

ROAD TO EMMAUS

The Harmony of the Old and New Testament EXODUS

Luke 24:27 "Then beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures."

Course Text: Exodus

Outline:

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1	Introduction
2	Stephen Preaches on Moses
3	Birth & Early Life of Moses
4	Burning Bush & God's Name
5	The Plagues Echoed in Revelation
6	Jesus Christ is the Passover Lamb
7	God's Providence
8	The Red Sea Crossing & Baptism
9	Tabernacle Symbols
10	Moses and Jesus Christ
11	A Promise from God
12	Moses Prays
13	Praying the Scripture & Conclusion



The Finding of Moses
by Gustave Dore

Suggested methodology for this course:

1. Allow time for greetings and fellowship (Save most of this for the end of class.)
2. Take prayer requests (Try to keep it from becoming a competition to see who has the most or the worst.)
3. Pray (The idea here is to leave our troubles with God so we can give His word our attention with a clear mind.)
4. Read the text aloud from the Bible one question at a time.
5. Answer and briefly discuss the "fill in the blank" questions. Let those who prefer to listen, listen. My answers on the next page are just one opinion; you may have a better answer. Repeat 4 & 5 for all questions except the "Think & Pray" questions.
6. On the "Think & Pray" questions everyone should take a few minutes to pray over it and jot down their own thoughts before the discussion. **This gives the Holy Spirit a time to speak, so don't rush it.** The class leader should watch for the pencils and pens to quit moving. Others can look at the "For Further Thought" questions while waiting for everyone to finish.
7. Discuss your "Think & Pray" answers. Never force anyone to share theirs. As with the other questions, my answer, when provided, are just one more opinion; you may have a better answer.
8. Close in prayer (It is best to call on others to pray, but try to get their permission ahead of time.)
9. Fellowship (Leave this as open ended as possible for the time and place you meet.)

Depending on the number of people, each lesson is expected to take about an hour. Steps 4 thru 7 are about half of that. If you take longer, let a lesson take more than one meeting, or break into two groups. If you take less time, extra questions are provided for discussion called "For Further Thought" Lesson 1 is somewhat shorter to allow for the establishment of norms and expectations. You may want to plan to do Lesson 1 & 2 the first session.

Copyright Information

All content of this training course not attributed to others is copyrighted, including questions, formatting, and explanatory text. **Copyright © 2013 by Thor F. Carden. All rights reserved.**

Illustrations by Philip Martin Copyright © 2005-2013. All rights reserved. Used by permission. <http://www.phillipmartin.com>

Illustrations by Gustave Dore are in the public domain.

Illustration by Jeff Larson Copyright © 2000-2013. All rights reserved. Used by permission. <http://www.thebackpew.com>

Road to Emmaus Course logo by Troy Cunningham Copyright © 2013 by Troy Cunningham. All rights reserved. Used by permission. <http://www.lovebiblestudy.com/Troy/art.htm>

Quotes from GotQuestions.org © Copyright 2002-2013 Got Questions Ministries - All Rights Reserved. Used by permission.

HCSB® (Holman Christian Standard Bible®) Unless otherwise noted, all Scripture quotations are taken from the Holman Christian Standard Bible, Copyright © 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2009 by Holman Bible Publishers. Used by permission. Holman Christian Standard Bible, Holman CSB®, and HCSB are federally registered trademarks of Holman Bible Publishers.

----- PRICE INFORMATION -----

This material is provided at no cost to those in jail or prison. If you are not incarcerated you have permission to print and copy these course materials as much as you like as long as you make payment for their use and keep this page intact with the contents. This is not free, except to those who are in jail or prison, and although we are a ministry, we are not a non-profit organization. We expect to be paid. We suggest two different ways of determining the price.

(1) Take up an offering from the students at the end of the course, and send it to us.

OR

(2) Pray about it and pay us what God tells you to send.

Of course, we have designed the website so that there is nothing to stop you from just downloading and printing the course. If you think it is worth nothing, why are you using it? If you think God would have you take or teach this course and you have no money to pay for it, I urge you to reconsider. If God does not want you to use this course He might be trying to let you know that by withholding funds. Or He might have some other purpose, like teaching you to humbly ask somebody else to fund it. Or maybe something else, but if we worship the same God, He would not have you just take it without regard to our wishes. We hope to make enough money to continue producing and providing these lessons. If God does not bless this ministry with financial encouragement, we will take that as pretty strong evidence He does not want us to make any more of these lessons available.

We prefer that you mail us a check, but you may also pay by credit card via PayPal.

Love Bible Study

PO Box 1075

Goodlettsville, TN 37070-1075

Paypal information at

<http://www.LoveBibleStudy.com/price.htm>

Lesson 1 - Introduction: Which of these topics are reported in the book of Exodus? Circle them.

- (A) Birth of Moses (D) Passover (G) Priestly Laws (J) Cities of Refuge
(B) Burning Bush (E) Red Sea Crossing (H) Festivals Instituted (K) Promise of Messiah
(C) The Ten Plagues (F) Ten Commandments (I) Census (L) Death of Moses

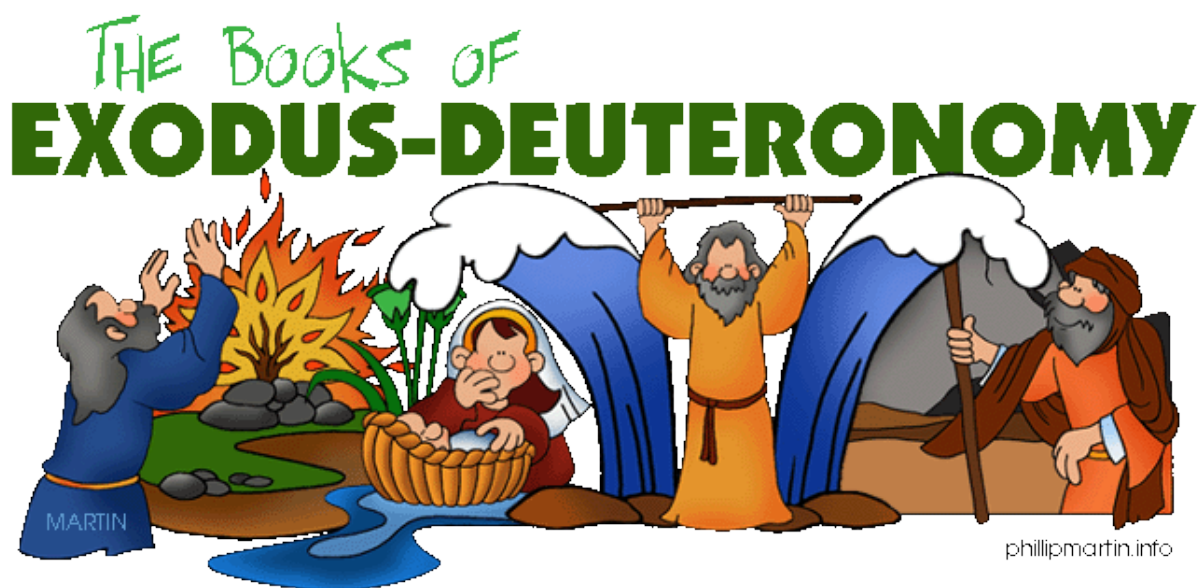
You can check your answers on the back. Similar to the way the New Testament has four books, the Gospels, that all have similar content, so does the Old Testament. Although Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy all talk about the life of Moses, they are not as similar to each other as the Gospels are to each other, but they do have tremendous overlaps.

