

## Shocking Egyptian Evidence for the Exodus Plagues

(April 18, 2023)

### Frank:

You often hear that there's no evidence for the Exodus, ladies and gentlemen. There's certainly no evidence from Egypt, about the Exodus. Well, I actually think that statement is false. In fact, there is some very interesting, I might even say compelling evidence, that plagues took place in Egypt, about the time of the Exodus. This evidence comes from outside the Bible. We're going to get into that today. But before we do, I have to mention last week I was in Louisiana. And if my voice sounds a little weak it is, because I lost my voice after being in Louisiana. And the great Sean McDowell filled in for me on the last podcast. Thank you so much to Sean and Scott Rae for doing that.

But when I was in Louisiana, the day after Easter, I did the Unashamed podcast with Phil Robertson and Jase Robertson, and Al Robertson. You know, the "Duck Dynasty" guys. They are just wonderful human beings. Let me tell you, success has not ruined them at all. We went down to Louisiana, West Monroe, and then we drove south from there, to what they call the lair. That's a place out in the wilderness in Louisiana, where Phil and the Robertsons live. And that's where we recorded the podcast.

Let me tell you, success has not ruined our friends from the Duck Dynasty legend. These people are just great good old boys who want to hunt and fish, and they do a great podcast. They record about four of them a week. And so, we recorded one of them down there with my friend, Zach Dasher. Zach is the nephew of Phil Robertson, and he's actually in North Carolina. But he was on the podcast as well. I've known Zach for many years. So, you might want to go over and listen to it because it's just so much fun. The Robertsons, they're just a blast. And it's show 667. It just dropped today, Tuesday, April 18. And it's titled, "Phil's Mind is Blown by the Big Bang Theory and Jase's Clues to the Beginning of the Cosmos." After the first segment I'm on, and we have a great time just bantering back and forth about the creation event and the evidence behind it. So, take a look at that.

Also want to mention what's coming up next week. Thankfully, I'm going to be home for about 10 days just to recover a little bit. But next week, I'm going to be up near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. We're going to be up there at Freedom Life Church. It's about 45 minutes outside of Philadelphia. Freedom Life Church for morning services on April 30, and an evening, 6 pm - 8pm. We're going to be talking "I Don't Have Enough Faith to be an Atheist" and take your questions. Freedom Life Church, it's all on our website at [CrossExamined.org](http://CrossExamined.org).

Then, on Wednesday, May 3, we're going to be at the University of New Hampshire, up in Durham, New Hampshire, 7 pm - 9 pm. And anyone up there in the Northeast who wants to



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come, it's open to anybody. It's also going to be live streamed. So, check all that out on our website and YouTube channel. And then, May 6, I'll be with Alisa Childers and Natasha Crain for the Unshaken conference. And that's going to be at Calvary Chapel, Chino Hills, California, one of my favorite churches in America. The next day, the great Jack Hibbs and I will be doing kind of a co-sermon together, that's May 7. So, I hope to see you all out there if you're out in California, May 6 - May 7.

Now the topic for today is evidence of the Exodus from Egypt. Now, right now on our TV program, we are recording a series called "Digging up the Bible." We are going through the Bible from Genesis to maps, all the way to the end of the Bible, and we're pulling out the biggest archaeological discoveries related to the Bible. Right now, just last night, as a matter of fact, we recorded a program on Moses and the Israelites in Egypt. That was the fifth recording we've done. This will ultimately be on our TV program, and at some point, it will be an online course, the top archaeological discoveries in the Bible. And since I'm not an archaeologist, I'm relying on people who are. People like archaeologist, Dr. Titus Kennedy, who's been on this program before.

Titus was the one who actually alerted me to a papyrus called the Ipuwer Papyrus. It comes from Egypt. This papyrus is also sometimes called "Admonitions of an Egyptian Sage." You can look it up; you can Google this. It was discovered in the early 1800s, and scholars say it comes from some time in the second millennium BC. There's only one known copy of the Ipuwer Papyrus. It probably comes from about 1250 BC. Now, scholars are split on when the original was written. Some say it's as early as 2000 BC, others like Titus Kennedy will say no, it's later. Maybe it's around 1400 or so BC. In any event, it's a chaos epic, and lament for Egypt, written by a poet named Ipuwer.

