exodus 1:8).
 - (2) Based upon the numbers set forth in Genesis 15:13 and Exodus 12:40-41, it would seem the 430 years began when Jacob arrived in Egypt (2,298) and the affliction began thirty years later (2,328), forty-one years before Joseph’s death.
 - (3) At Joseph’s death, things progressively worsened for Israel leaving little hope of physical deliverance from bondage.
 - b. Year 2,648 (320 years after the affliction began) Moses was born in Egypt and eighty years later (2,728), he returned to Egypt to lead Israel out
2. The circumstances to remember
 - a. A new king ignorant of Joseph (Exodus 1:8)
 - (1) There is no doubt that there were other new kings
 - (2) But this one did not have any information concerning Joseph
 - b. Slavery imposed on Israel (Exodus 1:9-14)
 - (1) The time problem
 - a) While we may be tempted to put the start of Israel’s bondage here, to do so introduces a numbers problem.
 - b) Even if this king arose the year Joseph died, it would only allow for 359 years of affliction. This does not match Genesis 15:13.
 - (2) The details
 - a) The Egyptians feared the growth of the Israelites (Exodus 1:7, 9-10).
 - b) They placed taskmasters over the people (Exodus 1:11).
 - c) Their lives were made bitter, but they still grew (Exodus 1:12-14).
 - c. Male babies ordered killed (Exodus 1:15-22)



II. EGYPTIAN EXODUS

A. The Call of Moses (Exodus 2:1- Exodus 6:30)

1. Moses' birth and adoption (Exodus 2:1-10)
 - a. He was born to a Levite (year 2,648) (Exodus 2:1-2).
 - b. He was hidden for three months (Exodus 2:2).
 - c. When he could no longer be hid, he was put in an ark and placed by the river's brink (Exodus 2:3-4).
 - d. The daughter of Pharaoh found him and hired his mother to nurse him for her (Exodus 2:5-9).
 - e. He grew and was brought to Pharaoh's daughter and he became her son (Exodus 2:10).
 - f. She named him Moses because he was drawn out of the water (Exodus 2:10).
2. Moses' initial call and consecration (Exodus 2:11-25; Acts 7:23-29; Hebrews 11:24-27)
 - a. At age forty (year 2,688) Moses learned of God's calling to deliver Israel (Acts 7:23-29).
 - b. He saw the plight of his people and defended them by killing an Egyptian (Exodus 2:11-12).
 - c. The news reached Pharaoh and Moses had to flee (Exodus 2:13-15).
 - d. Moses fled into the land of Midian where he would spend the next forty years of his life, marry, and have children (Exodus 2:16-22).
 - e. The king that sought Moses' life died and the children of Israel's cry caught the attention of God (Exodus 2:23-25).
3. Moses' second call (Exodus 3:1- Exodus 4:31)
 - a. The time of his call (Exodus 7:7; Acts 7:30)
 - (1) He was eighty years old (year 2,728) (Exodus 7:7).
 - (2) It was forty years after the initial call (Acts 7:30).
 - b. The place of his call (Exodus 3:1)
 - (1) The backside of the desert in Midian (Exodus 3:1)
 - (2) At the mountain of God (Exodus 3:1) or mount Sina (Acts 7:30)
 - (3) In the land of Arabia (Galatians 4:25); Note: The property here identified as holy ground is modern day Saudi Arabia (Acts 7:33).
 - c. The uniqueness of his call (Exodus 3:2-10)
 - (1) The LORD appeared unto Moses in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush (Exodus 3:2).
 - (2) When Moses turned aside, God spoke to him and confirmed his call from forty years prior (Exodus 3:3-10).
 - d. The fourfold struggle of his call (Exodus 3:11-22; Exodus 4:1-17)
 - (1) Who am I (Exodus 3:11-12)?
 - (2) Who sent me (Exodus 3:13-22)?
 - (3) They will not believe (Exodus 4:1-9). Note: This is where God introduced the signs to confirm the word to Israel.
 - (4) I am incapable (Exodus 4:10-17).
4. Moses arrived in Egypt (Exodus 5:1- Exodus 6:30).