These 4 books are about the Israelites leaving Egypt and entering the Promised Land. The book of Joshua and the books that follow in the Old Testament continue the story after they got there. The beginning of the story is in Exodus, with a break in Leviticus to go into detail about God's law and is then continued in Numbers. Deuteronomy goes back and reviews the whole story and then ends with the death and burial of Moses.

When the New Testament refers to these books it usually combines them all together with Genesis and calls all five books, the "Books of Moses", "the Torah" (Hebrew for "Law"), or simply "Moses." They are also sometimes called the Pentateuch, which simply means "five books."

We are not going to study every chapter of every book, or even every topic in order. Because of the overlaps we are going to sometimes skip major portions of one book in a course with the expectation that the material will be covered in another course or not at all. For instance, we will study the Ten Commandments when we study Deuteronomy, although this important topic is also a major part of Exodus and to some extent Leviticus.

The chart on the back of this page is in order based on how the events appear in Exodus. You might want to hold on to it for our study of the other three books in future courses.



Harmony of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy

Topic	Exodus	Leviticus	Numbers	Deuteronomy
(A) Birth & early life of Moses	Chap 1-2			
(B) Burning Bush	Chap 3-4			
(C) The Ten Plagues	Chap 5-11			
Prayers and conversations with God	Chap 6, 19, 24, 32-33			Chap 31
(D) Passover	Chap 12	Chap 23	Chap 9	Chap 16
God's provision	Chap 13, 15-17		Chap 11, 20	Chap
Promises and admonitions	Chap 13, 19, 34	Chap 26		Chap 4, 8, 10-11, 26, 27-28, 30
(E) The Red Sea Crossing	Chap 14			
Songs	Chap 15			Chap 32
Covenant	Chap 16	Chap 26		Chap 4-6, 8, 29-30
Murmuring of Israelites	Chap 16		Chap 11, 16, 21, 35	
Battles with other nations	Chap 17		Chap 20-21, 31	Chap 2-3
Administration and organization	Chap 18		Chap 10, 27, 34	Chap 1, 16, 31
(F) The Ten Commandments	Chap 20, 24			Chap 5-6
Societal and Cultural laws	Chap 21, 22, 23	Chap 18-20, 25	Chap 5, 30, 36	Chap 13, 15, 16, 19-21, 23-25
Commission to take land	Chap 23		Chap 33	Chap 1, 4, 7, 9, 27
Instructions on personal behavior	Chap 23, 31	Chap 27	Chap 6	Chap 14, 22, 26
Tabernacle design, construction & dedication	Chap 25, 26-27, 30-31, 35-38, 40		Chap 7, 9, 12	
(G) Priestly Instructions	Chap 28, 29, 39	Chap 1-15, 17, 21, 22, 24	Chap 8, 15, 18-19	Chap 18
Rebellion, discipline and mercy	Chap 32		Chap 12, 16	Chap 1, 9
Signature Stories (not elsewhere on this list: Balaam's donkey, the 12 spies, etc.)	Chap 32, 34		Chap 13, 14, 17, 20, 21-23, 25	Chap 1
(H) Festivals and memorials instituted	Chap 34	Chap 16, 23	Chap 28, 29	Chap 16
(I) Census			Chap 1-4, 26-27	
Settling in the Transjordan			Chap 32	
Land assignments			Chap 34	Chap 3
(J) Cities of Refuge			Chap 35	Chap 4
(K) Messianic Promise				Chap 18
(L) Death of Moses				Chap 32-34

Lesson 2 - Stephen preaches on Moses (Text: Acts 7:17-44; Context: Exodus and Acts 7)

We'll begin our study of Exodus with a summary from Stephen's sermon in Acts 7 of the life of Moses. We urge you to read Acts 7:17-44 in its entirety to get a general overview of the Book of Exodus. We will focus on a few of the verses to bring out one important point.

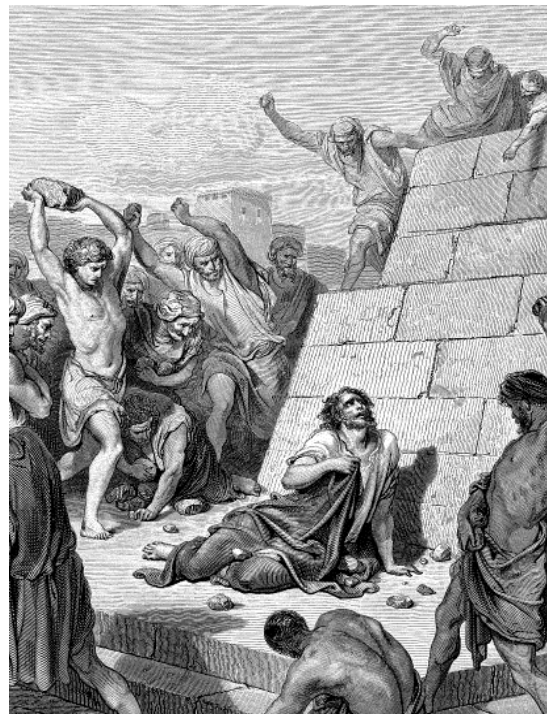
(B1) Compare Acts 7:32-33 with Exodus 3:6-7. Are the events reported in the same time sequence? Explain.

(B2) Compare Acts 7:38-39 with Exodus 16:3 and Exodus 19:17. Are the events reported in the same time sequence? Explain.

(B3) Compare Act 7:40-44 with Exodus 25:40 and Exodus 32:1. Are the events reported in the same time sequence? Explain.

(B4) Steven was preaching to THE Biblical experts of his day. Why didn't he put these events in their chronological order? Did he not realize his audience would know he was wrong? Does this mean Stephen's words are not to be trusted? Isn't the Bible supposed to be infallible?

Think & Pray _____



Stoning of Steven
by Gustave Dore

Lesson 2 - Stephen preaches on Moses

(B1) No. In Acts God tells him to remove his sandals after He identifies Himself. In Exodus it is the other way around.

(B2) No. They are in the opposite order completely.

(B3) In this case they are obviously reported out of sequence in Exodus. Moses was told to follow the pattern in Ex 25:40 but clearly he did not do it until much later. (The "book of the prophets" Steven is talking about is Amos. See Amos 5:25-27 if you are curious.)

(B4) As Americans in the 21st century it bothers us when two accounts of the same events are not in the same chronological sequence. The ancients saw no problem with this at all. They talked about events in order of importance, in the most dramatic way, or as they happened to come to mind. In this case Stephen was trying to draw a parallel between the stubborn stupid behavior of the Israelites towards Moses, and the stubborn and stupid behavior of his audience towards Jesus. They understood him perfectly and stoned him to death for it.

You might be thinking that may explain most of the differences, but how did mixing up Exodus 3:6-7 as he did in Acts 7:32-33 support his point? How could the Bible be infallible if Stephen just got it wrong? The Bible is infallible even if Stephen was wrong. The Bible accurately reported what Stephen said. But I'm not at all sure Stephen got it wrong. He may have been changing it up to make a point I'm missing. Even if he had no reason for the change, he did not have to believe himself to be under any obligation to get them in the same sequence especially when speaking to people who already knew the sequence.

For further thought:

[Ba] Is what Stephen said in Acts 7:39 a fair interpretation of Exodus 16:3? Exodus does not mention "hearts." (Hint Psalm 78:8, Psalm 81:10-12, Psalm 105, Psalm 106)

[Bb] Is Acts 7:17-19 a fair summary of Exodus 1:7-10? Why or why not?

[Bc] Is Acts 7:23-24 a fair summary of Exodus 2:11-12? Why or why not?

