

III. Exodus stage Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy

-Moses is the Author Luke 24:44

-It covers about 250 years, from The entry of Jacob's family into Egypt to the entrance into the promised land

-67 times reference is made to God speaking

-Exodus- 40 chapters, 1,213 verses, and 32,692 words

-Shows the way out of bondage

-Shows the Redemption of God's People

-Leviticus- 27 chapters, 859 verses, and 24,546 words

-Title is from the tribe of Levi- was known to the Hebrews as "and he called"

-Shows the way into the Sanctuary of God

-Shows God's great demand for holiness and His provision for it

"Be ye holy" Lev. 19.●2;20:7,26

In Genesis we see man ruined

In Exodus we see man redeemed

In Leviticus we see man worshipping

-Number- 36 chapters, 1,288 verses, and 32,902 words

-It pictures the wilderness experiences of God's redeemed people

-going through life carnally minded

-Two different numberings in the book Ch. 1-3; ch.26

-these are different because of those that died in the wilderness

-We see that Law, priesthood, and prophecy can bring us to the borders of our inheritance (promised land) but only our Joshua (Jesus Christ) can bring us in

-It gives the history of their journeys from Mt. Sinai to the plains of Moab (about 40 years)

-Deuteronomy- 34 chapters, 958 verses, and 28,461 words

-Means second Law

-More mention of the Word of God in Deuteronomy than any other book in the Bible

-It reviews the past with its eyes on the future

-It says to remember and obey

-While it makes no change in the moral law, it makes some changes in the civil and ceremonial parts of the law- due to them going from the wilderness into the promised land -God's moral law never changes!

-This book gives God's view

First part is historical, second part is legislative, third part is prophetic

-The four main Characters are Moses, Aaron, Joshua, and Caleb

A. Israel, enslaved in Egypt (1-12)

1. God develops his man, Moses 1-4

2. God displays His might in the judgments on Egypt 5-11

3. God declares His mind 12

B. A saved people are separated (13-18)

1. Complete separation (13-14)

2. Conscience separation (15)

3. Contented separation (16:1-17:7)

4. Continual separation (17:8-16)
5. Convincing separation (18)

C. The separated people are sanctified (19-40)

1. The foundation of sanctification (19-24)
2. The focus of sanctification (25-27, 30-31)
3. The function of sanctification (28-29)
4. The failure of sanctification (32)
5. The fulfillment of sanctification (33-40)

There are many types used by God in Exodus

- Egypt is a type of the world system
- Pharaoh is a type of Satan who demands worship, defies God, and enslaves God's people; he is called the great dragon in Ezekiel 29:3
- Israel is a type of the church, delivered from bondage and protected by God on a pilgrim journey -
- Moses is a type of Jesus Christ
- The crossing of the Red Sea is type of resurrection, delivering the believer from the present evil world, as well as baptism, according to I Cor. 10
- Manna is a type of Jesus Christ as the bread of life
- The smitten rock is a type of the smitten Christ, through whose death the Holy Spirit is given -
- Amalek is a type of the flesh
- The Passover pictures the Lamb of God at Calvary
- The tabernacle and the priesthood illustrate the Lord Jesus in many ways

Exodus also presents a detailed picture of redemption of an individual;

- A sinner in the world and in bondage to the devil and sin (1-2)
- He can't be delivered without a divinely appointed deliverer (3-5)
- This deliverance had to begin at Mt. Sinai to associate him with the law (3-5)
- The sinner is offered a compromise by the devil to reject God's plan of deliverance (6-11)
- The final deliverance is by the blood of the Lamb (12)

Exodus portrays Christ as our Passover lamb I Cor. 5:7

- The saved sinner is taken out of the world's system in the middle of the night (12-13)
- Without a miracle of God, the sinner would be recaptured by the devil (14-15)
- After his deliverance, he is still subject to attacks by the flesh, which necessitates the provision of the Holy Spirit (17)
- His new life is a pilgrimage, where he must trust God for everything (16-18)
- He must be shown the meaning and importance of holiness, and this is done at Mt. Sinai (19-31)
- Where lack of holiness persists, the saved sinner is judged (32)
- In his journey, a set of instructions are given to remind him of his deliverance from Egypt (20-31)
- This journey is directed by the Holy Spirit; Day or night the believer is to follow (40) and the Holy Spirit never leads contrary to his Words (35-39)

