

The Book of Exodus is one of the foundational texts in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) and is traditionally attributed to Moses. It is believed to have been written in the 15th or 13th century BCE, recounting events that likely occurred several centuries earlier, around the 13th century BCE. The book is set against the backdrop of the Israelites' enslavement in Egypt and their miraculous deliverance under the leadership of Moses.

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| Authorship | Traditionally, Moses is considered the author of the Book of Exodus. However, like other books in the Bible, authorship remains a matter of scholarly debate, with some suggesting multiple contributors over time. |
| Timeframe | The events described in Exodus cover a period from the oppression of the Israelites in Egypt, through their liberation, to the establishment of the Mosaic covenant and the construction of the Tabernacle. The traditional timeframe for these events is approximately 1446–1406 BCE. |
| Intent | The Book of Exodus serves various purposes, including recounting the historical origins of the Israelite people and establishing the foundational narratives of their faith. It also outlines the covenant relationship between God and the Israelites, emphasizing themes of liberation, obedience, and the establishment of laws for communal living. |

The Book of Exodus lays the groundwork for the Israelite nation, establishing their identity, laws, and covenant with God. It is a narrative of liberation, divine intervention, and the formation of a people destined for a promised land.

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| Enslavement in Egypt (Exodus 1-2) | The Israelites are enslaved in Egypt, and Moses is chosen by God to lead them out of bondage. |
| The Burning Bush (Exodus 3) | God reveals Himself to Moses in the burning bush, commissioning him to confront Pharaoh and demand the release of the Israelites. |
| The Plagues (Exodus 7-11) | God sends a series of ten plagues upon Egypt to demonstrate His power and compel Pharaoh to release the Israelites. |
| The Passover (Exodus 12) | The final plague, the death of the firstborn, leads to the institution of the Passover, a commemorative feast that marks the Israelites' deliverance. |
| The Exodus (Exodus 13-15) | The Israelites leave Egypt, cross the Red Sea miraculously, and sing a song of victory. |
| The Covenant at Mount Sinai (Exodus 19-24) | God establishes a covenant with the Israelites at Mount Sinai, giving them the Ten Commandments and other laws as a guide for righteous living. |
| The Tabernacle (Exodus 25-31) | Detailed instructions are given for the construction of the Tabernacle, a portable sanctuary where God's presence would dwell among the people. |
| Golden Calf Incident (Exodus 32) | The Israelites, impatient with Moses' absence, create a golden calf to worship. This event highlights the challenges of faithfulness and obedience. |
| Renewal of the Covenant (Exodus 34) | After the incident of the golden calf, God renews the covenant with the Israelites, emphasizing His mercy and forgiveness. |
| Completion of the Tabernacle (Exodus 35-40) | The construction of the Tabernacle is completed according to God's instructions, signifying His presence among the Israelites. |

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Faith