

- 1 Be concise.** Please share your thoughts and answers, but be considerate so that others will have time to share their answers also. Be charitable and kind. Be willing to share with the group, but do not try to dominate the conversation. Use the time after the class to find help with any personal issues or problems you may be confronting in your life.

“Everyone should be quick to listen, slow to speak and slow to become angry, because human anger does not produce the righteousness that God desires.”

(James 1:19–20)

- 2 Be thoughtful with your answer.** Consider your words. Do not simply regurgitate what you have always heard. We have the tendency to speak in “Christianese” — words that only people who grew up on the pews would understand. Think about how your words will be heard by others. Will they understand what you are saying? Is what you are about to say going to be useful for the building up of the faith of others? Or will your words be confusing, cause hurt, or worse, damage someone’s faith? Speak without harshness or anger, but with kindness and humility.

“Do not let any unwholesome talk come out of your mouths, but only what is helpful for building others up according to their needs, that it may benefit those who listen.”

(Ephesians 4:29)

- 3 Rely on the scriptures for truth.** It is easy to rely upon conventional, worldly wisdom as truth. Bible study is about seeking God’s answers for our lives, not dispensing the advice of the world. We must consider that our natural answers may be the wrong answers if they are not founded on God’s word.

“For the foolishness of God is wiser than human wisdom, and the weakness of God is stronger than human strength.”

(1 Corinthians 1:25)

This is a booklet to aid you in your personal study of this book. Read through the text first, discovering God's precious truths for yourself. Write down the main point of each section of text in the space provided. Use the margins on each side of the text and the backside of the page to make notations of the truths you discover and passages you do not understand. When you believe you have seen all there is in text, read and answer the questions in the booklet pertaining to that section of text. The questions are not an exhaustive list of things to look for in the text. The questions are to help you consider the points that the author was trying to convey to his audience. Be prepared to share your findings in class.

Redemption is a major thread that weaves its way through the scriptures. The picture of redemption culminates in the arrival of Jesus who will offer himself as a sacrifice to redeem us from our sins. In speaking of Christ, the apostle Paul says, "In whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of our sins" (Colossians 1:14). But what does this exactly look like? Please consider that redemption is something that God had set forward as a hope for Israel and a hope to the world. In speaking about the prophetess Anna before the birth of Christ, listen to what the scripture says about her:

She did not depart from the temple, worshiping with fasting and prayer night and day. And coming up at that very hour she began to give thanks to God and to speak of him to all who were waiting for the redemption of Jerusalem. (Luke 2:37–38 ESV)

Anna was waiting for redemption. Where did she get that understanding to wait for redemption? Redemption is not a concept that suddenly appears in the New Testament. Redemption is a hope that had been pictured and promised by God to his people in the Old Testament days. To understand the redemption that is found in Christ Jesus, we have to understand what God was promising and what the people were looking for when God said that redemption was coming.

It is important to emphasize that this is the purpose of the Old Testament. The Old Testament is given to us so that we would see these concepts. The scriptures are not a bunch of stories but a display of God's character and what he would do for the world. "For whatever was written in former days was written for our instruction, that through endurance and through the encouragement of the Scriptures we might have hope" (Romans 15:4 ESV). The apostle Paul says that these things were written down for us. These things have a direct application to us. These Hebrew scriptures that we call the Old Testament were written down for us, new covenant followers of Jesus.

What is especially curious about redemption is that the prophets did not speak much about redemption. Anna did not wait for redemption because Isaiah or some other prophet wrote volumes about the coming redemption. So where did this hope come from? The book in the Old Testament that gives us a full picture of redemption may surprise you: it is the book of Exodus. The book of Exodus is the book of God forming his people, redeeming his people, and saving his people. The book of Exodus is the critical touchstone for us to be able to understand what God was going to accomplish through Jesus.

