

Exodus

Lesson 5 Exodus 1-11

Lesson 6 Exodus 12-20

Lesson 7 Exodus 21-31

Lesson 8 Exodus 32-40

EXODUS 1-11

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. After Joseph died, why did the Egyptians begin to oppress Israel? (Chapter 1)
2. How did they oppress Israel? (Chapter 1)
3. What was Pharaoh's plan for weakening Israel as a nation? (Chapter 1)
4. Of what tribe was Moses and what does his name mean? (Chapter 2)
5. What was God reminded of when the Israelites cried to Him because of their bondage? (Chapter 2)
6. By what name was Moses to identify God to the people? (Chapter 3)
7. What were Moses' two concerns about himself leading Israel? (Chapter 4)
8. How did God cause Moses to overcome those problems? (Chapter 4)
9. What was Pharaoh's reaction to Moses' request to let his people go? (Chapter 5)
10. What were the plagues that the Lord brought? (Chapter 7-11)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What weakness in Moses as a leader does the killing of the Egyptian represent? (Chapter 2)
2. What was the outward reason that Moses fled to Midian? What do you think God did in Moses spiritually there? (Chapter 2)
3. God called to Moses out of a burning bush and gave him instructions how to deliver Israel. How could the bush, burning but not consumed, picture the call on Moses' life as a leader? (Chapter 3)
4. If Egypt represents the worldly life, what does the children of Israel taking the spoil from Egypt with them represent? (Chapter 11)
5. In Exodus 4:24, who do you think God sought to kill? Why? (Chapter 4)
6. How did Israel respond to Moses' leadership in general? (Chapter 5)
7. Did Pharaoh have a free will? (Chapters 1-11)
8. Give as many parallels as you can between Exodus and the gospel. (Chapters 1-11)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

God said "Revenge is Mine, saith the Lord". The original evil with which Egypt planned to weaken Israel was to kill their male children at birth. God spared Moses and He led Israel out of Egypt after many plagues. The final blow on Egypt was the death of their **firstborn!**

ANSWERS TO LESSON 5

OBSERVATIONS

1. They were afraid Israel might take over Egypt because they had multiplied so greatly. (1:9-10)
2. They forced them to do hard labor, building cities, working fields. (1:11)
3. He commanded the midwives to kill boys born to the Hebrew women. (1:15-16)
4. The tribe of Levi, Moses means "draw out". (2:1,10)
5. His covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. (2:23-25)
6. God said to Moses, "Tell them I AM sent you." (3:14)
7. He was afraid the people would not believe that God had sent him; and he was concerned because he was slow of speech – not an eloquent speaker. (4:1,10)
8. He worked signs and wonders through Moses, and He gave him Aaron to be his spokesman. (4:5, 14-17)
9. He hardened his heart through all the plagues the Lord brought. (5:2)
10. Water turned to blood, frogs, gnats, flies, livestock sickness, boils, hail, locusts, darkness, death of firstborn. (7-11)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Trying to lead in his own way and own strength. (2:11-12)
2. Pharaoh sought to kill Moses because he had killed the Egyptian. In Midian, Moses herded sheep that were not his own, picturing the preparation of his heart to lead Israel. (2:15, 3:1)
3. God called Moses to lead the people not with his own strength, but with God's power. Just as the bush was

- burning with the fire of God and was not consumed, so are we not consumed if we minister with our source being God's energy and not our own! (3:2-3, 10)
4. The spoil of Egypt represents the valuable things of the world, or our old life. When we sanctify them to God, He can use them for good in our new life in Christ and His kingdom. (11:2)
 5. God sought to kill Moses because he had not circumcised his sons as he should have. Moses was possibly hesitating because of his wife, Zipporah, who was not a Hebrew and didn't understand circumcision. (4:24-26)
 6. Israel constantly mistrusted Moses' leadership because they could only look at the circumstances. (5:19-21)
 7. Yes, Pharaoh had a freewill. However, God, in His foreknowledge, knew Pharaoh would not choose to follow Him, so He used Pharaoh as an example to demonstrate His power" that the Egyptians will know that I am the Lord", Exodus 7:5
 8. The Exodus brought deliverance to Israel from bondage. – The Gospel brings deliverance from bondage of guilt and sin.
The Exodus was made possible by the Passover, which was salvation to the Jews and death to the Egyptians – The Gospel is made possible only by the great Passover of Calvary, and the Lamb slain from the foundations of the world / 1 Cor. 5:7-8
The Exodus was continually remembered at the annual passover feast. Our deliverance is continually remembered as often as we have communion.

