

“And There Arose Another”
Exodus 1

- v. 1 “_____ are the names of the _____ of Israel who went to Egypt with Jacob, each with his family:” (Exod. 1:1 NIV)

Note: The first word of the Hebrew text is _____, “These.” It is the word, “And” or “_____.” This tells us that the Exodus narrative is a _____ of the Genesis narrative (Chpt. 50).

Recall:

1. Jospheh brought his father and all his brothers and their families to live in the best part of Egypt (_____) during the famine.
2. Jacob dies after _____ blessing his sons.
3. Joseph dies at the age of _____ (50:26)

Note: “Sons” are _____ than “Tribes.” The “Tribes” will _____ Joseph’s sons, Ephraim and Manasseh and _____ Joseph (represented by his two sons) and Levi (who as priests will not inherit any land). Going into the Promised Land there will still be _____ Tribes.

vv. 2 -5 The Sons of Jacob

Note: This is not the “son” (family) list from Genesis 46:26-27 but rather, from Genesis 35:23-26. It follows the _____ listing of the two legal wives: Leah and Rachel, and then the two concubine wives - Bilhah and Zilpah (Gen. 30). [chiastic structure]

Leah (Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, and Zebulun)

Rachel (Benjamin [son of my right hand])

Bilhah (Dan [judge] and Naphtali [struggle with God])

Zilpah (Gad and Asher)

Note: The number 70 is not the _____ number but a divine number communicating _____. Cp. Deut. 10:22 with Acts 7:14 and Genesis 46:27 (LXX).

²² “Your ancestors who went down into Egypt were **seventy in all**, and now the LORD your God has made you as numerous as the stars in the sky.” (Deut. 10:22 NIV)

¹⁴ “After this, Joseph sent for his father Jacob and his whole family, **seventy-five in all**.” (Acts 7:14 NIV) [This number follows the LXX which includes the son and grandson of Manasseh and two sons of Ephraim and a grandson].

²⁷ With the two sons¹ who had been born to Joseph in Egypt, the members of Jacob's family, which went to Egypt, were **seventy² in all**. (Gen. 46:27 NIV)

²⁷ υἱοὶ δὲ Ἰωσήφ οἱ γενόμενοι αὐτῷ ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ ψυχαὶ ἑννέα πᾶσαι ψυχαὶ οἴκου Ἰακώβ αἱ εἰσελθοῦσαι εἰς Αἴγυπτον **ἑβδομήκοντα πέντε** [75] (Gen. 46:27 LXT)

v. 6 Q. What critical information do we receive?

A.

v. 7 Q. What additional information do we receive?

A. Notice the triple description [for emphasis] and summation.

1. They were exceedingly _____.
2. They _____ greatly.
3. They _____ in number.
4. They were _____ that the land was filled with them.

Note: Rashi says that they “_____” Egypt – a word used for reptiles.

Note: This is the continued _____ of the Adamic
_____ (Gen. 1:28) and the Abrahamic
_____ (Gen. 15:5) [subsequent with Isaac and Jacob]

v. 8 Q. What changed?

A.

Note: Pertinent Pharaoh's in Israel's history

1878-1843 B.C.E. – Sesostriis = _____ enters Egypt (Gen. 47)

1843-1797 – Amenemhat III – _____ dies (Gen. 50)

1570 – 1546 – Ahmose I = the Pharaoh who “_____”
Joseph” (Ex. 1)

1546-1525 – Amenhotep = this may be another Pharaoh who ordered the
deaths of the infants. (Ex. 1:15?)

1525-1504 – Thutmose I – _____ is born (Ex. 1:15?)

1482-1450 – Thutmose III – the Pharaoh who severely
_____ the Hebrews (Ex. 2:25)

1450-1423 – Amenhotep II – Pharaoh of the _____

Note: This timeline fits the _____ word to Abraham in
Genesis 15:13.

¹³ “Then the LORD said to him, “Know for certain that **for four hundred years** your descendants will be strangers in a country not their own and that **they will be enslaved and mistreated there.**”

¹⁴ But I will punish the nation they serve as slaves, and afterward **they will come out** with great possessions.” (Gen. 15:13-14 NIV)

v. 9 Q. What did Pharoah acknowledge?

