

Hebrews 11:23-28

Two verse in the Old Testament provide the biblical view of the time of the Exodus, the time of Joshua and the time of Israel's invasion of the Promised Land

1. 1 Kings 6:1 – “In the four hundred and eightieth year after the people of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon’s reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, which is the second month, he began to build the house of the LORD.”
 - a. Israel left Egypt 480 years before the 4th year of Solomon’s reign.
 - b. Solomon began his reign in 970 BC. His 4th year was 966 BC
 - c. $966 \text{ BC} + 480 \text{ years} = 1446 \text{ BC}$, the year of the Exodus
 - d. $1446 \text{ BC} - 40 \text{ years in the wilderness} = 1406 \text{ BC}$, the year Joshua entered the Land.
2. Judges 11:26 – “While Israel lived in Heshbon and its villages, and in Aroer and its villages, and in all the cities that are on the banks of the Arnon, 300 years, why did you not deliver them within that time?”
 - a. Jephthah, the 9th judge of Israel, speaks to the Ammonite king
 - b. Israel entered the Land in 1406 BC and Jephthah was a judge 300 years later in 1106 BC. ($1406 - 300 = 1106$)
 - c. Saul becomes king in 1050 BC; David becomes king in 1010 BC; Jerusalem is taken by David in 1003 BC.

1560 BC

- 18th dynasty established by Amenhotep (1546-1525)
- Drove out foreigners
- Assisted by son Thutmose I

1525-1508 Thutmose I rules Egypt

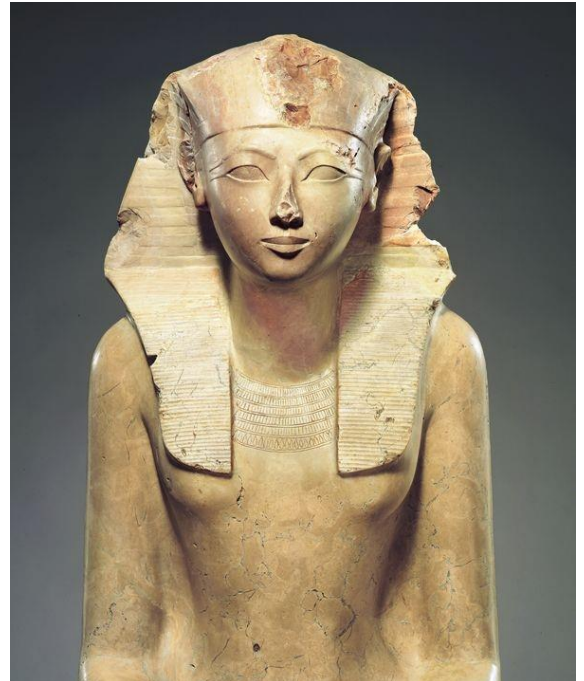
- Ruled to the Euphrates
- Built first rock cut tomb
- Three royal children
 - Wasmose – son, died
 - Amenomose – son, died
 - Hatshepsut – daughter
 - One Harem Son – Thutmose II

1508-1504 Thutmose II and his step sister/wife rule, then

Thutmose II dies

1504-1482 Hatshepsut, the royal daughter reigns

- Three children:
 - Thutmose III – harem son of Thutmose II who worked against Hatshepsut
 - Neferure – royal daughter
 - Moses – adopted son
- Hatshepsut
 - Extended the empire



- Built first obelisk to Ra
- Built temples, statues, monuments
- Thebes was her capital

1479-1425 – Thutmose III

- Reigned from age 2 until he died at 56
- Hatshepsut, his royal stepmother, was coregent for first 22 years
- Moses walks out in 1483, Hatshepsut is dead by 1482 and Thutmose III is on the throne
- Thutmose III was Hatshepsut's general
- 17 major campaigns from Syria to Cush and considered a military genius. His battles were recorded by the scribes
- Immediately after Hatshepsut died Thutmose III took Megiddo
- Thutmose's first son died (Amenemhat), so his second son Amenhotep II