[Bd] In Acts 6:13-14 Stephen is accused of disrespect for Moses. Does this sermon show him to be guilty or not guilty of that charge? Why? (Hint: Acts 7:37-38)



Patterns



Lesson 3 - Birth and Early Life of Moses (Text: Hebrews 11:23-27 & Exodus 2:1-15)

Read Hebrews 11:23-27 and Exodus 2:1-15.

- (C1) Did Moses' parents have faith? _____
- (C2) Why did they hide the child? _____
- (C2) By *what* did Moses have the ability to do what he did in Hebrews 11:24-27? _____
- (C3) Does Heb 11:27 say Moses was afraid? _____
- (C4) Does Ex 2:14 say Moses was afraid? _____
- (C5) Heb 11:27 uses the phrase "persevered as one who sees Him who is invisible." What is required to see something that is invisible? _____
- (C6) Please explain the meaning of Hebrews 11:26, especially the phrase "the reproach because of the Messiah" or "reproach of Christ" (depending on which version of the Bible you are using.)

Think & Pray _____

For further thought:

[Ca] In Exodus 2:14 Moses is afraid flees Egyptian authority. However, later he comes back and is unafraid, as it says in Hebrews 11:27. Something happened to make Moses lose his fear. What? Has anything like that ever happened to you, where God took away your fear? How did He do it?

[Cb] If Moses parent's had faith as it says in Hebrews 11:23, why did they hide Moses in Exodus 2:2?

[Cc] Some say faith is the opposite of knowledge. Others say faith is the opposite of fear, and ignorance is the opposite of knowledge. What do you say about this, and why?



Lesson 3 - Birth and Early Life of Moses

- (C1) Did Moses' parents have faith? Yes Heb 11:23 "By faith, ... by his parents ..."
- (C2) Why did they hide the child? He was beautiful (Heb 11:23 & Ex 2:2)
- (C2) By what did Moses have the ability to do what he did? By faith
- (C3) Does Heb 11:27 say Moses was afraid? No, he was not afraid of Pharoah
- (C4) Does Ex 2:14 say Moses was afraid? Yes, he was afraid of his sin becoming known
- (C5) Heb 11:27 uses the phrase "persevered as one who sees Him who is invisible." What is required to see something that is invisible? Faith Heb 11:1 (Context is King!)

- (C6) Please explain the meaning of Hebrews 11:26, especially the phrase "the reproach because of the Messiah" or "reproach of Christ" (depending on which version of the Bible you are using.)

Jamieson-Fausset-Brown Bible Commentary: (Public Domain)

the reproach of Christ—that is, the reproach which falls on the Church, and which Christ regards as His own reproach, He being the Head, and the Church (both of the Old and New Testament) His body. Israel typified Christ; Israel's sufferings were Christ's sufferings (compare 2Co 1:5; Col 1:24). As uncircumcision was Egypt's reproach, so circumcision was the badge of Israel's expectation of Christ, which Moses especially cherished, and which the Gentiles reproached Israel on account of. Christ's people's reproach will ere long be their great glory.

Gill's Exposition of the Entire Bible: (Public Domain)

"Esteeming the reproach of Christ"... That is, either Christ personal; meaning not any reproach that lay upon Christ, as the immediate object of it; nor upon the people of Israel for the delay of his coming; but rather for the sake of Christ: Christ was made known to the Old Testament saints, and they believed in him; he was typified by sacrifices which they offered; and they were reproached for his sake, for the sacrifices they offered, and for the worship they performed, for their faith in the Messiah, and their expectation of him: or this may be understood of Christ mystical, the church; called Christ, because of the union, communion, sympathy, and likeness there is between them, insomuch that what is done to the one, is done to the other: when the saints are reproached, Christ himself is reproached; and therefore all reproaches of this nature should be bore willingly, cheerfully, courageously, patiently, and constantly: and such Moses reckoned

greater riches than the treasures in Egypt; he counted reproach itself riches; that is, he esteemed that riches for which he was reproached, as Christ, his word, and ordinances, and communion with the saints in them; all which are comparable to gold, silver, and precious stones; yea, are more valuable and desirable than thousands of gold and silver, or than the treasures in Egypt, which were very large; money, cattle, and lands coming into the hands of the king, through the seven years' famine in it, Genesis 47:14 and for which immense treasure, treasure cities were built, Exodus 1:11 which would have become Moses's, had he been Pharaoh's successor, to which he bid fair, before he discovered himself.

For he had respect unto the recompence of the reward; by which is meant, either the deliverance of the Israelites from their bondage, which he judged a sufficient recompence for all his afflictions and reproaches he endured, as the Apostle Paul did for the elect's sake, for the sake of Christ's body the church, Colossians 1:24 or the enjoyment of the land of Canaan, promised for an inheritance to the seed of Abraham; or the enjoyment of God's presence among his people, who is their shield, and exceeding great reward; or rather eternal glory, which is the reward of the inheritance, and is a reward of grace, and not of debt; this he had respect unto, looked for, and believed he should enjoy; so that his faith was of things unseen; and this caused him to prefer even afflictions with the saints, and reproaches for Christ, to all worldly riches and grandeur.

Lesson 4 - Burning Bush & God's Name (Context: Exodus 3 & 4)



(D1a) In Exodus 3:13-14 How does God answer the question, "What is His name?"
(speaking of His Own name) _____ & _____

(D1b) In John 8:58 Who does Jesus claim to be? _____.

(D2a) According to Exodus 3:5-6 who is God the God of? _____

(D2b) Based on Exodus 3:6 what point does Jesus make in Matt 22:32? _____

(D2c) In Exodus 3:13 who is Moses saying he will tell sent him? _____

(D3) In Exodus 3:11-12 who will be worshipped at the mountain? _____

(D4) Notice in Exodus 3 that Moses wanted to know God's name so he could speak with His authority.
According to Matt 28:19 in Whose name are we to baptize disciples? _____

(D5a) In Exodus 15:1-3 the Moses and the singers of the song claim that God is
my _____ and my _____.

(D5b) According to Romans 4:20 when Abraham was strengthened what did he do?
_____.

(D6a) According to Exodus 15:25-27 who does God say He is? _____

(D6b) In Exodus 34:6-7 what kind of God is Yahweh? _____

(D6c) In James 5:15 where does healing come from? _____

(D7a) According to Exodus 15:11 what is the Lord glorious in? _____.

(D7b) According to 1 Peter 1:15-16 what is God? _____

(D7c) According to Ex 31:13 what does the Lord call Himself? _____

(D7d) In 1 Thessalonians 5:23-24 what is God going to do completely? _____

(D7e) In Hebrews 13:12 why did Jesus suffer? _____

(D8) What is God's name and how do you know?

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 4 - Burning Bush & God's Name

(D1a) In Exodus 3:13-14 How does God answer the question, "What is His name?" "I AM WHO I AM" and "I AM" Ex 3:14 (Yahweh or Jehovah)

(D1b) In John 8:58 Who does Jesus claim to be? I AM. (See also Philippians 2:6-11)

(D2a) According to Exodus 3:5-6 who is God the God of? Moses' father, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Ex 3:6

(D2b) Based on Exodus 3:6 what point does Jesus make in Matt 22:32? That God is the God of the living, not the dead, therefore Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are still alive, and will see the resurrection.

(D2c) In Exodus 3:13 who is Moses saying he will tell sent him? The God of the fathers of the Israelites.

(D3) In Exodus 3:11-12 who will be worshipped at the mountain? God Ex 3:12 (Elohim)

(D4) According to Matt 28:19 in Whose name are we to baptize disciples? Father, Son & Holy Ghost.

(D5a) In Exodus 15:1-3 the Moses and the singers of the song claim that God is my strength and my song.