It addressed the main gods of Egypt, and it describes, among many other things, what appear to be plagues in Egypt. And it really is uncanny when you read this. You can see an entire translation of this online. When you read it, you realize how many parallels there are to the plagues in Egypt that the Exodus talks about. And what I want to do with you in this program here today, is to go through some of the parallels between Exodus and the Ipuwer Papyrus. So, if you have a Bible, open it up to Exodus, because we're going to go almost sequentially through Exodus. We're going to start in chapter seven.

Here's what Exodus 7:20 says, "Moses struck the water of the Nile, and all the water was changed into blood." You know the story. Then in verse 24 it says, "The Egyptians dug along the Nile to get drinking water, because they could not drink the water of the river." Now, what does the Ipuwer Papyrus say? Here's what the Ipuwer Papyrus says. "The river is blood, yet men drink of it." Then a little bit later it says, "One thirsts for water." That's what the papyrus says, from Egypt. Exodus 7:19 says, "Blood will be everywhere in Egypt." The Ipuwer Papyrus says, "Pestilence is throughout the land. Blood is everywhere. Death is not lacking."

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Wait, you're saying that there is a document that comes from Egypt that says, the river is turned to blood, and blood is everywhere, pestilence is throughout the land, and death is not lacking? Yes. Just like Exodus says. How about Exodus 9:3? It says, "The land of the Lord will bring a terrible plague on your livestock in the field, on your horses, donkeys, and camels, and on your cattle, sheep and goats." What does the Ipuwer Papyrus say? It says, "Indeed, all animals, their hearts weep. Cattle moan because of the state of the land." Wow, something happened to the cattle according to the Ipuwer Papyrus.

Exodus 9:24 says this. Here's the hail plague. "And the hail struck down every plant of the field and broke every tree of the field." The Ipuwer Papyrus says, "Lo, trees are felled. Branches are stripped." Really? Yes. But the parallels don't end there, ladies and gentlemen. Exodus 10:15 says, "The locusts came up all over the land of Egypt and settled on the whole country of Egypt, such as a dense swarm of locusts as has never been seen before or will ever be seen again. They cover the face of the whole land, so that the whole land was darkened, and they ate all the plants in the land and all the fruit and the trees that the hail had left. Not a green thing remained. Neither tree, nor plant of the field, through all the land of Egypt."

The Ipuwer Papyrus says, "Birds find neither fruits, nor herbs." Well, gee, I wonder why not? Maybe because there was first a hail plague, and then a locust plague. Exodus 12:35-36 says, "The people of Israel had also done as Moses told them. For they asked the Egyptians for silver and gold jewelry and for clothing. And the Lord had given the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they, the Egyptians, let them have what the Hebrews asked. Thus, the Hebrews plundered the Egyptians."

What does the Ipuwer Papyrus say? He talks about gold, silver, and bronze, and other precious metals are fastened on the necks of female slaves. It says, "Poor men have become owners of wealth. And he who could not make sandals for himself, is now a possessor of riches." This parallels exactly with what Exodus says, that the slaves now appear to have the gold, and the silver, and the bronze. And the poor people now have the wealth, when these didn't even have any money to make sandals for themselves. Now, they're the possessor of riches. Why is this? Maybe because this really happened.

Then Exodus 10:22-23 says, "Moses stretched out his hand toward heaven. And there was pitch darkness in all the land of Egypt for three days. They did not see one another. Nor did anyone rise from his place for three days. But all the people of Israel had light where they lived." Let me stop right here. Notice that the plagues seem to have taken out the Egyptians, and particularly, the rich Egyptians, the royalty. It didn't affect where the Israelites were living, most of them in the area of Goshen. You know what the Ipuwer Papyrus says about Egypt? "The land is without light."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I don't know if you've heard this before, but the plagues of Egypt were not random plagues. They were slams on the Egyptian gods. And the number one God in Egypt at the time was Ra, the sun God. In fact, Exodus actually says that the plagues are

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judgments on the Egyptian gods. And so, Yahweh blots out the sun. He blots out the God of the Egyptians. "The land is without light", says the Ipuwer Papyrus. In fact, maybe here at the end of the program, I'll point out how all the plagues are slams on the Egyptian gods, they're not random.

