



I. Moses (Exodus 2 – 4)

A. Birth of Moses & Early Life (Ex. 2)

B. Call of Moses (Ex. 3 & 4)

II. The Exodus (Exodus 5:1 – 15:21)

A. Plagues

B. Red Sea crossing

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38)

A. Journey to Mount Sinai

B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant

C. The Tabernacle & The Priesthood

Lesson 5a (03/07/24)

Lesson 5b (03/14/24)

Lesson 5c (03/21/24)

Lesson 5d (03/28/24)

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38)

- A. Journey to Mount Sinai
- **B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant**
- C. The Tabernacle & The Priesthood



Illustrations from "Free Bible Images", by "Moody Publishers"



Illustrations from "Free Bible Images", by Jim Padgett



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OPENING "And they took their journey..." (Exodus 16:1)

"From the Red Sea, the Israelites journeyed south and east to the southernmost region of the Sinai desert.

The Lord led Moses and the people to Mount Sinai (also known as Mount Horeb; Deut. 5:2) – the same place where God had earlier revealed Himself to Moses (Exod. 3:12)."



Illustrations from "Free Bible Images", by "Moody Publishers"

"The True Story of the Old Testament", Adult Bible Study Leader's Guide, 2014, Regular Baptist Press, p.20

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38)

A. Journey to Mount Sinai

When the nation of Israel arrived at Mt. Sinai it was in the beginning of the 3rd month after leaving Egypt (Ex.19:1).

Along this journey, they encountered challenges to test their faith in the Lord and His provision for their needs.



III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) A. Journey to Mount Sinai

- Marah (Ex.15:22-26) the bitter waters; note the place of Elim, the other water provision
- Manna (Ex.16:1-14) the provision of food; to last for the duration of

their journey (Joshua 5:12)

- The Sabbath (Ex.16:23-30) established
- Rephidim (Ex.17:1-7) water from a rock
- The Amalekites (17:8-16) first battle



III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant

1. "Israel's journey from Egypt to Sinai took about 47 days. They left on Passover, which was the 14th day of the first month, and arrived in the third month (Ex.19:1).



2. Israel remained at Sinai for 11 months. Compare Ex.19:1 with Num.10:11.

"Mastering the English Bible: OT History – Genesis to the Silent Years", David Cloud, p.159

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant

- 3. Three great things that occurred while Israel was at Sinai were:
 - a. The giving of the law of Moses
 - b. The construction of the Tabernacle
 - c. The establishment of the priesthood."



Illustration from "Free Bible Images", by Jim Padgett



Illustration source unknown



Illustration source unknown



1. <u>How many times did Moses</u> go up and down Mount Sinai?

2. What happened when Moses went up and came down each time?





III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant

Summary of the seven recorded trips made by Moses:

- 1. Ex.19:3-8a promise and commitment
- 2. Ex.19:8b-20a boundaries set & sanctification required
- 3. Ex.19:20b-20:20 boundaries emphasized & Ten Commandments given
- 4. Ex.20:21-24:14 covenant laws provided & sacrifices made
- 5. Ex.24:15-32:30 pattern for Tabernacle given & Golden Calf made
- 6. Ex.32:31-34:3 intercession & new tables of stone
- 7. Ex.34:4-35 replacement of tables of stone & Moses' face shined

(See "Mastering the English Bible: Old Testament History – Genesis to the Silent Years", by Dr. David Cloud, pgs.160-161, also lists seven occurrences)

Revelation and Redemption at the Exodus

(See handout for details)

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant

"The purpose of the law of Moses.

The law of Moses was given to show men that God is a holy judge who punishes sin, that all men are sinners, and therefore all men need salvation through Jesus Christ.

This is made plain in two great New Testament passages.

- Romans 3:19-25
- Galatians 3:10-14, 24-26

(addressed on next 2 slides)

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant

Romans 3:19-25



- 1. The law is given to show that the world is guilty before God (Ro.3:19)
- 2. No one can be saved by the law (Ro.3:20)
- 3. By the law is the knowledge of sin, not the forgiveness of sin (Ro.3:20)
- 4. The law shows the righteousness of God and points to salvation (Ro.3:21-22)
- 5. The righteousness of God is by grace through faith on the basis of Christ's redemption (Ro.3:22-24)

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) B. Sinaitic (Mosaic) Covenant