(D5b) According to Romans 4:20 when Abraham was strengthened what did he do? Gave glory to God.
(El-Shaddai)

(D6a) According to Exodus 15:25-27 who does God say He is? "Yahweh, who heals you" Ex 15:26

(D6b) In Exodus 34:6-7 what kind of God is Yahweh? A compassionate and gracious God Ex 34:6

(D6c) In James 5:15 where does healing come from? The Lord (See also 1 Pet 2:24) (Jehovah-Rophe)

(D7a) According to Exodus 15:11 what is the Lord glorious in? Holiness.

(D7b) According to 1 Peter 1:15-16 what is God? Holy 1Pt 1:16 (See also Rev 4:8)

(D7c) According to Ex 31:13 what does the Lord call Himself? Yahweh, Who sets you apart (Jehovah-Qadash)

(D7d) In 1 Thessalonians 5:23-24 what is God going to do completely?

Sanctify us. (Sanctify means to be set apart.)

(D7e) In Hebrews 13:12 why did Jesus suffer? So that he might sanctify the people by His own blood.

(D8) What is God's name and how do you know?

Theologians disagree about whether "I AM" (or YHWH in Hebrew) mentioned in Exodus 3:14 is a name or a title. The most common way God is referred to in the Old Testament in Hebrew is Elohim, Yahweh, or Adonai. Elohim is usually translated "God", Adonai is usually translated "Lord", but Yahweh is handled in many different ways and is usually connected by theologians to this pronouncement in Exodus 3:14. It is called the "tetragrammaton." It might be transliterated "Yahweh" or "Jehovah" or translated LORD, in all caps, depending on your Bible version. (For this question the tetragrammaton is called Yahweh, but elsewhere in this lesson or course it may be different depending on the version I was reading at the time. Sorry.)

Read more about other various titles for God: <http://www.gotquestions.org/names-of-God.html>

For Further Thought:

[Da] Compare Exodus 3:7 and Romans 8:26. Is this the same thing or not? Why?

[Db] Compare how Moses felt in Exodus 3:6 with what the disciples felt in Mark 6:50. Who or what terrified them? Is this evidence that Jesus is Lord? Why or why not?

[Dc] Notice in Exodus 3 that Moses wanted to know God's name so he could speak with His authority. In Luke 21:8 what is meant by the phrase "come in My name?"

[Dd] Compare John 8:24-28 & John 13:19 with Exodus 3:13-15. Who does Jesus claim to be?

[De] According to Exodus 17:15-16 the Lord is the "Banner of Moses." Compare this with Ephesians 6:10-18. What is the same and what is different?

[Df] Some have called Exodus chapters 3 & 4 an example of prayer as a dialog. Do you agree? Why?



Lesson 5 - The Plagues Echoed in Revelation (Context: Exodus 7-11, Revelation 8-16)

Patterns

(E1) What do the two men in Exodus 7:9-12 have in common with the two men in Revelation 11:4-6?

(E2) What do Exodus 7:14-24 and Revelation 8:8 have in common?

(E3) What do Exodus 7:25 and Matthew 24:21-22 have in common? _____

(E4) What do Exodus 8:1-8:11 and Revelation 16:13 have in common? _____

(E5) What do Exodus 9:8-12 and Revelation 16:2; 11 have in common? _____

(E6) What do Exodus 9:13-35 and Revelation 8:5-7 have in common? _____

(E7) What do Exodus 10:1-20 and Revelation 9:3-11 have in common? _____

(E8) What do Exodus 10:21-29, Revelation 8:12 and Revelation 16:10 have in common?

(E9) What do Exodus 11:1-10, Revelation 6:8 and Revelation 9:13-19 have in common?

(E10) The ten plagues followed a very careful design by God. "... Against all the gods of Egypt, I will execute judgment." -Exodus 12:12 The Egyptians had over eighty gods & goddesses. Each god & goddess was associated with some animal or natural resource in Egypt or lights in the sky. God specifically designed each one of the ten plagues to disgrace particular Egyptian gods & goddesses. (<http://www.gotquestions.org/ten-plagues-Egypt.html>) These ten plagues revealed the weakness of all of the idols of Egypt except Dedun, the god of wealth, and Montu, the god of war. But the One Real God was not done yet. In Exodus 12:33-36 Dedun, Egyptian god of wealth is demeaned when the Egyptians give the Israelites their wealth and in Exodus 14:27-28 Montu, Egyptian god of war is shown to be weak and helpless when Pharaoh's army drowns in the Red Sea.

What idols do we have in our lives that might be disgraced and demeaned by the plagues in Revelation?

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 5 - The Plagues Echoed in Revelation

(E1) What do the two men in Exodus 7:9-12 have in common with the two men in Revelation 11:4-6?
The power to call for a plague

(E2) What do Exodus 7:14-24 and Revelation 8:8 have in common? The water turning to blood.

(E3) What do Exodus 7:25 and Matthew 24:21-22 have in common? A limit to the days of trouble.

(E4) What do Exodus 8:1-8:11 and Revelation 16:13 have in common? Frogs

(E5) What do Exodus 9:8-12 and Revelation 16:2; 11 have in common? Sores or boils

(E6) What do Exodus 9:13-35 and Revelation 8:5-7 have in common? Hail with Fire

(E7) What do Exodus 10:1-20 and Revelation 9:3-11 have in common? Locusts

(E8) What do Exodus 10:21-29, Revelation 8:12 and Revelation 16:10 have in common? Darkness

(E9) What do Exodus 11:1-10, Revelation 6:8 and Revelation 9:13-19 have in common?
Widespread Death

(E10) Will it be OK with you if I don't list my sinfulness here? I hope to be much better by the time you read this.

For Further Thought:

[Ea] In what ways are the Rapture of the Church and the Exodus of the Israelites similar? How are they different?

[Eb] Polluted water, too many of particular kinds of animals like frogs and locusts, communicable diseases, many that result in sores, hail, lightning, earthquakes and death in many forms are almost common place throughout history. There are even eclipses of the sun occurring naturally from time to time. What is so special about these events in Exodus and Revelation that set them apart?

[Ec] In Revelation 16:21 there are enormous hailstones, each weighing about 100 pounds. How are these the same and how are they different than the hail in Exodus 9:13-35.



Lesson 6 - Jesus Christ is the Passover Lamb (Context: Exodus 12)

Hebrews 11:28 "By faith he (Moses) instituted the Passover and the sprinkling of the blood, so that the destroyer of the firstborn might not touch the Israelites." Jesus protects the reborn from the destroyer.



Persons

(F1) What do Exodus 12:1-2 and 2nd Corinthians 5:17 have in common?

(F2) What do the Passover lamb and Christ have in common according to Ex 12:5 & Hebrews 9:13-14?

(F3) According to John 19:32-33 and Exodus 12:46 what is another way Jesus fulfilled the requirements to be our Passover Lamb?