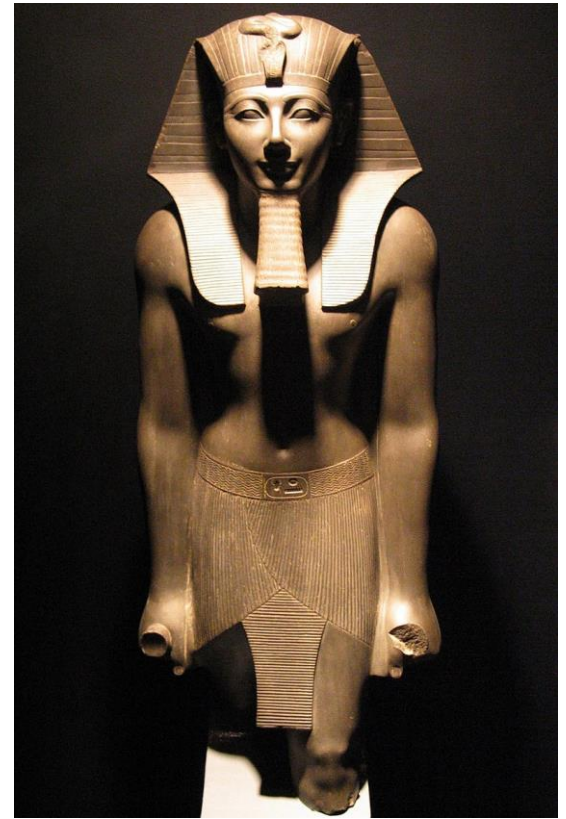
1482-1450 Thutmose III reigns in Egypt while Moses is in Midian

1450-1425 Amenhotep II reigns

- He is the pharaoh of the exodus
- Exodus occurs in 1441
- Amenhotep is not replaced by his eldest son but by a younger son Thutmose IV

1425-1400 Thutmose IV reigns

- A dream inscribed on an immense slab of granite near the sphinx records a dream predicting he would be pharaoh when he was older was found.



HYKSOS, A SEMITIC people, invade Egypt in 1560 BC. Amenhotep (reign 1546- 1525 BC) drives out the foreign Hyksos with the help of his son Thutmose I. Pharaoh Thutmose I (or, Thutmosis) (reign 1525-1508 BC) was an Egyptian General and helped drive the Hyksos' out of Egypt. He began the tradition of burial in the Valley of the Kings. He had a royal daughter Hatshepsut and a harem born son Thutmose II. Thutmose II (reign 1508-1503 BC) married Hatshepsut. Hatshepsut was the daughter of Pharaoh who took Moses out of the Nile and raised him as her own son. Thutmose II and Hatshepsut had a daughter Neferure who died as a teenager. Hatshepsut trained Moses for the throne but her husband/half-brother had a son with a concubine who was named Thutmose III (born 1516 BC). Hatshepsut (reign 1503-1483 BC) began to reign as Pharaoh when her husband died. She had to share the throne with the young Thutmose III but eventually the talented and ambitious Hatshepsut established total control and declared that her father Thutmose I had named her the heir and not her brother Thutmose II. She removed inscriptions of the name Thutmose III from monuments. It was a time of prosperity in Egypt and records show Hatshepsut in full control. It is believed that during this time Hatshepsut planned on her adopted son Moses succeeding her. Then in about 1483 BC there was a revolt against Hatshepsut by Thutmose III that had public support. Hatshepsut's overthrow and death happened within one year of Moses killing of the slave master and fleeing to Midian. Hatshepsut dies in her fifties and Thutmose III (reign 1482-1450 BC) tried to destroy all her monuments and eliminate her name from Egyptian history. No doubt Thutmose III would have also erased Hatshepsut's adopted son Moses from any records and all monuments. While Moses is

in the wilderness Thutmose III dies and his son Amenhotep II (reign 1450-1425 BC) begins to reign. Amenhotep II was the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Amenhotep was succeeded by Thutmose IV (1425-1408 BC) who was not the eldest son.

Moses is born to a Hebrew family in the year 1525 BC but raised in the palace of Pharaoh Thutmose II. The name Thutmose (also read as Thutmosis) means “Thoth is born”. It can easily be seen that Moses was called by his Egyptian family name mose throughout his life. The name of the Egyptian’s most important deity, Thoth, is dropped from Moses’ name leaving him with the simple ending “mose” or “moses” which means fittingly “born”, “son” or “rightful heir.” Hatshepsut, the half-sister and wife of Thutmose II, would have been the royal princess who took Moses from the Nile. Moses is trained in all the wisdom of Egypt and becomes a great man among the Egyptians. At the age of forty Moses tries to free the Hebrews but has to flee across the desert into the land of Midian. After serving as a shepherd for forty years Moses is called by God to return to Egypt to get the people of Israel. God wants Moses to lead these men and their families to Mt. Sinai to receive instructions from God. Moses returns to Egypt in 1445 BC and strikes the land with ten plagues

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6. Moses is trained in all the wisdom of Egypt and becomes a great man among the Egyptians.
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8. After serving as a shepherd for forty years Moses is called by God to return to Egypt to get the people of Israel.
9. God wants Moses to lead these men and their families to Mt. Sinai to receive instructions from God.