A. God's people enslaved Ex. 1-1?

1. God's people

- a. After the death of Joseph, there arose a king over Egypt, "which knew not Joseph" 1:8
- b. This king persecuted Israel, enslaved them, and ordered the death of all male Hebrew children 1:10-16

2. God's grace

- a. God heard their groaning and remembered his covenant Ex. 2:24-25
- 3. God's man a. Baby in Egypt
 - born of godly parents, hidden three months then put in an ark in the Nile River
 - He's discovered by Pharaoh's daughter
- b. Prince of Egypt
 - He's brought up in Pharaoh's house
 - He's learned in all the ways of the Egyptians
 - At age 40 he flees Egypt because he killed a man Ex.2:12
 - He chose God's people over Egypt Heb. 11:24-26
- c. Shepherd in Midian
 - Marries Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro Ex. 2:21
 - Spends 40 years as a shepherd Ex. 2:21
 - He is called by God at the burning bush Ex. 3:5
 - He resists the call of God with 5 excuses
 - I have no ability 3:11
 - I have no message 3:13
 - I have no authority 4:1
 - I have no eloquence 4:10
 - I have no desire to go 4:13
 - God answers his excuses and gives him demonstrations of his power 4:2-7
 - His rod becomes a serpent
 - His hand becomes leprous
 - God allows him to take his brother Aaron with him 4:14-15
- d. Deliverer of God's people
 - God sends him to Pharaoh with a message
 - He is an answer to prayer
- 4. God's enemy
- 5. God's plagues Ex.7:20-12:
 - a. Pharaoh offers 4 compromises
 - Don't leave Ex. 8:25
 - Leave, but don't go too far Ex. 8:28
 - Leave, but leave your children behind Ex. 10:10
 - Leave, but without your flocks and herds Ex. 10:24
 - b. Ten Plagues
 - Water into blood
 - Frogs
 - Lice _ Flies
 - Cattle disease (murrain)
 - Boils
 - Hail mingled with fire
 - Locusts
 - Darkness
 - Firstborn killed

B. Israel, In route to Mt. Sinai Ex. 12:37-18:27

1. God's glory in a cloud Ex. 13:21-22
2. Pharaoh chases God's people Ex. 14:5-20

3. The despair of the people Ex. 14:11, 12
3. The parting of the Red Sea Ex. 14:13-31
 - a. Moses stretched out his hand over the sea
 - b. The Egyptians perished in the water
 - c. The children of Israel rejoiced Ex. 15:1-21
4. Marah's bitter waters made sweet Ex. 15:22-26
5. Manna given Ex. 16:4,14,35
6. The Institution of the Sabbath Ex. 16:23-30
7. Water out of the rock Ex. 17:1-7
8. Victory over the Amalekites Ex. 17:8-16
 - a. First mention of Joshua
 - b. First intercession of Moses for Israel
 - c. First time something was said to be written
9. Moses reunites with his family 18:5

C. Israel at Mt. Sinai Ex. 19:1-Numbers 10:10

1. Israel arrives at Mt. Sinai and is told God will meet with them in three day Ex. 19:9-10
2. God manifests himself by thunderings, lightnings, a thick cloud, the voice of trumpets, an earthquake, smoke and fire Ex. 19:16-18
3. Moses goes up Mt. Sinai to meet God Three main events occurring at Sinai:
 - a. The Law given Ex. 20:3-17
 - Requirements for divine fellowship
 - b. The golden calf made Ex. 32
 - Ruin of divine fellowship
 - c. The Construction of the Tabernacle given Ex. 25-31 ; 35-40
 - Restoration to divine fellowship
4. God gives Moses the 10 commandments and the laws Ex. 19:20-23:33

Threefold division of the Law

Moral Law (the 10 commandments)

 - a. Thou shalt have no other gods before me
 - b. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven images
 - c. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain
 - d. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy
 - e. Honor thy father and thy mother
 - f. Thou shalt not kill
 - g. Thou shalt not commit adultery
 - h. Thou shalt not steal
 - i. Thou shalt not bear false witness
 - j. Thou shalt not covet

Spiritual Law Ex. 35-40; Leviticus

 - a. The seven Levitical feasts
 - b. The five Levitical offerings
 - c. These foreshadow Christ and salvation Social Law Leviticus

