



Putting the Puzzle Pieces Together

Second Series: “Top Edge” Old Testament: The Law

Lesson #4: Exodus

I. Introduction

A. Title:

Hebrew: “These are the names” (See 1:1)

Greek: Exodus means “going out” or “departure”

B. Author:

Although critics have challenged that Moses wrote Exodus, there is strong internal and external evidence that he did.

Internal evidence: See Chapters 15, 17:8-14; 20:1-17, 24:4-12, 31:18, 34:1-27

External Evidence: other biblical authors attribute Exodus to Moses (Malachi: Mal. 4:4, Disciples John: John 1:45; Paul: Rom. 10:5. Notice too the testimony of Jesus: Mark 7:10, 12:26, Luke 20:37, John 5:46-47, 7:19, 22-23)

C. Date: Between 1500 – 1300 BC depending on when the Exodus is dated.

D. Scope: From the birth of Moses through the dedication of the Tabernacle at Sinai. The book covers a scope of 85 years.

E. Themes:

1. Redemption – demonstrated in the Passover
2. Deliverance – shown in the Exodus itself

F. Narratives:

1. Israel in Egypt (1:1 – 13:16)
2. Israel in the wilderness (13:17 – 18:27)
3. Israel at Sinai (19:1 – 40:38)

Special Note: Genesis, Exodus and Leviticus are a continuous narrative and ought to be read as a unified story.

II. An outline (with notes) and the corresponding Bible stories (A Survey of the Old Testament, p. 87-88)

A. Israel in Egypt

1. Slavery (1)
2. Birth and call of Moses (2-4)
3. Pharaoh’s oppression (5 – 6:13)
4. Genealogies (6:14-27)
5. The Plagues and the Passover (6:28 – 12:36)

Baby Moses in reed boat

The Plagues:

1. Water turned to Blood (7:19-25)	6. Boils (9:8-11)
2. Frogs (7: 9-12)	7. Hail (9:22-26)
3. Lice (8:16-19)	8. Locusts (10:12-15)
4. Flies (8:21-24)	9. Darkness (10:21-29)
5. Egyptian Livestock Dies (9:3-9)	10. Death of the firstborn (11:4-10)

A word about the plagues being natural occurrences. NOTE: They occurred at the command of Moses and Aaron and were localized (plague #9: Darkness for all of Egypt, Israelites have light and note the light on Israel’s camp and not on the Pharaoh’s Army – Ex. 14:20)

The Passover (Ch. 11 and 12)

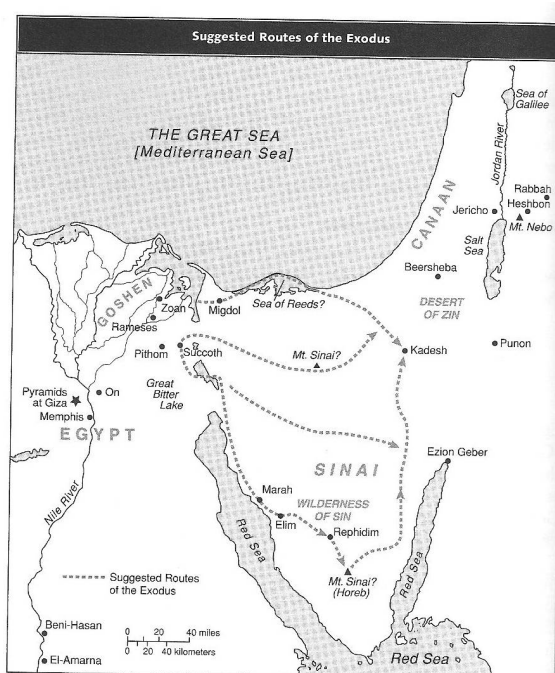
Passover

B. The journey from Egypt to Sinai

1. Exodus (12:37-14:31)

Red Sea

Route of the exodus



Song of Moses (15:1-21)