Hebrews 11:23 – “By faith Moses, when he was born, was hidden for three months by his parents, because they saw that the child was beautiful, and they were not afraid of the king’s edict.

1. Josephus recognizes Moses exceptional wisdom and beauty (Ant. 2:230, 2:238)
2. Philo in the “Life of Moses” 1:20 states that Moses was proficient in:
 - Arithmetic,
 - Geometry
 - Poetry
 - Music
 - Philosophy
 - Astrology

- All branches of education
- 3. **“Parents”** – *pateres* is literally “fathers”. The Hebrew text makes his mother the key player. The LXX says both parents hid him for 3 months
- 4. According to Josephus Moses father, Amram, received a night vision (Ant. 2:210-216)
- 5. **“no ordinary child”**
 - a. Read Stephen’s account in Acts 7:22
 - b. Read Exodus 2:2
- 6. **“not afraid of the king’s edict”**
- 7. Moses is mentioned 11 times in the book of Hebrews
- 8. The author provides five examples of Moses’ faith
 - a. Moses faith is important to the author and the audience reading the book because Moses is the lawgiver, but what is important is his faith.
 - b. Abraham had faith, but could not have been obedient to the Law of Moses since it had not yet been given.
 - c. Five examples of Moses faith:
 - i. Refused to be called the son of Pharaoh’s daughter, choosing rather to be mistreated with the people of God
 - ii. Considered the reproach of Christ greater wealth than the treasures of Egypt
 - iii. He was looking to the reward
 - iv. By faith he left Egypt
 - v. By faith he kept the Passover and sprinkled blood

11:24 – “By faith Moses, when he was grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh’s daughter,

- 1. **“grown up”** *megas genomenos*
 - a. *Megas* is the word for “great” here it means large, adult, mature”
 - b. *genomenos* means “to be, to become”
- 2. **“refused”** *ernesato* means “to say no to, to deny, to refuse”

11:25 - choosing rather to be mistreated with the people of God than to enjoy the fleeting pleasures of sin.

- 1. **“He choose”**
- 2. **“mistreated along with the people of God”**
 - a. “mistreat” means “to suffer evil together, to suffer with someone.”
- 3. **“enjoy the pleasures of sin for a short time.”**

11:26 – “He considered the reproach of Christ greater wealth than the treasures of Egypt, for he was looking to the reward.

- 1. **“regarded disgrace for the sake of Christ”**
 - a. “regarded” means “to consider, to reckon”
 - b. Heb. 13:13 the readers are urged to bear the stigma
- 2. **“greater value”**
- 3. **“treasures of Egypt”**
- 4. **“looking ahead to his reward”**
 - a. “looking” is literally “eyes were fixed” is also used of an artist keeping his eyes fixed on the object or model he is painting or sculpturing.

11:27 – “By faith he left Egypt, not being afraid of the anger of the king, for he endured as seeing him who is invisible.

1. **“left”** – is the same word used of Levi (Matthew) the tax-collector in Luke 5:28 to follow Jesus.
 - a. Philo says Moses “abandoned the government of Egypt”
 - b. Moses became a stranger – see Exodus 2:22 and the name of his first born Gershom
2. **“not fearing the king’s anger”**
 - a. Moses was afraid according to Exodus 2:14
 - b. But, Moses did not flee in fear he fled in faith knowing he was going to have to wait
 - c. Moses knew that God’s hour of deliverance had not yet come
 - d. Moses was not afraid because he did return to Egypt
3. **“persevered”**
4. **“he saw him who is invisible.”**
 - a. Colossians 2:1-4

11:28 – “By faith he kept the Passover and sprinkled the blood, so that the Destroyer of the firstborn might not touch them.

1. “kept the Passover”
2. “sprinkling of blood”
3. “destroyer . . . would not touch. . . Israel”

11:29 – “By faith the people crossed the Red Sea as on dry land, but the Egyptians, when they attempted to do the same, were drowned.

1. Crossing the Red Sea
2. Moses parted the sea for them but the people followed and are given credit for faith
3. The Lord’s victory is recorded in Ex. 15:1 and is similar to his victory over the forces of chaos in Isaiah 51:9-11
4. Why did the Sea part?
 - a. an act of God - Ex. 14:14
 - b. the east wind – Exodus
 - c. the faith of the people – here in Hebrews
5. Why did the Egyptians drown?
 - a. an act of God – Ex. 14:25
 - b. the east wind – Exodus
 - c. the Egyptian’s did not have faith – here in Hebrews

At this point in Hebrews 11 there is NO more recording of deeds of faith in the wilderness for forty years!