- a. Rules governing Israel's diet, marriage, family, cleanliness, military service, childbirth..
- b. There are around 70 laws (regulations)
- 5. The people agree to do all that God has commanded Ex. 24:3
- 6. Moses goes back up into the mountain for 40 days and receives the instructions for the tabernacle Ex. 24:18; 31:18
- 7. Aaron makes a golden calf Ex. 32:7
- 8. He prays for Israel Ex. 32:30-32
- 9. Moses asks to see the glory of God Ex. 33:19-23
- 10. The Construction of the Tabernacle Ex. 25-31; 35-41
 - a. Three sections
 - outer court- 150 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, 7 1/2 ft. tall
 - inner court (holy place)- 45 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, 15 ft. tall
 - Had two rooms separated by a veil
 - Holy of Holies
 - b. Building Materials
 - Gold, Silver, Brass, Precious stones, blue, purple, scarlet, fine linen, animal skins (goat, ram, badger), Shittim wood
 - c. Furniture
 - Brazen altar- place of suffering; salvation comes through a substitutionary sacrifice!
 - Brazen laver- Type of Word of God and Holy Spirit (cleansing before service) -
 - Table of Shewbread- Fellowship
 - Candlestick- the divine nature of God- Pure gold, no size given
 - Altar of incense- Prayer (tallest of all furniture, elevated nature of prayer)
 - Ark of the Covenant, and mercy seat- picture of the nature of Christ as God and man, as Divinity and humanity. It was the pledge of God's presence and power
 - d. Time of Construction- about six months
 - e. Method of Construction
 - Offering given by them of a willing heart
 - Work done by those who were wise hearted and filled with the Spirit of God Ex. 31:2-3; 35:10, 34-35
 - Bezaleel was over the work
 - f. The Priests Ex. 28-29
 - Had to come from the tribe of Levi
 - Were anointed with water, oil, and blood
 - Blood- Salvation
 - Water- Baptism
 - Oil- anointing of the Holy Spirit
 - g. The High Priest
 - Had to come from the line of Aaron, of the tribe of Levi
 - Clothing- Ephod, breastplate, robe and mitre
 - Duties- to care for the physical needs of the tabernacle and the spiritual needs of the people
 - h. Offerings
 - These three were offered primarily to maintain fellowship with God

-Burnt Offering Lev. 1

-Meat Offering Lev. 2

-Peace Offering Lev. 3

These two were offered to restore fellowship with God

-Sin Offering Lev. 4

-Trespass Offering Lev. 5

i. Holy Feasts

-Weekly Sabbaths Ex. 20:8-11- Creative work

-Seven Year Sabbath feast Ex. 23:10- creative work

-Fifty Year Sabbath (year of Jubilee) Lev. 25:8-16- creative work

-The Passover feast Lev. 23:4-8- Speaks of Calvary

-Feast of the First fruits Lev. 23:9-14- Speaks of the resurrection

-Feast of Pentecost Lev. 23:15-25- Coming of the Holy Spirit

-Feast of Trumpets Lev. 23:23-25- Rapture and Second coming of Christ

-The day of Atonement Feast Leu 23:26-32- Speaks of the tribulation

-Feast of Tabernacles Lev. 23:33-44- speaks of the millennium

j. The Purpose of the Tabernacle

-Provide Israel a visible place for sacrifice and worship

-To preview the work of Christ

k. The dedication of the Tabernacle Ex. 40:33-38

D. Israel in route to Kadesh-Barnea

1. The Cloud guides them Num. 10:34-36

2. Murmuring multitude Num. 11:1-3

3. Moses provoked to anger Num. 11:14-25

4. Lusting multitude Num. 11:31-34

5. Miriam's leprosy Num. 12

E. Israel at Kadesh-Barnea

1. The spies sent into the promised land

a. Ten men (majority) report Num. 13:31

2. Two men (minority) report Num. 13:30; 14:9

2. The reaction of the people Num. 14:22,29

3. The reaction of God Num. 22-37

-This was their tenth rebellion against him

-Their carcasses would fall in the wilderness

-No one over twenty (save for Joshua and Caleb) would enter Canaan

-They would wander for forty years- one year for a day the spies were in the land -

The ten spies would die of a plague