

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:

Exodus

“Let us leave Egypt, so we may worship the Lord”

Written by: _____

- Exodus records that God specifically instructed Moses to record these events for _____ (Ex 17:14).
- Jesus called Exodus, “the book of Moses,” when describing God as being the God of the living and not the dead (Mark 12:26-27).

Key People

- YAHWEH
- Moses
- Aaron
- Miriam
- Joshua
- Pharaoh

Written around: _____

Background

- Begins in Egypt
- Follows Moses to Midian (northwest _____)
- Returns to Egypt by way of the Sinai Peninsula
- Ends near Mount Sinai
- There is a gap of several hundred years between Exodus 1:6-8
 - This was foretold to Abraham in Gen 15:13-16
 - During this time, the Israelite nation multiplied until they “filled the land” (Ex 1:7).
 - Their astounding success led a Pharaoh who was not familiar with _____ to enslave them (1:11).
 - But they still continued to multiply (1:12).
 - Finally, to curb the Israelites’ incessant growth, Pharaoh ordered all the baby boys to be killed at birth (1:15-17).
 - Moses’ parents disobeyed the king’s commands, and he became Pharaoh’s daughter’s son – a prince of Egypt.

Key Word: _____

- Perhaps the key concept in Exodus – and the reason the book was written – is to describe the Israelites’ _____ from bondage and restoration to God’s promise.

Key Doctrines

- The Name of God: God first revealed His unchanging existence in His name, “_____.”
- God gave the _____, the codification of God’s Law that is rooted in His character as God. The Decalogue convicts people of sin because it is impossible for anyone to follow it perfectly.

Themes in Exodus

- The giving of the Law
 - Genesis recounts...
 - Man’s sin
 - The promise of the coming seed
 - God’s choice of Abraham to be the father of the Jews – and the Messiah
 - The further selection of the tribe of Judah
 - Exodus recounts...
 - The giving of the Law which ultimately showed that all men are _____ and cannot fix their problem by their own efforts.
- The Introduction of the Tabernacle
 - This introduced God’s _____ while the Israelites were in the desert.
 - The Tabernacle became the center of Jewish life until they arrived in the Promised Land.
 - Exodus does not include the majority of the specific commands about _____, etc. These came later.

Outline

- Israel in Egypt
 - From Joseph to Moses (Chapter 1)
 - _____ enters the scene and matures (2:1-4:31)
 - Moses challenges Pharaoh with God’s power (5:1-12:36)
 - The 10 plagues
 - Preparations for the first Passover celebration
- Israel going to _____
 - Exiting Egypt, pursued by Pharaoh (12:37-14:14)
 - Crossing the Red Sea (14:15-15:21)
 - From the Red Sea to Sinai (15:22-18:27)
- Israel encamped at Sinai
 - The Law prescribed by God (19:1-24:18)
 - The Tabernacle of God described (25:1-31:18)
 - The worship of God _____ (32:1-35)
 - God’s presence confirmed (33:1-34:35)
 - The Tabernacle constructed (35:1-40:38)

Challenges to Exodus

- Critics have a hard time with Exodus for one primary reason: Exodus records numerous _____ events.
- Did the _____ really happen?
 - Problem: There is no Egyptian record of the plagues happening.
 - Solution: Just like in many other monarchies, writing about a king's downfall or failures was not permitted.

Christ in the Book of Exodus

- YAHWEH
 - This is the proper name of God.
 - The name that Jesus used for Himself to show His _____ (John 18:4-6).
- The Law of God
 - The Law demonstrated the need for a sacrifice to save from sin.

Application: Do not mistake God's mercy for permissiveness.