Sometimes we read the scriptures and imagine that these are 66 stand alone books. But that is not always the case. When we read the New Testament letters we are reading stand alone letters. But the first five books of Moses: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy are not stand alone books. They are interconnected and heavily dependent on each other. Rather than thinking of these five books as five individual books, it would be helpful to think of them as five volumes of one book. For example, most people have seen the Star Wars movies or read the Lord of the Rings books. While each book or movie stands alone, they are actually volumes, continuing a message that was started in the previous volume. Watching The Empire Strikes Back before watching A New Hope in the Star Wars trilogy or reading The Return of the King before reading The Fellowship of the Ring in the Lord of the Rings volumes will cause you to miss important storylines and details. The book of Exodus continues where Genesis left off. Genesis prepares us for what is going to happen in the book of Exodus:

And Joseph said to his brothers, "I am about to die, but God will visit you and bring you up out of this land to the land that he swore to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob." (Genesis 50:24 ESV)

God is going to visit the family of Israel, bring them up out of this land of Egypt, and bring them into the land promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. There is going to be an exodus and God is going to fulfill his promise. But the book of Exodus is not merely a book of history recording Israel's liberation. The book of Exodus is the critical touchstone for us to be able to understand what God was going to accomplish through Jesus for our liberation. Let's now look at some of those touchstone passages so that we can make this connection.

That very day two of them were going to a village named Emmaus, about seven miles from Jerusalem, and they were talking with each other about all these things that had happened. While they were talking and discussing together, Jesus himself drew near and went with them. But their eyes were kept from recognizing him. And he said to them, "What is this conversation that you are holding with each other as you walk?" And they stood still, looking sad. Then one of them, named Cleopas, answered him, "Are you the only visitor to Jerusalem who does not know the things that have happened there in these days?" And he said to them, "What things?" And they said to him, "Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, a man who was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people, and how our chief priests and rulers delivered him up to be condemned to death, and crucified him. But we had hoped that he was the one to redeem Israel. Yes, and besides all this, it is now the third day since these things happened. Moreover, some women of our company amazed us. They were at the tomb early in the morning, and when they did not find his body, they came back saying that they had even seen a vision of angels, who said that he was alive. Some of those who were with us went to the tomb and found it just as the women had said, but him they did not see." And he said to them, "O foolish ones, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Was it not necessary that the Christ should suffer these things and enter into his glory?" And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself. (Luke 24:13–27 ESV)

Notice that these two men were hoping that this Jesus was "the one to redeem Israel." Now Jesus is going to show these men that this is exactly what he came to do. How does he show them? "And beginning with Moses and all the prophets...." The place to start is with Moses and to continue the theme

of redemption through all the prophets. We need to start with Moses and thus we need to start with the Exodus. Exodus provides for us the primary model of redemption. In fact, what we will see in the New Testament is that what is happening with Jesus is following the model given in the book of Exodus. God told us he was going to do that. Listen to the words of Moses:

The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among you, from your brothers—it is to him you shall listen— just as you desired of the Lord your God at Horeb on the day of the assembly, when you said, ‘Let me not hear again the voice of the Lord my God or see this great fire any more, lest I die.’ And the Lord said to me, ‘They are right in what they have spoken. I will raise up for them a prophet like you from among their brothers. And I will put my words in his mouth, and he shall speak to them all that I command him. And whoever will not listen to my words that he shall speak in my name, I myself will require it of him. (Deuteronomy 18:15–19 ESV)

The Lord said that another Moses was coming, a prophet like him. God will put his words in the mouth of this new Moses and he will speak what God commands. Israel had the expectation that another Moses would come, which explains why they were awaiting redemption. Redemption and freedom is what Moses brought to the people. So a prophet who is like Moses was coming. Thus, Jesus began with Moses and showed how the scriptures were about him.

Further, in John 1 Jesus is described as the Lamb of God, which harkens back to the Passover which is in the book of Exodus. Again in John 1 Philip tells Nathanael that in Jesus they found the one of whom Moses in the Law wrote about (John 1:45). When Jesus fed the five thousand, the people saw the sign and said, “This is indeed the Prophet who is to come into the world” (John 5:14), referring to this promise that a prophet like Moses was to come. In John 5 Jesus says, “For if you believed Moses, you would believe me; for he wrote of me” (John 5:46 ESV). In John 6 Jesus calls him the bread of life that comes down from heaven, greater than the bread that came down from heaven by Moses when Israel was in the wilderness. In John 8 Jesus declares that he has come to set the people free, referencing how Moses came to set the people free in Exodus. The Gospel of John strongly shows us that Jesus is the Moses of the Exodus that God promised.

