

SDG – The Book of Exodus

Winter / Spring Calendar 2016

Sunday, Jan. 3 & Monday, Jan. 4	Lesson #1
Sunday, Jan. 10 & Monday, Jan. 11	Lesson #2
Sunday, Jan. 17 & Monday, Jan. 18	Holiday
Sunday, Jan. 24 & Monday, Jan. 25	Lesson #3
Sunday, Jan. 31 & Monday, Feb. 1	Lesson #4
Sunday, Feb. 7 & Monday, Feb. 8	Lesson # 5
Sunday, Feb. 14 & Monday, Feb. 15	Holiday
Sunday, Feb. 21 & Monday, Feb. 22	Lesson #6
Sunday, Feb. 28 & Monday, Feb. 29	Lesson #7
Sunday, Mar. 6 & Monday, Mar. 7	Lesson #8
Sunday, Mar. 13 & Monday, Mar. 14	Lesson #9
Sunday, Mar. 20 & Monday, Mar. 21	Lesson #10
Sunday, Mar. 27 & Monday, Mar. 28	Easter
Sunday, Apr. 3 & Monday, Apr. 4	Lesson #11
Sunday, Apr. 10 & Monday, Apr. 11	Lesson #12
Sunday, Apr. 17 & Monday, Apr. 18	Lesson #13
Sunday, Apr. 24 & Monday, Apr. 25	Lesson #14
Sunday, May 1 & Monday, May 2	Lesson #15
Sunday, May 8 & Monday, May 9	Lesson #16
Sunday, May 15 & Monday, May 16	Lesson #17
Sunday, May 22 & Monday, May 23	Lesson #18

Class Times:

Sunday Evening classes will begin at 6:30 p.m. in the Fireside Room

Monday Morning classes will begin at 10:00 a.m. in the Fireside Room

Please come to all classes with your lesson completed to the best of your ability.

If you are unable to attend a particular class, you are free to join with the other class.

For instance, if you normally attend the Sunday evening class and you find that you can't make it one week, you are welcome to join the Monday class for that week. Both groups will be doing the same lesson each week. When coming to the Monday class please park in the South Parking Lot and enter the church facility through the office entrance.

Chapter 1

1. Who was Israel? How did he get this name? (Genesis 32:28)

2. What does the name Israel mean?

3. How many sons did Israel have?

4. How many grandchildren and great grandchildren did Israel have?

5. What became of these descendants? (vs. 7)

6. What conflict are we introduced to in verse 8?

7. How could this happen? (Genesis 15:13; Exodus 12:41; Acts 7:6; Galatians 3:17)

8. What was the concern of the new king of Egypt?

9. How did he propose to address this concern? The result?

Word Study: Dread

Moses records that the Egyptians “were in dread of the people.” To the Hebrew people the word dread means, “to feel or have a sickening fear.” The Egyptians realized that the Israelites could turn on them and possibly destroy them.

10. What was the reaction of the Egyptians to their fear/dread?

11. What does it mean to “make them work as slaves?”

12. In spite of the rigorous working conditions, it appears that the Israelites only grew stronger and more numerous. What was the king’s second plan for dealing with the Israelites? Why?

Word Study: Son

Pharaoh said, “if it’s a son, you shall kill him.” Pharaoh’s choice of words is unique. Normally you would think a person would say “a male” or “a boy.” Saying “a son” makes it more personal. The LORD picks up on this and uses the same terminology as He refers to Israel as His “son” and eventually kills the sons of Egypt.

13. What became of Pharaoh's second plan for dealing with the growing Israelite population? Why?

14. What was Pharaoh's third plan for dealing with the growing Israelite population?

15. Chapter two begins, "Now a man from the house of Levi." What do we know about Levi? (Genesis 34; 49:5-7)

16. The phrase, "She saw that he was a fine child" literally reads, "She saw him, that he was good." Consider this literal reading. Where else do we hear a similar phrase? How does that fit into the context of Exodus? (Hint: Think back to our study of Genesis, also written by Moses.)