2. The Wilderness of Shur (15:22-27)

Manna and quail incident

3. The Wilderness of Sin (16)

Water from the rock

4. The Rock at Rephidim (17)

Moses learns to delegate

5. Jethro and Moses

C. The covenant and law at Sinai

1. Preparation for covenant (19)

Ten Commandments

2. The Ten Commandments (20:17)

a. The moral law is an expansion of the character of God. See 1 Pet. 1:15-16

b. Rewritten again in Deut. 10:1-5, 10-13

c. Its purpose: See Gal. 3:19-24

1) To provide a clear, unmistakable definition of sin (Rom. 3:20-23, 7:7)

2) As a school master to point us to Christ

3) The law can not bring life (Gal. 3:21). It is not of faith (Gal. 3:10-15).

a) Foreign gods	f) Murder (1 John 3:9-18)
b) Images	g) Adultery (1 Cor. 6:19-20)
c) Name of God (Col. 3:16-17)	h) Theft (Eph. 4:28)
d) Sabbath (Mark 2:23-3:5)	i) False witness (Eph. 4:25)
e) Parents (Eph. 6:1-4)	j) Coveting (1 Tim. 6:6-11)

d. The first four commandments were summarized by Christ in Matt. 22:35-37. The last six commandments are summarized by Christ in Matt. 22:38-40.

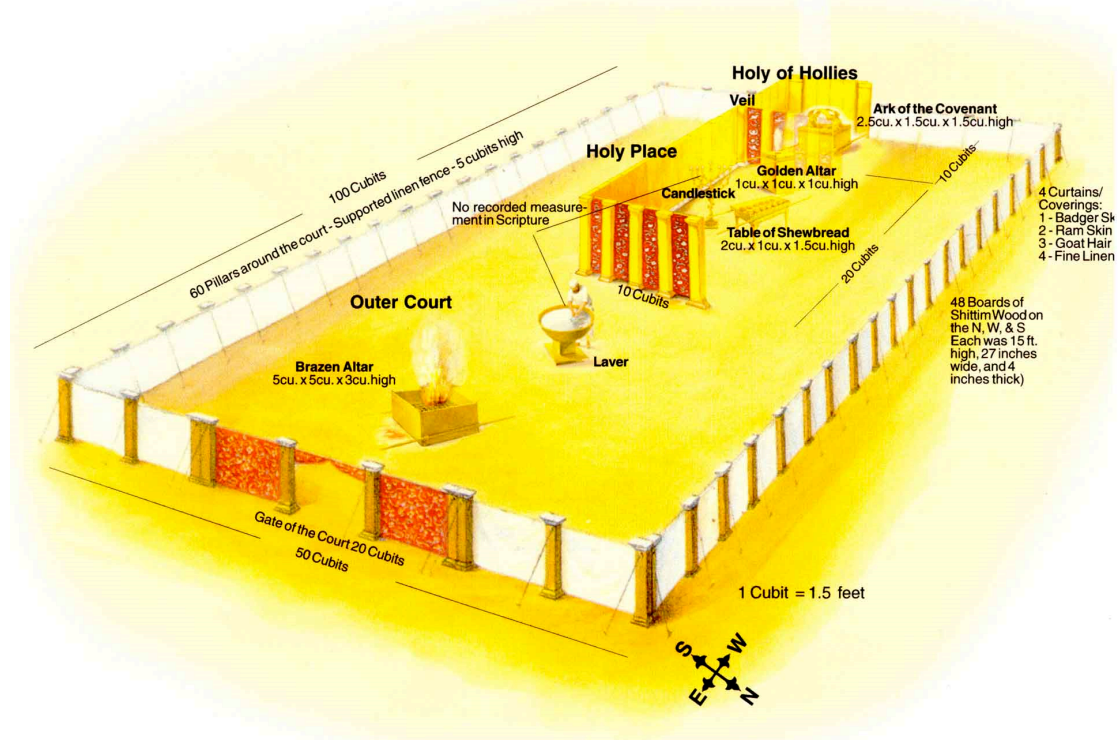
e. Christ did not come to abolish the law, but rather to fulfill it (Matt. 5:17-28)

3. The Covenant Code (20:18 – 23:23)

4. The Covenant is confirmed (24)

5. The Tabernacle (25 – 30)

The Structure and Dimensions of the Tabernacle



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Each article has a typical meaning that had a bearing up the redemptive work of the Lord Jesus.