Not only this, but we are told that the events that happened in the Exodus were pictures of what happens in Christ. Turn to 1 Corinthians 10 and listen to what the apostle Paul says.

For I do not want you to be unaware, brothers, that our fathers were all under the cloud, and all passed through the sea, and all were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, and all ate the same spiritual food, and all drank the same spiritual drink. For they drank from the spiritual Rock that followed them, and the Rock was Christ. Nevertheless, with most of them God was not pleased, for they were overthrown in the wilderness. (1 Corinthians 10:1–5 ESV)

Consider carefully what Paul says. He tells these Christians these under Moses’ leadership experienced the same blessings that you as Christians experience, but God was not pleased with them and they were overthrown in the wilderness. They were all under the cloud, all passed through the sea, they were all baptized, they all ate the same spiritual food, and all at the same spiritual drink. What is happening in the Exodus is a picture of what God was going to do through Christ. So Jesus begins with Moses to explain himself to the two on the road to Emmaus in Luke 24. Listen to what Jude says:

Now I want to remind you, although you once fully knew it, that Jesus, who saved a people out of the land of Egypt, afterward destroyed those who did not believe. (Jude 5 ESV)

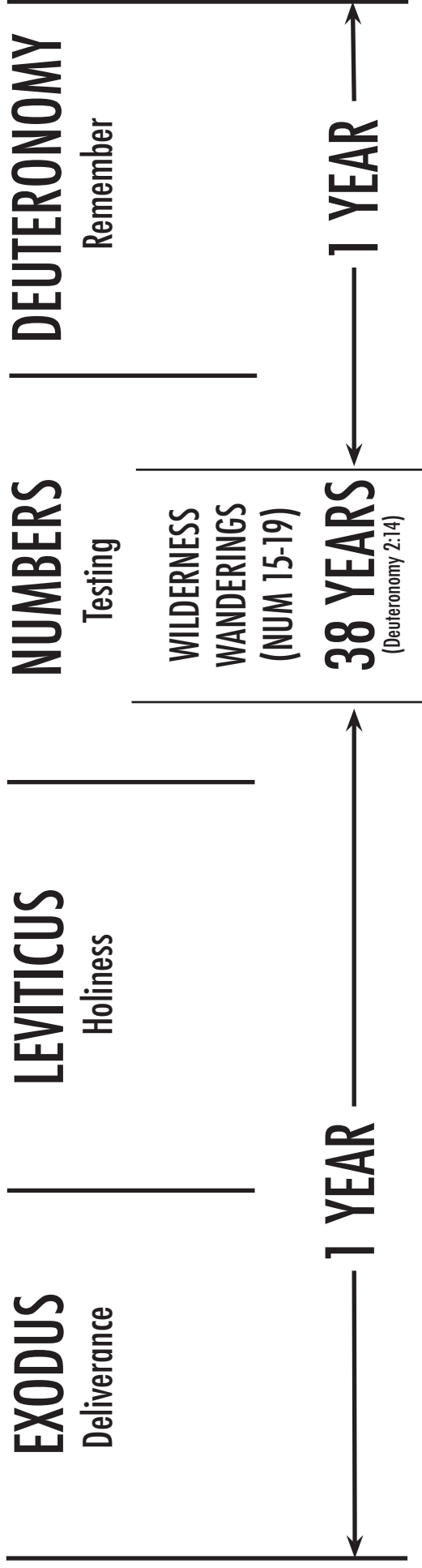
Did you hear what Jude said? Jesus saved a people out of the land of Egypt and destroyed those who did not believe. What did Jude just call Jesus? Jesus is the new Moses. Exodus is God's picture book of salvation, deliverance, redemption, and freedom that are available in him. When we read the Exodus, we are reading about a picture of the greater redemption and salvation that God would accomplish for the world in Jesus. We are going to behold the glory of the Lord in Moses and then even fuller, with grace upon grace, in the face of Jesus. The story of Exodus is our story. It is our story of freedom, salvation, redemption, and hope. Jesus is your Moses who has come to save you and free you from your sins.

