200Session 7 – Study Notes Exodus 7:8 – 11:10 Rev. Jan Cook











Waters Turn to Blood

Amphibians (Frogs)

Gnats (Lice)

The Ten Plagues of Egypt







Hail and Fire





Darkness



Death of First-Born

- 1. The real drama in these stories is the conflict between Pharaoh and Moses' God YHWY.
- 2. The stage is set for Yahweh's actions, which alone can beak the Pharaoh's stubborn will.
- **3.** Is there significance to the number ten in the Exodus tradition? Consider how it is used in the Priestly creation story. The number of plagues in Exodus directly corresponds to the ten divine utterances by which the world was created and ordered (Genesis 1:3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29), though not necessarily to the order of creation.
- 4. In relating the ten Egyptian plagues, the Exodus in the Bible could represent a parallel account of liberation, affecting all aspects of the created world.
- 5. For centuries exegetes have been struggling with the <u>order</u>, the number and the meaning of the plagues.
- 6. As early as the medieval period, Jewish commentators noticed *certain patterns in the* narrative that reflected a highly organized literary structure. Patterns like these indicate that the plague narrative is a conscientiously articulated and tightly wrought composition.
- 7. In Deuteronomy and Leviticus we see what is called a "curse list" in which **the Lord** tells the Israelites what will happen to them if they do not obey the Lord's laws and commandments, if they breach the covenant. The maledictions in the curse-lists of

Leviticus and Deuteronomy have been shown to be part of a stock of traditional curses employed during the biblical period in the geographical area extending from Israel to ancient Mesopotamia.

- 8. Many of the Egyptian plagues mentioned in Exodus in the Bible have some correlation to an Egyptian god or goddess.
- 9. If the narrative is indeed driving towards the "credal" statement of 34:6-7 then the plagues contribute to it the idea of a God "slow to anger... maintaining love to thousands" and bringing justice to those who are evil.
- 10. The resistance and unbelief which God's initial revelations of his name met are shattered. Israel is now convinced into believing and obeying, even if Pharaoh is not.

11. The plagues narrative, therefore, is significant in several ways:

- It fits in with and develops the main thrust of Exodus;
- It gives us a valuable ethical apologetic,
- A doctrinal illustration,
- A literary satisfaction and
- A biblical categories of understanding;
- And in this narrative several Exodus themes surface to be built upon later.
- 12. What ignited the faith of the Israelites was <u>not</u> their physical redemption from Egypt, but rather "the mighty act which the Lord had done in Egypt"—that is, the plagues.
- 13.At the end of the narrative in Exodus, Israel looks back over the stilled water of the sea at a land with <u>no people</u>, <u>no animals</u> and <u>no vegetation</u>, a land in which creation had been undone. Israel is convinced that its redeemer is the Lord of all creation.

Reflections

- 1. Hardening of the heart can mean that we are no longer moved by the suffering we see around us or we look at others with judgment instead of love. Talk about what you see in society as hardening of the heart. What you see in yourself.
- 2. Take a look at the Plagues and De-Creation and the Plagues and Egyptian gods Table. Discuss each theory and share what the larger message is they are both trying to present. Sum it up in one sentence. How does that message apply to us today?

Why Ten Plagues?

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The Number 10 as Used in the Bible

The Meaning of Numbers: The Number 10

- In the Bible, the number 10 is used 242 times.
- The designation "10th" is used 79 times.
- Ten is also viewed as a *complete and perfect number*, as is 3, 7 and
 12.
- There are ten commandments God gave Moses on Mt. Sinai.
- A tithe is a 10th of our earnings
- The Passover lamb was selected on the **10th day of the 1st month** (Exodus 12:3),
- The **10th day of the 7th month** is the Holy Day known as the Day of Atonement.
- In Genesis 1 the phrase "God said" is used 10 times

On this count ten could be connected to the ten divine utterances of the creation account of Genesis 1.

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Plagues and De-Creation

Creation Day	Creation Description	Plague on Egypt	Plague Description
Day 1	Light out of darkness	Plague 9	Darkness prevailing over
Gen. 1:1-5		Ex. 10:21-29	light
Day 2	Ordering and separation of	Plague 1	Chaos and destruction due
Gen. 1:6-8	the waters	Ex. 7:15-25	to water changed into blood
Day 3	Appearance of dry land and creation of vegetation	Plagues 7-8	Destruction of vegetation by hail and locusts
Gen. 1:9-13		Ex. 9:18-10:20	
Day 4	Creation of luminaries	Plague 9	Darkening of luminaries
Gen. 1:14-19		Ex. 10:21-29	
Day 5	Creation of birds and fish of	Plagues 1-2	Death of fish; multiplication
Gen. 1:20-23	the sea	Ex. 7:15-8-15	and death of frogs
Day 6	Creation of land animals and humans	Plagues 3-4	Pestilence of insects
Gen. 1:24-31		Ex. 8:16-24	
		Plague 5	Death of beasts
		Ex. 9:1-7	
		Plague 6	Boils on beasts and humans
		Ex. 9:8-17	
		Plague 10	Death of firstborn
		Ex. 11-12	

The Plagues in Response to the Pantheon of Egyptian gods.

Plague	Reference	Egyptian Deity	
Nile turned to blood	Exodus 7:14 - 25	Khnum: guardian of the Nile	
		Hapi: spirit of the Nile	
		Osiris: Nile was bloodstream	
Frogs	Exodus 8:1 - 15	Heqt: for of frog; god of resurrection	
Gnats	Exodus 8:16 - 19	in Charles	
Flies	Exodus 8:20 - 32		
Plague on cattle	Exodus 9:1 - 7	Hathor: mother-goddess; form of cow	
		Apis: bull of god Ptah; symbol of fertility	
STATE STATE	- Charles and Charles and Charles	Mnevis: sacred bull of Heliopolis	
Boils	Exodus 9:8 - 12	Imhotep: god of medicine	
Hail	Exodus 9:13-35	Nut: sky goddess	
		Isis: goddess of life	
		Seth: protector of crops	
Locusts	Exodus 10:1 - 20	Isis: goddess of life	
		Seth: protector of crops	
Darkness	Exodus 10:21 - 29	Re, Aten, Atum, Horas: all sun gods of sorts	
Death of firstborn	Exodus 11:1 - 12:36	The deity of Pharaoh: Osiris, the giver of life.	