Galatians 3:10-14, 24-26



- 1. The law is God's schoolmaster to lead sinners to salvation in Christ (Ga.3:24)
- 2. The law demands perfect obedience and therefore curses every man (Ga.3:10-12)
- 3. Christ took the sinner's curse by His redemption work on the cross (Ga.3:13)
- 4. God's salvation in Christ is received by faith (Ga.3:11,14,24)
- 5. After the sinner has saving faith in Christ, he is a child of God and is no longer under the condemnation of the law (Ga.3;25-26)

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38)

- C. The Tabernacle & The Priesthood (Exodus 25-31; 35-40)
 - 1. Tabernacle Blueprint (Ex. 25-31)
 - 2. Tabernacle Built & the Priesthood Instituted (Ex. 35-40)



Illustration source unknown

"...more space is devoted to an account of the Tabernacle than to any other single object or subject treated of in Holy Writ....Two chapters suffice for a record of God's work in creating and fitting this earth for human habitation, whereas ten chapters are needed to tell us about the Tabernacle."

"Gleanings in Exodus", Arthur W. Pink (1886-1952), Moody Press, 1975, pg.180

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38)

C. The Tabernacle (Exodus 25-31; 35-40)

The Tabernacle and the Levitical priesthood and offerings are figures of spiritual things.

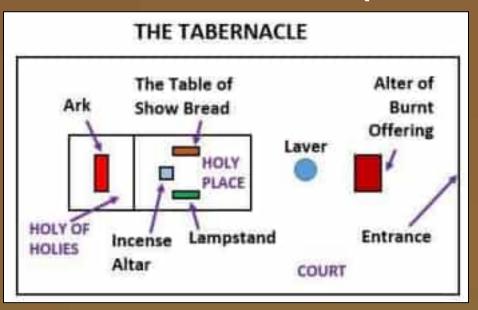
See

- Heb. 8:5 "example and shadows of heavenly thing";
- Heb. 9:8 "signifying";
- Heb. 9:9 "a figure";
- Heb. 9:23 "patterns of things in the heavens";
- Heb. 9:24 "figures of true."



Illustration source unknown

III. Israel at Sinai (Exodus 15:22 – 40:38) C. The Tabernacle (Exodus 25-31; 35-40)



"The Tabernacle with its priestly system is the most amazing and powerful type in the Bible. It has been called 'God's masterpiece of typology."

"For a more complete study see <u>A Portrait of Christ: The Tabernacle,</u> the Priesthood, and the Offerings, <u>www.wayoflfie.org</u>

CONCLUSION

"Kingdom of Priests"

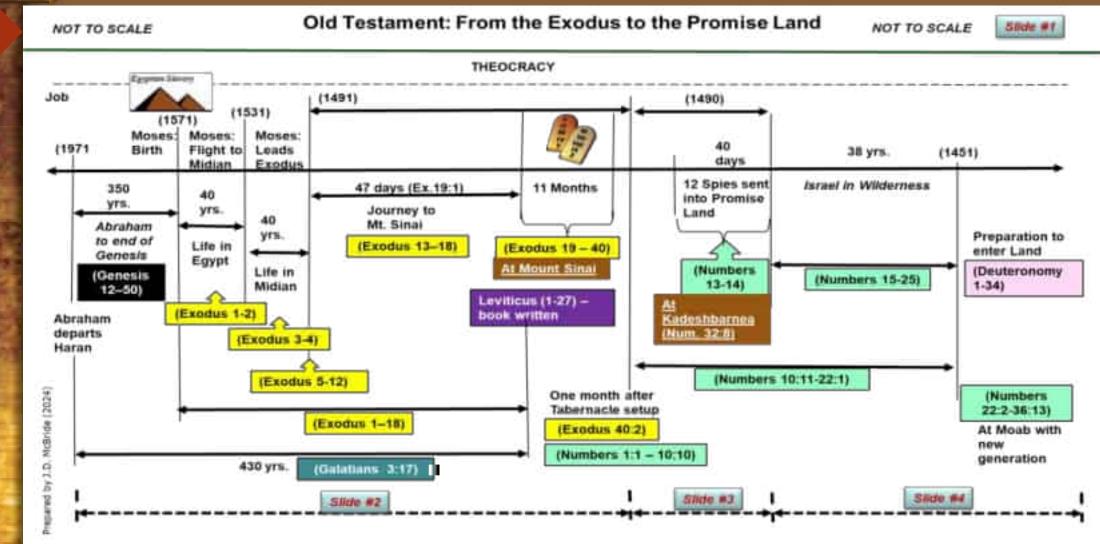
Ex 19:6 And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.