He has delivered us from the domain of darkness and transferred us to the kingdom of his beloved Son, in whom we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins. (Colossians 1:13-14 ESV)

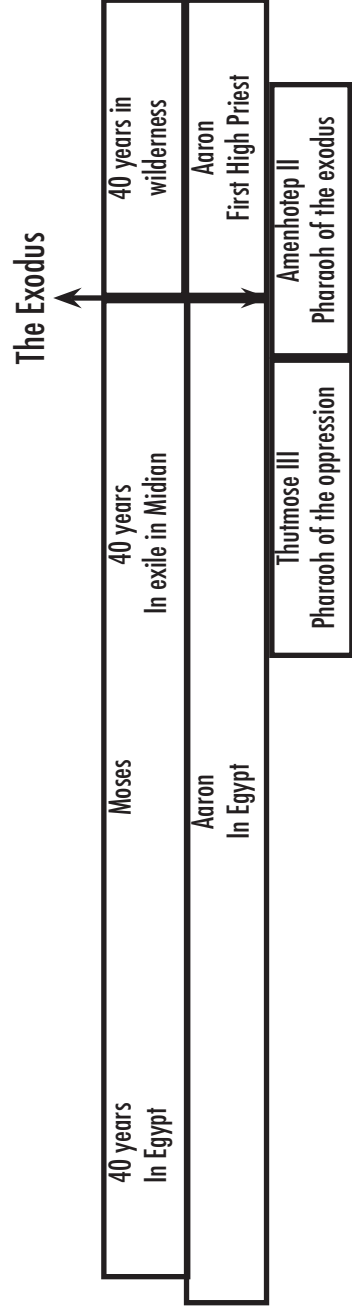
OUTLINING EXODUS:

- _____ (Exodus 1-2)
- _____ (Exodus 3-4)
- _____ (Exodus 5:1-7:7)
- _____ (Exodus 7:8-15:21)
- _____ (Exodus 15:22-18:27)
- _____ (Exodus 19-23)
- _____ (Exodus 25-31)
- _____ (Exodus 32-34)
- _____ (Exodus 35-40)

