

UNIT

3

Egypt & the Exodus



Bible History to Read and Talk About

Joseph and Pharaoh: Genesis 41:1–57

- Discuss together the dream that Pharaoh dreamed. Do you think Joseph was surprised when he was quickly brought up out of prison and presented to Pharaoh? Do you think Pharaoh made a good choice when he chose Joseph to prepare the land for famine? Why or why not?
- List the things Pharaoh did for Joseph after he interpreted Pharaoh's dream.
- Talk about what it is like to have more than you need, and also what it is like to not have enough food. Is it hard to set aside some of your extra money and extra food in case of emergencies? Read Proverbs 6:6–11. How was Joseph like the ant?

Moses: Exodus 1:1–2:25

- Discuss together the situation of the Hebrews in Egypt after a new Pharaoh came to power who did not remember Joseph. Why were the Egyptians afraid of the Hebrews? What did the Pharaoh tell the Hebrew midwives to do? What did they do instead?
- Talk about how God protected Moses as a little baby. Do you think it was unusual for Pharaoh's daughter to adopt a Hebrew child? Why or why not? Why did Moses flee Egypt?

Do you think Moses planned to stay in Midian forever? Do you think that his life was different in Midian than it was in Egypt? Why or why not?

The Plagues of Egypt and Passover: Exodus 5:1–12:36

- Discuss together the reason God brought the plagues upon the Egyptians. What was Pharaoh's response? What did the Hebrews think of Moses? Why?
- List the plagues. What happened to the Hebrews during the plagues?
- Talk about the Passover. What did the Lord tell Moses that the people should do? What happened to everyone who did not do what Moses said? How did Pharaoh and the Egyptians respond to this final plague?

The Exodus: Exodus 12:37–15:21

- Discuss together how God led the people of Israel out of Egypt. Why did God not take them through the land of the Philistines? Why did Pharaoh change his mind about letting the people go?
- Talk about how God delivered the Hebrews out of the hand of Pharaoh and his army. What was the response of the people? (Read Exodus 15:1–18.)

Suggested Books & Videos for the Whole Family

***Growing Up in Ancient Egypt* by Rosalie David**

This is an excellent introduction to the many facets of living in ancient Egypt.

The Prince of Egypt

We think this film is worth seeing. Though Hollywood always adds a bit of its own ideas, the script is fairly close to the Bible. It will make Moses and the Exodus come alive for your family. Great for the family!

Fascinating Folks & Exciting Events

The Great Pyramid of Giza

The Great Pyramid was built nearly four thousand years ago! It was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World because it was so impressively huge, and it is the only Wonder of the Ancient World still standing today. The Great Pyramid was built for an Egyptian Pharaoh named Khufu (also known to the Greeks as “Cheops”).

Khufu supervised the building of this pyramid, which was designed for the protection of his remains when he died. Unfortunately for us—and for him—his body and all the riches buried with him were stolen despite his elaborate preparations.

The Great Pyramid weighs more than six million tons. It is built of two million three hundred

thousand stone blocks. If you can imagine, workmen would have been required to produce one of these blocks every two minutes each day for twenty-three years in order to complete the pyramid during Khufu’s lifetime. Originally, it was four hundred and eighty-one feet tall, but during the Middle Ages, Arabs took the top thirty feet of stone for use in buildings near Cairo. When the Pyramid was first built, it was covered in gleaming white limestone and had gold at the pinnacle. But today, most of the limestone (and all of the gold) is missing.

This stupendous architectural marvel was the world’s tallest building for nearly three thousand years. No wonder it was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Amazing!

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the words to spell out people, places, or things that have to do with your study of Egypt. Look at the vocabulary list at the bottom for possible answers, and don't get too "mixed up!"