A.

v. 10 Q. What was Pharoah's concern?

A.

1. Fear of becoming too _____.
2. Fear of siding with an _____ if it invades.
3. Fear of losing their _____ – the Hebrews leaving the country.

v. 11 Q. What did Pharoah and his leaders do?

A. They pressed the Hebrews into _____ to build store cities for Pharoah.

v. 12a Q. What did their oppression serve to do?

A. ¹² "But the more they were _____, the more they _____ and _____;" (Exod. 1:12 NIV)

vv. 12b-14 Q. What was the result?

A.

1. The Egyptians came to _____ the Hebrews.

Rashi: "They became as _____ in their eyes."

2. The Egyptians worked them _____.

3. The Egyptians made their lives _____.

Note: The word is "_____". It will be part of the _____ story when eating parsley and horseradish (bitter herbs/brick mortar). In the book of Ruth,

_____ comes home and tells her family to call her
“Mara” for “the Lord has made my life bitter.”

v. 15 Q. Who enters the picture as a solution to this expanded growth?

A. _____

Shiphrah = to be _____

Puah = fragrant _____

Note: This begins to frame the importance of _____ in the
Exodus story, e.g. Jochebed, Miriam, Pharoah's daughter, Zipporah, etc.

v. 16 Q. What were they asked to do?

A. While helping the Hebrew women in labor they were to commit
_____.

Note: There were two reasons for this.

1. Males were always a _____ for future rebellion.

2. Females were needed as addition _____ and
_____ for Egyptian households.

v. 17 Q. What did the midwives do?

A.
1. The Hebrew midwives _____ God.

Note: This is the first time that we see the Hebrews connecting
themselves with God in Exodus. There apparently was still a
_____ belief in Elohim (sovereign God)
as a moral arbiter.

2. They acted with _____. They refused to murder the male babies.

Note: Christian ethicists place this in what is known as a "_____ ethic." In other words, there are some sins that have _____ degrees of human ramifications. E.g., lying versus murder.

v. 18 Q. Pharaoh's response?

A. Hey...who are all these little _____ toddling around here?

v. 19 Q. How did the midwives respond?

A. The Hebrew women are more _____ when it comes to birthing. They push their babies out faster.

Note: Hebrew women were noted for using a _____ utilizing gravity to give birth rather than lying on one's back like the Egyptian women.

v. 20 Q. How did God respond to the midwives' actions?

- A.
1. God showed _____ to them.
 2. The people further _____.

v. 21 Q. How were the midwives blessed through their fear of the Lord?

A.

v. 22 Q. How did Pharaoh respond?

- A.
1. Pharaoh _____ the decree to the entire population.

2. The boys were to be thrown into the _____; the girls saved.

Note: Regarding them, too, he made a decree (Sotah 12a). For on the day when Moses was born his astrologers said to him, "To-day their deliverer has been born, but we know not whether he is born of an Egyptian father or of an Israelite; but we see by our astrological art that he will ultimately suffer misfortune through water". Pharaoh therefore made a decree that day regarding the Egyptians also, as it is said here, "Every son that is born [ye shall cast into the river]", and it is not stated "[every son] who is born to the Hebrews". They (the astrologers), however, were not aware that Moses was ultimately to suffer misfortune through the waters of Meribah and not through the waters of the Nile (Exodus Rabbah 1:18; Sotah 12a; cf. also Rashi on Numbers 20:13).

Application Questions:

- Q. Going from Genesis to Exodus, how do we see the divine orchestration of events that will ultimately lead to God's people in the Promised Land? What does this say about His divine purpose for your life?

A.

- Q. Tertullian wrote, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." How does this relate to events of chapter one?

A.

- Q. God does not reward sin, but he extends grace to those who choose to stand up against evil. How do we understand this in our context?

A.

Q. Do we operate in a “gradated ethic”? Is it right to do so? (A/B but C)

A.