

2. Exodus

- 1) Who is the writer? Moses (See Mark 12:26- When Jesus said “*Have ye not read in the book of Moses, how in the bush God spake unto him, saying I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob?*” Jesus is referencing Exodus 3:6)
- 2) Who are the principal figures? Moses, Aaron (Moses’s Brother), Pharaoh - Ruler of Egypt
- 3) What is the theme? *Thou in thy mercy hast led forth the people which thou hast redeemed: thou hast guided them in thy strength unto thy holy habitation.* Exodus 15:13
- 4) What significant events transpired?
 - a) Chapter 1 - Growth and Persecution. The family of Israel quickly grows so numerous and mighty that a new Pharaoh out of fear put them into bondage and ordered that their male children should be killed. Birth of Moses; Raised in Pharaoh’s House.
 - i) *But when the time of the promise drew nigh, which God had sworn to Abraham, the people grew and multiplied in Egypt, Till another king arose, which knew not Joseph. The same dealt subtly with our kindred, and evil entreated our fathers, so that they cast out their young children, to the end they might not live.* (Acts 7:17-19)
 - b) Chapter 2:1-10 - God spares the infant Moses and places him in Pharaoh’s house until he is 40.
 - i) *In which time Moses was born, and was exceeding fair, and nourished up in his father’s house three months: And when he was cast out, Pharaoh’s daughter took him up, and nourished him for her own son. And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds.* (Acts 7:20-22)
 - c) Chapter 2:11-25 - After coming to the defense of a Hebrew and killing an Egyptian, Moses flees to the land of Midian, and remains there 40 Years-marrying Zipporah and having two sons: Gershom and Eliezer.
 - i) *And when he was full forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren the children of Israel. And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian: For he supposed his brethren would have understood how that God by his hand would deliver them: but they understood not. And the next day he shewed himself unto them as they strove, and would have set them at one again, saying, Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another? But he that did his neighbour wrong thrust him away, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us? Wilt thou kill me, as thou diddest the Egyptian yesterday? Then fled Moses at this saying, and was a stranger in the land of Madian, where he begat two sons.* (Acts 7:23-29)
 - d) Chapters 3 – 4 - God appears to Moses in Burning Bush and commands Moses to return to Egypt to bring Israel out of Egypt and declares his name “*I AM*”. With many excuses, Moses unsuccessfully asks God to send someone else saying among other things he is a man of slow speech. God, angered by him, informs him that Aaron, Moses’s brother, shall speak for him.
 - i) *And when forty years were expired, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. When Moses saw it, he wondered at the sight: and as he drew near to behold it, the voice of the Lord came unto him, Saying, I am the God of thy fathers, the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Then Moses trembled, and durst not behold. Then said the Lord to him, Put off thy shoes from thy feet: for the place where thou standest is holy ground. I have seen, I have seen the affliction of my people which is in Egypt, and I have heard their groaning, and am come down to deliver them. And now come, I will send thee into Egypt.* (Acts 7:30-34)