The Tabernacle (also called the Tent and the Sanctuary) – God dwelling among men

a. The Pattern – God’s specifications

Ex. 25:1-2,9; 27:8; 39:42-43; Hebrews 9:19-23

1) The Design

- a) The Courtyard – 150 feet x 75 feet
- b) The Holy Place – 30 feet x 15 feet x 15 feet
- c) The Holy of Holies – 15 feet x 15 feet x 15 feet

2) The Furniture

- a) Ark of the Covenant
- b) Mercy Seat
- c) Table of Shewbread
- d) Altar of Incense
- e) Golden Candlestick

- f) Brazen Altar
- g) Brazen Laver

3) The materials

<u>Item</u>	<u>Represents</u>
Gold	Deity
Silver	Redemption
Brass	Judgment
Blue	Heavenly Nature
Purple	Royalty
Scarlet	Sacrifice
Wood (Acacia)	Humanity of Christ
Fine Linen	Righteousness
Oil	The Holy Spirit
Rams' Skins	Atonement
Goats' Hair	Atonement
Badgers' Skin	Humanity or Outward Appearance of Christ

- b. The Price – a willing offering (Ex. 3: 21-22, 12:35-36, 25:2, 35:4-36:7, 36:6-7) Egyptians financed it!
 - 1) God instructed the Israelites to ask for their back wages. (Ex. 3:21,22 and 12:35, 36)
 - 2) God makes the Egyptians willing to give the Israelites their back wages. (Ex. 25:2)
 - 3) God asks the Israelites to be willing to give to Him.
 - 4) God receives a willing offering that is sufficient and too much. (Ex. 36:6,7)
- c. The Position – the Tabernacle is centered
 - 1) In the camp – when the Tabernacle was set up in the wilderness, its door always faced east. Three tribes pitched their tents on the east, three on the west, three on the north and three on the south. Num. 2 and 3.
 - 2) In the journeys – six tribes marched in front, six tribes marched in rears. Num. 9 and 10.
 - 3) The names of the Tabernacle
 - a) Tent – Ex. 25:36
 - b) Tabernacle – Ex. 25:9 – which means to settle down or dwell
 - c) Sanctuary – Ex. 25:8 – denotes the dwelling of Him who is infinitely holy, a name never applied to the temple of heathen gods.
- d. The Purpose – God's Three-Fold Plan
 - 1) To dwell in their midst – Ex. 25:8 – The first item mentioned is the Ark in the Holy of Holies. Ex. 25:10 – It was here that God dwelt among His people in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. This is called the Shekinah Glory.
 - 2) To teach His Holiness and the sinfulness of man – man could not approach God without the shedding of the sacrificed blood. This was a type of the Lord Jesus Christ. Hebrews 10:19 – Sinful man can approach a Holy God only through the blood.

- 3) To reveal the one way of salvation – the key purpose was to emphasize that God could be approached in only one way by means of a blood sacrifice. Heb. 9:21, 22, Lev. 17:11 and Heb. 10:9, 10, 14

III. So what?

Without the Ten Commandments (the Law), we would not know our sin condemns us (Rom. 3:20).

Without the blood applied (to our hearts, not our door posts), we would die in that sin. (Ex. 12:13, Rom. 5:9, 1 Pet. 1:18-19).

Discussion Questions:

1. What bearing do the Ten Commandments have on your daily life or the life of your family?
2. Why do you think God was so specific about His directions regarding the tabernacle?
3. In your own words describe Gods purpose for the Tabernacle.