- 1.) Blood, Ex. 7:14-24
- 2.) Frogs, Ex. 8:1-15
- 3.) Lice, Ex. 8:16-19
- 4.) Swarms, Ex. 8:20-32
- 5.) Pestilence, Ex. 9:1-7

- 6.) Boils, Ex. 9:8-12
- 7.) Hail, Ex. 9:18-35
- 8.) Locusts, Ex. 10:1-20
- 9.) Darkness, Ex. 10:21-29
- 10.) Death of Firstborn,

Ex. 11:1-10; 12:29-36

The 10 Plagues of Egypt: The First & Last

1.) Blood, Ex. 7:14-24

Indictment/Charge: The blood of Jehovah's firstborn.

Vengance/Sentence: The blood of Egypt's firstborn.

10.) Death of Firstborn,

Ex. 11:1-10; 12:29-36

Second Plague:

Frogs, Ex. 8:1-15

Against the Egyptian god:

"HEKET"—god of fertility



Third Plague:

Lice, Ex. 8:16-19

Against the Egyptian god:

"GEB"—god of earth



Fourth Plague:

Swarms of Flies

Ex. 8:20-32

Against the Egyptian god: "KHEPRI"—god of renewal



Fifth Plague:

Livestock Pestilence

Ex. 9:1-7

Against the Egyptian god: "HATHOR"—cow goddess



Sixth Plague:

Boils, Ex. 9:8-12

Against the Egyptian god:

"ISIS"—mother goddess



Seventh Plague:

Hail, Ex. 9:18-35

Against the Egyptian god:

"SETH"—storm god



Eighth Plague:

Locusts, Ex. 10:1-20

Against the Egyptian god:

"NUT"—god of the sky



Ninth Plague:

Three Days of Darkness

Ex. 10:21-29

Against the Egyptian god:

"RA"—the sun god



"The Judgment of Egypt &_ The Revelation of the True God"

The signs and plagues—

- 1.) Reveal Jehovah as the only true God.
- 2.) Show God's intentional, repeatable influence over Creation.
- 3.) Demonstrate the unique dimensions of His power.
- 4.) Pronounce God's testimony, as the God who saves.

