

1. The first 3 sections of the Book of Exodus:

- a. Exodus Section I: Israel in bondage in Egypt. (Exodus 1-12)
- b. Exodus Section II: The exodus from Egypt to the foot of Mt. Sinai (Exodus 13-18)
- c. Exodus Section III: The Book of the Covenant (Exodus 19-24)

2. 3 kinds of laws:

- a. The Moral Law
- b. The Civil Law
- c. The Ceremonial Law

3. Slavery was tolerated in ancient Israel, but not endorsed by God.

4. In the ancient world you became a slave by:

- a. Being conquered in war
- b. Being born to slave parents
- c. Being sold into slavery because of a judgment of law or debts
- d. Selling yourself into slavery to pay off debts

5. Hebrew slaves of Hebrew masters could not serve as slaves for more than 7 years. They were to be freed in the Sabbath year.

6. In the Hebrew culture, the master had to supply the slave, when given his or her freedom, with enough provisions to begin a new life.

7. If a man chose to remain a slave, he would have his ear pierced. This is the kind of “slave” we are in the service of Jesus Christ.

8. The second part of Exodus 21 is given over to establishing standards for judgment and punishment of personal injury cases in Israel.

9. The capital offenses in ancient Israel were, murder, attacking or cursing your parents, kidnapping (and sorcery will be added to the list at a later date).

10. The “City of Refuge” was there for the one who had committed an unintentional killing.

11. Critics thought the Law found in Moses’ writings was too sophisticated for that early a society, but archaeologists put an end to that criticism when they discovered the Code of Hammurabi, which was very sophisticated and a few hundred years older than the Law of Moses.

6. We are not a theocracy, so our motivation for keeping God's Law is not the motive of legal sanction.

7. Sexual purity gets so much mention in Leviticus because it is the first area in which they would be tempted to compromise.

8. Sorcery and divination and any kind of occult activity are dangerous because they open the door to being influenced by demonic powers.

9. Some of the prohibitions listed were due to the pagan practices of the Canaanites.

10. The Israelites were to be conscious of the holiness of God in all their commerce, everyday life and relations with their neighbors.

11. The practices of the pagan religions of the Canaanites were detestable to God

12. In the midst of all the “negatives” of Leviticus, there is a 9-word summary of how we are to treat others: “Love your neighbor as yourself. I am the Lord.” (Leviticus 19:34)

13. That goes along with “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, and mind.”
This is the whole of the Law!

1. Review:

- a. Exodus 1-2: Israel in bondage; highlight – Moses and the burning bush (Exodus 3,4)
- b. Exodus 13-18: The journey to Sinai; highlight – crossing the Red Sea/Moses' Song
- c. Exodus 19-24: The Book of the Covenant; highlight – The 10 Commandments, also know as “The Decalogue”
 - 1) The first 4 of the 10 Commandments govern our relationship to God.
 - 2) The 5th is a bridge commandment that governs our relationship to our parents who are Gods' representatives.
 - 3) The last 5 govern our relationships with each other.
- d. There were 3 kinds of Law:
 - 1) The Moral law, which are the 10 Commandments
 - 2) The Civil Law, governing everyday life, protection of property, marriage and family relationships and the rights of others
 - 3) The Ceremonial Law, rules and regulations governing worship

2. Every man in Israel was to stop everything and “appear before the Lord” 3 times a year.

3. It was after the Babylonian exile that they finally began to fully obey these laws.

4. The first feast mentioned is the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

5. The day after the Sabbath on which the Feast of Unleavened Bread ended, the people were to bring a wave (or sheaf) offering to the Lord. Fifty days after this offering, was the Feast of Pentecost (or Weeks.)

6. The most festive of the feasts was the Feast of Tabernacles (or Ingathering, or Booths).

7. God wants us to celebrate His goodness and faithfulness to us.

8. “Do not cook a young goat in its mother’s milk” – a strange prohibition, but it was because that practice was a magic spell in Canaan.

9. The “blessings and cursings” passage of Exodus 23:20-33 is called the “Deuteronomic Promise.”

10. “Snare” in Hebrew is a strong word, carrying the concept of total destruction.

11. The people immediately promised to obey everything the Lord had said, and almost as quickly forgot their promise.

12. Moses ratified the covenant by sprinkling the people with blood.

13. Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu and 20 elders of Israel actually at saw least a representation of God's glory.

5. The Tabernacle has special significance:

- a. It had 3 parts: an outer court, the Holy Place, and the Holy of Holies

- b. The building itself had 2 sections: The Holy Place and the Holy of Holies

- c. There were 5 objects or furnishings mentioned today (there are 7 in all):
 - 1) The Altar of Burnt Offering

 - 2) The Table upon which the Bread of the Presence was laid

 - 3) The Golden Lampstand

 - 4) The Ark of the Covenant

 - 5) The Mercy Seat

6. Any Israelite could come with sacrifice in hand to the outer court; only a priest could enter the Holy Place; only the High Priest could enter the Holy of Holies.

7. The Mercy Seat was actually the lid or cover of the Ark of the Covenant. God's Shekinah Glory rested there.

8. The word for "Mercy Seat" in Hebrew means "to cover."

5. Blood is sprinkled on the priests during their dedication service, not to ratify a covenant, but to consecrate them to the exclusive service of God.

6. Aaron and his sons have been consecrated for special service to God.

7. The sprinkling of blood in Scripture is used for 3 things:

- a. To initiate a covenant
- b. To set one apart for God's special use
- c. To signify that sins have been forgiven

8. God's ultimate purpose in all of this is so that he can dwell among His people and so that His people will know that He is Jehovah, the Lord.