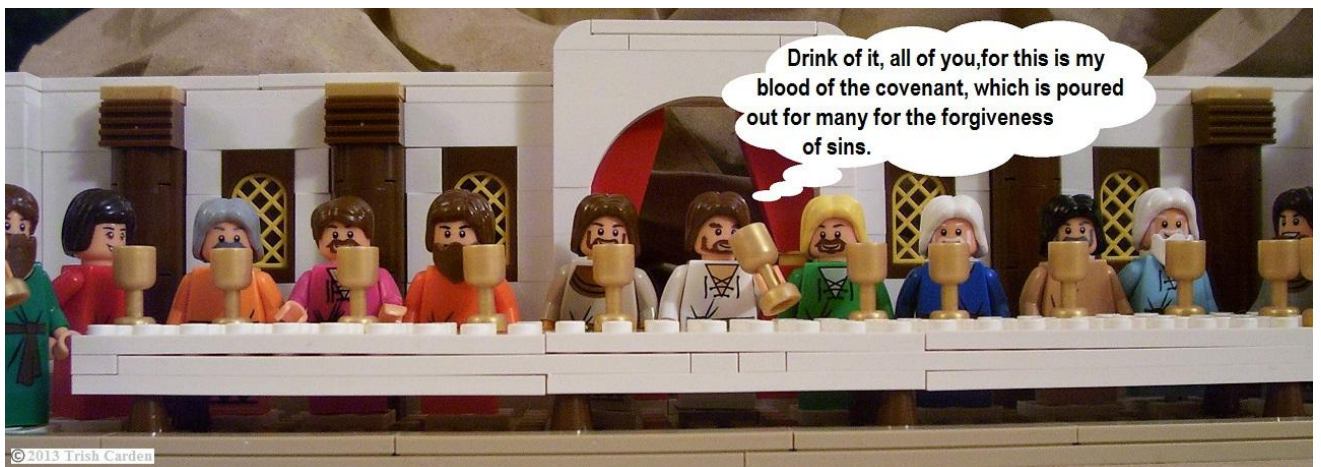
(F4) What do Exodus 12:5, Matthew 26:57, John 18:12-13 have in common?

(F5) According to Exodus 12:14, 1 Peter 1:19 and Luke 22:19 what do the Passover and the Lord's Supper have in common?

(F6) What is the difference between the yeast (or leaven).avoided during Passover in Exodus 12:18-20 and that found in 1st Corinthians 5:7-8 and Luke 12:1?

(F7) Please read Exodus 12:5-7, Exodus 12:22; Romans 3:21-26, Romans 5:9.
Comment on the power of the blood.

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 6 - Jesus Christ is the Passover Lamb

- (F1) What do Exodus 12:1-2 and 2nd Corinthians 5:17 have in common?
Passover marked new beginnings as Christ is our new beginning
- (F2) What do the Passover lamb and Christ have in common according to Ex 12:5 & Heb 9:13-14?
The Passover lamb and Christ are without sin or blemish
- (F3) According to John 19:32-33 and Exodus 12:46 what is another way Jesus fulfilled the requirements to be our Passover Lamb? No broken bones.
- (F4) What do Exodus 12:5, Matthew 26:57, John 18:12-13 have in common?
The Passover lamb was closely examined as Jesus was closely examined.
(See also Matthew 27:11-26, Luke 23:1-25, John 18 and John 19.)
- (F5) According to Exodus 12:14, 1 Peter 1:19 and Luke 22:19 what do the Passover and the Lord's Supper have in common? Both are permanent memorials.
- (F6) What is the difference between the yeast (or leaven).avoided during Passover in Exodus 12:18-20 and that found in 1st Corinthians 5:7-8 and Luke 12:1?
In Exodus it is actual yeast and in 1st Corinthians and Luke the yeast is symbolic of evil.
(That doesn't mean it is not also symbolic in Exodus, but it is real yeast being talked about there.)
- (F7) Read Exodus 12:5-7, Exodus 12:22; Romans 3:21-26, Romans 5:9. Comment on the power of the blood.

The blood of the Passover Lamb, staining the door in the same pattern as the wounds of Christ from the nails and the crown of thorns, protected those within from death, while the blood of Jesus Christ covers our sins, and protects us from the second death.

For Further Thought

[Fa] What other connections between the Lord's Supper (Communion) and the Passover Feast can you find?

[Fb] In 1st Cor 5:7-8, Luke 12:1 and several other places, yeast (or leaven) is used as a symbol of evil. However in Matthew 13:33 it is used as a symbol of the Kingdom. How do you explain that?



phillipmartin.info

Lesson 7 - God's Providence (Context: Exodus 16-17)



(G1) Where did the Manna come from? (Exodus 16:4, John 6:30-33)

(G2) Compare Exodus 16:4 and 2nd Corinthians 8:8. What is the same and what is different?

(a) Same: _____

(b) Different: _____

(G3) In 2 Corinthians 8:15, Paul quotes Exodus 16:18 to make a point. What is his point?

(G4) Of the two kinds of bread described in Exodus 16:35 and John 6:48-51, which one lasts longer?

(G5) 1st Corinthians 10:4 tells us something about the rock in Exodus 17:6. What?

(G6) What do Exodus 16:21 and Matthew 6:11 have in common? _____

(G7) Matthew 6:11 says "Give us today our daily bread." Have you ever thought this sentence was a little redundant? Why not say "Give us our daily bread," or "Give us today our bread." Think about this question in terms of the requirement that the Israelites were to only gather what Manna was necessary for each day. (Instructions which they disobeyed in every way possible.)

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 7 - God's Providence

(G1) Where did the Manna come from? (Exodus 16:4, John 6:30-33) God sent it.

(G2) Compare Exodus 16:4 and 2nd Corinthians 8:8. What is the same and what is different?

(a) Same: In both verses the hearer is being tested.

(b) Different: In Exodus God is testing obedience, in 2nd Corinthians, Paul is testing love.

(G3) In 2 Corinthians 8:15, Paul quotes Exodus 16:18 to make a point. What is his point?

That we don't need to hold onto more than we need.

(G4) Of the two kinds of bread described in Exodus 16:35 and John 6:48-51, which one lasts longer?

Jesus, the Living Bread

(G5) 1st Corinthians 10:4 tells us something about the rock in Exodus 17:6. What?

Christ is our spiritual Rock.

(G6) What do Exodus 16:21 and Matthew 6:11 have in common? Daily

(G7) Matthew 6:11 says "Give us today our daily bread." Have you ever thought this sentence was a little redundant? Why not say "Give us our daily bread," or "Give us today our bread." Think about this question in terms of the requirement that the Israelites were to only gather what Manna was necessary for each day. (Instructions which they disobeyed in every way possible.)

The answer is not an easy one and has been a subject of discussion among theologians all the way back to the first century. I have read some of what the linguists and theologians say and have come to believe that Jesus was emphasizing two things: (1) That we are to focus on today, and (2) We are to expect only what is necessary for survival. I think the word "today" means "just today." Tomorrow we will need to pray again for what we need tomorrow. I think "daily" means "only what we need today." (See also Matthew 6:25-34)

For Further Thought:

[Ga] In Exodus 16:4 God is testing obedience, and in 2nd Corinthians 8:8, Paul is testing love, but is there really a difference between love and obedience with regard to God?

[Gb] In Exodus 16:4 it says the instructions about gathering manna were a test to see if the Lord would be obeyed. Does God still test us in that way today? Can you think of anything in the New Testament to support your answer? (Hints: 1 Corinthians 10:13, James 1:2, James 1:17)

[Gc] Compare Exodus 16:15 and Revelation 2:17. In both cases the bread or manna is mysterious. Are they the same thing in both verses, or are they different?

Lesson 8 - The Red Sea Crossing & Baptism (Text: 1st Corinthians 10:1-4; Context: Exodus 14)



Read 1st Corinthians 10:1-5 and answer these questions:

- (H1) What were their ancestors (“our fathers”) under? _____
- (H2) What did their ancestors (“our fathers”) pass through? _____
- (H3) Who were they baptized into? _____
- (H4) What did they all eat? _____
- (H5) What did they all drink? _____
- (H6) Christ is compared with what here? _____
- (H7) Was God pleased with them? _____
- (H8) What happened to them? _____
- (H9) Read 1 Peter 3:17-22. What corresponds to Baptism?