17. How did this Hebrew/Levite woman seek to save her son? How does this action echo a previous saving act? A future act?

18. What was the result of this Levite mother's action?

19. What was the name of the sister who stayed and watched the basket from a distance? (Exodus 4:14; 15:20-21)

20. What did she offer to Pharaoh's daughter? What do we learn about this sister from this account?

21. Read Romans 8:28 and Ephesians 3:20-21. How do these verses apply to this narrative?

22. Who named this young boy? What was his name? What does this name mean?

23. As you read 2:11 what do you learn about Moses?

24. How old was Moses? (Acts 7:23)

25. Why did Moses look "this way and that?"

26. Moses killed the Egyptian who had been beating a Hebrew and hid his body in the sand. Why did he hide the body?

27. What happened when Pharaoh found out what Moses had done? What was Moses' reaction to this?

28. Verse 16 reveals the second injustice that Moses encountered. What was this injustice? How did Moses react to it? What was the outcome?

29. If all of Jacob's/Israel's family had moved to Egypt, what does this tell us about this priest? Who else was like this priest?

30. How did this priest repay Moses for his action?

31. Moses said that he was a "sojourner in a foreign land." How was this true in two ways?

32. Meanwhile, back at the ranch, what was happening in Egypt?

Chapter 3

1. What was Mount Horeb? (see also 19:1-2)

2. In verse two we are introduced to the title “angel of the LORD.” What is meant by this? (Consider John 4:24 and the verses that follow this term in Exodus 3 & 4 as you try to answer this question.)

3. What prompted Moses to draw near to the bush?

4. What was Moses’ first response to God’s call? Bonus Question: Who else in the Bible responded this way?

5. What was God’s first instruction to Moses? Why? What does mean?

6. How did God identify Himself?

7. What is the significance of this identification? (Mark 12:26-27)

8. Why did Moses hide his face? (Hebrews 10:31)

9. In verses 7-9, God identifies three things that has led to this meeting. What are they?

10. Why did God appear to Moses? (vs. 10)

11. What was Moses response to God's call?

12. Look at your last answer and note the irony.

13. In what two ways did God address Moses' concern?

14. What was the one thing that God's plan required of Moses?

15. Who else has said, "I will be with you?" (Matthew 28:20) How do you respond to that? (Philippians 4:13)

16. What was Moses' second objection? What was it rooted in?

17. What was God's response?

18. What was the first thing Moses was to say to the people?

19. What was the second thing Moses was to say to the people? How is this related to your last answer? What else do we learn about God's name in Moses' second statement to the people of Israel?

20. Your last answer may have stirred you up a bit. After all, how often have you begun your prayers by addressing them to, "I AM?" Why is this name so significant, even today? (Mark 12:24-27)

21. What promise of God was Moses to relay to the people?

22. What term or phrase has come from this promise?

23. Compare the message of verse 18 to the message of verse 19. Why did God do it this way? (Romans 12:18; 13:1; 14:19) What can we learn from this?

24. It is very important to remember verse 19 as we work through the first chapters of Exodus. What does God reveal in this verse? What divine characteristic of God does this reveal?

25. What does God reveal in verse 20? Again, please make a mental note of this! We will see several different responses to it.

26. What additional promise(s) did God make to the people in verses 21-22? Yes, again, please make a mental note of this!

Chapter 4

27. Chapter three ended with a series of four promises from God to Moses and the Children of Israel. What is Moses' first word of response to these promises? What does this mean?

28. What was Moses' first concern or belief in relation to the call/command that God had given him? What was the rationale for this concern?

