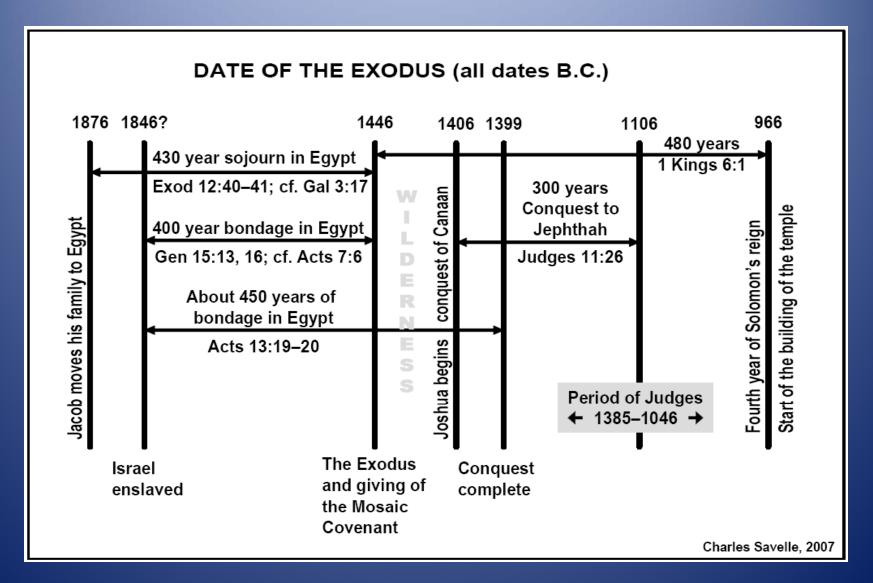
Old Testament Survey Exodus

Exodus



Exodus - Introduction

- Exodus In Hebrew
 - שמות, *Šemot*, "Names" or "These are the names of"
- Exodus In Greek
 - ἔξοδος, *Exodos*, "Going Out"

Exodus - Introduction

- Is a continuation of the book of Genesis
- From Genesis 15:13-14, 16
 - God's covenant with Abram states his descendants will be sojourners (aliens) in a foreign land for a period of four hundred years
 - (v.16) There is a promise that they will return in the fourth generation

- Setting: Israel in Egypt (1:1-1:22)
 - The sons of Jacob become the people of Israel (1:1-7)
 - From the house of Jacob, there were 70 persons living in Egypt
 - However, over the years, the people of Israel were fruitful and multiplied
 - New pharaoh oppresses Israel in slavery (1:8-2:25)
 - Did not know Joseph and feared that these people would go against Egypt

- Call of Moses (2:1-4:31)
 - Born in the house of Levi, but raised by Pharaoh's daughter
 - Escapes to Midian after killing an Egyptian
 - Burning bush: Moses meets God
- Moses returns from Midian to Egypt (4:18-31)
 - Meets Aaron, his older brother, tells him of all that
 God has told him

- Moses and Aaron: initial request (5:1-7:7)
 - Initial request (5:1-21)
 - Introducing God of the Hebrews to the King of Egypt
 - God promises to deliver Israel from Egypt (5:22-6:9)
 - Reiteration of the Abrahamic covenant
 - Moses and Aaron: synopses and genealogy (6:10-30)
 - Moses encouraged (7:1-7)

