

## TIMELINE OF EXODUS

**1590 BC Evidence of Semitic slaves and huge building programs mark Sesotris III's reign**

The Slavery of Israel Exodus 1:8-22

**1520 BC Amenemhet III leaves no son - his daughter may have adopted Moses**

Birth and life of Moses Exodus 2: 1-24

The Call of Moses Exodus 3:1-4:17

**1445 BC A mass disappearance of slaves occurs during Neferhotep's time. Egypt, weakened by the plagues, is conquered by the Hyksos invaders with little effort**

Moses Confronts Pharaoh Exodus 5:1-22

The first plague Exodus 7:1-24

Plagues 2-4 Exodus 7:25-8:31

Plagues 5-7 Exodus 9:1-35

Plagues 8-9 Exodus 10:1-29

The Passover Exodus 11:1-10, 12:21-50

At the Red Sea Exodus 13:17-14:31

God feeds the Israelites Exodus 16:1-34

God protects Israel Exodus 17:1-15

God Appears at Mnt Sinai Exodus 19:1-25

The 10 Commandments Exodus 20:1-22

God gives instructions for the Tabernacle and the priesthood Exodus 25:1-9, 28:1-5

The Golden Calf Exodus 31:18-32:35

God promises to go with Israel  
Exodus 33:1-17

**THE TABERNACLE:** The chapters describing the Tabernacle have been left out of this list because of the extreme detail involved. The Tabernacle served as God's throne room on earth. In it was a message of Law and Grace.

It was separated from the camp by a cloth fence. Yet, any Israelite could come to God with a sacrifice and know they were accepted into His presence. It was called "The Tent of Meeting," for here the people met with God.

Throughout Exodus we see sin separating people from God and God's willingness to forgive welcoming them back. Watch for these themes as you read this book.

## About this Pamphlet

Many Christians begin the task of reading the Bible with the best of intentions. They pick up the book with eager hands. At Genesis 5, however, they come to the listing of Generations. After reading an entire chapter of "begats," they begin to realize this may be more daunting task than they had imagined. By the time they have struggled through the laws of Exodus and the listing of tribes in Numbers, most have put down the book in confusion.

The Bible was never meant to be read like a novel. It is, in fact, a collection of more than 60 books containing a wide variety of literary styles. It has narrative, poetry, and historical records all jumbled together. It is no wonder the modern reader, unused to this style of writing, has trouble making headway

The purpose of this little series of pamphlets is to give you a boost to get you going as you approach the daunting task of reading the Bible. Each will have a map, a picture or two, and a few comments to help you get started reading one or two books of the Bible. The heart of the pamphlet, however, is the list of Bible stories and timeline. The timeline will give you some idea of what was happening in the world during the events of the book you are reading. And the list of Bible stories will direct you to the meat of the book. These are all narrative portions of the Bible and by reading through them, instead of trying to take in the whole book, you will get a good skeleton outline. You will learn the major events and become familiar with the people to whom they occurred. In this way, you will have a foundation you can use to build upon later if you choose to go back and read the more complex portions of Scripture.

May God bless you as you read through the Bible and open your eyes to His message of mercy.

# Exodus

## Journey to Freedom



Exodus means "the departure." We see, of course, the Israelites departing Egypt and the slavery they experienced there. But we also see God teaching them to leave their dependence on worldly wealth and security as they learn to trust in Him for their spiritual and physical well being in the desert of Sinai.

In the journey of the Israelites we see ourselves. As they were slaves, we are slaves to sin. As God was with them in the desert, God is with us daily. As God freed them, He frees us in forgiveness. Exodus is a celebration of freedom. Here our faith begins to take root..."

# Exodus

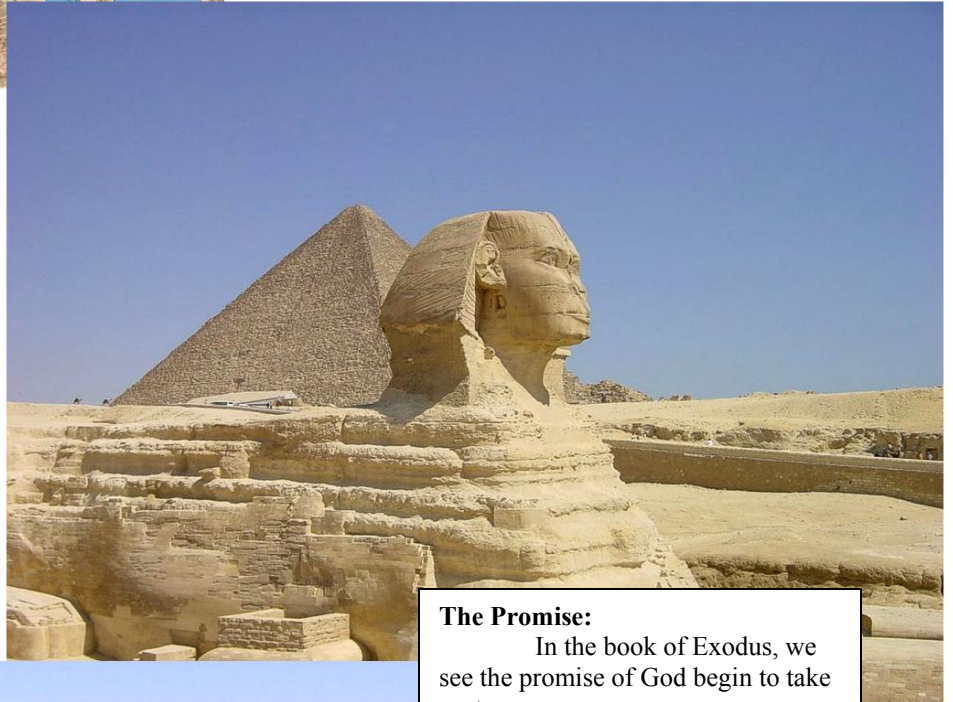


## The Land:

Located on the South East of the Mediterranean Sea, Egypt is a land of contrasts. The fertility of the Nile River Valley and Delta provided food and wealth for the nation even while famine might strike many surrounding countries. Much of the land, however, is dry desert. We can easily imagine the sufferings of the Israelites laboring in the heat of the desert to build monuments and cities for Pharaoh as well as their frustration as they wandered through the dusty region of Sinai following their escape from Egypt.

## The People:

At first, the family of Jacob lived as honored guests in Egypt. 200 years later, however, Pharaoh begins to see the people of Israel as a threat and enslaves them. We can see the hand of God in this. After four generations, Egypt has begun to feel like home to the Israelites. It will take something as drastic as slavery to make the people willing to leave, return to Canaan, and take up the task God gave them to be His witnesses to the world.



## The Promise:

In the book of Exodus, we see the promise of God begin to take root.

God demonstrates His sovereignty in the plagues He sends on Egypt. These not only force Pharaoh to let the people go. They also demonstrate the power of God versus the helplessness of the Egyptian deities, such as the Nile god and the sun god.

In the Passover God shows His mercy. This feast, which celebrates the night the Israelites were freed, has been seen by the Church as a celebration also of our freedom from sin. It was this feast Christ and His disciples were celebrating the night before He died, when He established the Sacrament of Communion.