EXODUS 12-20

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What did the word "Passover" signify to Israel? (Chapter 12)
2. How were the people to dress as they ate the passover lamb? (Chapter 12)
3. The Lord took revenge on the firstborn of Egypt. What did Israel do with their firstborn after that, as a reminder of God's deliverance? (Chapter 13)
4. Why did Moses take Joseph's bones with him? (Chapter 13)
5. How did God show Israel where to go? (Chapter 13)
6. For what purpose did God say that He caused Pharaoh to pursue Israel? (Chapter 14)
7. What was the commandment and promise that God gave Israel at Marah before entering the wilderness? (Chapter 15)
8. What were the people of Israel supposed to do to prepare for God's visitation with them on Sinai? (Chapter 19)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Why did God change the beginning of the year for Israel? (Chapter 12)
2. What are some parallels between the Passover Lamb and Christ? (Chapter 12)
3. What could unleavened bread and bitter herbs represent in the passover feast? (1 Cor. 5:7, 8)
4. Exodus 14:20 says that the “pillar of cloud” was light to Israel but darkness to Egypt. What could this represent to us today?
5. What is the passage through the Red Sea a type of? (Chapter 14, 1 Cor. 10:1-4)
6. Israel disobeyed God and tried to store up manna. What does this picture in our lives? (Chapter 16)
7. What do you think the battle with Amalek represents in our lives? (Moses had to keep his hand raised to get victory. Someone had to help him keep them raised.) (Chapter 17)
8. Give several parallels between Exodus 18:13-22 and leadership to the church of the New Testament.
9. To understand the meaning of the Old and New Testaments, let’s contrast Israel’s relationships to God with our relationship to God through Jesus. Volumes could be written on this subject, but just give 6 or 8 short sentences considering Israel’s response. (Chapters 19 & 20)

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

1 Corinthians 10:4 tells us “that rock from which Israel drank was Christ.” At the Feast of Tabernacles, which was a feast commemorative of the smitten rock, when Jesus was present at this ceremony, He stood up and cried **aloud**, “If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink”. John 7:37

ANSWERS TO LESSON 6

OBSERVATIONS

1. The angel of death “passed over” the Israelites’ homes and their firstborn children did not die, as did the Egyptian firstborn. (12:13)
2. Dressed to leave quickly and travel (12:11)
3. They consecrated their firstborn to the Lord. (13:1)
4. Joseph prophesied the Exodus and asked his bones be brought with. (13:9)
5. He led them with a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. (13:20-21)
6. “I will gain glory for Myself through Pharaoh and his army, and the Egyptians will know that I am the Lord,” (14:4)
7. If they listened to the voice of the Lord and did what was right in His eyes, then He would not bring any of the diseases on them that He brought on the Egyptians. (15:26)
8. Consecrate themselves and wash their clothes. (19:10)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Probably so that as each new year came, they would be reminded of their new beginning after the Exodus. (12:2)
2. The Lamb was to be without blemish; Christ was without Sin.
The Lamb was slain; Christ was slain for us.
The Lamb was eaten; we partake of His body/blood
The blood was applied to the doorposts was Israel’s salvation; the blood applied to our heart is our salvation. (12:1-11)

