

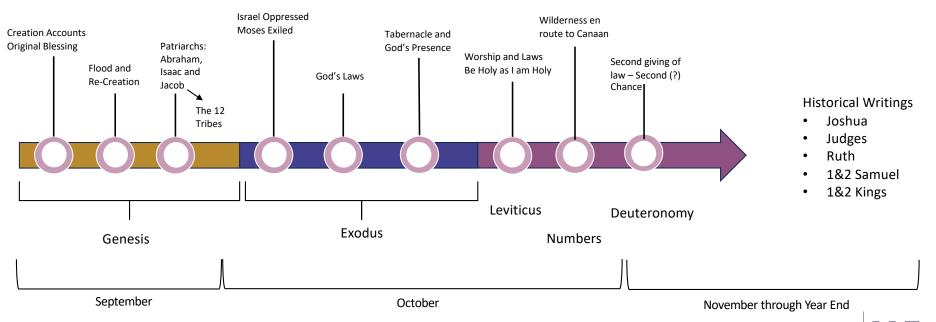
Topics for Today (10/5)

- Where we have been and where we are going
- Historicity
 - Exodus
 - Near East Timeline
 - Arguments for possible historical exodus
 - Arguments against historical exodus
- How to Read Exodus
- Exodus: Narrative Review
- Exodus: Themes
- Exodus: Role of Women
- Takeaways



Navigation

Where have we been and where are we going



The Reading Plan is provided by The Bible Project For more information, email lisa@epiphanyseattle.org



Historicity: Exodus -Arguments for possible exodus

Can Exodus be found In History?



Manetho





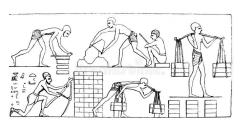




Papyrus Mentions







Semitic Slaves

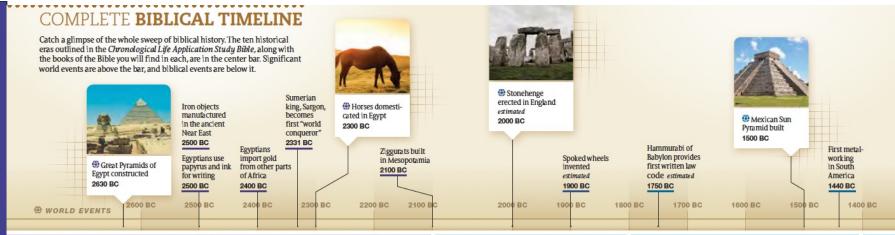




Source: Brueggemann, Walter. An introduction to the Old Testament: The Canon and Christian Imagination. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press, 2020.

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2166 BC

Abraham

2091 BC

Abraham

travels to

Canaan

is born

Isaac is

2006 BC

Jacob and

Esau are born

born

to Haran

to Egypt

1885 BC

Egypt

Joseph rules

1898 BC

Joseph sold

into slavery

Joseph is born

For Illustrative **Purposes Only** undated

Creation

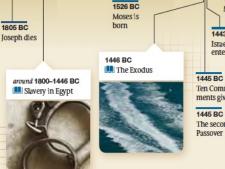
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III Noah builds the ark



▲ Early Accounts of Creation and the Flood Several ancient civilizations wrote

down their own stories about origins. These tablets from Babylon record a creation myth and a story about an ancient flood.



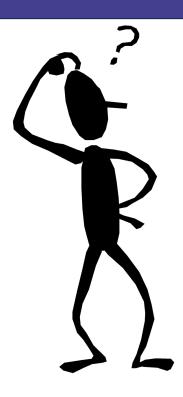
1443 BC Israel refuses to enter Canaan

1445 BC Ten Command-

ments given 1445 BC

The second

But...



Scholars doubt

- We don't have extra-biblical records of the Exodus.
- Egyptians kept excellent records. There is no record of 600,000 men and their families wandering around in the desert.
- Hyksos people were rulers. The Hebrew people were not.

It is not possible to deny or affirm whatever may have been historically the case.

So, what does it all mean and why does it matter?



How to Read Exodus

Paradigmatic History

See that any episode of the narrative can be read with reference to any encounter with overwhelming, abusive power – theme of "YHWH versus Pharaoh" functions not as a historical reportage, but as a retelling of a paradigmatic confrontation with reference to a particular tyranny and a particular or anticipated rescue.

Tyranny and Deliverance



How to Read Exodus – What is the Point

Paradigmatic History

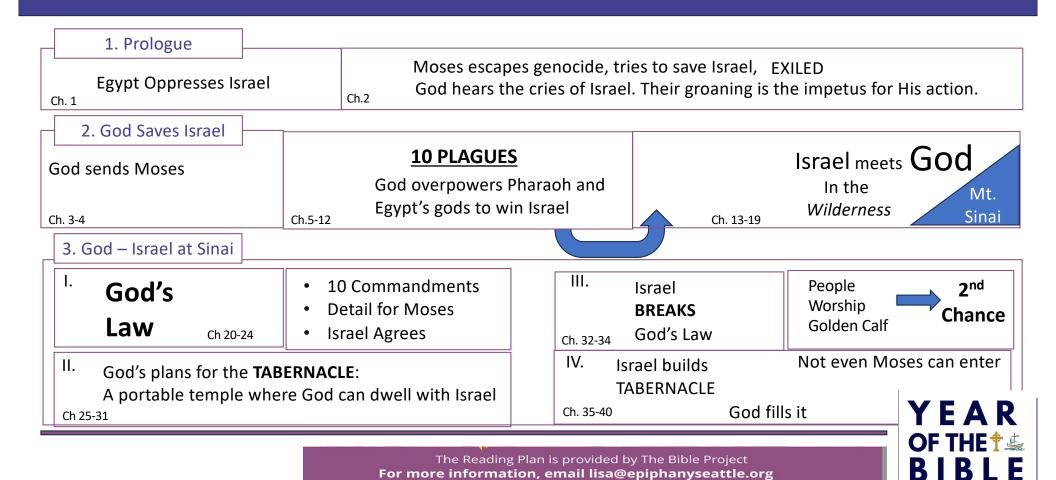
- Relevant in any time and place
- People use imaginative remembering to tell the story
- Liturgic Reiteration –remembered, represented, and re-enacted

Generative Memory

- Memory is a generative event in the future generations of Israel
- Narrative generative of energy and courage for the times that God's people will face oppression, and again cry out in pain, and will appeal to the God of all departures.



Exodus: Narrative Review



Exodus: Themes

Deliverance

- God hears the cries of his people and is enticed to act on their behalf.
- The God who defeats the oppressive power and emancipates.
- The God readiness to deliver is not confined to Israel.

Covenant

- God makes a covenant with a whole people and not just an individual.
- I am your God and you are my people.
- Traded harsh governance of Pharaoh for governance of YHWH.

Presence

- God dwells with the people in the Tabernacle.
- Symmetry, order, discipline, and beauty are essential to the reality of God's presence.
- God's presence requires a response.



Women in Exodus

- Women mattered in the Exodus account.
- They were the vectors of deliverance and safety:
 - Midwives (Shiphrah and Puah) protected the Hebrew boys
 - Jochebed hides Moses
 - Miriam put Moses in the River
 - Pharaoh's daughter rescued Moses
 - Zipporah circumcises her son to show oneness with Hebrew identity for family.

Why are women considered so central in this account?



Take Aways

What are your thoughts and take aways from Exodus.



