



Series: Bible Survey

Lesson: 6. Exodus 15–40

- **Review**

- Main themes:

- God's faithfulness
 - God's transcendence
 - God's holiness
 - God's Law
 - God's communication
 - God's nation

- Chapters 1–14:

- Israel ended up in a dire situation, but God providentially raised up and called Moses to come as their deliverer.
 - Pharaoh's heart was hardened, but God used plagues to prove His sovereignty over Pharaoh and all the gods of Egypt.
 - God instituted the Passover as a memorial and filled it with symbolism that the New Testament picks up on and escalates.

- **God's Provision**

- There are several examples of God _____
providing for Israel between Egypt and the Promised Land.

Deut. 8:3 – He humbled you and let you be hungry, and fed you with manna which you did not know, nor did your fathers know, that He might make you understand that man does not live by bread alone, but man lives by everything that proceeds out of the mouth of the Lord.

- They needed this lesson because of their instant grumbling when they worried about provision!

- **The Sabbath**

- It is called an 'observance, a holy Sabbath [_____] to YHWH.'
- Even though part of the 10 Commandments, it is grounded in _____.
- Formal observance of the Sabbath is a sign of the _____ between God and Israel.
- It required them to have _____.
- Even work God commanded them to do couldn't ignore this pattern.

- **The Role of Moses**

- Moses was allowed privileged access and a role as mediator between YHWH and the people because someone needed to temporarily

perform that function (that Christ perfectly fulfills).

- His intercession is based God's _____ and _____.
- His attempt to see God's glory gives us one of the best illustrations of God's holiness and transcendence.
- Moses could stand more of God's glory than the people because He had _____ (cf. 2 Cor. 3).
- His role is reduced by God establishing the priesthood and even Jethro's counsel to appoint judges.

- **The Mosaic Covenant**

- It was a ritual covenant affirmed with sacrifices and blood.
- The '10 Words' form the foundation of the Law, followed by 'judgments' that give case law to show those principles in action.
- There are basic ethical demands given in the covenant because as the people of YHWH, they needed to live in a way to represent Him well.
 - This includes the *lex talionis* principle (i.e., _____ justice).

- The judgments represent ways to protect both parties in a dispute in a *very* different cultural context.

- **Tabernacle Worship**

- There is LOTS of symbolism in the tabernacle about what it means to approach a holy God in worship as sinful creatures.
- The repetition of all the elements in directive and then in implementation helps to stress that:
 - _____ matter to God.
 - Israel was faithful to _____.
- The tabernacle represents a _____ in which the real presence of God could be with sinful people.

Discussion:

1. What are the main differences between tabernacle worship and how approach God in the Church today? Why are they different?
2. Even if we do not practice the Law, what does it teach us as Christians today?

Blanks: miraculously, rest, Creation, covenant, faith, reputation, promises, the Holy Spirit, reciprocal, details, obey, compromise