3. Unleavened bread represents freedom from corruption and the bitter herbs were a reminder of the bitterness that they were delivered from in Egypt. (12:8)
4. God’s presence is glory to us who believe, but wrath to those who reject God. (14:20)
5. Baptism - the Red Sea separated the Israelites from the Egyptians and eventually drowned the Egyptians. Baptism is a picture of separation from and death to our old nature and the world. (14:21-31)
6. Striving to store up instead of trusting God on a day-to-day basis. (16:20)
7. We will get victory if we continually surrender to God and worship Him (raised hands). There are times when we need the other members of the body to help us through! (17:8-13)
8. Both were to be capable, fearing God, trustworthy, hating dishonest gain. (18:13-22)
9. Read Hebrews 12:18-28
Mount Sinai was a physical mountain; we have come to a spiritual Mt. Zion and the heavenly Jerusalem. Everything on Mt. Sinai was heard, seen or touched with the physical senses; we have come to that which can be received only by faith.
Mt. Sinai was surrounded by darkness, gloom and storm; we have come to multitudes of joyful angels and we are children of light.
The whole place shook and the Israelites turned away in fear, what we have cannot be moved and God invites us to His throne without fear! (19-20)

EXODUS 21-31

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. Was there a different penalty for those who sinned ignorantly and those who sinned knowingly? (Chapters 21 & 22)
2. When a neighbor suffered loss, what was the usual recompense that the guilty one paid? (Chapters 21 & 22)
3. Name the seven pieces of furniture in the tabernacle. (Chapters 25-30)
4. Through which pieces of furniture did God commune with them? (Chapters 25-30)
5. Where did Moses get the materials for making the tabernacle? (Chapters 25-30)
6. Where did Aaron wear the two stones on which the names of Israel were engraved? Why? (Chapter 28)
7. What things were hanging from the bottom of Aaron's robe? (Chapter 28)
8. What parts of Aaron's body were to be touched with the blood from the consecrated offering? (Chapter 29)
9. What is the principle of the Sabbath stated in Exodus 31? (Chapter 31)

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. How is the law concerning slaves (Exodus 21:1-6) like our relationship with Christ? Romans 6:16-23

2. What does Exodus 22:21 say to us as Christians?

3. After reading the laws in Exodus 21-23, what do you think is God's opinion of the following? (Give short sentence answers)

Parent-child relationships

Widows, orphaned and the poor

Witches, other gods

4. In light of Exodus 23:26-30, how does God deal with the enemies of our soul? Although we could go into minute detail concerning the tabernacle, the nature of this study is to see basic parallels which speak to our lives today.

5. What does pure gold represent, which so many things in the tabernacle were made of? (Chapters 25-27)

6. In seven short sentences, what does each piece of "furniture" represent? (Chapters 25-27)

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION
CORNER

Consider this:

Jesus summarized the meaning of the law and the prophets with two sentences. "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul and with all your mind. You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

Matthew 22:37-40

ANSWERS TO LESSON 7

OBSERVATIONS

1. Yes. The person sinning knowingly paid stiffly, often double what was lost. The person sinning unknowingly usually paid a token and the law was very lenient toward such. (21-22)
2. Double. (22)
3. Ark, Mercy Seat, Table of Shewbread, Lampstand, Brass altar, Brass laver, Altar of incense. (25-30)
4. The Ark with the Mercy Seat (25:22)
5. From the people. (25:1-7)
6. On his shoulders to signify the priest bearing the burden of his people. (28:11-12)
7. Pomegranates and bells. (28:33-35)
8. The tip of his right ear, his right thumb and his right big toe. (29:20)
9. God worked for six days creating, then rested on the seventh. Israel was to rest on the seventh day as a continual sign between them & God. (31:12-17)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Christ freed us as slaves to sin that we may willfully choose to be His servants out of love. (21:1-6)
2. We should love people bound by sin because we were slaves to sin a short time ago. (22:21)
3. Children are to have great respect for their parents. Cursing one's parents meant death. God's anger is aroused against people who take advantage of widows, orphans and the poor because He is compassionate.