(H10) Read Colossians 2:8-14. What two ceremonies are named as equivalent?
_____ & _____

(H11) What is the same about Exodus 14:22; Hebrews 11:29, Psalm 66:6 and Psalm 106:9 but not mentioned in Psalm 78:13 or Psalm 136:13?

(H12) If the Israelites did not get in the water walking through the Red Sea, what was Paul talking about in 1st Corinthians 10:1-4? (Hints: Romans 2:29 & John 3:5-8)

Think & Pray _____

For Further Thought:

[Ha] Compare the baptism of Jesus in Matthew 3:13-17, Mark 1:9-11, Luke 3:21-22, John 1:32-34 with the baptism of the Israelites in Exodus 14 and 1st Corinthians 10:1-5. What is the same and what is different? So what?

[Hb] Compare Exodus 4:21-26 with the institution of circumcision in Genesis 17:9-14 and what Paul wrote in Colossians 2:8-14. Do the Genesis and Colossians passages help explain what happened in Exodus 4?

[Hc] Compare the flood story in Genesis 6-7 and 1 Peter 3:17-22 with the Red Sea crossing in Exodus 14. Why do you guess Peter chose the flood instead of the Red Sea crossing for a picture of baptism?



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 8 - The Red Sea Crossing & Baptism

Read 1st Corinthians 10:1-5 and answer these questions:

(H1) What were their ancestors (“our fathers”) under? A cloud 1Co 10:1

(H2) What did their ancestors (“our fathers”) pass through? The sea 1Co 10:1

(H3) Who were they baptized into? Moses 1Co 10:2

(H4) What did they all eat? The same spiritual food 1Co 10:3

(H5) What did they all drink? The same spiritual drink 1Co 10:3

(H6) Christ is compared with what here? A spiritual Rock 1Co 10:4

(H7) Was God pleased with them? No 1Co 10:5

(H8) What happened to them? They died in the wilderness 1Co 10:5

(H9) Read 1 Peter 3:17-22. What corresponds to Baptism? Noah’s family saved through the flood. (1Pt 3:20-21)

(H10) Read Colossians 2:8-14. What two ceremonies are named as equivalent? Circumcision & Baptism (Col 2:11-12)

(H11) What is the same about Exodus 14:22; Hebrews 11:29, Psalm 66:6 and Psalm 106:9 but not mentioned in Psalm 78:13 or Psalm 136:13? They walked on dry land.

(H12) If the Israelites did not get in the water walking through the Red Sea, what was Paul talking about in 1st Corinthians 10:1-4? (Hints: Romans 2:29 & John 3:5-8)

Commentary by A. R. FAUSSET (Public Domain)

1 Corinthians 10:2, baptized unto Moses -- the servant of God and representative of the Old Testament covenant of the law: as Jesus, the Son of God, is of the Gospel covenant (Jhn 1:17 Hbr 3:5, 6). The people were led to believe in Moses as God's servant by the miracle of the cloud protecting them, and by their being conducted under him safely through the Red Sea; therefore they are said to be "baptized unto" him (Exd 14:31). "Baptized" is here equivalent to "initiated": it is used in accommodation to Paul's argument to the Corinthians; they, it is true, have been "baptized," but so also virtually were the Israelites of old; if the virtual baptism of the latter availed not to save them from the doom of lust, neither will the actual baptism of the former save them. There is a resemblance between the symbols also: for the cloud and sea consist of water, and as these took the Israelites out of sight, and then restored them again to view, so the water does to the baptized [from Bengal].

Olshausen understands "the cloud" and "the sea" as symbolizing the Spirit and water respectively (Jhn 3:5 Act 10:44-47). Christ is the pillar cloud that screens us from the heat of God's wrath. Christ as "the light of the world" is our "pillar of fire" to guide us in the darkness of the world. As the rock when smitten sent forth the waters, so Christ, having been once for all smitten, sends forth the waters of the Spirit. As the manna bruised in mills fed Israel, so Christ, when "it pleased the Lord to bruise Him," has become our spiritual food. A strong proof of inspiration is given in this fact, that the historical parts of Scripture, without the consciousness even of the authors, are covert prophecies of the future.

From http://www.blueletterbible.org/Comm/jfb/1Cr/1Cr_010.cfm?a=1072002

For further reading: <http://www.gotquestions.org/parting-Red-Sea.html>

<http://www.jesusplusnothing.com/studies/online/exodus14.htm>

Lesson 9 - Tabernacle Symbols (Text: Ex 25:31-40, Context: Ex 25:1 – 27:21)

Please read Exodus 25:31-40 and answer these questions:

- (I1) What was the lampstand made of? _____
- (I2) How many branches did the lampstand have? _____

- (I3) How many lights or lamps did the lampstand have on it? _____
- (I4) According to Revelations 4:5 what were the fiery torches _____
- (I5) According to Revelations 1:4 how many Spirits are before the throne? _____
- (I6) According to Revelations 1:12-13 how many lampstands were there? _____
- (I7) According to Revelations 1:20 what do the lampstands represent? _____

- (I8) In Ex 25:37 what is the lampstand set up to do? _____
- (I9) According to Exodus 26:35 where was the lampstand placed?

- (I10) According to Hebrews 9:2 where was the lampstand placed?

- (I11) According to John 9:5 who is Jesus? _____
- (I12) In Revelations 21:23 what keeps heaven lit? _____
and _____
- (I13) In Revelations 21:24 where will the nations walk? _____
- (I14) In Revelation 21:25 how often will there be darkness in heaven. _____
- (I15) According to Exodus 27:20-21 how often was the lamp to be lit? _____
- (I16) According to John 8:12 how often will those following Jesus be without light? _____
- (I17) According to Revelations 1:12 & 20 what were the lampstands made of. _____
- (I18) Read Matthew 5:14-16. What does it mean? In light of the above, can you state the meaning of this passage in a different way?



Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 9 - Tabernacle Symbols (Text: Ex 25:31-40, Context: Ex 25:1 – 27:21)

- (I1) What was the lampstand made of? pure hammered gold Ex 25:31 OR 75 pounds of gold Ex 25:39
- (I2) How many branches did the lampstand have?
6, 3 on each side Ex 25:32 (7 counting the shaft in the middle)
- (I3) How many lights or lamps did the lampstand have on it?
seven Ex 25:37 (1 on each branch, 1 on the shaft)
- (I4) According to Revelations 4:5 what were the fiery torches Seven Spirits of God
- (I5) According to Revelations 1:4 how many Spirits are before the throne? seven
- (I6) According to Revelations 1:12-13 how many lampstands were there? seven
- (I7) According to Revelations 1:20 what do the lampstands represent? churches
- (I8) In Ex 25:37 what is the lampstand set up to do? illuminate the area in front of it
- (I9) According to Exodus 26:35 where was the lampstand placed? south side of the tabernacle
- (I10) According to Hebrews 9:2 where was the lampstand placed? the first room, or Holy Place
- (I11) According to John 9:5 who is Jesus? The light of the world
- (I12) In Revelations 21:23 what keeps heaven lit? God's glory and a lamp which is the Lamb
- (I13) In Revelations 21:24 where will the nations walk? in Heaven's light
- (I14) In Revelation 21:25 how often will there be darkness in heaven. never
- (I15) According to Exodus 27:20-21 how often was the lamp to be lit?
once Ex 27:20 and never allowed to go out.
- (I16) According to John 8:12 how often will those following Jesus be without light? never
- (I17) According to Revelations 1:12 & 20 what were the lampstands made of. gold

(I18) Read Matthew 5:14-16. What does it mean?