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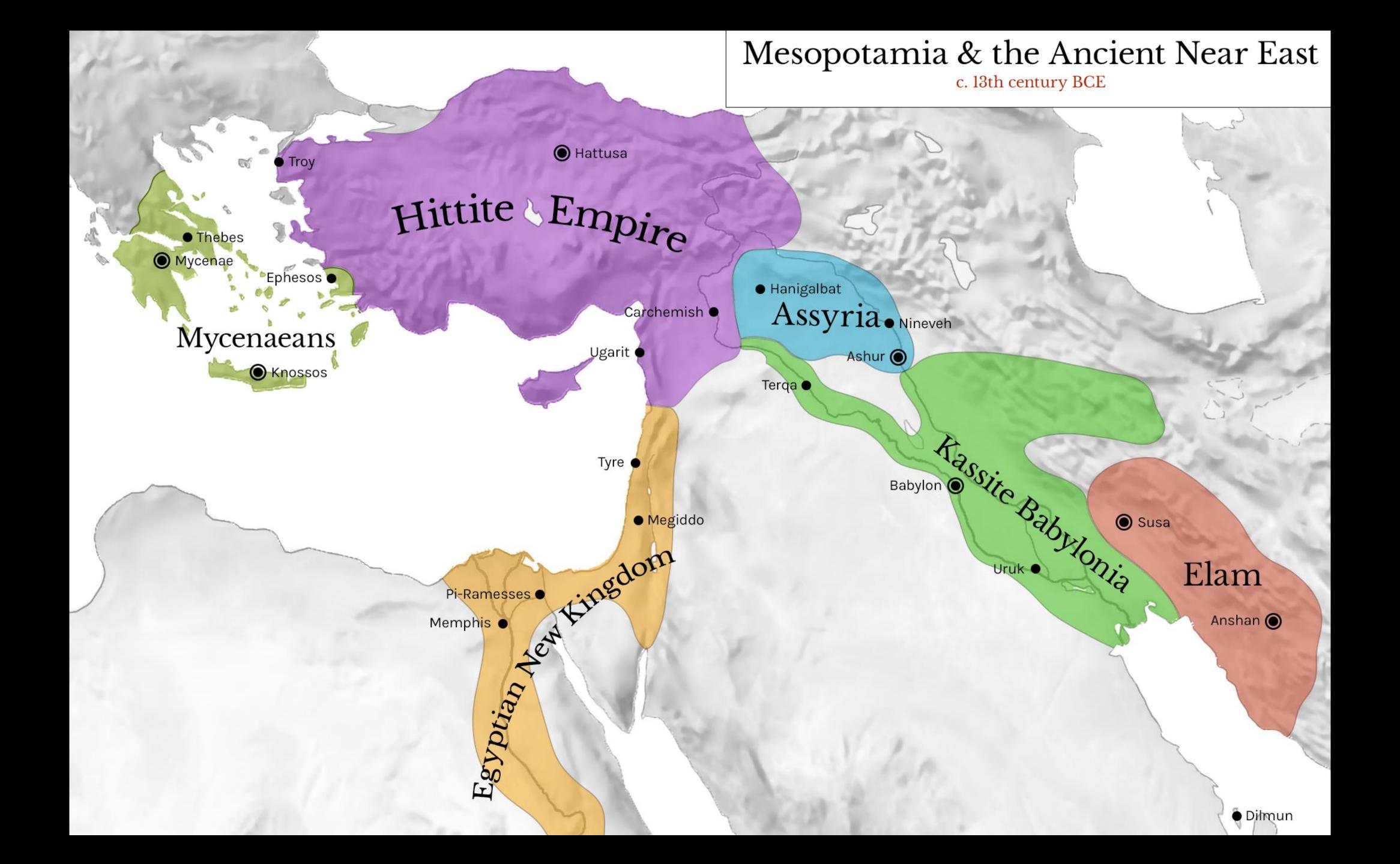