Exodus 10:7 says, after Pharaoh's officials came to Pharaoh because man, Moses and Yahweh were wreaking havoc on Egypt. Pharaoh's officials came to Pharaoh and said to him, "How long will this man be a snare to us?" Speaking of Moses. "Let the people go, so that they may worship the Lord their God. Do you not realize Pharaoh that Egypt is ruined?" Do you know what the Ipuwer Papyrus says? "All is ruined, indeed. That has perished, which yesterday was seen." Notice the Ipuwer poet laments the utter and sudden destruction of Egypt. Why is he saying this? Because it really happened. That's what it seems the best explanation is.

Now go to Exodus 11 for just a minute. Exodus 11:5-6 says, every firstborn son in Egypt will die. From the firstborn of the son of Pharaoh who sits on the throne, to the firstborn son of the female slave who is at her hand mill, and all the firstborn of the cattle as well. There will be loud wailing throughout Egypt. Worse than there has ever been, or ever will be, again. Ipuwer Papyrus, what does it say? Well, actually, let me read something else from Exodus before we do Exodus 12:30, after the plague of the firstborn took place.

It says, "Then Pharaoh rose up in the night, and he and all of his servants, and all the Egyptians. And there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was not a house where someone was not dead. Do you know that the Ipuwer Papyrus says several things about this? Here they are. "Groaning is throughout the land mingled with laments. Lo, many dead are buried in the river. The stream is the grave. The tomb became a stream. And he who puts his brother in the ground is everywhere. Indeed, every dead person is a well-born man. Those who are Egyptians have become foreigners and are thrust aside. The children of princes are dashed against walls." This appears to say that the Egyptians were the ones that experienced death. The foreigners didn't. And it seems that the Egyptians have become foreigners and are thrust aside while the foreigners flourish.

This is what the Ipuwer Papyrus says, ladies and gentlemen. This is not a Hebrew writing. This is an Egyptian writing from the second millennium BC, about the time of the Exodus. One researcher over at the Armstrong Institute by the name of Christopher Eames wrote an article on this called, "Plagues of Egypt Proved?" Here's what he writes in his conclusion. You can find this at the Armstrong Institute. In fact, we'll put it in the show notes. This article, I think the Armstrong Institute, if I'm not mistaken, is actually based in Israel. Anyway, here's what Christopher Eames says about the pure Papyrus. "Researchers simply don't know the original dating for this document. It varies across a span of six centuries. And the latter end of the date spectrum may indeed align with the events of the Exodus." Alright, let me stop right here.

I didn't actually go through all the parallels that the Ipuwer Papyrus has with Exodus, just several of them. There are more, and you'll see them as I read the rest of this quote from Mr.

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Eames. He says, "As shown above, (meaning in the first half of the article he wrote) both documents, the Ipuwer Papyrus and Exodus, complement each other so well. A river that became blood, pestilence, crops, livestock, buildings devastated, fire and darkness, wellborn offspring dying, lame duck magicians, slaves pillaging the riches of their masters, and a shepherding people whose initial presence in the land culminated in cataclysm? How could this not refer to the same event?"

Yeah, let me ask you that. Just coincidence? Titus Kennedy, the archaeologist I've had on the program before, says that there's a scholar, who actually did his doctrinal dissertation on the Ipuwer Papyrus. I don't know this guy's name. But in any event, according to Titus, this gentleman who's not a believer said this about the Ipuwer Papyrus and the Exodus. He said that the Ipuwer Papyrus and the Exodus are not describing the same historical events, because the events of the Ipuwer Papyrus, and the events of the Exodus are not historical. They never happened.

Why do they say the same thing? He has no evidence they never happened. He's just asserting they've never happened. He thinks they're both fables. Are you suggesting that Moses copied from the Ipuwer Papyrus? Why would he do that? He's a Hebrew. He's the one that's supposed to be trying to follow one God, Yahweh. Do you think he's just inventing all this and he's taking it from an Egyptian source? And oh, by the way, if that's the case, why do the plagues all seem to be slams on Egyptian gods? Because that's what they appear to be. They're not random plagues. I mean, why didn't God send snakes? Or why didn't God send roaches? Or why didn't God send herds of giraffes, or hippopotami, or whatever? Because he said that the plagues would actually be a corrective on the Egyptian gods.