TEGPY EGYPT

PHOEJS _____

RYDPIMA _____

AOHARPH _____

RACMILE _____

SCRIBK _____

UTT _____

NIFMAE _____

SUDOXE _____

SERTED _____

NOGHES _____

YORFT _____

SEMOs _____

NISIA _____

ELNI _____

LAPGUE _____

VLESAS _____

SEOSVEPAR _____

IROTCAH _____

MANDCEMSOMNT _____

GHELICHOPRIY _____

DIMINA _____

RIATOIRING _____

BRICKS

~~EGYPT~~

GOSHEN

MIDIAN

PASSOVER

SINAI

CHARIOT

EXODUS

HIEROGLYPHIC

MIRACLE

PHARAOH

SLAVES

COMMANDMENTS

FAMINE

IRRIGATION

MOSES

PLAGUE

TUT

DESERT

FORTY

JOSEPH

NILE

PYRAMID

Hands-On History Fun

Science Stuff:

Make a Sun Clock to tell time in the Egyptian manner.

You will need: a clay flowerpot; pebbles or marbles; ¼-inch dowel, 12 inches long; sunny window

Fill a clay pot almost full with pebbles or marbles. Set the dowel into the pebbles, making

sure it is straight. Place the pot in a consistently sunny window. Every hour, on the hour, check to see where the sun casts a shadow on the pot. At that spot, make a mark and write the hour on the inside and outside lip of the pot. Be sure NOT to move the pot! On sunny days, you will now be able to tell what time it is!

Create-A-Craft:

Make musical instruments—to rejoice like Miriam!

For each student you will need: tambourine—two paper plates; fifty pennies; stapler; chimes—washers of several sizes (available from hardware store); yarn; scissors; hanger

For the tambourine, place the pennies on one of the paper plates. Cover with the second plate and staple all around. You may wish to decorate the edges of this tambourine with ribbons or yarn. To play, hold in one hand and shake while gently tapping the other hand.

For the chimes, use several different sizes of washers to obtain different “notes”—the larger, the better the tone. Tie a length of yarn around

each washer. Then, arranging them in order of size, tie the other end of the yarn to a hanger. You may want to experiment with the length of the yarn on the hanger. Now, strike the chimes with a spoon or other metal object.

Form a family band with everyone playing an instrument. You might want to sing the song Moses sang,

