

# THE EXODUS

## 1) Review the prophecies

- a) **Gen 3:15** – Enmity between the woman’s seed and serpent’s seed – mortal wound vs. temporary wound
- b) **Gen 12:1-3** – Land, nation, seed promise. Repeated to Isaac (Gen 26:3-5) & Jacob (Gen 28:13-15)
- c) **Gen 15:13-16** – These verses explain how God sets the stage to allow Jacob’s family to become a nation
  - i) What happens in the 400 years between Genesis and Exodus?
    - (1) Jacob’s family is allowed to dwell in Goshen – this keeps them separate and distinct from Egypt
    - (2) Jacob’s family grows from 70 people to ~2 million people (Ex 1:7)
    - (3) A new Pharaoh arises that does not know Joseph and enslaves Israel (Ex 1:8)
    - (4) Pharaoh attempts to have the new born male babies killed, but is unsuccessful (Ex 1:15-22)
    - (5) Israel cries out to God for help. He hears (Ex 2:23-25)

## 2) Ex 2 – 18: From Egypt to Mount Sinai

- a) Moses is born, hidden, and floated down the Nile to avoid being killed (Ex 2:1-4)
  - i) Pharaoh’s daughter finds him, feels compassion, and adopts him (Ex 2:5-10)
  - ii) Moses is raised in Pharaoh’s house w/many advantages (Heb 11:24-26), but never forgets his people
  - iii) At 40, Moses kills an Egyptian for beating an Israelite (Ex 2:11-12)
  - iv) Moses flees to avoid Pharaoh’s wrath, spending another 40 years in exile in Midian (Ex 2:13-22)
- b) At 80 years old, God commissions Moses to rescue Israel from their slavery (Ex 3)
  - i) God grants Moses the ability to perform miracles to convince both Pharaoh and Israel (Ex 4:1-9)
  - ii) Moses is hesitant, but God appoints Aaron, his brother, as his mouthpiece (Ex 4:10-16)
  - iii) Pharaoh refuses to let Israel go, so God performs 10 plagues to compel him (Ex 5 – 10)
    - (1) With each plague, Pharaoh continued to harden his heart
    - (2) The plagues got progressively worse
    - (3) Each plague designed to reveal God’s superiority to the Egyptian gods (Ex 12:12) (see diagram)
- c) Preparation for the Passover & Feast of Unleavened Bread
  - i) God informs Moses that the 10<sup>th</sup> plague will cause Pharaoh to let Israel leave (Ex 11:1)
  - ii) Israel to roast a firstborn, flawless lamb & spread blood around the door of each house (Ex 12:1-11)
  - iii) An angel will “pass over” each house, killing any firstborn child w/o the blood (Ex 12:12-13)
  - iv) Marks the first month, and will be a perpetual feast celebrated every year by Israel (Ex 12:2, 24-27)
  - v) Israel was also ready themselves to leave immediately (Ex 12:11)
  - vi) This began the Feast of Unleavened Bread, lasting for 7 days starting on Passover (Ex 12:14-20)
  - vii) Represents the haste in which Israel left, not even allowing time for their bread to rise (Ex 12:39)
- d) The angel kills each firstborn of Egypt, including Pharaoh’s house. Israel is allowed to go (Ex 12:29-34)
  - i) Pharaoh later changes his mind and pursues Israel to the Red Sea (Ex 14:1-9)
  - ii) Moses parts the Red Sea with his staff allowing Israel to walk through on dry land (Ex 14:15-22)
  - iii) As Pharaoh and his army pursue, the Red Sea collapses on them (Ex 14:23-31)

## 3) Ex 19 – 40; Lev, Num 1 – 10: At Mount Sinai

- a) God brings Israel to Mt. Sinai to fulfill the first promise to Abraham: to make them a great nation
  - i) They are there 11 months, 5 days. This makes up the rest of Exodus, all of Leviticus, and Num 1–10
  - ii) God’s purpose is for them not to be just any nation, but God’s special nation (Ex 19:4-6)
  - iii) God descends on Mt. Sinai, speaking the 10 commandments Himself (Ex 20:1-17)
  - iv) God’s presence is too powerful for them; Israel asks Moses to receive the law instead (Ex 20:18-20)
  - v) Moses ascends Mt. Sinai for 40 days, receiving the law that will define them as a nation (Ex 24)

- b) Purpose of the Law
  - i) A social and religious law that applies the two greatest commandments – **Lev 19:18; Deut 6:4**
  - ii) Taught 3 primary things: the sacrifices, the tabernacle, and the priesthood
- c) The Sacrifices (show picture of process)
  - i) Since God is holy (main point of entire OT), He demands His people be holy (Lev 11:44-45; 20:26)
  - ii) However, when we sin, we are no longer holy and God must separate from us (Isa 59:2)
  - iii) God's justice demands our blood/life when we sin because it is that horrid in His sight (Heb 9:22)
  - iv) But God's love desires to save us from having to pay that price ourselves
  - v) Animal Sacrifice was allowed by God to satisfy both His justice and love
  - vi) Animals are without sin which qualifies them to take our place
  - vii) This was a system designed to encourage faithfulness so that an innocent animal need not lose its life
  - viii) While there were different sacrifices w/different purposes, they are not as important as the overall purpose
- d) The Tabernacle (show pictures)
  - i) A tent where God's presence could dwell among them and sacrifices could be offered
  - ii) Levites commissioned as the tribe that will perform duties in the tabernacle and teach Israel the law
  - iii) Courtyard
    - (1) Upon entering, you first arrived to the brazen altar where animals were sacrificed
    - (2) Between the brazen altar and the entrance to the holy place is the bronze laver where priests cleansed themselves before entering the tent to perform duties
  - iv) Holy place - Every item overlaid with gold to represent holiness and pureness
    - (1) Table of Showbread: 12 pieces of bread, 1 per tribe; eaten by the priests, replaced every Sabbath
    - (2) Lampstand: 7 lamps to be burned continuously
    - (3) Alter of Incense: sat in front of veil; incense burned every morning and evening
  - v) Most Holy Place - Every item overlaid with gold to represent holiness and pureness
    - (1) No one could enter or they would die; only the high priest entered on the Day of Atonement
    - (2) Ark of the Covenant: Contained 10 Commandments, jar of manna, and Aaron's rod that budded
    - (3) God's presence dwelt over the Ark above the mercy seat
- e) The Priesthood (show picture of high priest)
  - i) High priest was assigned to make intercession for man before God – Aaron was the first
  - ii) Other priests from the tribe of Levi helped in the service
  - iii) High Priest was dressed in such a way to signify his holy standing before the people