- e) Chapters 4 – 14 – Moses, now 80 years old, shows God’s Signs and Wonders in Egypt. *This Moses whom they refused, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge? the same did God send to be a ruler and a deliverer by the hand of the angel which appeared to him in the bush. He brought them out, after that he had shewed wonders and signs in the land of Egypt, and in the Red sea (Acts 7:35)*
- i) Chapter 4:29-31 - Moses and Aaron show two signs to the Israelites: Rod to snake and the hand with and without leprosy.
 - ii) Chapter 5 - Moses and Aaron declare God’s message to Pharaoh that he is to let God’s people go that they may hold a feast in the wilderness. Pharaoh refuses and then increases the burdens on the Hebrews by taking away the straw required for them to make brick. Israelites grow angry with Moses and Aaron.
 - iii) Chapter 6-7 - God sends Moses back to Pharaoh and shows the signs of the rod into a serpent and then Nile River is turned into blood killing all the fish.
 - iv) Chapter 8 - Plagues of Frogs, Lice, and Flies. These plagues, as well as those to follow, would only impact the Egyptians and not the Israelites. They would follow a pattern of Pharaoh agreeing to some concession less than everyone leaving, and then once the plague had ended, he would harden his heart and refuse to let them go.
 - v) Chapter 9 – Sickness on Cattle, Boils, and Hail with Fire.
 - vi) Chapter 10 – Locusts and Thick Darkness.
 - vii) Chapter 11-13 – Final Plague; Passover Instituted, Destroying Angel kills the firstborn in every family man and beast, except those doorposts covered with the blood. Israel leaves Egypt led by God in a Pillar of a Cloud/Fire. Pharaoh and his army give chase.
 - viii) Chapter 14 – God Parts of the Red Sea using a strong wind for Israel to pass through on dry land, while Pharaoh and his host are destroyed in the Red Sea.
- f) Chapters 15-31 – God provides manna and water in the wilderness, God gives the law to Moses on Mt. Sinai including the two tablets of stone written by God. *This is he, that was in the church in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sinai, and with our fathers: who received the lively oracles to give unto us (Acts 7:38)*
- i) Chapter 20 – Ten Commandments.
 - ii) Chapter 21 – Laws regarding servants, cursers, and smiters.
 - (1) Some General Principles - Reflected in Modern Day Law
 - (a) Proportionality: The punishment is proportionate to the crime (e.g. an eye for eye v: 24-25).
 - (b) Restitution: One who injures another shall pay to make the injured party whole. (Pay for his doctor and his time v:18-20)
 - (c) Negligence: Prior knowledge of a danger without taking action to prevent injury to another increases culpability/liability. (Ox that had already pushed (or gored) someone in the past v: 28-29)
 - iii) Chapters 22 & 23 – Various Laws- Criminal and Civil
 - iv) Chapter 24 – Moses sprinkles the written covenant and the people with blood, Moses and the 70 elders see a vision of God (24:10)
 - v) Chapters 25 - 30 – The patterns of the ark, the alters, the table, curtains, bars, and all other elements of the tabernacle, plus the garments for the priests, and the priest instructions for performing their services in the tabernacle are given to Moses in the mount.
 - vi) Chapter 31 – God designated the two men by name to create all the foregoing works, Bezaleel and Aholiab.
- g) Chapter 32 – During Moses’s 40-day period of fasting on Mount Sinai while receiving the law, Israel instructs Aaron to make a golden calf to be their god to go before them and Aaron consents. Upon his descent and seeing their idolatry, Moses destroys the ten commandments. 3,000 were killed that day and the Lord plagued the people for the calf.

- i) *To whom our fathers would not obey, but thrust him from them, and in their hearts turned back again into Egypt, Saying unto Aaron, Make us gods to go before us: for as for this Moses, which brought us out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him. And they made a calf in those days, and offered sacrifice unto the idol, and rejoiced in the works of their own hands. (Acts 7:39-41)*
 - h) Chapters 33 – 40 – Moses sees the glory of the Lord and Moses's face shines; new tables are hewn on which God writes again the ten commandments and Moses instructed to write out a copy of the law. The Tabernacle and all its instruments of services are fashioned after the pattern shown to Moses on Mount Sinai.
 - i) *Our fathers had the tabernacle of witness in the wilderness, as he had appointed, speaking unto Moses, that he should make it according to the fashion that he had seen. (Acts 7:44)*
- 5) When did these events occur?
- a) After the death of Joseph, through the period of slavery/bondage until God brings Israel out of Egypt to Mt. Sinai in the wilderness until the tabernacle is set up.
 - b) *Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. Exodus 12:40*
 - c) Moses was Levi's grandson on his mother's side and great-grandson on his father's side See Exodus 6:16-20.
 - d) Israel left Egypt roughly 1,500 years before Christ.
- 6) How does the book point to Christ? The book of Exodus is full of types & shadows (symbols) that point to Jesus Christ. These are just a few examples:
- a) The Passover is a type of Christ. The destroyer passes over the redeemed children of Israel (who are described as the first born of God) when it sees the blood of the Passover lamb, a lamb without blemish, painted with hyssop onto the doorposts. Jesus Christ was offered as the perfect lamb of God. The only perfect sacrifice, who willingly laid down his life and washed away our sins with his own blood such that the wrath of God has been fully satisfied and does not destroy us.
 - b) The tabernacle and its instruments are types of Christ. The tabernacle was covered in badger skins, but inside everything was brilliant gold just as Christ came with a humble form that veiled his beauty and glory. (Isaiah 53:2)
 - c) The veil between the holy place and the most holy place. The partition that separated man from God, which was literally destroyed when Christ died on Calvary being torn or rent from top to bottom. (Luke 23:45 & Hebrews 10:19-22)
 - d) The office of the high priest, whose job was to make an atonement for the people with blood on an annual basis. Jesus is our perfect high priest, who only needed to perform his work once and afterwards sat down. (See Hebrews 9:7-12 *But into the second went the high priest alone once every year, not without blood, which he offered for himself, and for the errors of the people: The Holy Ghost thus signifying, that the way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, while as the first tabernacle was yet standing: Which was a figure for the time then present, in which were offered both gifts and sacrifices, that could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience; Which stood only in meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances, imposed on them until the time of reformation. But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us..)*)