B. The Ten Plagues (Exodus 7:1- Exodus 11:10)

1. Their identity
 - a. Water to blood (Exodus 7:1-25)
 - b. Frogs (Exodus 8:1-15)
 - c. Lice (Exodus 8:16-19); this is first one that the Egyptians could not do and the first to create life
 - d. Flies (Exodus 8:20-32); this was the first the Israelites did not suffer
 - e. Murrain (Exodus 9:1-7); this was the first to bring death
 - f. Boils (Exodus 9:8-12); the first to directly afflict man (his person)
 - g. Hail (Exodus 9:13-25)
 - h. Locusts (Exodus 10:1-20)
 - i. Darkness (Exodus 10:21-29)
 - j. Death of firstborn (Exodus 11:1-10)
2. Their purpose—"against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment" (Exodus 12:12; Numbers 33:4)

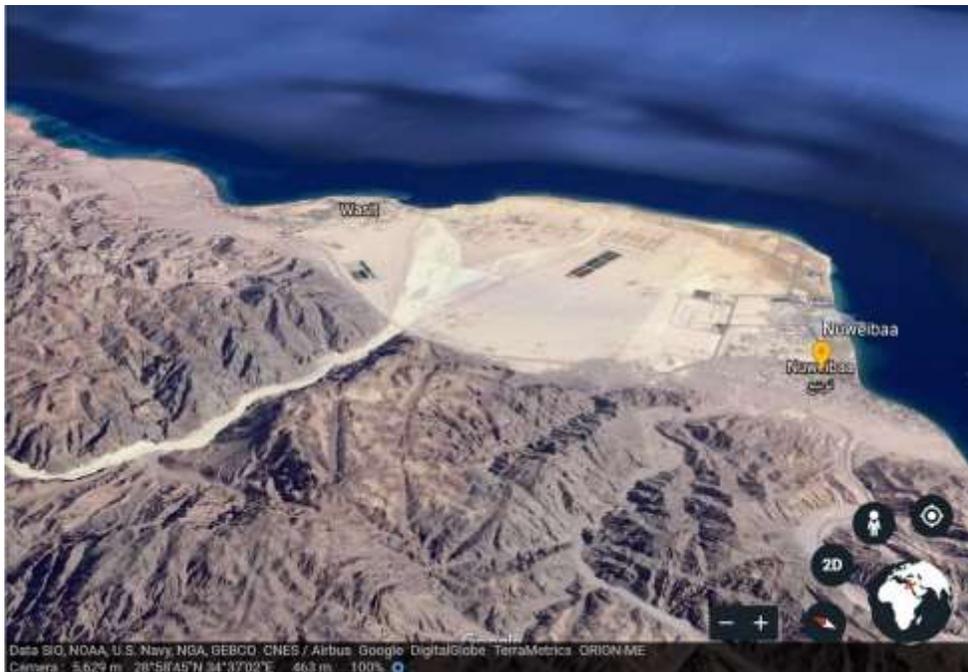
C. The Passover (Exodus 12:1-36, 42-51)

1. The Passover (Exodus 12:1-28)
 - a. The time (Exodus 12:1-2)
 - (1) Year 2,728
 - (2) On the month Abib
 - a) Originally the seventh month
 - b) Became the first month
 - (3) On the fourteenth day (Exodus 12:6)
 - b. The circumstances (Exodus 12:3-28)
 - (1) The selecting of a lamb (Exodus 12:3-5)
 - a) Taken in on the tenth day of the month (Exodus 12:3)
 - b) According to the number of souls in their home (Exodus 12:3-4)
 - c) A male of the first year, without blemish (Exodus 12:5)
 - (2) The killing of the lamb (Exodus 12:6-11)
 - a) Killed in the evening of the fourteenth day (Exodus 12:6)
 - b) Its blood was placed on the two side posts and the upper door post (Exodus 12:7).
 - c) The people ate the flesh that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread, along with bitter herbs (Exodus 12:8-10).
 - d) They were to eat in haste, ready to leave (Exodus 12:11).
 - (3) The protection offered (Exodus 12:12-14, 21-28)
2. The sending out (Exodus 12:29-36)
 - a. The time of departure
 - (1) The preparations began on the Passover evening.
 - (2) They departed on the fifteenth (Numbers 33:3).
 - b. The reason for departure (Exodus 12:30-33)
 - c. The spoil of the departure (Exodus 12:34-36)
3. A night to be remembered (Exodus 12:42-51)