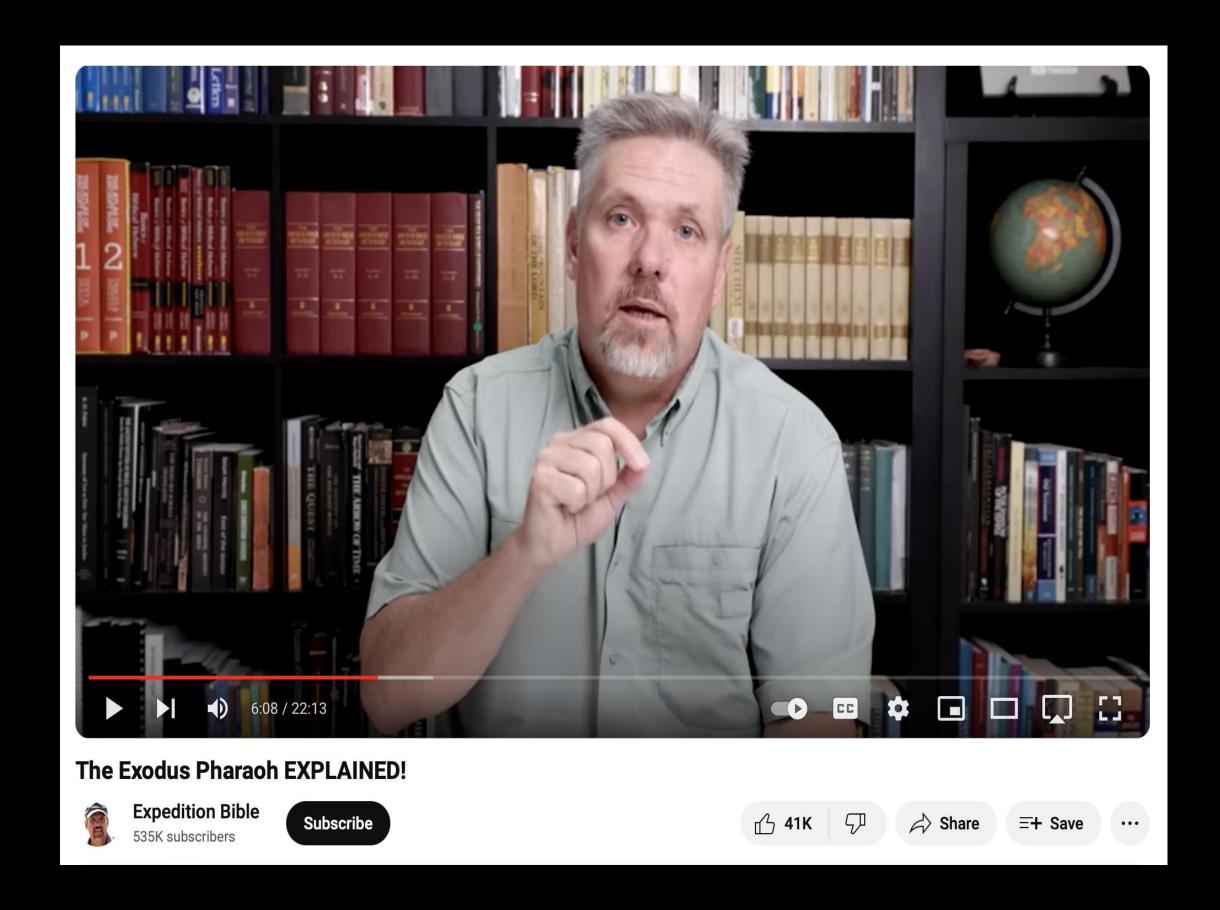
Ahmose Exodus 1:8

Thutmose III Ex. 2:15

Amenhotep II Exodus 5:2







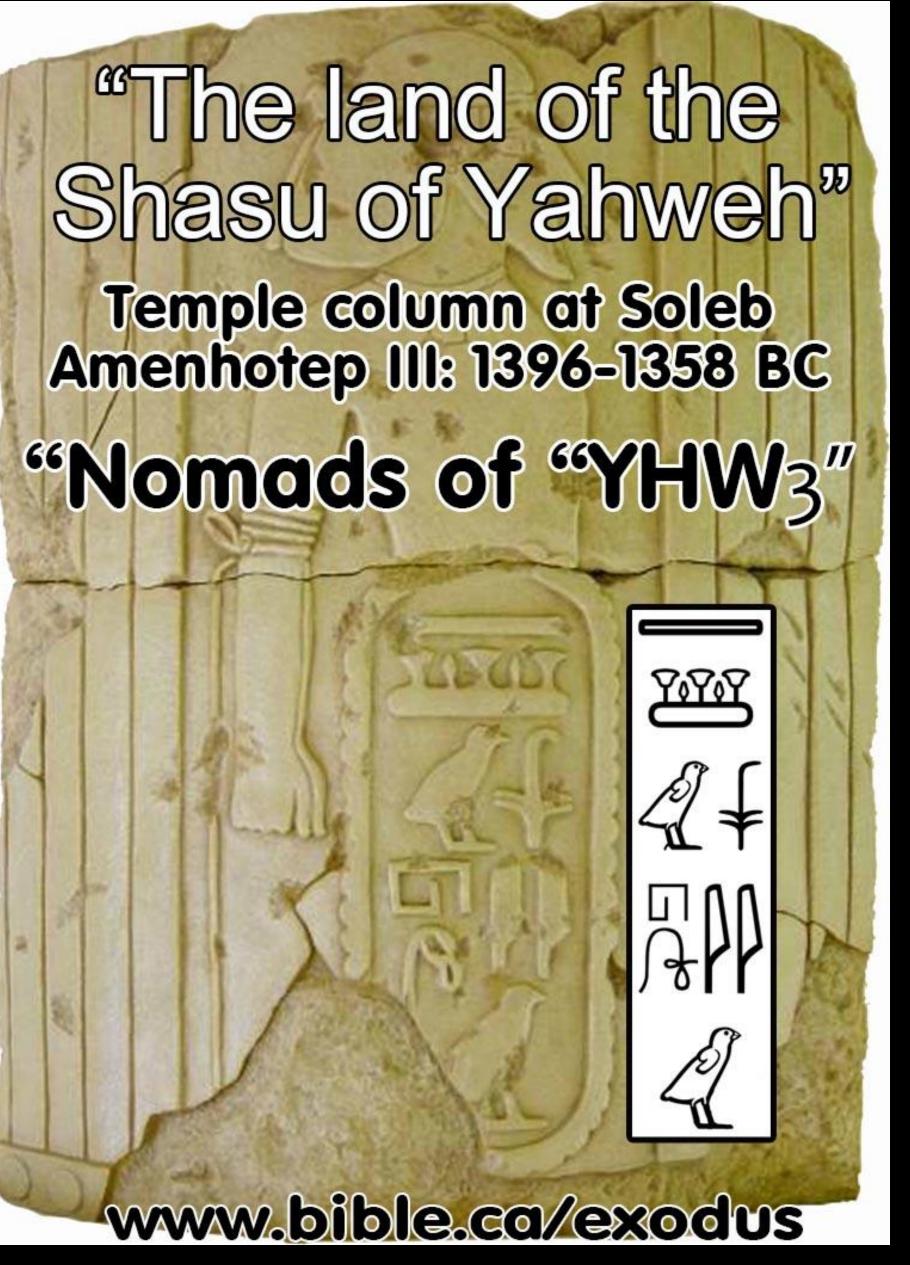


Joel Kramer Expedition Bible Associates for Biblical Research

The Soleb Inscription:

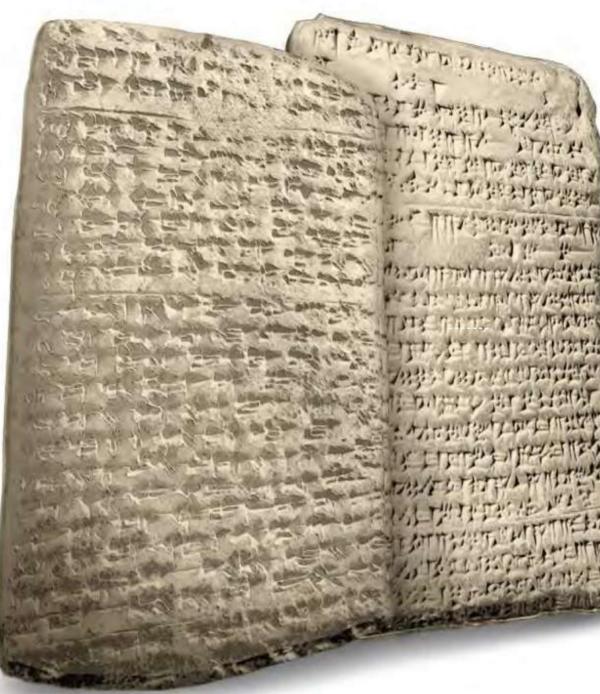
Earliest-Discovered Use of the Name 'Yahweh'
1400 BC, ~ 40 years after the Exodus.





The Amarna Letters

This collection of cuneiform tablets is named after the place they were discovered—modern Amarna, the ancient Egyptian city of Akhetaten. Written in the late 14th century BC, these letters record correspondence between Egypt (under Pharaohs Akhenaten and Tutankhamun) and its vassal states. They provide information about trade and government of the time.



The Amarna letters and the biblical text describe the land of Canaan similarly. Both indicate that Canaan had several territories, various kings, and chariots that served as the means of military control.