THE LIFE OF MOSES



THREE 40 YEAR PERIODS OF MOSES' LIFE



Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 How does the book of Exodus begin? What is the connection to Genesis?
- 2 What promise given to the patriarchs is being fulfilled in 1:7 (cf. Genesis 22:17-18; 26:4-5; 35:11-12)?
- 3 How is Pharaoh resisting the promise of God (1:8-11)?
- 4 Was Pharaoh's resistance to God's promise successful (1:12)?
- 5 What does Pharaoh do next to resist God's promise (1:13-16)?
- 6 Was Pharaoh's resistance to God's promise successful (1:17-21)?
- 7 What does Pharaoh do next to resist God's promise (1:22)?
- 8 How does this whole scene repeat with Jesus in Matthew 2:13-21?
- 9 What do we learn about resisting God's promises? What do we learn about God's faithfulness to his promises in spite of human resistance?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What do you find unique about this genealogy in 2:1-2?
- 2 Explain verse 2. Would the mother not saved Moses if he was not a "fine child?" Please read Hebrews 11:23 and Acts 7:20 to help understand what is being taught.
- 3 Pharaoh is resisting God's promises by casting the Hebrew baby boys in the Nile. Was Pharaoh's resistance to God's promise successful (2:3-10)?
- 4 What does Moses attempt to do (2:11-14)? Please read Acts 7:23-27 to properly understand what Moses is doing.
- 5 How is the faith of Moses seen at this moment (Hebrews 11:24-27)?
- 6 How was Jesus received the same way (John 1:11-13)?
- 7 What does Moses do for the seven daughters of the priest of Midian (2:16-22)? How did Reuel and the daughters receive Moses?
- 8 Note the imagery. How did Israel receive Moses? How did Israel receive Jesus? How did Reuel and the daughters (Gentiles) receive Moses? How did the Gentiles receive Jesus?
- 9 What is God going to do (2:23-25)? What is the message?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What does Moses learn about God (3:1-5)?
- 2 Has God forgotten his promises (3:6-8)?
- 3 Did God know what was happening to the people (3:9-10)? What do we learn about God and how does this give us comfort and hope?
- 4 What is Moses first concern to God's call (3:11)? Do you feel the same way?
- 5 What is God's response to Moses' concern (3:12)? Read Hebrews 13:5-6 and see that God has made the same promise to us.
- 6 What is Moses second concern to God's call (3:13)?
- 7 What is God's response to Moses' concern (3:14)? How is God's name and answer to Moses' concern? Especially notice that verses 14-22 continues to be the answer for Moses and for Israel.
- 8 What is God teaching about himself?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is Moses' third concern (4:1-9)? Have you ever felt this way? What is God's response? What do we learn?
- 2 Does God ever relinquish the responsibility to proclaim God's message just because the people will not listen? Read Isaiah 6:9-12 and notice what Isaiah learned about this.
- 3 What is Moses' fourth concern (4:1-12)? Have you ever felt this way? What is God's response? What do we learn?
- 4 What is Moses' final request (4:13-17)? Have you ever felt this way? What is God's response this time?
- 5 Why is God's response different this time than the previous times?
- 6 Who is making atonement in 4:27-35?
- 7 Read Ephesians 2:10 and Philippians 2:14-16. What have we been called to do?
- 8 What does God call Israel (4:22-23)? See also Hosea 11:1. How is this fulfilled in Jesus (Matthew 2:13-15)?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is Pharaoh's question (5:1-2)? Is Pharaoh genuinely asking or speaking from rebellion? How do you know? Do people today ask this question in a similar way?
- 2 What is Pharaoh's response to Moses (5:4-13)? Was Israel's deliverance immediate? Was Israel's deliverance without pain and suffering? What do we learn?
- 3 What is the response of the people to the increased oppression (5:14-21)?
- 4 What is Moses' response to the increased oppression of Israel (5:22-23)?
- 5 What is God's first response (6:1)? What is God's second response (6:2-8)? What is the message?
- 6 How is God making his name known in a different way than to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, since God did reveal his name (Yahweh) to them? How will God show himself differently now than he did in the past?
- 7 What is the response of the people (6:9)? Do we have the same reaction in the face of suffering in spite of God's glorious promises? How?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What was God's purpose for bringing the plagues, according to 7:3-5?

- 2 Did the plagues accomplish this (8:19; 9:20-21)?

- 3 What other purpose does God give for the plague (9:16; 10:1-2)?

- 4 Why did Pharaoh not obey the voice of the Lord (7:13, 22; 8:15, 19, 32; 9:7, 34-35)? Why else did Pharaoh not obey the voice of the Lord (7:3; 9:12; 10:1, 20, 27; 11:10)?

- 5 How can we understand your answers above? What does that mean? Use Exodus 10:3 to help answer what it means.

- 6 Look at 9:27-30. What does Pharaoh say? Why does Moses not accept this confession? What do we learn?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is the final plague (11:1-10)? Why is this plague occurring?

- 2 Describe the preparations for the Passover (12:1-11). What kind of animal, what day, what food, and what instructions are given?

- 3 What is God going to do (12:12-13)? God says this would be a sign. What is the sign and what is the sign's meaning?

- 4 How long would this ordinance be kept (12:14-28; 12:43-51)? What would the blood on the doorposts represent? Who were the people to teach?

- 5 Describe the events of the exodus (12:29-42).

- 6 How is the Passover ordinance continued and fulfilled in Jesus (Hebrews 2:14-15; Romans 3:21-26; 1 Corinthians 5:7; 1 Corinthians 6:19-20)

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What belongs to God (13:1-2)? Why?
- 2 What is the purpose for keeping the Feast of Unleavened Bread (13:3-16)?
- 3 What did God decide to do (13:17-18)? What was required of the people for this? What do we learn?
- 4 What do we learn about God's promises (13:19)? Was this promised fulfilled quickly? What do we learn?
- 5 What was the purpose of the pillar of cloud and fire (13:20-22)? What were the people to know and learn from this?
- 6 Explain what is happening (14:1-12). Where are the people? Why is this a bad situation?
- 7 What is Moses' response (14:13-14)? What is God's response (14:15-20)?
- 8 What does God do (14:21-31)? What lessons do we learn?
- 9 Explain Exodus 15. What are the contents of the song? Do they sing about themselves? Look at Revelation 15:2-4 to consider the New Testament message.