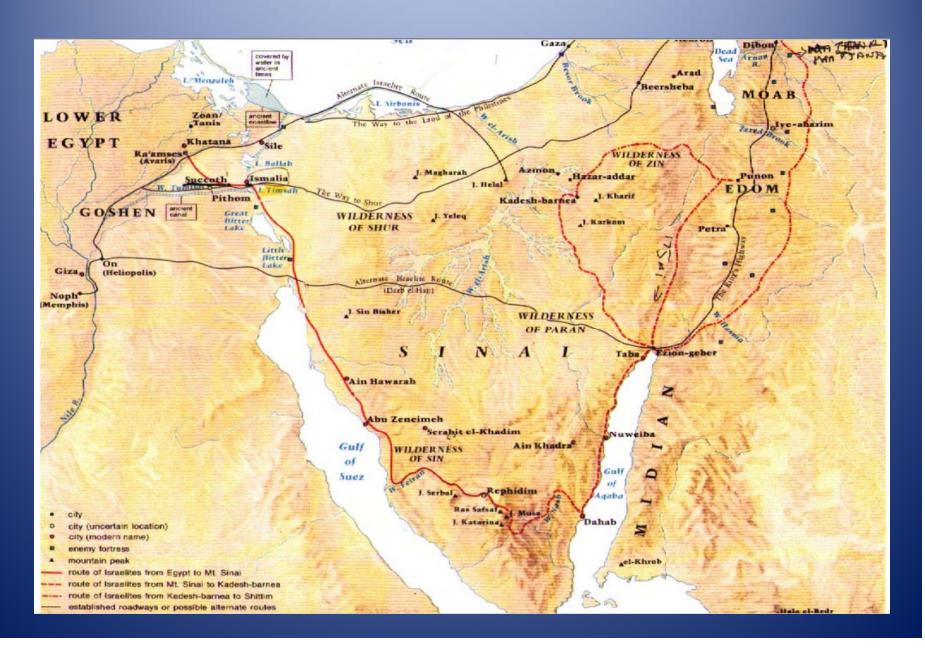
- Plagues and Exodus (7:8-15:21)
 - Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh: initial sign (7:8-13)
 - Turning his staff into a serpent
 - Pharaoh's magicians and sorcerers replicate
 - Trio of plagues: blood, frogs, gnats (7:14-8:19)
 - This affects all of Egypt, or at least, there is no distinction of affecting only the Egyptians and sparing those from Israel
 - First two plagues replicated by Pharaoh's magicians and sorcerers, but not the third

- Plagues and Exodus (7:8-15:21)
 - Trio of plagues: flies, livestock killed, boils (8:20-9:12)
 - Distinction made that these plagues only affect the Egyptians and the Israelites in Goshen are spared
 - Trio of plagues: hail, locusts, darkness (9:13-10:29)
 - Only the Egyptians are affected by these plagues while Israel is spared

- Plagues and Exodus (7:8-15:21)
 - Tenth Plague/final sign: the Passover (11:1-12:39)
 - The death of every first born will affect everyone in Egypt, both Egyptian and Israelite
 - Passover, as instituted here, points towards Christ and his substitutionary death for sinners
 - Start of the first month of the year

- Plagues and Exodus (7:8-15:21)
 - The Exodus and instructions for remembrance (12:40-13:16)
 - About 600,000 men, not including women and children
 - Blessed with much livestock, both flocks and herds
 - Lived in Egypt for 430 years
 - No foreigner or hired servant to eat of the Passover
 - Consecration of the first born (man and animals) to God

- Plagues and Exodus (7:8-15:21)
 - Israel delivered and Egypt judged at the Red Sea (13:17-15:21)
 - Exodus 14:30-31
 - "Thus the Lord saved Israel that day from the hand of the Egyptians, and Israel saw the Egyptians dead on the seashore. Israel saw the great power that the Lord used against the Egyptians, so the people believed in the Lord and in his servant Moses."



- Journey to Sinai (15:22-19:25)
 - Water problem: Marah (15:22-27)
 - Food problem: manna (16:1-36)
 - Water problem: Massah and Meribah (17:1-7)
 - Passage problem: Israel defeats Amalek (17:8-16)
 - Judgment problem: Jethro advises Moses (18:1-27)
 - Holiness problem: the LORD descends upon Sinai (19:1-25)