As noted in this reference, Israel was to be "a kingdom of priests" so that they would be a testimony to the world. As we study the role of Israel in Old Testament setting, we see how they failed to be a shining light.

In the New Testament, we are "are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light:"

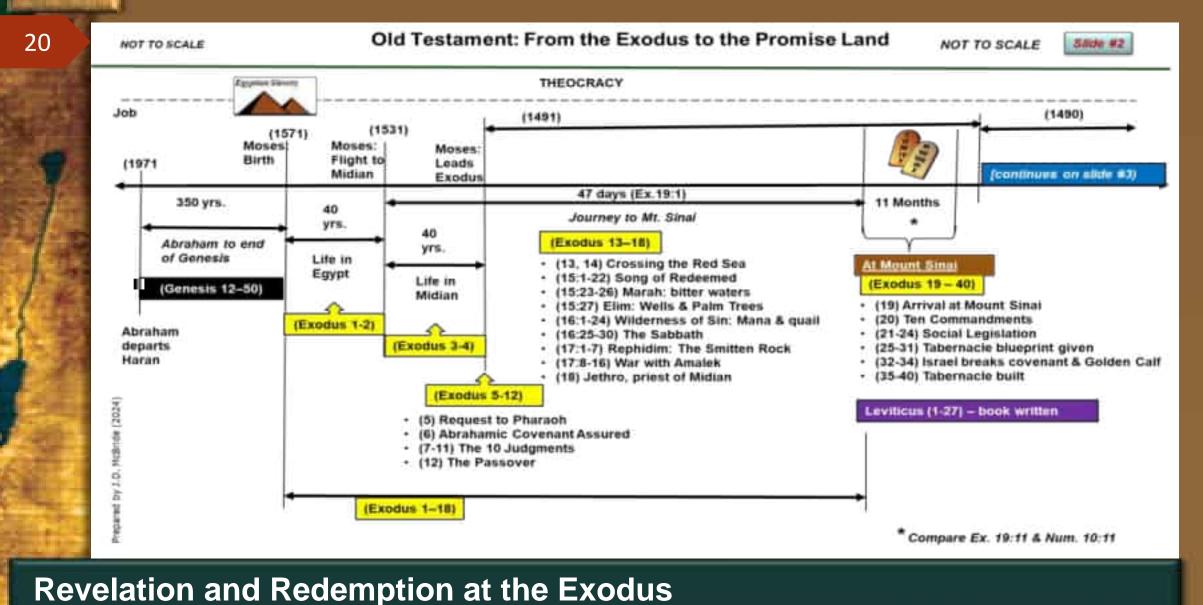
How are you doing shewing "forth the praises of Him who hath called you"?

Additional Resource (include four associated slides)