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is the first crisis (15:22-27)? What is the response of the people?
- 2 What is God's response (15:25-26)? What did God want the people to learn?
- 3 What is the second crisis (16:1-3)? What is the response of the people?
- 4 What is God's response (16:4-18)? What do we learn about God in this incident?
- 5 Exodus 16:18 is quoted in 2 Corinthians 8:12-15. What was Paul's message from this passage?
- 6 What sin do the people commit (16:19-30)?
- 7 What memorial is given to the people (16:31-36)?
- 8 What is the third crisis (17:1-7)? What is the response of the people? Have the people learned about God at all?
- 9 What is God's response (17:5-6)? What do we learn about God in this incident?
- 10 The psalmist refers to this scene in Psalm 95:6-11. What are we learning about this people?

This text is referred to in many places in the New Testament. Consider the following passages and write down what the people were to learn from that teaching and what we are to learn also, along with answering the subsequent questions.

1 Corinthians 10:1-5

What is the warning?

John 6:30-51

How does one come to the Father?

What was the response of the disciples (6:66)

John 4:10-15

What does the Samaritan woman begin to understand about who Jesus is?

John 7:37-39

What is Jesus declaring about himself?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What did the Amalekites do (17:8-16)? Be sure to read Deuteronomy 25:17-18 to fully understand the situation.

- 2 Why will Moses stand on top of the hill with the staff of God (17:9)? Why is the staff so important (4:2-4; 7:9-15; 7:19-20; 8:5; 8:16; 9:23; 10:13; 14:16; 17:5-6)? What is the meaning?

- 3 What is the message that Israel was victorious when the staff of God was raised? What do we learn?

- 4 What does Moses tell Jethro about (18:1-12)? What is the response of Jethro? Was this one of God's goals by bringing the plagues against Egypt?

- 5 What problem does Moses have (18:13-27)? What is the solution? What lessons do we learn?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is the first thing God wants Israel to realize (19:4)? What was God's purpose in judging the Egyptians?
- 2 What is the requirement God gives (19:5)?
- 3 What is the reward offered for keeping the covenant (19:5-6)?
- 4 These words are described concerning Christians in 1 Peter 2:4-10. Read this passage and write down what this means for us.
- 5 What is the response of the people (19:7-8)?
- 6 What is God going to do (19:10-15)? What must the people do to be ready (19:12-13)? What is the message (cf. Hebrews 12:14)?
- 7 What happened when God came down (19:16-20)?
- 8 What is the warning (19:21-25)? Why is God so concerned about this?
- 9 We read a similar picture regarding Jesus in Matthew 17:5. What is the message?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What did God speak (20:1-17)?
- 2 According to the scriptures, what was the purpose of this law (Romans 3:20; 7:7; Acts 13:38-39)?
- 3 Write down the commandments in verses 2-7. What is God's message to the people?
- 4 What is commanded in 20:8-11? What is its purpose (cf. Deuteronomy 5:13-15)?
- 5 Write down the commandments in verses 12-17. What is God's message to the people?
- 6 What is the response of the people (20:18-19)? What do they realize they need?
- 7 What is Moses' response (20:20)? Why has God come to them in this way?
- 8 Why else did God speak to the people in this way (20:22-25)? What do we learn about God?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

Exodus 21-23 contain the application of the Ten Commandments.

1 What topic is taught in 21:1-11? Read Exodus 21:16. Did God allow the slavery that we see happening in American history?

2 What was the maximum amount of time one could live as a slave (21:2)?

We will notice later in Exodus that the purpose of slavery was a means to pay one's debts. Crimes could be committed that required a financial penalty. If one could not pay, put yourself in slavery until the debt was paid was the means of restitution.