29. How did God address Moses' concern? Why would this address Moses' and the peoples' doubt?

30. Verse 10 begins with that powerful little word "but" again. What was Moses' second concern or doubt?

31. In what two ways did God respond to Moses' second concern, doubt, challenge?

32. How did Moses respond to God's Answer? Why?

33. How did God address Moses' request? Why?

34. Read Galatians 4:4 and Romans 5:6. How do these verses apply to God sending Moses to Egypt?

35. Verse 21 records, "I will harden his (Pharaoh's) heart." Interpret what this means while keeping 5:19; Job 34:14-15; 1st Timothy 2:4 and 2nd Peter 3:9 in mind.

36. How does God refer to Israel in verse 22? Why?

37. How did God tie this reference to Pharaoh?

38. Verses 24-26 almost seem out of place. What is the message of the verses? How does it apply to the Exodus account? How does it apply to us?

39. What were the three responses of the people to the words of Aaron and the actions of Moses? Why? Relate this to yourself?

Chapter 5

1. This chapter begins with the word “afterward.” What is this referring to?

2. “Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel.” What is the significance of this statement spoken by Aaron and Moses to Pharaoh?

3. What was God’s message to Pharaoh?

4. How did Pharaoh initially respond to this message? Why? The result?

5. Moses and Aaron repeated their request but they added a reason to it. What was the reason they gave Pharaoh for letting the people go to worship?

6. What could Pharaoh learn from this reasoning? (Exodus 20:5)

7. What can we learn from this exchange? (Luke 4:8; John 4:24; Heb. 12:28)

8. How did Pharaoh respond to this second request? Why?

9. Carefully read verse 10. How is a conflict or “show down” being set up?

10. How did the Egyptian taskmasters emphasize or heighten the demands of Pharaoh?

11. Verse 15 reveals a little bit of the mindset of the Children of Israel. How did they view they view themselves?

12. According to the Israelite foremen who was at fault for the decrease production of bricks?

13. According to Pharaoh what was the problem?

14. Verse 20 is an interesting verse. According to this verse, what were Moses and Aaron doing? Why do you think they were doing this?

15. What did the foremen blame Moses and Aaron for?

16. What is meant by the phrase, “The LORD look on you and judge”?

17. How did Moses respond to the words of the foremen?

18. Read verses 22 & 23 again. How did Moses refer to the Children of Israel? Why? Was his response reasonable? (Exodus 3:19-20; 4:21)

Chapter #6

19. God answered Moses by telling him what He would do and what Pharaoh would do as a result. What would God do? What would Pharaoh do?

20. When did God appear to Abraham?

Genesis 17 – _____

Genesis 18 – _____

Genesis 22 – _____

When did God appear to Isaac?

Genesis 26 – _____

When did God appear to Jacob?

Genesis 28:10-22 – _____

21. How had God identified Himself to the Patriarchs?

22. What is a covenant? What covenant had God established?

23. How does verse five relate to the covenant?

24. Redeem means “to buy back.” How was God going to redeem the people?

25. What promise did God tell Moses to present to the people?

26. How did the people respond to God’s promises? Why?

27. How did God’s message to Pharaoh change? (5:1; 6:10)

28. Moses felt that Pharaoh would not listen to him. Why? What does this mean?

29. When might we feel like Moses? What is the remedy? (Philippians 2:13; 4:13)

30. What charge did God give to Moses and Aaron?

31. Verses 14-15 contain the Levitical genealogy that leads to three major points in the book of Exodus. The first two points are identified in verses 26-27. What was/are the first two purposes of the genealogy?

Thinking back to your previous Bible Studies, what is the third purpose of this genealogy?

Read Numbers 16. How did this genealogy affect the people in later years?

