

The Standard of God's People

Exodus 20:1-17; Nehemiah 9:13

Moses ascended Mount Sinai up to eight times.

1st Ascent (Ex. 19:2-7) The Lord tells Moses He is offering a covenant, that will make them a peculiar people. The people agree to keep the covenant.

2nd Ascent (Ex. 19:8) Moses tells God the answer of the people. God tells him He will speak audibly to the people from a thick dark cloud so they will believe Moses as their leader.

3rd Ascent (Ex. 19:10) God commands Moses to tell the people to sanctify themselves against the third day, when He will visit them. On the third day there was thunder, lightning, a thick cloud, and a very loud trumpet blast (Ex.19:16-18).

4th Ascent (Ex. 19:20-25) God summons Moses to make sure the people do not draw near the mountain while His presence is on the mount.

5th Ascent (Ex. 20:21; 23:2-33) Moses returns to Sinai and receives various Laws by God along with a promise to bring Israel to the Promised Land.

6th Ascent (Ex. 24:1) Moses bring Aaron, Nadab, Abihu and the seventy elders to partially ascend the mountain. Moses ascends to the top for 40 days and nights to receive the ten commandments written on tables of stone. Israel apostatizes while he is gone.

7th Ascent (Ex.32:32) Moses goes to the Lord to intercede on behalf of the people and offers his own life for Israel.

8th Ascent (Ex. 34:1-2) Moses is called back to God to chisel a new set of tablets for Israel for 40 days and nights. He sees God's glory and his face shines when he returns to the people.

The Mosaic Law was a standard for Israel to live by that would reflect God's holiness and cause them to be different than the other nations. Salvation already took place when the Lord delivered Israel from Egypt. Mankind fails to fulfill the Law of God without Christ. The Mosaic Law was given in three divisions: The Moral Law, The Civil Law, The Ceremonial Law. Jesus fulfilled all three divisions of the Mosaic Law. Salvation precedes our peculiarity to the world (Deut. 4:1-14; Matt. 5:17-18; Gal. 2:20-21; 3:15-26).

I. The Law relating to Israel's relationship to _____
(Ex. 20:2–11).

- A. Thou shalt have _____ other gods before me (Deut. 5:7).
1. There is only _____ God (Isaiah 45:5–6)
 2. We should _____ God with all our heart (Deut. 6:5; Matt. 22:36–38).
 3. Loving God is the _____ and _____ commandment (Deut. 19:9).
 4. If we love God, we will _____ the commandments (Jo. 14:15, 22–24)
 5. If we continue to obey God, our love will continue to _____ for others (Jo. 15:9–10; 1 Pe. 1:22).
- B. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven _____...thou shalt not to _____ down thyself unto them nor _____ (Deut. 5:8–10).
1. The only image of God that you will bow down to is _____ (Ro. 14:10–11; Phil. 2:10-11)
 2. You become what you bow down to and serve (Col. 1:15; 2 Cor. 3:18; 4:5-6).
- C. Thou shalt not take the _____ of the Lord thy God in vain (Deut. 5:11).
1. The Lord's name is referring to His authority and character which is _____ (Psa. 111:9; Matt. 6:9).
 2. The things of the Lord must never be associated with anything that is irreverent—not worthy of his holy character (Psa. 74:10; Ja. 2:7; Rev. 13:6; 1 Ti. 1:19–20; 2 Sa. 12:13–14).
- D. Remember the _____ day to keep it holy (Deut. 5:12–15).
1. The sabbath day was a _____ given for the

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children of Israel to keep (Ex. 31:16–17).

2. No _____ was to be done on the sabbath day punishable by death (Ex. 31:15; Deut. 5:13–14).
3. The New Testament believer has no obligation to keep the Sabbath day—it was a _____ of Christ (Col. 2:16–17).
4. The early gentile church was never commanded to keep the Sabbath (Acts 15:19–20).

**II. The Law relating to Israel’s relationship with _____
(Ex. 20:12-17; Lev. 19:18; Matt. 22:39; Ro. 13:9).**

- A. _____ thy father and thy mother (Ex. 20:12).
1. To *honour* means “to make heavy.” This is valuing our parents heavily.
 2. This is the first commandment that was given with a _____ (Eph. 6:1–3).
- B. Thou shalt not _____ (Ex. 20:13)
1. To kill in this context is to _____ someone.
Kill—A verb meaning to murder, to slay, to kill.
 2. The word kill is the best translation of *rāṣaḥ* because there is much killing today that should be called murder and it is not—abortion, euthanasia.
- C. Thou shalt not commit _____.
1. Adultery is an act of _____ to God and our spouse (Ja. 4:4–5).
 2. The consequence of adultery by law was _____ (Lev. 20:10).
 3. Marriage is honoured by God; therefore, adultery brings _____ judgement (Heb. 13:4; Prov. 6:27–29,

32)

4. Marrying someone that is married is committing adultery (Mark 10:11).
 5. Adultery begins with a _____ in the heart (Matt. 5:28).
 6. Adultery can be _____ (Jo. 8:10–11).
- D. Thou shalt not _____ (Ex. 20:15)
1. To steal is to carry away deceitfully what does not belong to you.
 2. Stealing is an offense against the Lord as our _____ (Prov.30:7–9)
 3. Stealing for any reason should require _____ (Prov. 6:30–31; Luke 19:8).
 4. The Lord desires His people to sacrificially _____ not secretly steal (Eph. 4:28).
- E. Thou shalt not bear _____ witness against thy neighbour.
1. Bearing false witness is giving a false _____ and is wicked (Ex. 23:1)
 2. A false witness is an _____ to God (Prov. 6:19).
 3. God promises judgement to the false witness (Prov. 19:5; Deut. 19:16–21).
- F. Thou shalt not _____.
1. Coveting is to have the _____ directed toward something, to lust, desire, long after (Josh. 7:21).
 2. A covetous person is _____ and _____ (Prov. 21:25–26).