

In Exodus 13 and 14, we witness the birth of a nation as the Israelites march “boldly” out of Egypt.

Yeast becomes a symbol of sin.

The Feast of Unleavened Bread, God says, “will be like a sign on your hand and a reminder on your forehead.”

The substance of the ceremony was the dedication of each firstborn male.

It is important to commemorate the mighty acts of God.

There is a special sense in which the first fruits of our lives belong to God.

The most direct way to Canaan would have been by the Way of the Sea. But the Israelites did not go that way – they were headed first to Mount Sinai.

The cloud and pillar by which God led them came to be called the “Shekinah” – the “Glory.”

God’s great miracle came at the Red Sea.

God’s purpose was, “that the Egyptians will know that I AM the Lord.”

We are safe where God leads us.

Moses’ words to the children of Israel: “Do not be afraid. Stand firm and you will see the deliverance the Lord will bring you today.”

When the people saw what God did, they “...feared the Lord and put their trust in Moses His servant.”

They remembered to take the bones of Joseph out of Egypt with them.

The Song of Moses, and the refrain sung by Miriam and the women, is a wonderful example of the hymnology of the children of Israel.

The song's 3 stanzas:

- 1) Verses 1-6 celebrate the victory of Jehovah over Pharaoh.
  
- 2) Verses 7-10 focus on the power of God over the elements and the enemy.
  
- 3) Verses 11-18 focus on the power of God and His transcendence over all the false gods of the world.

There are 3 shifts in the song – from a celebration of what God HAS DONE in the past, to a confidence about what HE WILL DO in the immediate future, to a statement about the ULTIMATE future.

The redemption of Israel is a “type” of our redemption.

There are 7 events between the departure from Egypt and the arrival at Sinai. The first 4 are:

- 1) The appearance of the Shekinah Glory to guide Israel
- 2) The parting of the red Sea
- 3) The cleansing of the bitter waters at Marah
- 4) The Desert of Sin where they received the manna

In chapter 16, we see the first mention of “Sabbath”.

The word “Sabbath means “rest.”

The 7 events from Egypt to Sinai:

- 1) The appearance of the Shekinah Glory
  
- 2) The parting of the Red Sea
  
- 3) The sweetening of the waters at Marah
  
- 4) The giving of the manna and quail at the Desert of Sin
  
- 5) The water from the rock at Rephidim
  - a) When they get to Rephidim, and there is no water, they become so angry with Moses that he fears for His life.
  
  - b) Here we see an example of what theologians call “the total depravity of man.”
  
  - c) People who are angry with God often blame His servants.
  
  - d) The instrument used in this miracle is again Moses’ staff.
  
  - e) In I Corinthians 10, the rock at Rephidim is made to be a type of Christ.

- 6) The battle with the descendants of Esau, the Amalekites
    - f) Moses calls his staff the “staff of God” for the first time here.
    - g) It was a strange battle plan – Moses arms must stay in the air.
    - h) We meet Joshua, the son of Nun, in this story.
    - i) He is Moses’ apprentice.
    - j) When the battle is won, Moses builds an altar of thanksgiving and remembrance.

God is called “Jehovah-Nissi” – “the Lord our Banner.”

  - k) God said to Moses, “Write this down for Joshua on a scroll.”
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- 7) The visit of Moses’ father-in-law, Jethro:
    - a) God sends Jethro to help Moses solve the problem of pastoral care.
    - b) The caregivers started with groups as small as 10 people.



#### 4. The Ten Commandments:

a) They were a treaty between God and Israel.

- 1) The king identifies himself in the preamble.
- 2) The king gives the history of his gracious actions toward them.
- 3) The king gives the stipulations that must be obeyed.
- 4) Finally, there are the blessings of obedience and the curses of disobedience.

b) The 10 Commandments are divided into 2 tablets.

- 1) The first 5 look at the relationship between me and God (vertical).
- 2) The second 5 look at the relationship between me and other people (horizontal).

c) The 10 Commandments are:

- 1) The 1<sup>st</sup> commandment - "You shall have no other gods before me."
- 2) The 2<sup>nd</sup> commandment - God is the creator – do not represent Him with an image of anything created.
- 3) The 3<sup>rd</sup> commandment – It goes beyond using God's name in an irreverent way.
- 4) The 4<sup>th</sup> commandment – "Keep the Sabbath."
- 5) The 5<sup>th</sup> commandment – Honoring our parents is the bridge to the next 5 commandments.
- 6) The 6<sup>th</sup> commandment – "Do not murder."
- 7) The 7<sup>th</sup> commandment – "Do not commit adultery."
- 8) The 8<sup>th</sup> commandment – "Do not steal."
- 9) The 9<sup>th</sup> commandment – "Do not lie."
- 10) the 10<sup>th</sup> commandment – "Do not covet" - deals with attitudes as well as actions.

5. Why the Law was given:

- a) To reveal man's sinfulness (Romans 3:19-20)
- b) To illustrate the hideous nature of sin (Romans 7:8ff)
- c) To reveal the holiness of God
- d) To restrain sinful behavior and help us come to Christ (Galatians 3:24)
- e) To restrain sinful behavior in order to protect society

Review Day:

GENESIS:

1. Genesis 1 and 2 deal with creation: the creation of the world in general (ch. 1) and the creation of man (ch. 2).
2. Creation “Ex Nihilo” – out of nothing. “Imago Dei” – in the image of God
3. In Genesis 3, sin enters into the world. We get the first hint of the Messiah in Genesis 3:15.
4. Genesis 6 is the story of the Flood with the twin themes of judgment and grace.
5. We meet Abraham in Genesis 12 – he was “blessed to be a blessing.”
6. Genesis 22 is the story of Abraham and Isaac at Mt. Moriah.
7. Genesis 50 – “You meant it for evil it but God meant it for good” – the doctrine of Providence is seen in Joseph’s life.
8. Genesis 1-11 contains 4 major events: Creation – Fall – Flood – Tower of Babel
9. Genesis 12-50 contains 4 major people: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph

PSALMS:

10. Psalm 22, 23, and 24 are Shepherd Psalms – the Good, Great and Chief Shepherd
11. Psalm 20 and 46 are Psalms of the “God of Jacob”.
12. Psalm 119 – The Word of God: Learn, Live it, Love it
13. Psalm 139 – God’s omniscience, omnipresence and omnipotence

LUKE:

14. Built upon eyewitness interviews with people like Mary
15. Emphasizes the link between prayer and God's mighty acts
16. Recognizes the special role women played in the Gospels and the early church
17. Focuses on the universality of the Gospel
18. Mentions people not mentioned in the other Gospels
19. The Passion Week:
  - a) Sunday – The Triumphal Entry
  - b) Monday – The cleansing of the Temple
  - c) Tuesday – The day of controversy with the religious leaders
  - d) Wednesday – The quiet day
  - e) Thursday – The Last Supper and the betrayal
  - f) Friday – The trials and the crucifixion
  - g) Saturday – Day of silence and despondency for the disciples
  - h) Sunday – The resurrection
20. Luke 15 – The Parables of the Lost things (sheep, coin, son)

EXODUS:

21. Exodus 3 and 4 – Moses' encounter with God at the burning bush
22. Exodus 12 – The story of the Passover and the redemption of Israel
23. Exodus 15 – The great Song of Moses
24. Exodus 20 – The 10 Commandments

THEMES:

25. Inspiration; election; providence; creation; God's holiness