

Name:

Date:

Period:

## The Exodus: The Narrative & Its Historicity

**Directions:** Use your notes to fill in the blanks below.

1. Scholars are divided as to when the events of the \_\_\_\_\_ took place. Some favor a date in the \_\_\_\_\_ century, based on the fact that the \_\_\_\_\_, a dynasty of Semitic \_\_\_\_\_, were expelled from Egypt by the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty, established at that time. Some scholars suggest that this is why \_\_\_\_\_ was able to rise to power as recorded in the book of \_\_\_\_\_, because he was ethnically related to this dynasty. Also, a collection of tablets called the '\_\_\_\_\_ letters' written during this time reveal the presence of a group called the \_\_\_\_\_ living in the area of Palestine, a name which may be etymologically related to the word \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The 'inscription of \_\_\_\_\_,' the first female \_\_\_\_\_ of Egypt is also seen by scholars as evidence for this date, as it mentions a group of people of \_\_\_\_\_ ethnicity who were forced to work on \_\_\_\_\_ projects until they revolted and were allowed to leave. It has been suggested that she is why the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Exodus story is not \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One piece of evidence that has been used to support a date in both the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ centuries is the \_\_\_\_\_, which celebrates the conquest of the pharaoh \_\_\_\_\_ over people in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Written in \_\_\_\_\_, its interpretation is complicated by the fact that it is actually an example of ancient \_\_\_\_\_, which is often characterized by \_\_\_\_\_, or the repetition of certain ideas or phrases using different wording. It also uses \_\_\_\_\_, or symbols that are used before proper nouns to classify them. In this case, those favoring a \_\_\_\_\_ century date point out that the \_\_\_\_\_ used before the word \_\_\_\_\_ indicates a \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting that region had been settled recently. But scholars favoring a \_\_\_\_\_ century date note that if the \_\_\_\_\_ is taken into consideration, then the word \_\_\_\_\_ may refer to the same thing as the word \_\_\_\_\_ mentioned earlier, which actually has the \_\_\_\_\_ for a \_\_\_\_\_ in front of it, suggesting that the region had been settled much earlier.
4. Other scholars who favor a date in the \_\_\_\_\_ century base their conclusion on the reference to the \_\_\_\_\_ cities of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in Ex 1:11. Neither of these cities has been identified with certainty, but some possibilities have been proposed. The name \_\_\_\_\_ means "\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_," and may therefore be a reference to the city of \_\_\_\_\_, where this god was worshipped. But during the XIX dynasty, \_\_\_\_\_ was also worshipped in the same region where \_\_\_\_\_ is located, which is the place where \_\_\_\_\_'s family was invited to settle. The other city, \_\_\_\_\_, is just a shortened form of the name "\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_," which could refer to a city started by \_\_\_\_\_ but finished by his son, \_\_\_\_\_. This city was located at \_\_\_\_\_, which had been the Egyptian capital during the reign of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Other scholars, called "Biblical \_\_\_\_\_" argue that the reason a date for the Exodus cannot be firmly established is because the event is a \_\_\_\_\_ with no \_\_\_\_\_ basis. While many scholars hold this position, in many cases this seems to have more to do with their sympathies in the contemporary conflict between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ than with specific evidence.
6. The journey from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ is actually described in four books of the Bible: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_. Throughout these books, there are three key events in Jewish history described:
7. The first is the revelation to \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ name while he was living in the region of \_\_\_\_\_. The meaning of this name, called the '\_\_\_\_\_ ' (or 'four \_\_\_\_\_') is uncertain. In English it is usually spelled '\_\_\_\_\_ ' (without \_\_\_\_\_ because there were none in \_\_\_\_\_), and it is usually translated as '\_\_\_\_\_.' Because it is considered sacred, the name is almost never \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, most commonly, the word '\_\_\_\_\_ ' (meaning 'my \_\_\_\_\_') is substituted. Later scribes who copied the text '\_\_\_\_\_ ' the letters with dots and dashes to indicate \_\_\_\_\_ sounds, but when copying the name, they \_\_\_\_\_ it with the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage the reader to speak this instead. Medieval Christian scribes were not aware of this practice, and mistakenly interpreted the name as '\_\_\_\_\_', but its correct spelling is more likely to be '\_\_\_\_\_.'
8. The second key event is the celebration of the first \_\_\_\_\_. There are no less than five descriptions in the Torah of the regulations surrounding this feast, first celebrated on the night of the tenth \_\_\_\_\_. According to these descriptions, the meal included a \_\_\_\_\_