III. WILDERNESS JOURNEY (Exodus 12:37- Numbers 13:33)

A. West of the Red Sea (Exodus 12:37-41; Exodus 13:1-22; Exodus 14:1-20)

1. The time (Numbers 33:3)
 - a. Year 2,728
 - b. First month
 - c. Fifteenth day
2. The company (Exodus 12:37-38)
 - a. 600,000 on foot that were men, beside children (Exodus 12:37)
 - b. A mixed multitude (Exodus 12:38a)
 - c. Cattle and crackers (Exodus 12:38b)
3. The path (Exodus 12:37); not the way of the land of the Philistines (Exodus 13:17), but the way of the wilderness of the Red sea (Exodus 13:18)
 - a. From Rameses (see Genesis 47:11; Numbers 33:3)
 - b. To Succoth (Exodus 13:20; Numbers 33:5)
 - c. To Etham (Exodus 13:20; Numbers 33:6); the introduction of the pillars (Exodus 13:21)
 - d. Pi-hahiroth (Exodus 14:1-20; Numbers 33:7)
 - (1) This move was strategic from the Lord's perspective
 - (2) But, it was an entrapping move from Israel's perspective



B. The Red Sea Crossing (Exodus 14:21-31; Exodus 15:1-21; Numbers 33:8)

1. Israel's deliverance (Exodus 14:21-31)
2. Israel's praise (Exodus 15:1-21)



C. From the Red Sea to Sinai (Exodus 15:22- Exodus 18:27)

1. From the Red Sea
2. To Marah (Exodus 15:22-26; Numbers 33:8)
 - a. They went out into the wilderness of Shur.
 - b. They found no water for three days.
 - c. When they went three days' journey, they arrived at Marah.
 - d. There they found water, but it was bitter.
 - e. God showed Moses a tree to cast into the waters, and the waters were made sweet.
3. To Elim (Exodus 15:27; Numbers 33:9)
 - a. There were twelve fountains of water.
 - b. There were seventy palm trees.
4. Back to the Red Sea (Numbers 33:10)
5. To the wilderness of Sin (Exodus 16:1-36; Numbers 33:11)
 - a. They arrived here year 2,728 on the fifteenth day of the second month (Exodus 16:1). This means thirty days have transpired since Israel left Egypt.
 - b. The congregation murmured about the lack of food (Exodus 16:2-3).
 - c. The LORD promised manna in the morning (Exodus 16:4-5).
 - d. The LORD promised flesh in the evening (Exodus 16:6-12).
 - e. The LORD provided what He had promised (Exodus 16:13-31).
 - f. A pot of manna was laid up before the LORD (Exodus 16:32-36).
6. To Dophkah (Numbers 33:12)
7. To Alush (Numbers 33:13)
8. To Rephidim (Exodus 17:1-16; Exodus 18:1-27; Numbers 33:14)
 - a. There was no water to drink (Exodus 17:1).
 - b. The LORD gave water from the rock (Exodus 17:2-7).
 - c. Amalek came to war against Israel (Exodus 17:8-16).
 - d. Jethro offered advice on judging Israel (Exodus 18:1-27).
9. To the wilderness of Sinai (Exodus 19:1– Exodus 40:38; Numbers 1:1- Numbers 10:12; Numbers 33:15); Note: While most Bible maps place this south of the land of Israel, the Bible seems to put it elsewhere. In fact, it was in apparently where Moses was in Midian (Exodus 3:12) and in the land of Arabia (Galatians 4:25).



- a. They arrived here year 2,728 on the fifteenth day of the third month (Exodus 19:1-2).
- b. The LORD prepared for the giving of the law, including descending upon mount Sinai in fire (Exodus 19:3-25).
- c. The LORD gave the ten commandments (Exodus 20:1-17).
- d. The LORD gave the remainder of the law (Exodus 20:18-26; Exodus 21:1-36; Exodus 22:1-31; Exodus 23:1-33; Exodus 24:1-18).
- e. The LORD gave the plans for the tabernacle and furniture (Exodus 25:1-40; Exodus 26:1-37; Exodus 27:1-21).
- f. The LORD made provisions for the priesthood, offerings, and building of furniture (Exodus 28:1-43; Exodus 29:1-46; Exodus 30:1-38; Exodus 31:1-18).
- g. The people created and worshipped a golden calf (Exodus 32:1-14).
- h. Moses came down from the mount, broke the tables of stone, judged the people, and then made atonement for them (Exodus 32:15-32).
- i. The LORD told Moses it was time to depart, but that He would not go up in their midst (Exodus 33:1-3).
- j. Moses pitched the tabernacle without the camp, met with the LORD, and saw the glory of God (Exodus 33:7-23; Exodus 34:1-9).
- k. The LORD continued the giving of His commandments (Exodus 34:10-35; Exodus 35:1-35; Exodus 36:1-38; Exodus 37:1-29; Exodus 38:1-31; Exodus 39:1-43).
- l. The tabernacle was pitched (Exodus 40:1-38).
 - (1) The giving of the instructions (Exodus 40:1-15)
 - (2) The tabernacle was pitched (Exodus 40:16-38); This occurred on year 2,729 on the first day of the first month (Exodus 40:17).
- m. The first census (Numbers 1:1-54; Numbers 2:1-34; Numbers 3:1-51); This occurred on year 2,729 on the first day of the second month (Numbers 1:1).
- n. Preparations were made for travelling (Numbers 4:1-49).