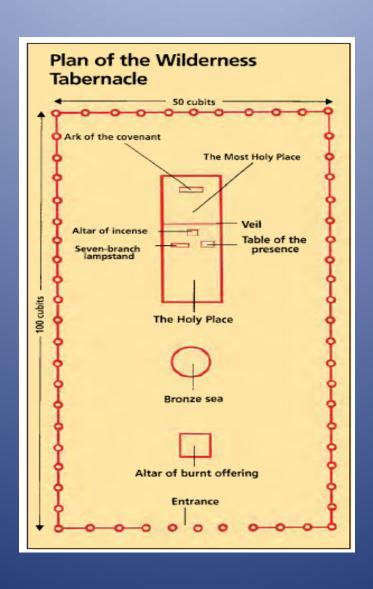
- Covenant Obligations (19-23)
 - Decalogue as a standard for all of life (19-20)
 - Giving of the Ten Commandments
 - Illustrates how we are to love God and to love fellow man
 - Social Life (21:1-22:15)
 - Moral Life (22:16-23:9)
 - Religious Calendar (23:10-23:33)

- Covenant Ceremony (24)
 - The promise to be with them

- Covenant Meeting Place Described (25-31)
 - How to build the Tabernacle

- Covenant Disobedience and Covenant Grace (32-34)
 - People break covenant and Moses intercedes (32)
 - Construction of the Golden calf
 - Punishment meted out (v.33-35)
 - Moses "sees" the glory of the Lord (33)
 - Covenant is renewed (34)

- Covenant Meeting Place Built (35-40)
 - The Tabernacle is built
 - The design of the tabernacle pointed to the presence of a holy God in Israel's midst
 - It was in the middle of the camp
 - It is the place where the LORD will dwell among his people



- Covenant Presence of the Lord (40:34-38)
 - The climax of the book as the God descends into the Tabernacle
 - Ch. 40:34 "Then the cloud covered the tent of meeting, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle."

- God's Unique Identity
 - Chapter 3:14 "I AM who I AM"
 - God's Name is "I AM"
 - He is saying that He exists and that His existence is absolute
 - He did not derive His existence from anyone or anything else
 - He is self-existent, self sufficient, and eternal

- God's Unique Identity
 - Chapter 5:1-2 Who is The LORD?
 - The Hebrew title is "Yahweh", which literally means "I AM"
 - Covenant-Keeping
 - Chapter 6:5 "I have heard the groaning of the Israelites, whom the Egyptians are enslaving, and I have remembered my covenant" (that is, his promises to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob

- God's Unique Identity
 - Chapter 5:1-2 Who is The LORD?
 - Utterly Supreme
 - Chapter 8:10 "It will be as you say, so that you may know that there is no one like the LORD our God."
 - Yahweh is uniquely divine, uniquely sovereign
 - The Great Warrior
 - Chapter 15:2-3 "The LORD is my strength and my song, and he has become my salvation; this is my God, and I will praise him, my father's God, and I will exalt him. The LORD is a warrior, the LORD is his name."

- God's Unique Identity
 - Chapter 5:1-2 Who is The LORD?
 - The Caring Provider
 - Chapter 16:11-12 "The LORD said to Moses, 'I have heard the grumbling of the people of Israel. Say to them, "At twilight you shall eat meat, and in the morning you shall be filled with bread. Then you shall know that I am the LORD your God"".

- God's Unique Identity
 - John 8:58 "Before Abraham was, I am!"
 - As declared by Christ
 - Therefore, Christ is God

- God's Mighty Pattern of Redemption
 - The Problem: the people are oppressed in slavery
 - Chapter 3:7
 - In this case, this is tyrannical captivity which they cannot escape on their own
 - The Solution: Judgement and Sacrifice
 - Chapter 6:6
 - The concept of redemption refers to purchasing freedom for a slave
 - Death of the Passover lamb is the ransom price for the firstborn sons of Israel

- God's Mighty Pattern of Redemption
 - The Result: Worship in the Promised Land
 - Chapter 3:8
 - Israel is rescued out of slavery with the intent of taking them into something else; into a land so they can worship as God's people in God's place under God's rule
 - Mere liberation from slavery is not the point of God's deliverance, but rather to create a people who know and worship God

- God's Mighty Pattern of Redemption
 - We see that the problem of slavery, the solution of salvation through judgement, and the result of restored worship will be major reoccurring themes in the rest of the bible
 - Psalm 130:7 "O Israel, put your hope in the Lord, for with the LORD is unfailing love and with him is full redemption. He will redeem Israel from all their sins."

