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## Moses Stretched Out His Hand Toward the Sky and Total Darkness Covered All Egypt for Three Days **10: 21-29**

Moses stretched out his hand toward the sky and total darkness covered all Egypt for three days DIG: Do you think withholding the Israelites from a three-day festival to God was punished - measure for measure - by three days of darkness in Egypt? What festival followed? What effect would three days of darkness have on the Egyptians? On the Israelites? Explain why God granted favor to the Israelites so the Egyptians would give up their riches.

REFLECT: Against which gods of your culture have you seen God display His power? How does this compare to His use of the plagues? What does this say about the Lord's desire for you?

The ninth plague came without any warning, just like the third and sixth plagues, so it formed a fitting climax to the third cycle of plagues. **Then ADONAI said to Moses, His servant: Stretch out your hand toward the sky so that darkness will spread over Egypt - darkness that can be felt (10:21). Although Scripture here does not make mention of a staff in Moses' hand, it is reasonable to assume that he produced the plague by means of it. The last three plagues produced increasing degrees of darkness**, and here was the deepest **darkness** yet because this was not just **darkness** devoid of any light, it was something deeper than that. It was a spiritual **darkness**.

The plague of **darkness** was an attack against the most powerful god in the Egyptian Pantheon, that of Amon-Ra, the sun god. The Egyptians believed that he was the source of heat and light, warming and energizing the people. He was the national god of **Egypt**, and part of a very important triad of deities including his wife Nut, the sky goddess, and their son Khons. With this plague, major gods related to the sun like Ptah (creator of the sun, moon and earth), Atum (a sun god worshiped in Heliopolis), and Toth (the moon god) were silenced, as well as other minor gods like Tem, god of the sunset, and Shu, god of sunlight and air. Thus, this plague was yet another insult to Egypt's religion and culture. It displayed the Lord's sovereignty and plunged **Egypt** into a horrible **darkness that could be felt**.

*There is an interesting introversion here with the second plague. Here there was an actual **darkness**, whereas the second plague had to do with frogs, or creatures of **the night**.*



**So Moses stretched out his hand toward the sky, and total darkness covered all Egypt for three days. The rabbis teach that the darkness was not caused by the sun ceasing to shine, but was due to a thick fog which settled over Egypt. No one could see anyone else or leave his place for three days (10:22-23a).** The first day may have been explained away, but by the third day **the Egyptians** certainly had to be in great fear. **Their** cries were surely would have been heard throughout the land. One wonders what the prestige of **Pharaoh** must have been like at this point. Among the divine attributes of **Pharaoh** was the fact the **he** was supposed to be the Amon-Ra in the flesh “. . . by whose beams one sees, he is the one who illuminates **Egypt** more than the sun itself.”<sup>179</sup>

During the end times, including the last days of the Church Age, as well as the Tribulation, the Scriptures speak of five blackouts that will occur (see my commentary on **Revelation, to see link click Cq - The Sixth Seal: The Sun Turned Black Like Sackcloth**). The first of these is clearly prophesied to occur **before** the Tribulation: **The sun will be turned to darkness and the moon to blood before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord (Joel 2:31). A blackout** means that the **light of the sun, moon** and stars is suddenly **blacked out** so that the earth is not receiving any **light** form these sources and is in **total darkness**. Those five **blackouts** in the last days will be similar to the plague of **darkness** that **covered all Egypt for three days**.

It is plain to **see** that **God is light** and the **darkness** is the withdrawal of that **light: God is light; in Him there is no darkness at all (First John 1:5b)**. Therefore, this judgment of **darkness** clearly showed that **God** had abandoned **Egypt**. Nothing remained but death itself. But just as there was a supernatural **darkness**, there was a supernatural **light. Yet**

**all the Israelites had the light of the Sh'khinah glory in the places where they lived (10:23b).** The Egyptians had **darkness** they could not **light** up and Israel had **light** that they could not put out. *It is the same today.* We are **children of the light (Ephesians 5:8)**, and **do not belong to the night or to the darkness (First Thessalonians 5:5b)**, because **God, who said, "Let light shine out of darkness," made His light to shine in our hearts to give us the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Christ Jesus (Second Corinthians 4:6).** **But the way of the wicked is deep darkness; they do not know what makes them stumble (Proverbs 4:19)**, and this is because they are **without hope and without God in the world (Eph 2:12b).**