- o. Additional laws were given (Numbers 5:1-31; Numbers 6:1-27; Numbers 7:1-89; Numbers 8:1-26).
 - p. The Passover was kept (Numbers 9:1-14); This occurred on year 2,729 on the fourteenth day of the first month.
 - q. The cloud removed from the tabernacle signifying the time to move (Numbers 10:11). This happened on year 2,729 on the twentieth day of the second month.
10. Note: Special notes on the law
- a. As a text
 - (1) Written by Moses
 - a) Written by divine revelation (Deuteronomy 29:29); In other words, Moses did not need to be present in order to understand what needed to be written.
 - b) Written by divine direction (2 Peter 1:21)
 - (2) Titles
 - a) Pentateuch
 - i) Scholarly name
 - ii) Means “five books”
 - b) Torah
 - i) Jewish name
 - ii) Means “law”
 - c) The Law of Moses
 - i) Biblical name (Ezra 3:2; Ezra 7:6; 1 Corinthians 9:9)
 - ii) Bible references: twenty-one times
 - (a) Old Testament: fourteen times
 - (b) New Testament: seven times
 - (3) One of the divisions of the Hebrew Bible (Luke 24:44)
 - a) The law of Moses
 - b) The prophets
 - c) The writings
 - (4) The five books
 - a) Genesis
 - i) Name means “beginnings”; compare generations, generate
 - ii) Theme: Creation (Genesis 1:1)
 - iii) Ends “in a coffin in Egypt”
 - b) Exodus
 - i) Name means “departure”
 - ii) Theme: Redemption (Exodus 6:6; Exodus 12:13)
 - c) Leviticus
 - i) Name means “book of the Levites”
 - ii) Theme: Holiness (Leviticus 11:44-45; Exodus 19:2; Exodus 20:7-8)
 - d) Numbers
 - i) Name means “census” or “numbering”; notice that only potential soldiers were counted (Numbers 1:6)



- ii) Theme: Warfare (Numbers 31:1-8)
- e) Deuteronomy
 - i) Name means “second law”; not a new law; but a summary, repetition and application of the Mosaic Law
 - ii) Theme: Obedience (Deuteronomy 7:6-11)
- b. As a topic
 - (1) The place of the law in doctrine
 - (2) The divisions of the law of Moses
 - a) By application
 - i) Moral Law
 - (a) Basic moral principles
 - (b) The ten commandments
 - ii) Ceremonial Law
 - (a) Man’s duties to God
 - (b) Concerns tabernacle, priesthood, sacrifices, feasts, etc.
 - iii) Civil Law
 - (a) Man’s duties to man
 - (b) Concerns families, servants, strangers, crimes, property, justice and various regulations
 - b) By attitude
 - i) From Jewish tradition of 613 commandments (*mitzvot*) in the Mosaic Law
 - ii) 365 negative commandments
 - iii) 248 positive commandments
 - c) By time (traditional)
 - i) Time-bound; commandments which must be observed at a particular time (during the day or during the year)
 - ii) Non-time-bound
 - d) By reason (traditional)
 - i) Rational; the reason for doing it can be seen by reason
 - ii) Nonrational; cannot be supported by human reason

D. From Sinai to the Spying

1. From the wilderness or desert of Sinai
2. To Taberah (Numbers 11:1-3)
 - a. The people complained.
 - b. The fire of the LORD burnt among them.
3. To Kibroth-hattaavah (Numbers 11:4-34; Numbers 33:16)
 - a. The people lusted for flesh to eat (Numbers 11:4-15).
 - b. God sent quail until it came out their nostrils (Numbers 11:16-32).
 - c. The LORD smote the people with a plague (Numbers 11:33-34).
4. To Hazeroth (Numbers 11:35; Numbers 12:1-16; Numbers 33:17)



- a. Miriam and Aaron spoke against Moses because of his wife (Numbers 12:1-3).
- b. The LORD judged Miriam (Numbers 12:4-15).
5. To Kadesh, in the wilderness of Paran (Numbers 12:16; Numbers 13:1-33; Numbers 14:1-45)
 - a. Spies were sent to search out the land of Canaan (Numbers 13:1-24).
 - b. They returned after forty days of searching (Numbers 13:25).
 - c. The spies brought conflicting reports about the land (Numbers 13:26-33; Numbers 14:1-24).
 - d. The Israelites would now wonder in the wilderness for forty years (one year for every day the land was searched) (Numbers 14:25-35).
 - e. The people rebelled and entered into battle only to lose (Numbers 14:36-45).