- God's Mighty Pattern of Redemption
 - Exile and Return Jeremiah 21-23
 - Redemption in Christ Titus 2:14
 - "who gave himself for us to redeem us from all lawlessness and to purify himself a people for his own possession who are zealous for good works."
 - Saving us through the death and resurrection of Christ was God's plan before the creation of the earth

- God's Gracious Provision of a Substitutionary Sacrifice
 - God's grace in the Passover
 - Chapter 12:12-13
 - All firstborn, both man and animal, and Egyptian and Israelite will be struck down
 - Israel also is deserving of punishment for their sins
 - However, God provides a lamb to die in their place so they might not perish
 - Israel's punishment falls on a substitute

- God's Gracious Provision of a Substitutionary Sacrifice
 - Jesus Christ: Our Passover Lamb
 - The LORD wants the celebration of the Passover to define his redeemed people throughout their future
 - The LORD wants to point his people to the Passover Lamb that is to come – Jesus Christ
 - John 1:29, 1 Corinthians 5:7, Matthew 19:28

- God's Gracious Provision of a Substitutionary Sacrifice
 - Emphasis on Spiritual Liberation
 - New Testament writers interpret Exodus in spiritual terms
 - It prefigures the liberation from sin, Satan, and death
 - This would be accomplished for God's people when God poured out his judgement on Jesus, on the cross
 - The main thing Exodus teaches is the most desperate need of all people is the spiritual liberation that comes through repentance and faith in Jesus

- God's Special People
 - Yahweh's purpose in rescuing Abraham's descendents from Egypt isn't merely to save them from terrible circumstances
 - It is to establish them as a nation that belongs to him and that represents him in the world
 - Chapter 19:5-6 "Although the earth is mine, you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation"

- God's Special People
 - Chapter 4:22-23 denotes that Israel is God's "firstborn"
 - As God's covenant people, they receive special blessing, but also have a special mission: to display Yahweh's glory to the rest of the nations and so make Him known throughout all generations

- God's Glorious motive
 - Chapter 6:7
 - "Then you will know that I am the LORD your God"
 - This is mentioned 14 times in the first half of the book
 - God's purpose is to establish his fame, to exalt his glory

- God's Glorious motive
 - God's glory in the plagues
 - Chapter 9:29 "so you may know that the earth is the Lord's."
 - God's glory in the judgement of Egypt at the Red
 Sea
 - Chapter 14:4 "the Egyptians will know that I am the LORD."

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- Mosaic Covenant
 - Yahweh is establishing the terms of the covenant with His people to show them how to live in fellowship with Him
 - This includes the giving of the Ten
 Commandments and the Book of Covenant,
 which included Social and Moral laws
 - This is Israel's covenant obligations

- Mosaic Covenant
 - What is the purpose of the Ten Commandments?
 - To reveal who God is
 - Israel was to be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation (ch. 19:6)
 - To become conscious of our need for a Saviour
 - Galatians 3:19

- Mosaic Covenants
 - The Law was not the basis of the divine-human relationship, but rather it is the guide for its maintenance
 - The Law cannot save, but rather is a reminder of our own sinfulness and to drive us to Christ
 - Galatians 3:17-18, 21
 - The Law does not nullify the promise to Abraham

- Mosaic Covenants
 - If Israel fails to obey the law and fulfill its covenant obligations, there will be real consequences
 - Chapter 32:33-35
 - However, Israel will not be cut off as Yahweh will still uphold His end of the covenant

Next class

Leviticus

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