roasted whole that had to be \_\_\_\_\_ year(s) old, \_\_\_\_\_, with no \_\_\_\_\_, and none of its \_\_\_\_\_ could be \_\_\_\_\_. It was eaten with \_\_\_\_\_ bread and bitter \_\_\_\_\_, the latter symbolizing the bitterness of \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ was brushed onto the doorposts and lintel of each home with a sprig of \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The feast evolved over time, and in the \_\_\_\_\_ century, the sacrifice had to be carried out by \_\_\_\_\_. In the \_\_\_\_\_ century, (during the reigns of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_) the feast had to be celebrated in and around the city of \_\_\_\_\_, this making it one of the three major \_\_\_\_\_ festivals on the Jewish calendar. By Jesus' lifetime, a formal sequence for sharing the meal had developed, in the order \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_, and the meal concluded with the singing of the \_\_\_\_\_, taken from the book of \_\_\_\_\_ in the OT.
10. The third key event is the reception of the \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ on Mt. \_\_\_\_\_. Christians often assume that when the Bible refers to "Law," it refers only to the \_\_\_\_\_. But in fact, there are over \_\_\_\_\_ laws in the OT, all of which can be found in the books of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_. If one includes the \_\_\_\_\_ requirement given to Abraham in \_\_\_\_\_, then all of the books of the \_\_\_\_\_ contain laws.
11. There are actually three versions of the \_\_\_\_\_ (or "\_\_\_\_\_") in the OT, and only one of them is actually called the \_\_\_\_\_ in the text itself- the one found in \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_). This list is sometimes called the '\_\_\_\_\_', because it emphasizes issues relevant to the Israelite \_\_\_\_\_. This is actually the list with which readers of the Bible are least familiar.
12. Another \_\_\_\_\_ is found in \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_). This list is considered by many to be the earliest, and it is the list most commonly used in \_\_\_\_\_ churches. The third list is found in \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_). It is most commonly used in \_\_\_\_\_ churches, and an argument can be made that it is earlier based on the explanation given in this list for observing the \_\_\_\_\_, which is that it recalls the \_\_\_\_\_. In the list in \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_), the better-known explanation related to the first \_\_\_\_\_ story in \_\_\_\_\_ is given, but this explanation is probably later because this story was written by the \_\_\_\_\_ source, which was the last to contribute to the Torah.
13. The commandments are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ law, meaning they are \_\_\_\_\_ principles upon which the specific \_\_\_\_\_ are based (called \_\_\_\_\_ laws).
14. The primary purpose of the law was NOT to \_\_\_\_\_, but to create sanctity. The law does this in three ways: The first is by creating 'sanctity of \_\_\_\_\_.' Examples of this include the three major \_\_\_\_\_ days, or the \_\_\_\_\_ day on which no labor was permitted. The law also created 'sanctity of \_\_\_\_\_.' Examples of this include the \_\_\_\_\_, which was divided into courts of increasing \_\_\_\_\_, with the \_\_\_\_\_ restricted to only the \_\_\_\_\_ (who could only enter it once a year on the Day of \_\_\_\_\_), and even the city of \_\_\_\_\_ itself. Finally, the law also created 'sanctity of \_\_\_\_\_.' Examples of this include the \_\_\_\_\_ Vow, and the extensive laws governing the tribe of \_\_\_\_\_, which was \_\_\_\_\_ to God in place of the Israelite \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The law is also concerned with the issue of \_\_\_\_\_ justice, which is why the rights of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ are often mentioned. For example, during the "\_\_\_\_\_ year," which took place every \_\_\_\_\_ years, \_\_\_\_\_ were forgiven and lands were returned to their \_\_\_\_\_ owners. During the "\_\_\_\_\_ year," which took place every \_\_\_\_\_ years, \_\_\_\_\_ were to be set free. These regulations have had a significant impact on Catholic teaching on \_\_\_\_\_ justice, so much that leading up to the year \_\_\_\_\_, Pope \_\_\_\_\_ called on first-world countries to forgive the \_\_\_\_\_ of third world countries because that year was the \_\_\_\_\_.