

# Exodus

New Covenant Presbyterian Church  
Adult Sunday School 6/27/21

WSC Question 2: *What Rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy Him?*

Answer: *The Word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.*

1. 2 Tim. 3:16
2. Eph. 2:20
3. 1 John 1:4
4. Luke 24:27,44

**DQ: What did Jesus use to teach about himself?**

## I. Introduction

### A. Author- Moses

1. Several places say Moses wrote.
  - a) Ex. 17:14, 24:4,12,34:27
2. Other Scriptures quote Exodus and attribute to Moses
  - a) Josh. 8:31 quotes Ex. 20:25
  - b) Mark 7:10 Jesus quotes Ex. 20

### B. Date- 1450-1410 B.C.

### C. Name of the book

1. The Hebrew name is derived from the first words of the book which mean “and these are the names of”
  - a) The text begins with the Hebrew conjunction for “and”
  - b) The conjunction ties the Exodus story to Genesis and shows that it is all one story in development
2. Greek LXX and Latin Vulgate translate it Exodus or “a way out” or “exit”

**DQ: Why do you think the Greek and Latin translations change the Hebrew name of the book?**

### D. Canonization

1. Part of the “Torah” or law in Hebrew canon
2. Part of the Pentateuch in the LXX

### E. Genre

1. Historical narrative: Ex. 1-19, 32-34
2. Poetry: Ex. 15
3. Specifications for Tabernacle: Ex. 25-31, 35-40

### F. Background

1. Exodus is filled with subtle references to Egypt culture and beliefs
2. Egyptian vocabulary is used
  - a) Ancient Egyptian texts use “strong arm” to explain Pharaoh’s power.
  - b) “Strong arm” language is used to describe God’s humiliation of Pharaoh.(Ex. 3:19–20; 6:1; 7:4; 15:16). This is obvious irony meant to show God’s power
  - c) Pharaoh’s daughter named Moses which means “son of”. It was used in many names such as Pharaoh Thutmose which meant “son of Thut”.
  - d) In Hebrew the name Moses is derived from a verb meaning “to draw out”
3. Egyptian writings teach that the heart is the essence of a person
  - a) Pharaoh's heart was considered sovereign and controlling force in history and society
  - b) Exodus says that Pharaoh hardened his heart which literally can be rendered “to be heavy”
  - c) A heavy heart in Egypt teaching meant full of iniquity, and Egyptians believed Pharaoh to be sinless

**DQ: What do you think God was doing with the evident irony in the Exodus text?**

G. Theme

1. Redemption
2. Redeem is used 9 times (6:6; 13:13; 15:13; 21:8; 34:20)

II. Outline

A. Exodus divides into 2 sections

1. Redemption from Egypt- Ch. 1-18
2. Revelation from God- Ch. 19-40

*I. Redemption From Egypt (1-18)*

- A. In Bondage (Subjection) (1-12)*
- B. Out of Bondage (Redemption by blood and power) (12-14)*
- C. Journeying to Sinai (Education) (15-18)*

*II. Revelation From God (19-40)*

- A. The Giving of the Law (19-24)*
- B. The Institution of the Tabernacle (25-31)*
- C. The Breaking of the Law (32-34)*
- D. The Construction of the Tabernacle (35-40)*

III. Structure

- A. The life of Moses can be seen as prefiguring the life of the emerging nation of Israel

<b>Moses</b>	<b>Israel</b>
1. Exodus 2:1–2. Moses is born a slave in Egypt; he is born under oppression and persecution; and Pharaoh attempts to murder him (Ex. 1:15–22).	1. Exodus 1:8–22. The Israelites are born slaves in Egypt; they live under cruel bondage; and Pharaoh attempts to murder the male infants.
2. Exodus 2:3–10. Moses undergoes a water ordeal and is delivered.	2. Exodus 14:1–15:21. Israel undergoes a water ordeal at the Red Sea and is delivered.
3. Exodus 2:11–22. Moses escapes to Midian/Sinai.	3. Exodus 16:1–18:27. Israel escapes to Midian/Sinai.
4. Exodus 3:1–22. God appears to Moses in a theophany on Mount Sinai.	4. Exodus 19:1–40:38. God appears in a theophany on Mount Sinai.
5. Exodus 4:1–17. Moses hesitates and doubts, but God is faithful.	5. Remainder of Torah. Israel responds by being unfaithful, but God is faithful.

\* This chart is adapted from

Currid, John D. , Exodus, vol. 1, Exodus 1-18, EP Study Commentary (Evangelical Press Darlington UK, 2000), 23.

B. The Exodus points us to a greater deliverance as is shown by the way Matthew structures his gospel

<b>Exodus</b>	<b>Matthew</b>
1. Begins with genealogy (1:1–5)	1. Begins with genealogy (1:1–17)
2. Birth of deliverer (2:1–10)	2. Birth of deliverer (1:18–25)
3. Pharaoh persecutes Israel (1:8–14; 2:11)	3. Herod oppresses the Jews (2:1–12)
4. Moses flees from Egypt (2:15)	4. Jesus flees to Egypt (2:13–15)
5. Pharaoh kills male children (1:15–22)	5. Herod kills male children (2:16–18)
6. Israel goes through the Red Sea (14:1–31)	6. Jesus is baptized (3:13–17)
7. Israel is tempted in the wilderness for forty years (Numbers)	7. Jesus is tempted in the wilderness for forty days (4:1–11)
8. Giving of law at Mount Sinai (Ex. 20:1ff.)	8. Sermon on the Mount (5:1–7:29)

#### IV. Message and Theology

- A. Moses as a type of Christ (Deut. 18:15)
- B. Moses and the law prefigure Christ and the gospel

#### **DQ: What are some ways that Moses prefigures Christ?**

- 1. Jn 1:17- The law was given through Moses, grace and truth came through Jesus Christ
- 2. Moses mediated the old covenant, Christ mediates the new covenant
- 3. Moses and Christ shared in radiating God's glory
  - a) 2 Cor. 3:7, John 1:14
- C. The law of Moses laid the foundation for Christ
  - 1. Prefiguration- the law laid the basic patterns and types which would be fulfilled by Christ
  - 2. Moral preparation- law tutored men in right and wrong so that their guilt would lead them to Christ for forgiveness (Gal. 3:19-24, Rom. 3:19-22)
  - 3. Prophecy- The law recorded the first messianic hopes to Israel

#### **DQ: How has Jesus fulfilled the Law? (Matt 5:17, 3:15)**

- D. Passover as a type of Christ
  - 1. John 1:29- Lamb of God who takes away sin
  - 2. 1 Cor. 5:7- Christ our passover lamb has been sacrificed

#### **DQ: How does Christ fulfill the Passover?**

- E. The exodus as typifying baptism in Christ
  - 1. 1 Cor. 10:1-2 (Israel baptized into Moses)
  - 2. Rom. 6:2-3 (Christians baptized into Christ)
- F. Manna and water typify Christ
  - 1. John 6:31-35, 48-63;
  - 2. 1 Cor. 10:3-4
- G. The tabernacle typifies Christ
  - 1. Heb 9-10:18
- H. The high priest clearly typifies person and work of Christ
  - 1. Heb. 4:14-16; 9:11-12, 24-28

## Bibliography

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