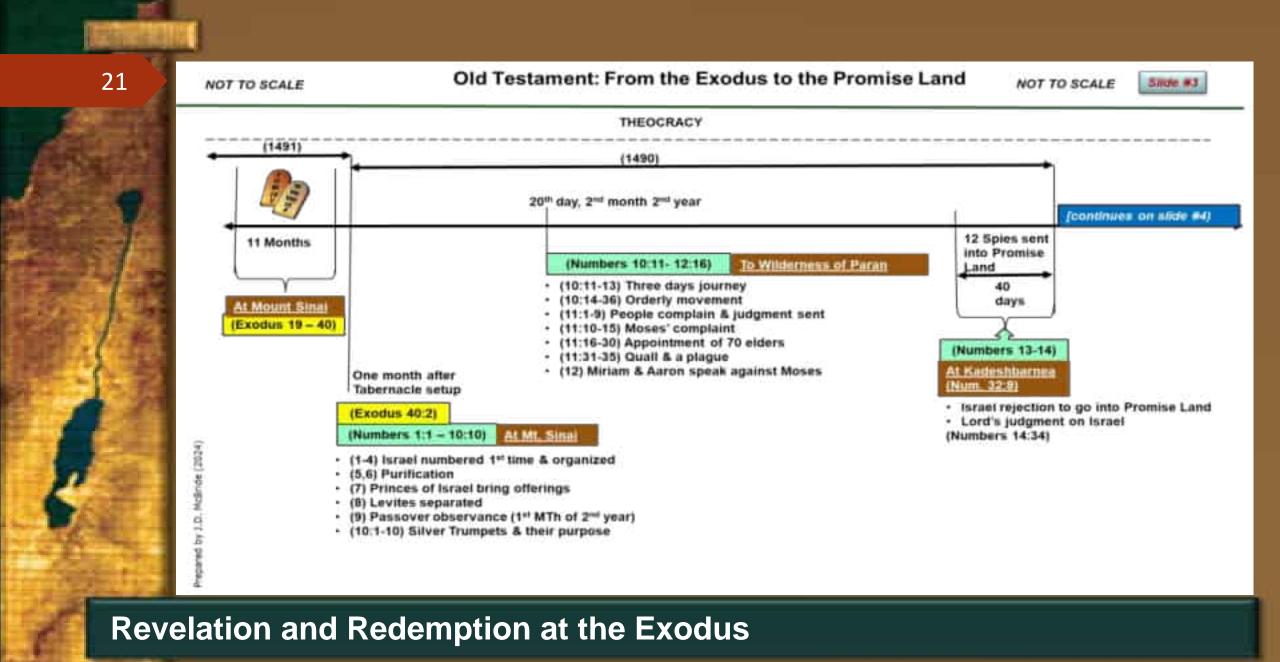


Revelation and Redemption at the Exodus

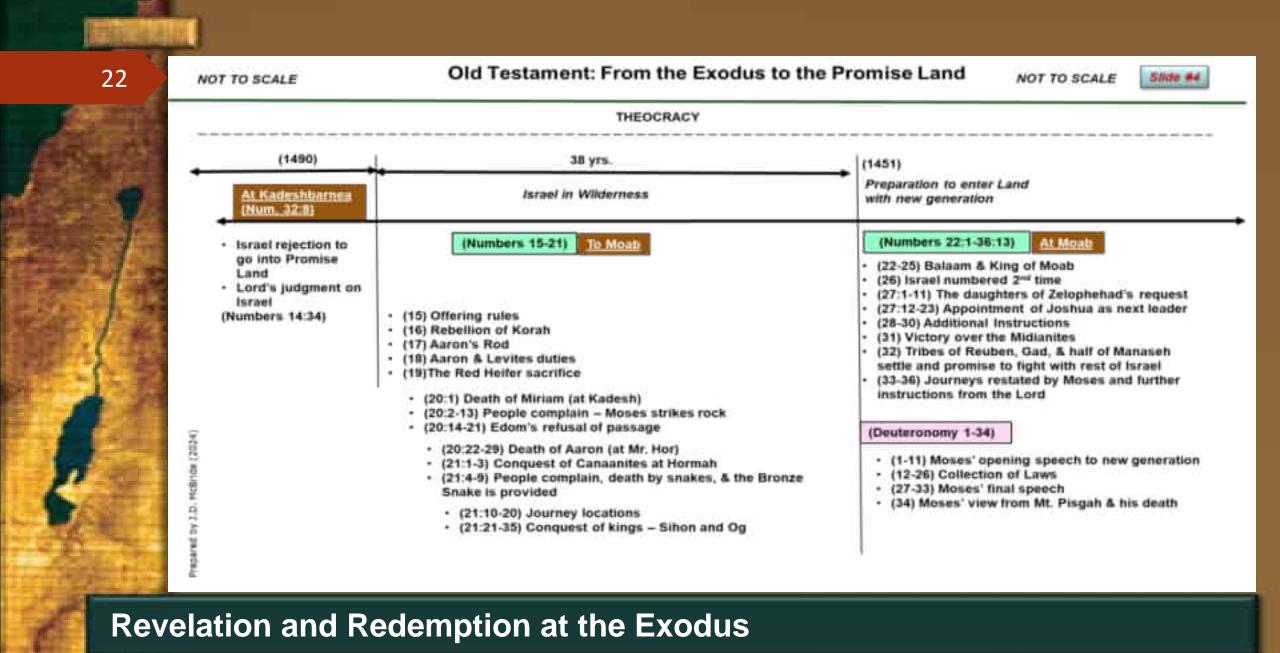
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Lesson 5d



Lesson 5d



Lesson 5d

Responses to God's Revelation and Redemption

- 1. Value a study of the Old Testament.
- 2. Respond to God as your creator.
- 3. Live in light of God's judgment and mercy.
- 4. Trust God for He is faithful.
- 5 Learn from God's self-revelation.
- 6.

- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.