Chapter 7

1. In Chapter 4 (4:16), we saw that Moses would be like God to Aaron. How would he be like God to Pharaoh?

2. How was Aaron Moses’ prophet? What is a prophet?

3. God said that He would multiply His signs and wonders. What is meant by “signs and wonders?”

4. Who does God refer to as His “hosts?” What is meant by this?

5. Explain the phrase “The Egyptians will know that I am the LORD?” (Isaiah 42:8; 48:11)

Word Study: Yahweh/I AM

We have seen that God has identified Himself as “I AM.” In the Hebrew language no vowels are written so this name is spelled YHWH. This is called the Tetragrammaton. Putting vowels in it is read as “Yahweh.” Since the Commandments say that we are not to take the name of God in vain, the Hebrew people would never say or write this name. Instead, they replace it with “the Lord.” Our English versions continue this practice by writing it as “LORD” in all capital letters.

6. How old were Moses and Aaron when they went before Pharaoh?

7. God knew that Pharaoh would challenge Moses and ask for a miracle as a sign of his validity as God’s ambassador. What miracle was Moses to perform? What was the outcome? (Bonus question: Who represented Pharaoh with their own miracles?)

8. Verse eleven gives as an introduction to spiritual warfare. Who did Pharaoh summon? What were these individuals know for? What were they collectively known as? Why?

9. Many in our society would scoff at the event of verses 11-12. It does seem beyond the realm of reality. Read Matthew 24:24. What does Jesus tell us in this verse?

10. What was the significance of Aaron's staff swallowing the staffs of the Egyptian magicians?

Religious Note: The Plagues and the Egyptian gods

The confrontation between Moses and Aaron and the Egyptian magicians Jannes and Jambres sets the stage for a bigger confrontation. Each one of the plagues that is to come strikes one of the Egyptian gods. The Egyptians worshipped gods that were in the form of earthly creatures or were the rulers of a part of nature. The plagues also come in a unique pattern of three's. The first, fourth and seventh plagues come after God tells Moses to meet Pharaoh as he goes to bathe in the Nile in the morning. The second, fifth and eighth plagues strike Egypt after Moses warns Pharaoh of what will happen if he resists God. The third, sixth and ninth plagues come without warning from Moses. So, there are three sets of three plagues each. This is very symbolic of God in action since three is the number of God. The tenth plague strikes the family of Pharaoh himself. The Egyptians believed that their Pharaoh's were gods. Not only does the tenth plague strike Pharaoh's family, it also takes Pharaoh's threat to Moses and applies it to Pharaoh's son.

The plagues strike the following Egyptian gods:

Plague #1 – Hapi

Plague #2 – Heqt

Plague #3 – Hathor and Nut

Plague #4 – Shu and Isis

Plague #5 - Apis

Plague #6 – Sckmet

Plague #7 - Geb

Plague #8- Serapis

Plague #9- Ra

11. "Go to Pharaoh in the morning, as he is going out to the water." Why was Pharaoh going out to the water of the Nile? (Consider what you read in the Religious Note that precedes this question.)

12. What was Moses supposed to say to Pharaoh?

13. Many people have tried to explain away this plague by saying that it was caused by a natural event such as: a volcanic eruption upstream, flooding upstream, a ride tide. Why can none of these events explain away this plague?

14. Why wasn't Pharaoh moved to release the Israelites?

15. How did God show mercy to the people of Egypt during this plague? Do you see any symbolism in this?

16. How long did this first plague last? Why?

Chapter #8

17. How does Moses' second trip to Pharaoh differ from the first?

18. How does Moses' second message differ from the first?

19. Where did the frogs come from?

20. How was the implementation of this plague different from the first? Why?

21. Pharaoh asked Moses to plead for him and his people. How did Moses reply? Why?

22. What was Pharaoh's response to Moses' reply? What was God's response to Pharaoh's request/command?

23. How did Pharaoh respond to the end of the second plague?

24. What note is added to Pharaoh's response? Why?

Word Study: Plead

In 8:8 Pharaoh asks Moses to “plead” with the LORD. This Hebrew word is also translated as “entreat” (NKJV & NASB) and as “intercede” (8:9 – NKJV). The word itself is defined as “to earnestly ask.” To the Hebrew, this meant spreading out their empty hands before the LORD as they prayed. Prior to doing this they would wash their hands as a sign of respect and reverence. Malachi 1:9 warns us not to come before God with hands soiled by unclean or halfhearted offerings. This practice showed the petitioner’s reliance on God, his respect for God and his own emptiness and need for God to supply what he could not.