In fact, Exodus 12:12 says this, "On the same night, I will pass through Egypt and strike down every firstborn of the people and animals. And I will bring judgment on all the gods of Egypt." Look, the Exodus was not a showdown between Moses and Pharaoh, or if you like, Yul Brynner and Charlton Heston, for those of you that have seen the old "Ten Commandments" movie from the 1950s. No, it was really a showdown between Yahweh and the gods of Egypt. And who are the gods of Egypt? And how did these plagues slam the gods of Egypt? Some of these are one to one correspondence, others are just approximate. But why turn the Nile the blood, the water to blood?

Because Khnum was a god of the Egyptians, and he was a protector of the Nile. Why bring fogs? Because Heqet was the frog goddess? Why bring gnats, lice from dust? Because Geb was the god of the earth in the ground. Why bring flies? Because Khepri was the god of creation, and was supposed to be the God who controlled, I guess, animals. And so, we're going to bring so many flies on you...In fact, Khepri had kind of a beetle head. It was what we might call the bug god. So, you like bugs? We're going to bring bugs, Yahweh says. Why go after livestock? Because Hathor was the cow goddess. Why bring boils? Because Isis was the god of medicine. And apparently, Isis didn't have the medical power to prevent boils from coming on the Egyptians, because Yahweh is stronger.

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Why bring hail? Because Nut was the sky goddess, who's supposed to be the god of the sky. Apparently, Nut couldn't stop Yahweh from coming through the canopy that Nut was supposed to be protecting the Egyptians with the sky canopy. And so, Yahweh just brings hail and fire right through the canopy. Why bring locusts? Because Osiris is the harvest god. So, Yahweh is going to come and send locusts, and overpower Osiris. Why darken the land? Because Ra is the sun god, the top God, some say, in Egypt. And why the death of the firstborn? Because Anubis was the god of the dead, the lord of the dead. Well, apparently, he's not the real Lord of the Dead because Yahweh is. Yahweh has the power to kill and resurrect. Anubis doesn't. You see the point?

And do you think Moses made all this up? How could he have made it all up without knowing who the gods of Egypt were? Moses knew who the gods of Egypt were. And this also deals with the hardening of the heart. Why did Yahweh harden the heart of Pharaoh? First of all, Pharaoh hardened his heart first, and then Yahweh completed the process. Why did he do that? Because in Egyptian theology, in order for a Pharaoh to make it to the afterlife, he would have to have his heart weighed against a feather. And if his heart was lighter than a feather, in other words, he was a good Pharaoh, he would be admitted to the afterlife. If his heart weighed more than a feather, in other words, it was hard, it was heavy, then he wouldn't be admitted to the afterlife. And his heart would be eaten by this demon, Ammit. It was a combination lion, hippopotamus, and crocodile.

You can see this on the walls of Pharaoh tombs. The hearts being weighed against the feather. So, when Moses relates that Yahweh is hardening Pharaoh's heart, he's essentially saying, this is a bad Pharaoh. By your own theology, he's not going to make it. Moses knows the culture of Egypt. He knows their gods. He knows their theology, and he says, Yahweh, overpowers all your gods. Yahweh is the true God. Your gods are false gods. That's why all these plagues are going to overpower the gods that you think are protecting you. They're not. And now we have evidence from Egypt itself in the Ipuwer Papyrus, that seems to talk about the same plagues that Exodus talks about. Coincidence? I'll let you decide. I don't think so. I think this is evidence that Exodus is telling the truth.

Now, last night, when we recorded the TV program for this, we got a question from somebody who apparently is an atheist. He was saying, do you approve of God killing the firstborn? And I said, well, it doesn't matter what I approve or not. I'm not God. I don't have the power over life or death, God does. And what might be wrong for human beings to do is not wrong for God to do. God doesn't murder people. God has the right to kill people anytime He wants. He can take people out for any reason, anytime He wants. He does not owe us life at all, but He is the creator of life, and the resurrector of life. And so, if He takes life, He can resurrect it. And if Christianity is true, people don't die, they just change location.

And so, any atheists who asks me the question, is it wrong for God to take life? Why do you think it's okay for God to kill the firstborn? Well, I might ask the atheist, why do you think it's

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wrong for God to take the firstborn? By what standard are you judging God when you say it's wrong for Him to take life? If there is no God, there's no right or wrong on any issue. It's just your opinion. Only if a being like God exists, would it even be wrong to take life, or would anything be right or wrong. So, you're assuming a standard while you judge the God of the Bible. What is that standard?