IV. WILDERNESS WANDERINGS

A. The Circumstances

1. The complaint and judgment of Korah (Numbers 16:1-50)
2. The question of Aaron's priesthood and the proof in Aaron's rod (Numbers 17:1-13)
3. The complaint concerning water, rebellion of Moses, provision of water, and death of Miriam (Numbers 20:1-13); Miriam died in the fortieth year (2,768) in the first month.
4. The death of Aaron (Numbers 20:22-29)
 - a. In the fortieth year (2,768) after Israel came out of Egypt on the first day of the fifth month (Numbers 33:38).
 - b. Aaron was 123 years old when he died (Numbers 33:39).
5. The fiery serpents (Numbers 21:1-9)
6. The detour around Edom (Numbers 21:10-20)
7. The victory over Sihon and Og (Numbers 21:21-35)
8. The prophecy of Balaam (Numbers 22:1-41; Numbers 23:1-30; Numbers 24:1-25)
9. The deliverance by Phinehas (Numbers 25:1-18)
10. The second census (Numbers 26:1-65; Numbers 27:1-11)
11. The death of Moses (Deuteronomy 34:1-12); Year 2,768 toward the end of the year. We know this because the LORD spoke to Moses on the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first day of the month (Deuteronomy 1:3).

B. The Travel

1. From Kadesh
2. Eventually to the mountains of Abarim, before Nebo (Numbers 33:47)
3. Then to the plains of Moab, by Jordan near Jericho (Numbers 33:48-56; Numbers 36:13)



- C. The Transition—from Moses to Joshua (Numbers 27:12-23; Deuteronomy 31:1- Deuteronomy 24:12)
 - 1. Joshua chosen and charged (Numbers 27:12-23)
 - 2. The last words of Moses (Deuteronomy 31:1-30)
 - 3. The song of Moses (Deuteronomy 32:1-52)
 - 4. The blessing of Moses (Deuteronomy 33:1-29)
 - 5. The death of Moses (Deuteronomy 34:1-12)

- V. CONQUEST OF CANAAN
 - A. Preparation for Conquest (Joshua 1:1- Joshua 5:15)
 - 1. The charge to Joshua and to the people (Joshua 1:1-18)
 - 2. The preparations for Jericho (Joshua 2:1-24)
 - a. The spying of Jericho (Joshua 2:1)
 - b. The faithfulness of and covenant with Rahab (Joshua 2:1-24)
 - 3. The crossing of the Jordan river (Joshua 3:1-17)
 - 4. The memorials raised to commemorate the crossing (Joshua 4:1-24)
 - a. One in the river (Joshua 4:9)
 - b. One erected in Gilgal (Joshua 4:20-24)
 - 5. The circumcision and passover (Joshua 5:1-15); the passover signifies the passing into year 2,769

 - B. Land Conquered (Joshua 6:1- Joshua 12:24)
 - 1. Beachhead; Jericho defeated (Joshua 6:1-27)
 - 2. Central conquest (Joshua 7:1- Joshua 8:35)
 - 3. Southern conquest (Joshua 9:1- Joshua 10:43)
 - 4. Northern conquest (Joshua 11:1- Joshua 12:24)

 - C. Inheritance Given (Joshua 13:1- Joshua 21:45)
 - 1. Special allotments (Joshua 13:1- Joshua 14:15)
 - a. To the two-and-one-half tribes (Joshua 13:1-33)
 - b. To Caleb (Joshua 14:1-15)
 - 2. Major allotments (Joshua 15:1- Joshua 19:51); to the nine-and-one-half tribes
 - 3. Special provisions (Joshua 20:1- Joshua 21:45)
 - a. Cities of refuge (Joshua 20:1-9)
 - b. Levitical cities (Joshua 21:1-45)

 - D. Final Charges (Joshua 22:1- Joshua 24:33)
 - 1. To the eastern tribes (Joshua 22:1-34)
 - 2. To the western tribes (Joshua 23:1-16)
 - 3. To the assembled tribes (Joshua 24:1-33)