

7. Every adult male had to pay a ransom tax.

8. This tax emphasizes again the idea of redemption.

9. The mention of Bezalel and Oholiab in this account underscores again that people who are important in God's eyes are not always the ones the world recognizes.

10. God never places a task before His servants without giving them everything necessary to carry it out.

11. The gifts to do the work come from the Spirit of God.

12. Anyone who desecrated the Sabbath was to be put to death.

13. The 2 tables of stone given to Moses had been inscribed by the finger of God Himself.

6. Sin always takes you further than you intended to go.

7. Not all the people of Israel were involved, but 3000 people died in punishment for their sin.

8. Moses interceded for his people.

9. God did not bring the disaster He had threatened – He “repented.” This is the language of “accommodation”, which means accommodating the thoughts, speech and ways of God to the thoughts, speech and ways of men.”

10. The point of the death of the ringleaders and the plague upon the people is this: Rebellion against God is the most serious of all offenses.

1. Moses' boldness has come a long way since he stood stammering in front of the Burning Bush.

2. His boldness is seen in his ability to speak to God.

3. His boldness is seen in his willingness to intercede and negotiate with God.

4. His boldness is shown in this request, "Show me your glory."

5. Moses young aide was named Joshua.

6. God reproduced the Tables of the Law that Moses had broken.

7. God reveals more of Himself while restoring the tablets: "The Lord, the Lord, the compassionate and gracious God..."

8. “He shows mercy to thousands of generations of those who love Him, but visits the iniquity of the fathers to the third and fourth generation.”

9. Ezekiel 18:20 is an important verse to help us understand this statement. “The soul who sins is the one who will die.” No one else. But children do learn from their parents and parents pass along sinful attitudes and habits.

10. What God says about Himself:

- a. I am compassionate and gracious
- b. I am longsuffering
- c. I abound in love
- d. I am faithful
- e. I am about blessing and forgiveness
- f. BUT I cannot forget about sin

11. God is not just love and He is not just holy – He is both.

12. God calls Himself “Jealous” – which can also be termed “zealous” – with regard to protecting the purity and integrity of His name and reputation. In that same righteous way, He protects His people.

1. The ransom or redemption tax was collected of all the adult males and used for the bases and hooks for the posts and the Bronze Basin and utensils. All the other materials needed for the building of the Tabernacle were given freely by the people. So much was given that Moses had to call off the offering!

2. God's presence and glory were tangible and observable.

3. When Moses finished speaking to the people, he put a veil over his face.

4. The Apostle Paul used Moses' veil to teach 3 important truths:

a. The veiling of Moses' face typified the veiled glory of the Old Covenant as opposed to the unveiled glory of the New Covenant. (2 Corinthians 3:13)

b. It represented the "veil" that was on the heart of the Jews of Paul's day. (2 Corinthians 3:14-16)

c. It is a reference to the unveiled vision given to the believer by the ministry of the Holy Spirit. (2 Corinthians 3:18)

5. The closer we get to Christ, the more we reflect His glory. (2 Corinthians 3:18)

6. As Exodus ends, the Tabernacle is in place and the cloud was resting over it.

7. When the cloud moved, they moved. When it stopped, they stopped.

8. Review of the Book of Exodus:

- a. One main character: Moses
- b. One main theme: Redemption
- c. Four main divisions:
 - 1) Exodus 1-12: Israel in bondage
Highlights: Exodus 3-4 – the Burning Bush
Exodus 12 – The Passover
 - 2) Exodus 13-18: The journey from the Red Sea to Sinai
Highlight: Exodus 13-15 – The Red Sea account
 - 3) Exodus 19-24: The Book of the Covenant
Highlight: Exodus 20 – The Ten Commandments
 - 4) Exodus 25-40: Instructions for Worship and the Tabernacle
Highlight (lowlight...): The incident of the golden calf

9. Understanding the Book of Exodus will enable us to better understand the unfolding of God's plan of redemption in the New Testament.

1. Without an understanding of the Book of Exodus, much of God's Word is unintelligible.

2. Allusions to Exodus in Psalm 99:

- a. "The Lord reigns; let the nations tremble."
- b. "He sits enthroned between the cherubim; let the earth shake."
- c. Moses and Aaron are both identified as priests.
- d. It says God spoke from a pillar of cloud.
- e. God is identified as a forgiving God, but One who punishes misdeeds.
- f. Psalm 99 closes with an enjoinder to worship at His holy mountain.
- g. Psalm 99, like Exodus, stresses God's holiness.

3. I Corinthians 3:7-18: Paul is making the point that the glory of the New Covenant is infinitely greater than the glory of the Old Covenant. To understand what is really being said, we need to know just how glorious the encounter at Mt. Sinai and the giving of the Old Covenant really was.

4. The Book of Hebrews is the most dependent on the Book of Exodus for its meaning.

5. Hebrews 9 is a tremendous example of this:

- a. It begins with a description of the Tabernacle.

- b. Verse 23: The Tabernacle is the “copy”; Jesus is the real thing.

- c. Verses 11 and 12:
 - 1) Jesus came as our High Priest.
 - 2) Jesus entered into heaven itself.
 - 3) Jesus obtained eternal redemption for us.

- d. The finality of Christ’s sacrifice: Once for All

6. Contrasts:

- a. Men entered a manmade tabernacle.....Christ entered heaven.
- b. Men offered blood sacrifices then.....Christ offered His own blood.
- c. Men offered many sacrifices.....Christ made one sacrifice.
- d. Men are sinful.....Christ put away sin.
- e. Men died once and are judged.....Christ died once for salvation.