

EXODUS (Student Edition)

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AUTHOR:

Exodus is one of the first five books of the OT traditionally assigned to Moses. There are two sound reasons why Moses can be accepted without question as the divinely inspired author of this book.

First, Exodus itself

_____ of
 Moses. In Ex 34:27 God commands Moses to "write these words." Another passage tells us that "Moses wrote all the words of the Lord" in obedience to God's command (24:4). Second, Moses either observed or participated in the events described in Exodus. He was well qualified to write about these experiences, since he had been educated in the household of the Pharaoh during his early life. An even greater authority: _____
 Moses' authorship: Mark 7:10; 12:26; Luke 20:37; John 5:46, 47; 7:19-23.

WHEN THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN:

As with Genesis, the most likely time is between 1440-1400 B.C. Most believe it was written closer to _____ near the _____ of Moses' life.

ABOUT THE BOOK:

Genesis is the book of _____; Exodus is the book of _____. Delivered out of Egyptian bondage, the newly formed nation is endowed with The Law, the priesthood and the sacrificial system which provided for the _____ of a

redeemed people.

The time comprised in this book, from the death of Joseph to the erection of the tabernacle in the wilderness, is about _____, on the supposition that the four hundred and thirty years (12:40) are to be computed from the time of the promises made to Abraham (Gal 3:17).

Exodus is the continuation of the Genesis account, dealing with the development of a family of 70 into a nation of 2 to 3 million. For over 400 hundred years the Hebrews lived in Egypt, much of the time as slaves in horrible bondage. Exodus records Moses' development, Israel's deliverance, their trip to Sinai to receive God's law, and His instructions on building the tabernacle. The book ends with the building of the tabernacle as a dwelling place for God.

The Book of Exodus has exercised much influence over the faith of Israel, as well as _____. The Bible's entire _____ grows out of the _____

relationship between God and His people first described in this book. The Passover (see Ex 12), first instituted by God for the deliverance of the Hebrews from slavery, became one of the focal points of Israel's faith. It also served as the base on which Jesus developed the _____ as a lasting memorial for His followers. With clear insight into Exodus, the message of the Bible and the meaning of the life of Jesus dawns with greater understanding for Christian believers.

Recorded is also a dramatic testimony to the power of God. The signs and plagues sent by God to break Pharaoh's stubbornness are clear demonstrations of _____. In addition to setting the Israelites free, they also dramatize the _____. The puny idols of Egypt are powerless before the mighty God of Israel. In the table below you can see which "gods" Yahweh was "judging".

The Plagues of God vs. the gods of Egypt

Plague	Possible Deity
Blood (9:10)	Khnum, Giver of the Nile
Frogs (8:6)	Heket, goddess with a frog's head
Lice (8:17)	Hathor or Nut, sky goddesses

Flies (8:24)	Shu, air god
Livestock deceased (9:6)	Apis, god in form of bull
Boils (9:10)	Sekhmet, goddess of sickness
Hail (9:23)	Aker or Geb, earth-gods
Locusts (10:13)	Serapis, protector from locusts
Darkness (10:22)	Ra, god of sun
Death of firstborn (12:29)	Selket, guardian of life

I must share an important word regarding this. The book opens with the Hebrews _____. Like any group under restraint, the Hebrews complained. Their complaint was made known not only to their captors, but _____ (2:23–25). God heard their plea and put in motion a plan to deliver them. He accomplished this deliverance through selecting a prophet named Moses (3:1–10). But deliverance _____; it was _____. This is an especially important thought for the instant-minded generation we live in today. A considerable amount of time and ten plagues were used to gain the release of the Hebrews from Pharaoh’s grip. The plagues accomplished two important things: first, they demonstrated the _____ over Egyptian gods and, second, they _____ to the Hebrews. When our God delivers people today He has the same purposes in mind: to _____ He is _____ than the gods of the modern generation **and** to _____.

One last thought here. The crossing of the Red Sea is one of the most dramatic events in the entire Bible; the biblical writers repeatedly refer to it as the most significant sign of God’s love for Israel. It is even used as a type of _____ (see 1 Corinthians 10:2). Their powerful Redeemer God had delivered a helpless slave people from their enemies. They celebrated their victory with a song of praise that emphasizes the theme of the Book of Exodus. This song is found in Exodus 15: 1, 2.

A GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF EXODUS (BASIC THEMES):

There is no theme repeated more often than the testimony of the _____ as the means of _____. There is no event more often referred to as the deliverance of Israel though the Red Sea. These two facts frame the picture of God’s people for all time: He is _____ and _____ - making a way for their deliverance from bondage into His freedom!

In Exodus 19:5-6, God tells us: “Now if you obey me fully and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my treasured possession. Although

the whole earth is mine, you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.”

Hence, in order for us to achieve our true mission and purpose, we must first learn how to “worship”. What we mean by worship is not just singing. It is

_. God is saying, “Worship Me, first and foremost!”

Another important point to remember is the interesting emphasis on worship and the Word. God’s Word and God’s worship are the foundation stones upon which His people’s destiny will be realized. God lays out how He wants to be worshiped! We cannot worship _____, which is why He speaks in detail on the tabernacle and proper ways to approach Him. (See Deuteronomy 12:30-32).

