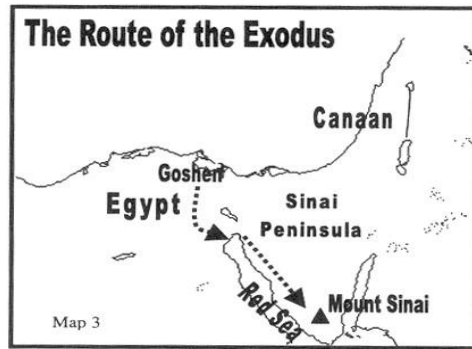


Through the Bible in One Year

Exodus



Exodus means “exit”, “departure”, or “going out”

Takes place around 1300 BC; dates are important:

The Exodus – 15th day, 1st month, 1st year (12:2-6);

Arrival in Wilderness of Zin – 15^h day, 2nd month, 1st year (16:1);

Arrival in Wilderness of Sinai – 3rd month, 1st year (19:1);

Erection of Tabernacle – 1st day, 1st month, 2nd year (40:1-17)

Main character is Moses: 40 years in Pharaoh’s palace, 40 years as a shepherd in Midian, 40 years as leader in Wilderness

1. Israel’s emancipation from Egyptian bondage (1:1-18:27)

1:1-22 Background material

1:1-5 Recap of Gen. 46:8-27; journey of Jacob’s family to Egypt

1:5-7 Multiplication from family of 70-600,000 men (12:37)

1:8 Different dynasty of Pharaohs comes to power – probably Seti I (1318-1304BC)

1:9-22 Egypt’s security risks: foreigners might join with enemies

A. Make them slaves (1:11-14) – used to make bricks (1:14) and to build cities (1:11)

B. Murder by midwives (1:15-21) – they refused (1:17) – civil disobedience (Acts 5:29)

C. Extermination of male babies (1:22) – population control (Esther 3:12-13)

2:1-10 Moses’ birth and providential rescue from Nile – “Moses” means “drawn out” (2:10);

Hebrews means “people beyond the river” – Moses’ family was from the tribe of Levi: father, Amram (6:20); mother, Jochebed (6:20); brother, Aaron (4:14); sister, Miriam (2:7; 15:20-21)

2:11-15 Moses identification with Hebrews (Heb. 11:24-25) – murdered, knew it was wrong, looked – hid (2:12) – seen (2:14) – fled to Midian, distant blood relatives (Gen. 25:2)

2:16-22 Marries Zipporah, daughter of Jethro (3:1; 4:18; 18:1) – has 2 sons: Gershom and Eliezer (18:4)

2:23-47 Call of Moses

2:23 Seti I died; Ramses II (1304-1230BC) came to power – Moses may have known him in boyhood

2:24-25 Reason God wants to deliver Israel from bondage:

(A) Heard their groanings, (B) remembered God’s covenant

3:1-6 “Theophany” of burning bush (Heb. 1:1) – fire is visible manifestation of deity (Gen. 15:17; Ex. 19:18; 24:17; Ps. 104:3-4; Ez. 1:27; Heb. 12:29) – removing shoes is both Jewish and Muslim custom (Josh. 5:15)

3:7-10 God’s awareness

3:11-4:17 Moses’ objections

A. “I am inferior” (2:10; 3:11) – 40 years in the Wilderness had tempered his ego (2:12-14)

B. “I don’t know your name” (3:13) – YHWH/Yahweh/Jehovah, Lord – “The one who was, is, will be”

C. “What if they will not listen or believe?” (4:1) – magic tricks – rod becomes serpent,

pick up by tail instead of jaw – hand leprous, cleansed

D. “I am not a good public speaker” (4:10) – 2 possibilities: (A) Been in Midian so long that Egyptian was rusty, (B) Speech impediment- “I am uncircumcised of lips” (6:12, 30) – Aaron, Moses’ brother, appointed as spokesperson

4:18-31 Moses’ return to Egypt

4:22 Israel as “firstborn son” – implication: other sons and daughters (John 10:16) – purpose of Israel is to be a light to the Gentiles (Is. 42:6)

4:24-26 God almost kills Moses because his son is uncircumcised, sign of covenant – perhaps Zipporah resisted; perhaps neglected – Zipporah circumcised son to save Moses

4:27-31 Moses’ reunion with Aaron in Wilderness – elders gathered, signs performed, they believed

5:1-6:1 Moses and Aaron have first audience with Pharaoh

5:1-3 Moses tones down message, asks for 3 days to hold a feast in the Wilderness (3:8, 6:11)

5:4-21 Pharaoh accuses Moses of lying (5:9) and Israel of idleness (5:8, 17) – kept their quota of bricks the same but had to gather their own straw

5:22-6:1 Moses upset – God reassured him

6:2-7:7 Retelling of call of Moses and appointment of Aaron

6:3 Patriarchs knew God as “El Shaddai” or “the all powerful, self existence one” rather than by God’s real name, “YHWH/Yahweh/Jehovah/Lord”

6:6-8 Seven “I wills” of redemption:

- “I will free you”
- “I will deliver you”
- “I will redeem you”
- “I will take you as my people”
- “I will be your God”
- “I will bring you into the Land”
- “I will give it to you”

6:14-27 Genealogy of priesthood from Levi to Aaron’s sons

7:3-5 Why does God harden Pharaoh’s heart? It is about the withdrawal of restraint – God does not create evil in Pharaoh’s heart (James 1:3) – Rom. 1 “God gave them up”

7:8-12:51 The 10 Plagues

7:8-13 Aaron’s magic rod

7:14-12:30 The 10 plagues:

<u>Plague</u>	<u>Egyptian Deity</u> (750)	<u>Result</u>
1. Blood (7:20) – duplicated	Khnum, god of Nile	hardened (7:22)
2. Frogs (8:6) – duplicated	Heket, goddess with frog’s head	promises freedom (8:8), hardened (8:15)
3. Lice (8:17) – duplicated	Hathor, sky goddess, protects from lice	hardened (8:19)
4. Flies (8:24)	Shu, air goddess, protects from flies	bargains (8:28), hardened (8:32)
5. Livestock diseased (9:6)	Apis, god in form of bull	hardened (9:7)
6. Boils (9:10)	Sekhmet, goddess who protects from boils	hardened 9:12)
7. Hail (9:23)	Aker, earth god who protects from hail	begs (9:27), promises freedom (9:28), hardened (9:35)
8. Locust (10:13)	Seraps, god who protects from locust	bargains (10:11), begs (10:17), hardened (10:20)
9. Darkness (10:22)	Ra, god of Sun	bargains (10:24),

How?

1-6 Part of ecosystem of Nile

1. Nile turned red due to floods
2. Frogs related to Nile
3. Lice or maggots from decaying frogs
4. Flies from dead frogs
5. Diseased livestock from flies
6. Boils from diseased animals

1, 7-10 Miracles of timing

1. Flooding of Nile – annual event
7. Hail – every 10 to 20 years
8. Locust – every 30 to 40 years
9. Darkness – dust storm
10. Death – unrelated

11:2-3 Spoilage of Egypt – basis of offering 25:1-9

12:1-28 Passover – freedom (Independence Day) and death angel passing over (Easter) –
12:43-51; 13:3-10) – only circumcised could participate (12:44) – Imagery important
in NT (Mk. 14:1-2, 12-26; I Cor. 5:7-8)

12:31-38 Up to 2½ million people left – included non-Hebrews (12:37-38)

13:1-16 Consecration of first borns – opposite of the 10th plague

13:16-14:31 Israel's deliverance from Pharaoh, Egyptian army

13:17-22 Took nonmilitary route to avoid attack – took Joseph's bones (Gen. 50:25-26) –
pillar of cloud, fire symbolizing God's presence guided them

14:2 "the Sea" – is it "Yam Suf" (Sea of Reeds, Hebrew) or "thalassa erythra" (Red Sea/Gulf of
Suez, Septuagint)? – Miracle: Pharaoh's army and chariots drown in ankle deep water

14:5-9 Pharaoh changed his mind or realized they were not coming back after 3 days – sent 600
chariots – loss of slave labor

14:10-12 Israel's fear and protest

14:13-14 Moses' words "Do not be afraid..."

14:21-29 East wind opens, Moses hand closed the water

14:31 People feared God, believed Moses

15:1-21 Two songs of praise by Moses and Miriam – Miriam "prophet" not "prophetess"! textual
prejudice

15:22-17:7 Crises in the Wilderness

15:22-25 Bitter water: magnesium and calcium in it – good for you – tree cut down – put in
water, sweet

15:26 "Yahweh – rapha" = the Lord our healer

16:1-36 Hunger: quails in evening, manna in morning – manna = angel food cake (16:14,31) –
4 quarts per person, 8 quarts on Friday (6:18)

16:8 Murmuring against Moses is murmuring against the Lord (22-28)

17:1-7 Thirst: struck rock, water gushed forth

17:8-16 Holy war against Amalekites – Joshua led army, Aaron and Hur held Moses' arm up

17:15 "Yahweh – nissi" = the Lord our banner

18:1-27 Visit to Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, in Midian – Moses burned out (18:17-18, 23) –

delegation of judges – Moses focused on prayer, teaching, setting example, making final big
decision

2. Israel receives the Law of Sinai: (19:1-40:38)

19:1-23: 33 Giving of the Covenant Law

19:4 (Deut. 32:16-12)

19:4 “Kingdom of Priests” (Is. 61:6; I Pet. 2:5, 9; Rev. 1:6; 5:10; 20:6) – priestly orders was a concession

19:7-15 Preparation for receiving Law – wash, no sex, no go near mountain

19:16 “Theophany” (Heb. 1:1): thunder, lighting, thick cloud, thunder blasts

20:1-17 Gospel precedes law (12:1-2) – first 4 deal with relationship with God, next 6 deal with relationship with others – the commands

20:18-26 People requested Moses to be their covenant mediator

21:1-32 Laws protecting humans, especially preventing unlimited vengeance (21:23-25)