25. The third plague is the first unannounced plague. Some critics claim that the gnats were a natural even caused by the dead frogs. However, the Hebrew word used indicates that they were small, biting or stinging insects. The NKJV translates this word as “lice.” What emphasis is put on these tiny insects in verses 16-17?

26. What interesting note is added in verse 18? What was the result of this?

27. The fourth plague is the beginning of the second set of three plagues. Again, the LORD tells Moses to go to Pharaoh in the early morning as the king went to the Nile for his daily washing and empowerment by the god of the Nile. What was Pharaoh to do? What would happen if he didn’t comply? What new provision(s) is introduced with the fourth plague? Why?

28. How did Pharaoh respond to the plague of flies?

29. What two reasons did Moses give for denying turning down Pharaoh's offer?

30. What was Pharaoh's offer of compromise? What did he want in return for this compromise?

31. How did God respond? How did this differ from His response to Moses' last pleading on behalf of Pharaoh?

32. Need I ask? How did Pharaoh respond to God's action?

Chapter 9

1. As we look at the introduction to the fifth plague God identifies Himself as He did prior to the first plague as the God of the Hebrews. Why would this be especially powerful at this point in time? (8:22-23)

2. The message from God follows a similar pattern, “Do this or else...” What would happen if Pharaoh did not follow God’s command? (Be careful in your answer, it may not be what it appears at first) How is God’s grace apparent in the “or else” outcome?

3. According to verse three, where was the fifth plague coming from?

4. What aspect of the fifth plague is completely new?

5. When would the fifth plague begin? How has this timing been used in the other plagues? What do you notice?

6. Verse seven begins, “And Pharaoh sent,” What did he send? What was the purpose of the sending?

7. The sixth plague brings the second set of plagues to an end. As with the third plague, neither Moses nor Aaron speaks to Pharaoh. What activity did the LORD tell them to do in the sight of Pharaoh? What did this lead to? How does this differ from the plagues? Why?

8. There is great symbolism in what takes place in this plague. How are the soot and boils on the Egyptians connected?

9. Chart the course of the Egyptian magicians from plagues one through six. What message is being sent to Pharaoh through the magicians?

10. Pharaoh “did not listen to them.” Who is being referred to? What were they saying?

11. With the seventh plague we begin the third and final set of plagues. Again, Moses is directed to meet Pharaoh early in the morning at the Nile. How is Moses told to describe the plagues to Pharaoh? Why?

12. What was the big difference concerning the seventh plague?

13. What does God point out that He could have done?

14. Why hadn't God done this?

15. Read Joshua 2:8-14. How are these verses tied to what the LORD has said to Pharaoh?

16. What does God identify as Pharaoh's underlying problem?

17. What does the Bible say about this sin? (Proverbs 15:25; 21:4; Romans 11:20; James 4:6)

18. What was the seventh plague? How did God show His mercy in this plague?

19. What do we learn about Pharaoh's servants in this plague?

20. What is meant by “fire ran down to earth?”

21. What do we learn about this hailstorm?

22. This plague was designed to strike at Pharaoh’s own heart. What effect did it have on Pharaoh?

23. There is something very interesting in this account. Everyone who was out in the storm was killed. How could Pharaoh send for Moses and Aaron? How could Moses and Aaron travel to Pharaoh and then out of the city?

24. What did Moses reveal to Pharaoh after Pharaoh’s words of confession? Why would this be?

25. We are used to seeing Pharaoh harden his heart. What change is noted following the seventh plague? Explain how this could be?