When you consider this, remember: the giving of the law _____, while establishing the tabernacle of worship (i.e., establishing the rules on how God should be served)

_____!
This demonstrates how much more slowly people consent _____ the Word in _____ (we want to go to God our own way, live by our own rules), compared with the

In summary, the book shows us:

1. God blesses those who remain in a covenant relationship with Him
2. God takes great pains in explaining *exactly how He wants to be worshipped*
3. God delivers people from bondage. This may not come immediately, but it will come to those who wait and _____.

You can say that the deliverance is based on _____ and upon moving when He says to move!

A POSSIBLE KEY WORD:

All right, I have two because they are about the same. How about: _____ or _____? This thought is central to the book as well as the entire Bible!

KEY VERSE(S) AND CHAPTER(S):

How about the key verses being: _____ & _____ and the key chapters (and this may surprise you): _____? Why? Because in the verses God makes His declaration to them of His intent to set them free and be their God and make them His people! The chapters hit me because the entire OT, and a major foundation for salvation history, hinges upon the two things brought up: the salvation of God’s people through the blood (the Passover), and through the power of the Holy Spirit (the Red Sea).

Exodus 32:1

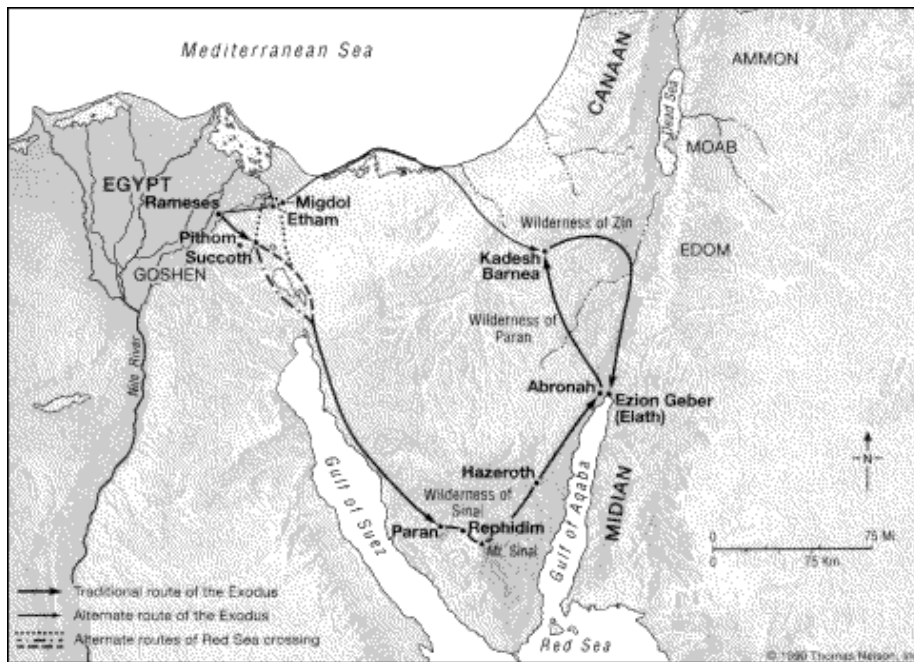
Don't become impatient with God or His people. It only leads to sin!

Exodus 16:8; 22:28; 35: 20-29

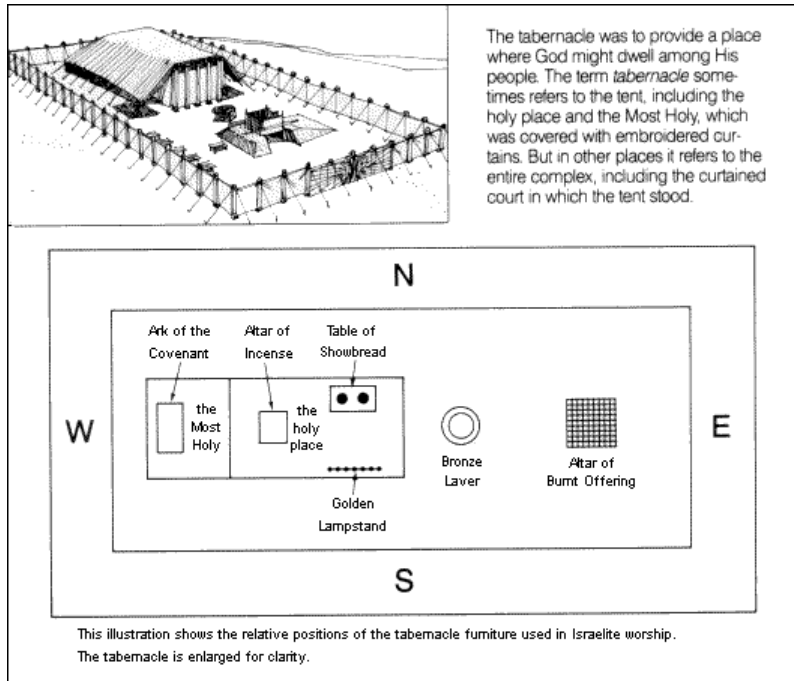
Some Things of Interest

The Exodus from Egypt

The precise route taken by the Israelites to Mt. Sinai after their departure from Egypt is uncertain. As the map indicates, scholars have proposed both northern and southern routes, with the southern path the most likely. It took approximately two months to reach Sinai, where the Israelites encamped for roughly ten months during the period of divine revelation.



The Plan of the Tabernacle



The Furniture of the Tabernacle