3 What topic is covered in 21:12-32? How do we reconcile this with the command to not murder in Exodus 20:13?

4 Write down the consequences for children who strike or curse their parents (21:15-17). What do we learn from this?

5 What do we learn about God's view of children in the womb of pregnant women (21:22-25)?

6 What topic is covered in 21:33-22:15?

7 What important principle is taught in 22:2-3? What do we learn about self-defense? But how far does the self-defense argument go?

8 What topic is covered in 22:16-23:9?

9 Read 23:4-5. Did you have to love your enemies under the Law of Moses?

10 What feasts required the males to present themselves before the Lord (23:17)?

11 What does God promise to do (23:20-22)? Compare this to Malachi 3:1 and Mark 1:1-3. What is God doing?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 Who is allowed to come near to God as preparations are made for worship (24:1-2)?
- 2 What does Moses tell the people (24:3)? What is the response of the people?
- 3 What does Moses do with the laws next (24:4)? What must be done after this (24:5-6)? Then what does Moses do with the laws (24:7)? What is the response of the people (24:7)?
- 4 Look at verse 8. What does Moses say? What does this mean?
- 5 This event is pictured in many places in the New Testament. Please read the following texts and write down the meaning as well as answer the questions.

Hebrews 9:11-12

The first covenant used animal blood. What was required for the second covenant?

1 Peter 1:1-2

What has happened to us as elect exiles? What does this mean?

Matthew 26:26-29

What is happening with the fruit of the vine? What does the blood of the covenant mean we remember when we partake the Lord's Supper?

- 6 Once the blood of the covenant has been given and sealed, what happens now (24:9-11)? What is emphasized twice?

- 7 What should have happened to these people (24:11)?

- 8 Write down the various parables or miracles of Jesus that picture the people eating with God or Jesus. What is Jesus helping us see we are experiencing?

- 9 Read 1 Corinthians 10:16. How does Paul also draw the same picture for us?

- 10 What does Moses go up into (24:15-18)? How long is he on the mountain?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What are the people taking up a contribution for (25:1-7)? Was the contribution voluntary?
- 2 Read 2 Corinthians 9:6-8. How does God communicate the same message today?
- 3 Why does God want a sanctuary constructed (25:8)? Is this shocking to see a holy God desire?
- 4 Read John 1:14. What are we to see that God did for us in Jesus that is being pictured here in Exodus? Read Matthew 1:23. What were the people to understand with the arrival of Jesus?
- 5 Understanding the concepts of this sanctuary, read 2 Corinthians 6:16-7:1. What does it mean that we are the temple of the living God? How does the message of Exodus fit with Paul's teaching?
- 6 Read Exodus 25:9. Then read Hebrews 8:5. What was being indicated when God says that everything about the tabernacle must be constructed "according to the pattern?"
- 7 What is the significance of the ark of the covenant (25:10-22)? Why is this article so important?
- 8 What does the Bread of the Presence represent to Israel (25:23-30)? What is the NT message?
- 9 What does the gold lampstand represent (25:31-40)? What is the NT message?

TRANSFORMATION:

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Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is described in chapter 26?
- 2 Read 26:33. What did the curtain do? Read Matthew 27:50-51 and Hebrews 10:19-22 to write down the message of Jesus in the curtain.
- 3 What is described in chapter 27?
- 4 What is described in chapter 28?
- 5 What was on the shoulders and heart of the high priest (28:12,21)? What did this picture (28:29)? How do we see Jesus in this (cf. Hebrews 7:25)?
- 6 What was the work of the high priest (28:36-38)? How do we see Jesus in this?
- 7 What is described in chapter 29? What was done to the beautiful clean clothing of the priest (29:10, 15,19)? What is the meaning?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is described in chapter 30?
- 2 What does God teach is necessary (30:11-16)? What is God's message to the people?
- 3 Read Ephesians 1:7-8. Did we need to make the same payment? How paid our atonement price?
- 4 What is described in chapter 28?
- 5 What is described in chapter 31?
- 6 What did God give the people so that the tabernacle articles would be crafted properly?
- 7 Why does the Sabbath come up again (31:12-17)? Why is this command so important? What is the meaning of the Sabbath?