Once again **Moses** and Aaron were called before **Pharaoh**, this time in a desperate effort to preserve **his** prestige. **Pharaoh's fourth** and last **compromise** was yet another ploy to get **the Hebrews** to return. **He** didn't need **their** animals, but he knew **the Israelites** did. **He** wanted some kind of security so that **the people** would have to return.<sup>180</sup> After the **three days of darkness, Pharaoh summoned Moses** and said: **Go, worship ADONAI. Even your women and children may go with you; only leave your flocks and herds behind (10:24).**

**But Moses** boldly cautioned: **You must allow us to have sacrifices and burnt offerings to present to ADONAI our God (10:25).** **Our livestock, too, must go with us, not a hoof is to be left behind. We have to use some of them in worshipping ADONAI, and until we get there we will not know what animals we are to use to worship God (10:26).** **Moses'** courage in not giving an inch was magnificent. **He** said they would **not** leave **a hoof in Egypt.** They would need to **worship God** with **their resources**, so **they** had to take all of **their** belongings and dedicate **them** to **God.** Such **worship** would involve **animal** sacrifice.<sup>181</sup>



**But ADONAI hardened Pharaoh's heart, and he was not willing to let them go (10:27). God** has many reasons for doing what **He** does. One reason for the plagues was to make **Pharaoh** reveal that **he** was a godless man. **ADONAI** could have taken the children of Isra'el out of **Egypt** immediately without any contact with **Pharaoh**. If **He** had done so, the critic would say that **God** certainly was not fair to **Pharaoh**, that **He** should have given him an opportunity for salvation. Well, that is exactly what **God** did. **God** also wanted to demonstrate to **His people** what **He** was able to do *before He* took **them** into the wilderness. **He** wanted **them** to be absolutely sure that **He** was able to bring **them** into the Land of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. That story has been told through the observance of the Passover for about four thousand years.<sup>182</sup>

*As God deals with each of us, one of two things always happens. Either our pride and self-will is broken down and brings us to complete humility and submission to His Lordship, or the human heart rebels against God and becomes a heart of stone, calloused against God. If such a one does not repent, they are in danger of becoming reprobate, beyond God's salvation. Not because God cannot or would not save them, but because they love their sin more than Him. Therefore, God gives them over to a depraved mind, to do what ought not to be done (Romans 1:18-28). We can say no to God and make it stick, and that was the case with Amenhotep II.*

Perhaps **Pharaoh** thought that **his** compromise was very reasonable and may have fully expected that **Moses** would agree to it. But when **he** did not, **the king** flew into a great rage and yelled uncontrollably: **Moses, "Get out of my sight!" Make sure you do not appear before me again because the day you see my face you will die" (10:28)! He** was really angry at the time, but that was just another hollow threat because **they** would meet once more, only for **the king** to cave in to **Moses'** demand to **let the people go (12:31-32)**. Measure for measure, **Pharaoh** would reap what **he** had sown. **Egypt** would lose both its firstborn sons and its firstborn cattle. Experience tells us that the wicked do not repent, even on the threshold of destruction.<sup>183</sup>

**"Just as you say," Moses replied, "I will never appear before you again" (10:29). ADONAI** had probably revealed the plague of the firstborn and its timing to **Moses**, so before **he** left **Pharaoh's** presence **he** warned **him**, saying: **All these officials of yours will come to me** (after their firstborn sons were dead), **bowing down before me** saying: **Go, you and all the people who follow you! After that I will leave Egypt. Then Moses, hot with righteous anger, left Pharaoh,** seemingly for the last time.

This plague was also the forerunner of a catastrophe that appears in the book of **Revelation**



(see the commentary on the book of **Revelation [Ef](#) - The Fifth Angel Poured Out His Bowl on the Throne of the Antichrist, Plunging His Kingdom into Darkness**). The physical pain that the ungodly will suffer underscores the horror experienced in the final plague during the Great Tribulation. The plague of **darkness** in **Exodus** was terrible, but the fifth bowl of judgment in **Revelation** will be overwhelming.