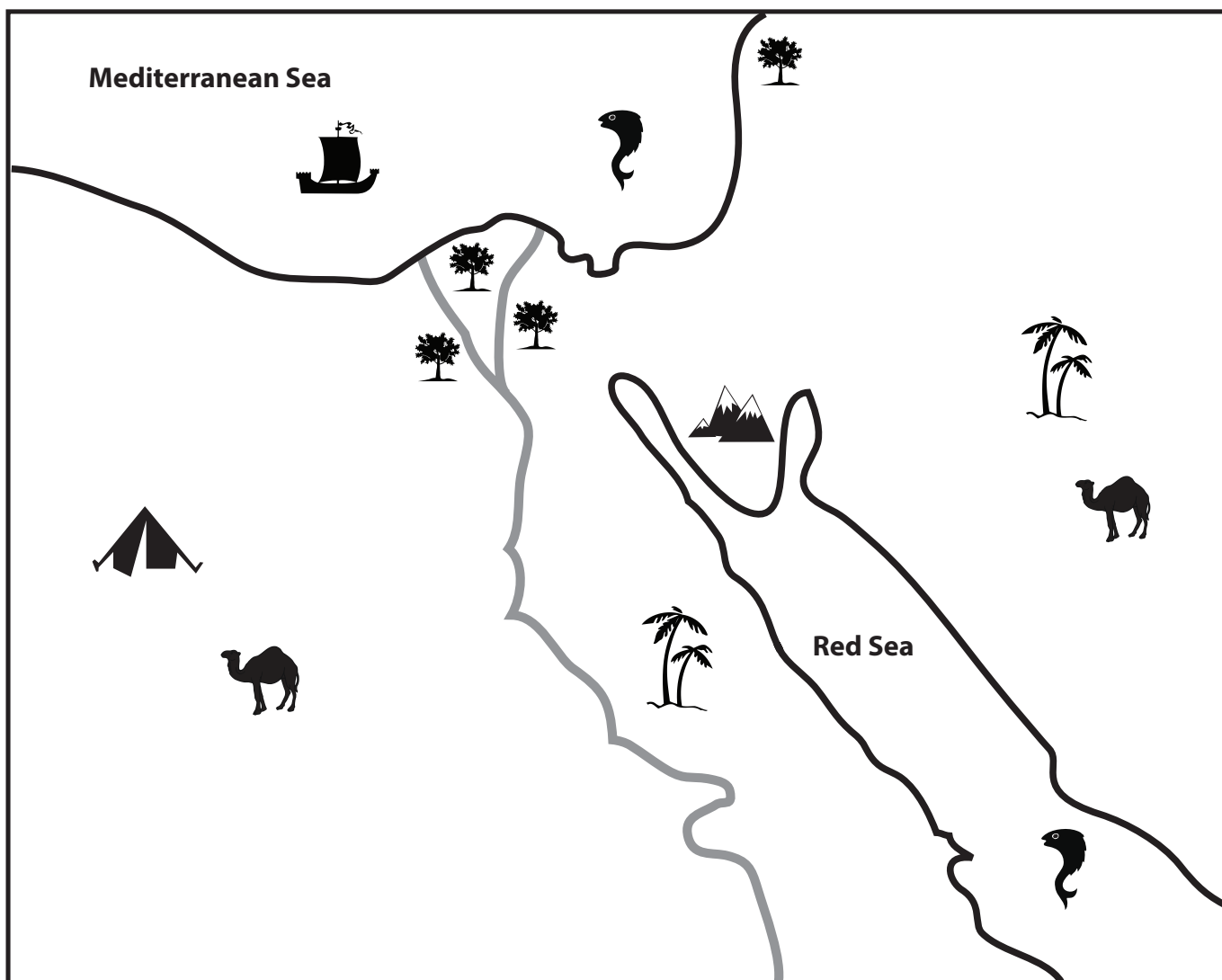
“I will sing unto the Lord

For He has triumphed gloriously,

The horse and rider

Thrown into the sea!”

Where in the World . . . is Egypt?



Color the areas around these:



blue water



purple mountains



green vegetation



yellow desert

Clues for finding Egypt:

- I am SOUTH of the Mediterranean Sea.
- I am WEST of the Red Sea.
- I have the Nile River running down my middle.

Where am I?

Your Own Masterpiece

Draw a picture of what you think the Exodus across the Red Sea looked like.

Creative Fun with History!

Singing Somewhat Silly Songs:

Plagues are Plaguing by Diana Waring (to the tune of *Camptown Races*)

Plagues they came to Egypt land
- do dah, do dah,
Blood and frogs and lice like sand
- oh, do dah day.

Goin' to run all night.
Goin' to run all day.
Trying' to get away from them,
Hope they'll go away.

From the fourth plague nothing more
- do dah, do dah,
Come to make the Hebrews sore
- oh, do dah day.

Next the flies began to swarm
- do dah, do dah,
Disease did the livestock harm
- oh, do dah day.

Goin' to run all night.
Goin' to run all day
Tryin' to get away from them,
Hope they'll go away.

Then the boil on man and beast
- do dah, do dah,
Hail was heavy, locusts feast-ed
- oh, do dah day.

Darkness fell on everyone
- do dah, do dah,
Then was killed the firstborn son
- oh, do dah day.

Goin' to mourn all night.
Goin' to mourn all day.
Get them slaves a-movin' quick,
Hope they'll go away.

Now the Hebrews get to flee
- do dah, do dah,
Out to Egypt, through the sea
- oh, do dah day.

Goin' to run all night.
Goin' to run all day.
Led by a cloud and column of fire,
Nobody get in the way.

Going-Goofy Games:

The Hieroglyph-Charades Game

The man who discovered the key to reading hieroglyphs, Jean-Francois Champollion, discovered that hieroglyphs used symbols to represent words and different marks to represent sounds. This game will show you how hieroglyphs work.

Form teams and choose a word, like you would for charades. The first part of the word you need to picture through the use of mime. Then make

an action or form a letter to show a sound.

Example: "Parent-ing" (Mime cuddling a baby, then pretend to hit a bell)

Tables	Eating	Churches	Funny
Driving	Bicycles	Fancy	Smallish
Flowering	Glasses	Leaning	Sleepy
Forty	Speeding		