

Circa 5000 BC Early Egypt

- Local clans and warlords consolidate into two Kingdoms
 - Upper Egypt (South) and Lower Egypt (North or Delta Region)
 - Unification c. 3200 BC by Narmer, followed by development of Writing and trade
- Prehistoric Egypt (prior to 3100 BC)
- Naqada III ("the protodynastic period", approximately 3100–3000 BC; sometimes referred to as "Dynasty 0")
- Early Dynastic Period (First–Second Dynasties)
 - C. 3200 BC: Unification by Narmer
 - Development of Nome system
 - Development of Mummification
- Old Kingdom (Third–Sixth Dynasties)
 - Pyramid Age
- First Intermediate Period (Seventh or Eighth–Eleventh Dynasties)
 - Breakdown of central government circa 2055 BC
- Middle Kingdom (Twelfth–Thirteenth Dynasties)
 - Reunification under Mentuhotep II
- Second Intermediate Period (Fourteenth–Seventeenth Dynasties)
 - Entry of Hyksos into Egypt ("people of the sea")
- New Kingdom (Eighteenth–Twentieth Dynasties)
 - 1550 Military defeat of Hyksos by Ahmose
 - 1303-1213 BC Reign of Ramses II (19th Dyn)
 - C. 1250 BC Possible Date of Exodus
- Third Intermediate Period (also known as the Libyan Period; Twenty-first–Twenty-fifth Dynasties)
- Late Period (Twenty-sixth–Thirty-first Dynasties)
- Ptolemaic Egypt (305–30 BC) Alexander - Caesar

The Book of Exodus

1. The nature of early cities and the development urban life
 - a. A shift from individual salvation to national
 - b. The shift from Hunter-Gatherers to Agriculture
 - c. River systems: Tigris/Euphrates, Nile, Jordan
 - d. We note the role of climate on the afterlife
 - e. The Problem of Egypt in Hebrew History
2. Ch. 1: setting the stage.
3. Blaming the victims here
 - a. The more they are oppressed, the more fertile the women become
 - b. God actively rewards the women: He is very present in this book
 - c. 2. The birth of Moses – again following the persecutions
 - d. Motif: drawing out of the waters: many ancient heroes appear this way
 - e. Note the providential care of Moses by God
 - f. MSS in Egyptian this means “the going forth”
 - i. Ref: Ramses “the going forth of Ra”
 - g. The killing of the Egyptian: Moses is no saint
 - i. You cannot keep sin secret very long
 - ii. Moses is driven out of the Kingdom: he has nothing now
 - iii. Moses acts as a defender of the weak (woman)
 - iv. The role of hospitality with Jethro
 - v. Famous line: stranger in a strange land
 1. While in desolation, he still acts well – and is rewarded for it
 - a. Gershom Stranger there
 - b. Elizer :” God is my help”
 - c. Zipporah a- gift - but that make s a tie. “little bird”
 - d. Jethro: his excellency (or) Reuel “friend of God”
 - vi. Meanwhile: God is always watching seeing knowing
 - vii. Note the roles and use of women
 - viii. Theme of rejection and adoption for Moses