- A sorceress (witch) was not allowed to live. Anyone sacrificing to another god was not allowed to live. (21-23)
4. God deals with our problems one at a time, because it would be too hard for us if He dealt with them all at once. (23:26-30)
5. Pure gold represents the purity and value of God's character & way.
6. The furniture pieces are representations of the following:
The brass altar was the altar of sacrifice, which speaks of making ourselves a living sacrifice to God.
The brass laver was for washing and was inlaid with women's mirrors. This represents the Word of God, which cleanses us as we see ourselves as we really are.
The table of showbread was a table on which fresh bread was placed by the priests who ate it. This pictures the word of God which we should take in fresh on a regular basis.
The lamp stand with burning oil lighted the holy place where the showbread was. This portrays the anointing of the Holy Spirit in our lives, especially illuminating the word of God to our hearts.
The altar of incense pictures our continual praise to God.
The Ark of the Covenant was where God's presence dwelt which led the Israelites as they inquired at it. When we seek God's guidance and His presence, He leads us.
The mercy seat pictures Christ who made the way for us into the Father's presence through His mercy.

EXODUS 32-40

01

OBSERVATIONS

1. What reason did Moses give God for not destroying Israel? (Chapter 32)
2. Did Aaron take responsibility for the people going astray with the golden calf? (Chapter 32)
3. In what way was God going to lead Israel after the golden calf incident? (Chapter 33)
4. In what manner did God speak to Moses in Chapter 33? (Chapter 33)
5. What did Moses insist on having from God to continue the journey? (Chapter 33)
6. What relationship was Israel to have with the inhabitants of the land they were inheriting? (Chapter 34)
7. What name does God give himself in Chapter 34 that shows us His feelings about our worship?
8. How did God prove to Moses that He accepted him in spite of Israel's great sin? (Chapter 34)
9. How many days was Moses on the mount? (Chapter 34)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

02

DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What “fruit” of the Spirit did Israel lack which caused them to go astray? (Chapter 32)
2. What does Moses’ intercession in Chapter 32 show us of God’s character?
3. The brazen laver (wash basin) was inlaid with the women’s looking glasses. What could this represent? (Chapter 38)
4. The farther into the tabernacle one went, the stricter the rules got; but God’s glory also increased. What could this mean? (Chapters 37-40)
5. After reading the instructions concerning the tabernacle, what do you see about God’s character? (Chapters 37-40)
6. What do we see about Joshua’s life in this portion of Israel’s history? (Chapter 33)
7. The people were afraid of the glory of God on Moses’ face. What does that tell us about them? (Chapter 34)
8. God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses a second time on fresh tablets. What does this show us of God’s character? (Chapter 34)

03

CONSIDERATION CORNER

Consider this:

We are called the tabernacle of God. Everywhere in the tabernacle you looked was beautiful except down – there was nothing but dirt. Look up, Saints, there is nothing good in your own self!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 8

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Egyptians would mock, saying that God had led them out only to destroy them. (32:12)
2. No, he made it seem like it was beyond his control and not his fault. (32:22-24)
3. He was going to have an angel lead them instead of His presence. (33:2-3)
4. Face-to-face, as a man speaks with his friend. (33:11)
5. His presence. (33:15)
6. They were to have no relationship with the inhabitants of the land. They were to utterly destroy them. (34:11-16)
7. Jehovah - the Lord. (34:5-7)
8. By revealing His glory to him. (34:5-7)
9. 40 days (34:28)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Steadfastness or patience (32:1)
2. That He is compassionate. slow to anger, full of mercy. (32:14)
3. The basin was for washing which represents our lives being cleansed by His Word. We are cleansed as we “see ourselves” as we really are in His Word. (38:8)
4. As God shows us more of Himself and His glory, He requires deeper and deeper consecration.
5. He is a God of order and principles.
6. He was faithful and was being prepared by Moses to lead the people. (33:11)
7. The Israelites did not have individual, personal relationships with the living God. They depended on Moses to represent them to God. (34:29-35)
8. He is willing to forgive and give us other chances to be righteous. (34:29)