Chapter 10

26. How did the eighth plague address the foundation for Pharaoh's change of heart?

27. How was God going to use the hardened hearts of the Egyptians? What role did the Children of Israel play in this?

28. What did the LORD add to His message to Pharaoh with His introduction to the eighth plague?

29. We have already talked about the first nine plagues that are grouped into three sets of three. While the eighth plague is in the middle of the third set, it also is the beginning of a three-plague theme. Look at the description of the plague of locusts and focus on how many locusts there would be. How did Moses describe this number?

Look ahead to plagues nine and ten. What theme grows with intensity beginning with plague eight and culminating with plague number 10?

30. How was Moses a snare for Pharaoh?

31. Verse eight introduces us to something or a couple of things that are highly different from the previous episodes. What happened that was different?

32. What did Pharaoh offer Moses in an attempt to avoid the plague of locusts? Why?

33. Pharaoh called Moses and Aaron back after the plague of locusts struck. What is added to this call? Why?

34. As with plague number eight, the ninth plague sets the stage for the tenth. What is meant by “a darkness to be felt?”

35. How long did the darkness last? Why? Where was there light?

36. What was Pharaoh’s offer to bring the darkness to an end? Why?

37. Verse 28 is eerily similar to 8:9-10 because Pharaoh speaks and what he says is actually applied to him. What did Pharaoh add to his dismissal of Moses?

Chapters 11

1. As we begin our study of chapter eleven we must look back to the end of Chapter ten. Did Moses leave Pharaoh’s presence after Pharaoh said that if he ever saw Moses again, Moses would die?

2. There is debate over when God spoke to Moses in 11:1-3. Some would contend that it is a parenthetical paragraph summarizing what “the LORD had said to Moses.” Others contend that God spoke to Moses immediately after he said, “As you say! I will not see your face again.” Exodus 11:8 fits nicely with the second interpretation. What did God reveal to Moses?

3. What were God’s instructions to the people of Israel? Why?

4. What additional information do we learn about the Israelites? Moses? (vs.3)

5. “So Moses said.” As a result of what God had told him, probably while he was still in Pharaoh’s court, Moses addressed Pharaoh. What were the details that were given to Pharaoh concerning the final plague?

6. How did Moses leave Pharaoh? Why?

7. What was the ultimate result of the ten plagues?

Chapter 12

8. How significant were this last plague and the deliverance of God's people? (See attachment at end of this lesson)

9. Beginning with verse three we read the detailed description of the Passover meal. These were instructions that were to be carried out that very day in Egypt and were also to be followed each year in the future. What was the first task in preparation for the Passover?

10. There is great symbolism in the Passover meal. The symbolism actually begins with the name Passover. What is the significance of this name?

11. The second great symbol is the lamb. What does it symbolize? (John 1:29)

12. What was the second provision of the Passover? Why was this done?

13. What is the symbolism of this second provision? (Hebrews 9 & 10)

14. What was to be eaten with the lamb? Why?

15. What is the symbolism of the unleavened bread?

1st Corinthians 5:8 – _____

John 6:35 – _____

16. The Lamb was to be roasted and not boiled or eaten raw. While there is no reason given for this rule it does harken back to the time of the Patriarchs, who were shepherds and would have roasted their meat. Perhaps this was the symbolism behind the cooking method as it prepared the people to be led out of Egypt, by the LORD, to the Promised Land, since a shepherd would lead his sheep to better pastures. What was to be done with any leftover meat? Why?

17. How were they to eat it? Why?

18. “It is the LORD’S Passover.” How is this emphasized in verse 13?

19. What else do we learn about Passover meal in verse 14?

20. In future years, how much time was to be dedicated to the Passover?

21. What was the first thing to be done on the first day? Why?

22. What was the primary provision of the Passover that was to be observed for its entirety? What happened if this was not followed? Why?