A. Distinction between males and females – daughters can be sold (21:7)

B. Distinction between slaves and free – Hebrews could sell themselves into slavery for payment of debt, 6 years (21:2)

C. Distinction between life and potential life (21:22-24) – naming, breathing (Gen. 2:7, 19) – abortive debate

21:33-22:7 Laws protecting property from carelessness, theft – restitution

22:18-23:9 Miscellaneous social and cultic laws

23:10-19 Three mandatory feasts which required a three day pilgrimage

A. Feast of Passover and Unleavened Bread – (23:14-15) – by Jesus’ day they were combined into one feast – Independence – about April

B. Feast of Weeks or Pentecost (23:16) – Thanksgiving – about June

C. Feast of Tabernacles (23:17-19) – Remembrance of Wilderness wanderings – about October

23:20-33 Entrance into the promised land will be gradual

24:1-18 Ratification of the covenant by the people

24:8 Blood of oxen sprinkled on people – “cutting of covenant”

24:9-11 Leaders saw the sapphire floor of heaven’s thrown room – ate covenant meal

25:1-27 Pattern of Temple, God’s mobile home -

NT: Jn. 1:14, “the Word became flesh and tabernacled among us” – in center of camp – NT parallels:

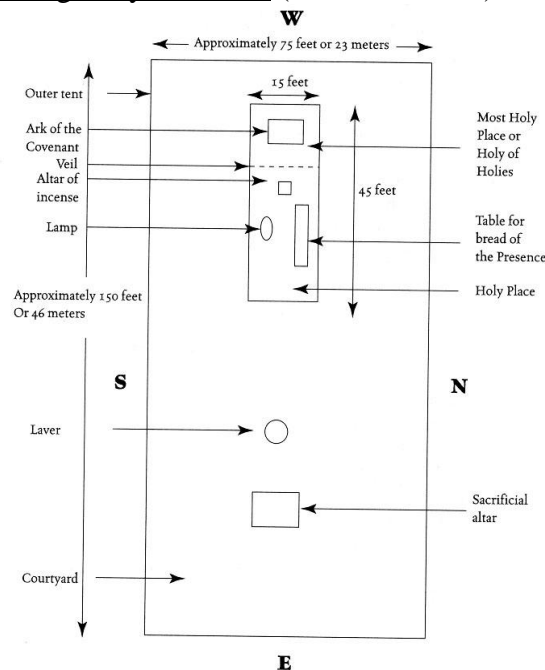
A. Lighting world (Jn. 8:12)

B. Bread of life (Jn. 6:51)

C. Laver of regeneration (Titus 3:5)

D. Veil rent (Mk. 15:38; Heb. 4:14-16; 10:19)

E. Jesus entering Holy of Holies (Heb. 9:1-10:18)



- 28:1-31:18 Priestly matters
 - 28:1 Tribe of Levi became priestly tribe; descendents of Aaron (Gen. 29:5-7)
 - 28:5 Liturgical colors
 - 28:30 Urim and Thummim on high priests garment – like dice, used to make important decisions
 - 29:1-46 Week long ordination of Aaron and sons
 - 30:11-16 Sanctuary tax to support Levites and Tabernacle
 - 30:19 Priest hand and foot washing ritual – make mandatory for everyone in Jesus’ day (Mk.7:1-5) – practiced by Muslims
 - 30:22-33 Anointing oil to mark God’ property
 - 30:34-38 Incense for Tabernacle worship – burning perpetually
 - 31:13 “Yahweh – m’kaddesh” = the Lord who makes us holy
- 32:1-35 Breaking the covenant while Moses was on Mt. Sinai for 40 days
 - 32:4 Idolatry: calf was Egyptian god of foreign lands – probably thought of it as the image of Yahweh (20:4-6)
 - 32:15 Two Tablets: first four commandments, next six commandments
 - 32:19 Moses broke tablets: prophetic symbol of Israel breaking covenant
 - 32:20 Melted calf, mixed with water, make them drink – lead poisoning
 - 32:24 Aaron’s lie – “It emerged from the fire”
 - 32:27-28 Three thousand died: capital punishment
- 33:1-23 Moses meets with the Lord again
 - 33:11, 20 No one can be with God and be the same – 34:29-35 Moses’ face shown – he put a veil over his face – glory faded (II Cor. 3:7-18)
 - 33:23 Moses seeing God’s backsides
- 34:1-35 Moses receives the second set of Tablets
 - 34:6-7 God is not a God of wrath
 - 34:10-28 The people renew their covenant with God
- 35:1-40:37 Reiteration of material previously stated
 - 35:4-9; 36:2-7 Offering for the Tabernacle – they had to tell people “stop giving”
 - 40:34-38 Glory of God as cloud that filled the Tabernacle and led God’s people

Next week: Leviticus

Schedule of Daily Readings

	<u>Option One</u>	<u>Option Two</u>
Monday	Leviticus 1-3 -----	1
Tuesday	Leviticus 4-7 -----	4
Wednesday	Leviticus 8-11 -----	8
Thursday	Leviticus 12-15 -----	12
Friday	Leviticus 16-19 -----	16
Saturday	Leviticus 20-23 -----	23
Sunday	Leviticus 24-27 -----	25