We are to do good works in the name of Jesus Christ, our light, with motives in our heart as pure as gold. We should continue to do this, not just do it once, and be satisfied. The Holy Spirit should be our guide as to what to do and when to do it. Hopefully, through the light cast by our actions of love others will be able to see more clearly God for Who He is.

For further thought: Compare symbols in the tabernacle with their New Testament counterparts

Tabernacle Feature or Furniture	Exodus	Gospel of John	Hebrews	Revelation
Ark Mercy Seat	Ex 25:10-22 Ex 26:31-34	Jn 1:14	Hb 9:1-5 Hb 10:19	Rv 11:19
Showbread Table	Ex 25:23-30 Ex 26:35	Jn 6:35, 6:48, 6:51	Hb 5:14 Hb 9:2	Rv 19:17
Menorah (Already examined in detail above)	Ex 25:31-40 Ex 26:35 Ex 27:20-21	Jn 8:12 Jn 9:5	Hb 9:2	Rv 1:4, 12-13, 20 Rv 4:5 Rv 21:23-25
Altar of Burnt Offering	Ex 27:1-8	Jn 1:29	Hb 9:25-26	Rv 5:6 Rv 8:5
Basin for Washing	Ex 30:17-21	Jn 13:8-10	Hb 9:10 Hb 10:22	Rv 4:6 Rv 22:1, 14
Altar of Incense	Ex 30:1-10	Jn 17:9	Hb 9:4	Rv 8:1-5
Tabernacle Detailed Plans	Ex 25:8-9 Ex 26:1-30, 36-37 Ex 27:9-17	Jn 1:1-14 Jn 10:7-9 (Mark 15:38)	Hb 8:5 Hb 10:20	Rv 21:22 Rv 21:1-27

Lesson 10 - Moses and Jesus Christ (Context: Exodus as whole)

(J1) Compare Exodus 2:10-11 & Matthew 2:13-15. What do Moses & Jesus have in common?

(J2) Compare Exodus 1:22 & Matthew 2:16. What do Moses & Jesus have in common?



Patterns

(J3) Compare Exodus 2:14, Acts 7:26-27 and John 1:11. What do Moses & Jesus have in common

(J4) Compare Exodus 3:1 & John 10:16. What do Moses & Jesus have in common?

(J5) Compare Exodus 3:10, Acts 7:35 and John 8:36. What do Moses & Jesus have in common?

(J6) Compare Exodus 4:12 and John 14:10. What do Moses & Jesus have in common?

(J7) Compare Exodus 15:24, 16:2, Luke 15:2, John 6:41. What do Moses & Jesus have in common?

(J8) Compare Exodus 40:16 and John 17:4. What do Moses & Jesus have in common?

(J9) Moses was like Jesus Christ in many ways. I counted 64 in my research. There is probably more. We will revisit this again in Deuteronomy, but for now consider these questions: Shouldn't we all try to be like Jesus Christ? (See Ephesians 4:15) How are you doing with that, and how do you plan to do better?

Think & Pray _____



----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 10 - Moses and Jesus Christ

What do Moses & Jesus have in common?

(J1) Compare Exodus 2:10-11 & Matthew 2:13-15. They spent some of their childhoods in Egypt.

(J2) Compare Exodus 1:22 & Matthew 2:16. The ruler of the country tried to kill them as infants.

(J3) Compare Exodus 2:14, Acts 7:26-27 and John 1:11 Their own people did not receive them.

(J4) Compare Exodus 3:1 & John 10:16.

They were both shepherds. Moses of sheep and then Israel, Jesus of us all.

(J5) Compare Exodus 3:10, Acts 7:35 and John 8:36. They set slaves free.

(J6) Compare Exodus 4:12 and John 14:10. They speak God's words.

(J7) Compare Exodus 15:24, 16:2, Luke 15:2, John 6:41. People complained about them unjustly.

(J8) Compare Exodus 40:16 and John 17:4. They both got the job done.

(J9) The point is, we are all supposed to be like Jesus Christ. (See Ephesians 4:15.) How can we become more like Jesus Christ? GotQuestions.org answers this question with this:

"Becoming more like Christ starts by receiving Him as Savior from our sins. Then we grow in our knowledge of God by reading the Bible daily, and being obedient to what it says. This process causes us to grow over an entire lifetime in Christ. Only when we have entered Heaven for eternity with God does this process reach its culmination "

"God's desire for all who know Him is for us to become more like Christ. We do this by first growing in our knowledge of Christ. It stands to reason that we cannot grow to be like someone we don't know. The deeper our knowledge of Christ, the deeper our understanding of Him, and the more like Him we become. Among other reasons, we are to know and understand Christ so that we will be secure in the faith."

"The natural consequence of knowing and obeying God is that He becomes greater and greater, while we become less and less as we yield control of our lives to Him. Just as John the Baptist knew that "[Jesus] must increase, but I must decrease" (John 3:30), so the Christian grows to reflect more of Christ and less of his own nature. Luke sums it up best when he describes what Jesus told His disciples: "If anyone would come after me, he must deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me. For whoever wants to save his life will lose it, but whoever loses his life for me will save it" (Luke 9:23-24). The cross was an instrument of death, and Jesus encourages us to take up our cross in order to put to death our old sin nature upon it. God wants us to forget about this world and all its temporary pleasures and be obedient to His Word. Jesus is the living Word (John 1:1), and the Bible is God's written Word. Therefore, conforming to the Word of God is conforming to Christ." Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Christ-like.html>

Did they miss anything? What makes you think so?

For further thought:

[Ja] Compare Exodus 2:11, Hebrews 11:24-26, and Philippians 2:6-7.

[Jb] Compare Exodus 2:10, Acts 7:22 and Colossians 2:2-3.

[Jc] Compare Exodus 2:15-22 and John 4:1-42, especially notice Ex 2:15 and Jn 4:6.

[Jd] Compare Exodus 9:23, 10:13, 14:16, Psalm 2:9 & Revelations 2:26-27.

[Je] Compare Exodus 13:21 & John 1:4, John 8:12 and John 9:5.

[Jf] Compare Exodus 15:1, Romans 15:9 and Psalm 22:22.

[Jg] Compare Exodus 17:4, John 8:59, John 10:31.

[Jh] Compare Exodus 34:29-35 and Matthew 17:2.

[Ji] Can you think of other similarities between Moses and Jesus?

[Jj] Read and discuss Ephesians 4:14-16, 2 Peter 3:17-18, and Romans 12:1-2

Road to Emmaus - The Harmony of the Old and New Testament - EXODUS

Lesson 11 – A Promise from God (Text: Exodus 19:5-6)

Read Exodus 19:5-6 and answer these questions:

(K1) Who is speaking to whom?

(K2) What is promised to whom?

(K3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any?

(K4) Does this promise apply to us? Why or why not?

Think & Pray



MOSES COMING DOWN FROM MOUNT SINAI
And Moses turned, and went down from the mount, and the two tables of the testimony were in his hand... And the tables were the work of God... (Exodus 32: 15, 16)

(14:26)

----- ANSWERS -----

Lesson 11 – A Promise from God

(K1) Who is speaking to whom? God is speaking to the Israelites through Moses.

(K2) What is promised to whom? They will be His people, His kingdom of priests, His holy nation.

(K3) What are the conditions of the promise being fulfilled, if any? Listen to God and keep His covenant. (i.e. obey Him)

(K4) Does this promise apply to us? Why or why not? Yes. Romans 11:17-25

For further thought:

[Ka] Read Exodus 6:1-5. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[Kb] Exodus 14:14. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[Kc] Exodus 15:26. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[Kc] Exodus 22:21-24. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?