The only out someone would have would be to say, well, okay, I'm not an atheist. I believe in God; I just don't think the God of the Bible is the true God. Okay, that's a fair position. You can take that position. You can say, I think there's a god who isn't the God of the Bible, and I'm using that standard to say the God of the Bible is immoral, fine. But now you got to deal with all the evidence that the God of the Bible is the true God. And some of the strongest evidence for that, is, of course, the resurrection. Because if Jesus rose from the dead, He predicted and accomplished His own resurrection from the dead, then He's God. And whatever He teaches is true. He taught the entire Old Testament is the Word of God, and He promised the New Testament. So, Jesus truly is God. If He truly did rise from the dead to prove He's God, then it seems that the Christian God is the true God. And Jesus affirmed the Old Testament. So, God can bring judgment and can take people from this life to the next life whenever He wants.

And if the Exodus account is true, and I think it is, He did that. In fact, He does it today. People die every day. It's up to God when that happens. He's the creator of life, and He can take life. In fact, I'm reminded of a question I got at the University of Central Oklahoma. This had to be six or seven years ago when we were there. You can see this question on our YouTube channel. A young lady got up to the microphone and said, I can't believe in the God of the Bible because He kills people in the Old Testament. And I went through some of what I just said, with this young lady. I had a dialogue with her. And toward the end of our dialogue, I asked her a question. I said, can I ask you a question? Where are you on the abortion issue?

And she said, Oh, I'm Pro-Choice. And I said, can I ask you another question? Why is it that when God plays God in the Old Testament, and decides who lives and dies, He's immoral? But when you play God now, with regard to abortion, and decide who lives and dies, somehow that's a moral right for you. Can you explain that to me? Can you justify that for me? Why God does not have the power over life and death, but you do? She couldn't really answer, because there is no answer. God is the standard, and God has the ultimate power over life and death, not us. So, if He wants to bring judgment, He can do so. In fact, it might be a better question to ask, why hasn't God killed me already, if He's infinitely just? Answer, because He's also infinitely loving. And He also came into this world and sacrificed Himself in human form, so we could be reconciled to Him. And He's long suffering. He's patient.

He wants to bring as many people into the kingdom as possible. But even an omnipotent God cannot force free creatures to do what He wants. Otherwise, they wouldn't be free. So, He gives us the ability to reject Him. Question is, what have you done? Are you still rejecting Him? Especially when you look at piece of evidence after piece of evidence, that even suggests that

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the Exodus is true. And I'm just dealing with a little bit of the evidence that the Exodus is true. In the TV program, we're going into a lot more.

And if you want to hear a lot more, what you need to do is get the CrossExamined app. Because on March 7, 2020, I had Titus Kennedy and Stephen Meyer on to talk about some of these issues. And we talked about the top 10 reasons, or I should say the top lines of evidence from Egypt, that the Exodus occurred. You want to listen to that podcast, but you can't get it on iTunes. It's too old. You've got to download the CrossExamined app. Go into the podcast section, and search for Titus Kennedy. You will find it. You can download it and listen to it. So, check that out. You can also go to our YouTube channel, because we did a livestream with Titus and Dr. Stephen Meyer, on the same topic, so you can watch that as well.

Alright, friends, it's great being with you today. Don't forget about the events coming up out in Pennsylvania on April 30. And then University of New Hampshire on May 3, and then out at Calvary Chapel, Chino Hills. By the way, if you want to get a ticket to the Calvary Chapel, Chino Hills event, the Unshaken conference, go to [UnshakenConference.com](http://UnshakenConference.com). You can see it there. Also want to point out the next time that we will be filming an archaeology program that you can see, (it's not going to be archived, it's only going to be on YouTube Live) is going to be May 1, 7:30 pm. Check it out. We're going to be talking about evidence for the Exodus. So far, we've just given you evidence for the plagues. On that TV program, we're going to be giving you evidence for the Exodus, that they actually left Egypt and went back to get to what we now know as Israel. So, check all that out, and I hope to see you here next week on the I Don't Have Enough Faith to be an Atheist podcast. God bless.

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