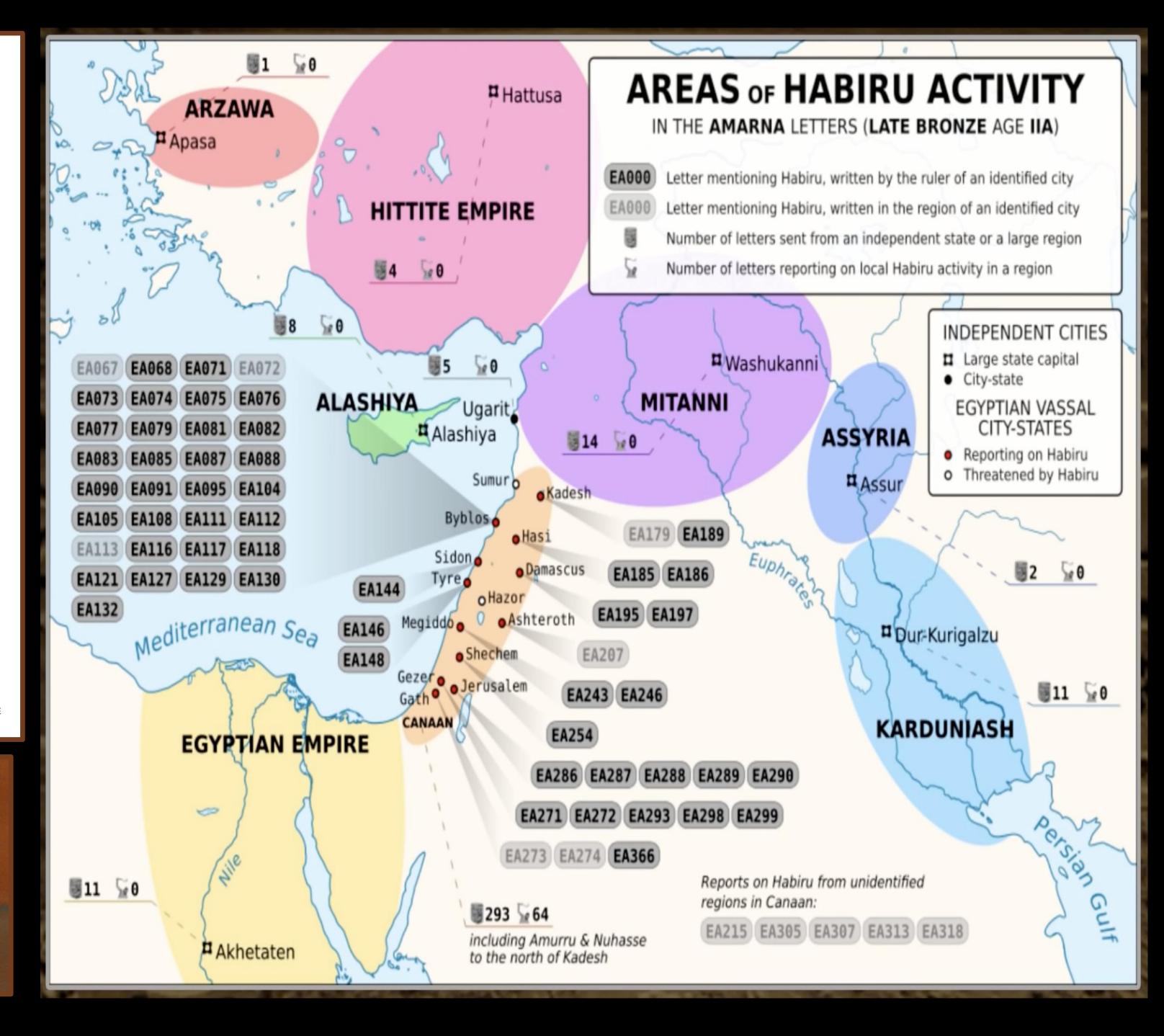
The Amarna letters describe the city of Shechem as a dangerous place full of political intrigue; the book of Judges does the same at a later date. The Amarna letters also show that the kingdoms of Canaan were under military pressure from nomadic tribes.

The Amarna letters are a collection of 388 tablets, with the largest measuring about 8 in. by 4 in.

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Pharaoh Akhenaten, and his wife praying to the sun-god "Aten"