[Kd] Exodus 33:14. Who promised what to whom, under what conditions? Does it apply to us?



Lesson 12 – Moses Prays (Text Exodus 32)

Please read Exodus 32:7-14 and answer these questions:

(L1) Who is praying? _____

(L2) Who besides God is listening? _____

(L3) What is being requested? _____

(L4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(L5) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) _____
and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? _____

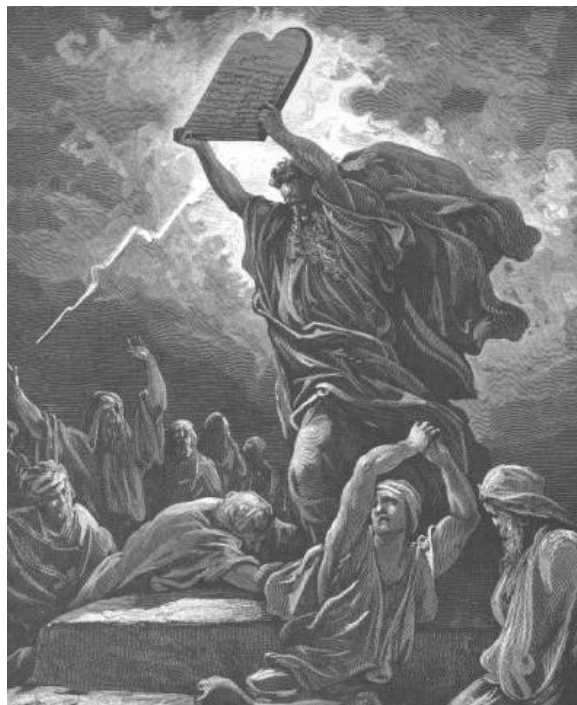
(L6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? _____

(L7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Think & Pray



Prayers



Moses Breaks the Tablets
by Gustave Dore

Lesson 12 – Moses Prays

(L1) Who is praying? Moses Ex 32:11

(L2) Who besides God is listening? No one Ex 32:1

(L3) What is being requested? That God not destroy the Israelites Ex 32:11-14

(L4) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

Moses reminds God of His promises and His reputation. Ex 32:11-14

(L5) What is the place, posture (kneeling, bowing, or what) and mode (silent, out loud, written) of the prayer? Moses' posture is not reported but since he "turned and went down the mountain" it seems likely he was standing. Ex 32:15

Moses is speaking aloud. Ex 32:11

(L6) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer? The Lord relented. Ex 32:14

(L7) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Moses was praying for someone else even when it seemed like he would be better off letting God do as He said, "Then I will make you into a great nation." Ex 32:10. It seems likely that God is more likely to hear prayers said against self-interest. It also appears that reminding God of His promises is a good idea. That requires that we know what they are through frequent and continuous study of the Bible. Being mindful of God's reputation in our prayers certainly could not hurt our cause.

For further thought:

[La] A few verses later in Exodus 32:31-32 Moses is again praying. How does this prayer relate to the one discussed above?

[Lb] In the next chapter Exodus 33:12-23 Moses is again praying. How does this prayer relate to the ones discussed above?

[Lc] What is the posture of Moses' prayer in Exodus 9:33? So what?

[Ld] Compare Moses' prayer in Exodus 17:4-5 with the ones in Ex 32 & 33.

[Le] In Exodus 8:8-11 Pharaoh asks Moses to pray. Does he?

Answer questions (t) - (z) for these prayers found in Exodus:

[Lf] Ex 5:22-23

[Lg] Ex 6:12

[Lh] Ex 6:30

[Li] Ex 10:18

[Lj] Ex 15:24-25

(t) Who is praying?

(u) Who besides God is listening?

(v) What is being requested?

(w) How does the person praying try to convince God to answer?

(x) What is the place, posture and mode of the prayer?

(y) What results, if any, are reported to the prayer?

(z) How can we apply this to our own prayer life?

Lesson 13 - Praying the Scripture

Pick out a scripture from Exodus and reword it into a prayer. Add a New Testament passage if you like.

Passage References: _____

Your Prayer:



Prayers

You may or may not want to share your prayer with the group.

Below is what we did with Exodus 15:1-18 and Revelations 15:3-4:

Let me praise you Lord for you are great and glorious, ever watching over us. You protect me when I walk among those who would harm me. You are my strength and my deliverance. You have saved me from this life of slavery and bondage to sin. Be the warrior that goes before me. Overthrow those who try to keep me from following in your way. Flood them with defeat as they seek to bring down your name. Your right hand and your holy arm have worked salvation for me.

There is none like you, O Lord; you are great, and your name is great in might. When all seems hopeless you are there protecting me, guiding me, leading me through the very flood waters that threaten to overwhelm me. You turn those very waters against those who would see me defeated. Though the world system seeks to engulf me you remind me you have the power to totally overturn my position.

One day you will again blow and the trumpet, and we who were once dead shall be raised to meet you in the air. I praise you for you are mighty and holy. Your power will one day overcome all those who oppose you. You have promised to lead me and redeem me guiding me down the straight and narrow path that leads to heaven. On that day that you return all those who do not know you will be struck with fear and sorrow. They will be frightened, full of terror and dread for in those days the sun will be darkened, and the moon will not give its light, and the stars will fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens will be shaken. You will send out the angels and gather his elect from the four winds, from the ends of the earth to the ends of heaven. Then we who are alive, who are left, will be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so we will always be with you.

Lord reign forever and ever in my heart! Thank you for the promise that one day I will stand in heaven and sing the song of the Lamb. Indeed, let me start now! Let your ways be my ways. I will fear and glorify your name because you are holy. I will worship you because you have revealed your works to me. AMEN

Lesson 13 - Conclusion

What did you learn from this course that you hope you will remember?

Think & Pray _____

Here is a few thoughts from GotQuestion.org. “The numerous sacrifices required of the Israelites were a picture of the ultimate sacrifice, the Passover Lamb of God, Jesus Christ. The night of the last plague on Egypt, an unblemished lamb was killed and its blood applied to the doorposts of the houses of God’s people, protecting them from the angel of death. This foreshadowed Jesus, the Lamb of God without spot or blemish (1 Peter 1:19), whose blood applied to us ensures eternal life. Among the symbolic presentations of Christ in the book of Exodus is the story of the water from the rock in Exodus 17:6. Just as Moses struck the rock to provide life-giving water for the people to drink, so did God strike the Rock of our salvation, crucifying Him for our sin, and from the Rock came the gift of living water (John 4:10). The provision of manna in the wilderness is a perfect picture of Christ, the Bread of Life (John 6:48), provided by God to give us life.”

“The Mosaic Law was given in part to show mankind that they were incapable of keeping it. We are unable to please God by law-keeping; therefore, Paul exhorts us to “put our faith in Christ Jesus that we may be justified by faith in Christ and not by observing the law, because by observing the law no one will be justified” (Galatians 2:16).”

“God’s provision for the Israelites, from deliverance from captivity to the manna and quail in the wilderness, are clear indications of His gracious provision for His people. God has promised to supply all our needs. “God, who has called you into fellowship with his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, is faithful” (1 Corinthians 1:9).”

“We are to trust in the Lord, for He can deliver us from anything. But God does not allow sin to go unpunished forever. As a result, we can trust Him in His retribution and justice. When God removes us from a bad situation, we should not seek to go back. When God makes demands of us, He expects us to comply, but at the same time He provides grace and mercy because He knows that, on our own, we will not be able to fully obey.”

Read more: <http://www.gotquestions.org/Book-of-Exodus.html>