"The reason for the two tablets has nothing to do with the length of the commandments as opposed to the size of the tablets (as if it were necessary to employ two tablets to fit all the commandments onto them, half on one and half on the other). The full text of the Ten Words/Commandments was written on each tablet, one copy being God's and one copy being Israel's. This reflects the standard ancient Near Eastern treaty covenant practice of providing a copy of the covenant both to the vassal and to the sovereign. The fact that the two tablets were eventually placed together in the ark (Deut 10:5; 1 Kgs 8:9; Heb 9:4) further symbolized the ark's role as a point of contact for God and his people, the place where his covenant relationship with them was symbolized by, among other things, the law, obedience to which linked Israel to Yahweh and Yahweh to Israel." (New American Commentary, p. 656)

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What is the reason why the talk of idolatry begins (32:1)? Read Acts 7:39-41 and gain a deeper sense of what the people are saying at this moment.
- 2 What do Aaron and the people do (32:2-6)?
- 3 What does God tell Moses in 32:7? What do we learn about sin?
- 4 What ought to happen to the people (32:8-10)?
- 5 Why are the people not consumed (32:11-35)? What does Moses do? What do we learn about what we need for our sins?
- 6 What is the basis for Moses' intercession (32:11-13)?
- 7 Why does Moses break the tablets of stone (32:15-19)? What is the symbolism and meaning?
- 8 What does Moses ask in verse 26? What is God's command for them to do?
- 9 What does Moses plead for (32:31-32)? What is God's response (32:33-35)? What do we learn about God?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 What does God tell the people (33:1-3)? What does this mean for the tabernacle? Would God still keep his promises made to Abraham?
- 2 What is the response of the people (33:4-6)? What do we learn from this response?
- 3 What was going to be lost if God did not go with the people (33:7-11)?
- 4 What is Moses' first response to this disastrous message (bad news) (33:12-13)? What is God's response (33:14)? Please note that the "you" in verse 14 is singular.
- 5 What is Moses' second response (33:15-16)? What points does Moses' make? What is God's response (33:17)?
- 6 What is Moses' request (33:18)? How does this request fit in with Moses' concern about God going with Israel all the way to the promised land?
- 7 What is God's response (33:19-23)?
- 8 God describes himself in verse 19, "And I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious, and will show mercy on whom I will show mercy." How does this give confidence that God will be with Moses and Israel? How does this also give us hope?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 How does God show he will keep his covenant (34:1-7)?
- 2 What is the character of God (34:6-7)? How does God describe himself? What do we learn?
- 3 What is Moses' response to the revelation of God's character (34:8-9)? What must be our response?
- 4 What does God promise to do (34:10)?
- 5 Notice that God does not restate all the Ten Commandments or all the laws given in Exodus 21-23. Rather, God highlights particular commands. What commands does he emphasize in:

34:11-12

34:13-17

34:18-26
- 6 How else does God describe himself (34:14)? What does this mean? Consider a marriage relationship and how this characteristic would be considered as a positive.
- 7 What is God saying that he wants with us?
- 8 What is the message of the shining face of Moses (34:29-35)? Read 2 Corinthians 3:12-18 for Paul's explanation of the meaning of this scene.

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

Main point: _____

Make additional notes at left and below:

- 1 Why is the Sabbath restated (35:1-3)?
- 2 Look at 35:21-29. What do we see the people doing? What is their motivation? What do we learn?
- 3 How great was the contribution (36:3-7)? Does this reflect the heart God wants? How can we have this kind of heart?
- 4 What repetition is found in chapters 38-39 (38:22; 39:1, 5, 7, 26, 31, 32)? What is the message?
- 5 How does this section end (39:42-43)? What do we learn from this repetition about how we listen and obey God?
- 6 Because everything was done as the Lord commanded, what was God able to do (40:34-38)?
- 7 What have we seen in Jesus (John 1:14-16; Luke 9:28-35)?
- 8 Consider what we have learned from the book. What were the reasons for why God came to rescue Israel? What was God's desire? Was God successful in accomplishing these purposes?

TRANSFORMATION:

How does this relationship change your relationship with God? What did you learn about him? What will you do differently in your life?

EXODUS



THE REDEMPTION OF GOD'S PEOPLE

SELF-STUDY WORKBOOK

by: Brent Kercheville

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