23. What were the other provisions of Passover?

24. What additional rule did Moses give to the Israelites in verse 22? Why?

25. What additional reason is given for observing the Passover on a yearly basis? (vss. 24-27)

26. What exactly occurred with the tenth plague?

27. How did Pharaoh respond to the final plague?

28. Why did the Egyptian people want the Israelites to leave?

29. The Israelites left Egypt with gold and silver because Moses had told them to ask for it. This fulfills two prophecies and is a part of our Psalms. Where are these prophecies and Psalm found?

30. How many people were in the Israelite camp?

31. What is meant by a mixed multitude?

32. How long had the children of Israel been in Egypt? What is meant by the phrase “on that very day?”

33. What is meant by a night of watching? How do we do this today?
(1st Corinthians 11:23-26)

34. Why were the rules presented in verses 43-49 necessary?

35. Who couldn't participate in the Passover? Why? Who could? Why?

The Hebrew Calendar

The Hebrew people have two calendars that they work by. The first is the “civil calendar.” This is the official calendar of kings, childbirth and contracts. The second is the “sacred calendar” from which the religious festivals are calculated.

This is a copy of the sacred calendar:

Hebrew Months	Jewish Holidays	Secular Months
<i>Nisan</i>	Passover, Yom HaShoah	March-April
<i>Iyar</i>	Yom HaAtzmaut	April-May
<i>Sivan</i>	Shavuot	May-June
<i>Tamuz</i>		June-July
<i>Av</i>	Tisha B'Av	July-August
<i>Elul</i>		August-September
<i>Tishri</i>	Rosh HaShanah, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, Simchat Torah	September-October
<i>Cheshvan</i>		October-November
<i>Kislev</i>	Hanukkah	November-December
<i>Tevet</i>		December-January
<i>Shevat</i>	Tu BiSh'vat	January-February
<i>Adar</i>	Purim	February-March

On the back of this page you will find a copy of the Civil Calendar as it corresponds to the Sacred Calendar.

The Civil Calendar:

Jewish Name of Month	Modern Months	Days per Month	Month of Civil Year	Sacred Year Month of Festival Calendar
TISHRI 1 Kings 8:2	Sept.~Oct.	30	1 st	7 th Atonement Day~10 th Sukkoth~15-22 nd Feast of Tabernacles
HESHVAN or BUL 1 Kings 6:38	Oct.~Nov.	29~30	2 nd	8 th
KISLEV	Nov.~Dec.	29~30	3 rd	9 th Hanukkah~25 th 8 Day Temple Feast
TEBETH Esther 2:16	Dec.~Jan.	29	4 th	10 th
SHEBAT Zech. 1:7	Jan.~Feb.	30	5 th	11 th
ADAR Esther 3:7	Feb.~Mar.	29~30	6 th	12 th Purim Feast~14-15 th
NISAN~ ABIB Ex. 13:4	Mar.~Apr.	30	7 th	1 st Passover~14-21 st
IVAR or ZIF 1 Kings 6:1	Apr.~May	29	8 th	2 nd
SIVAN Esther 3:7	May~June	30	9 th	3 rd Shavu'ot~6-7 th Feast of Weeks
TAMMUZ Jer. 39:2	June~July	29	10 th	4 th
AB Num. 33:38	July~Aug.	30	11 th	5 th
ELUL Neh. 6:15	Aug.~Sept.	29	12 th	6 th

VEADOR, or SECOND ADAR, is known as an "Intercalary Month"

SDG – Exodus - Lesson #6

Chapter 13

1. What does it mean to consecrate something? What was the purpose(s) in consecrating the first born?

2. How many times is the phrase “by/with a strong hand” used in this chapter? Why? How does this relate to the firstborn?

3. Notice the wording that was to be shared with a son at the time of the Passover. Why were the parents/father supposed to say, “It is because of what the LORD did for me when I came out of Egypt.”?

4. What is meant by:

A) “It shall be to you as a sign on your hand?” _____

B) “A memorial between your eyes?” _____

C) “That the Law of the LORD may be in your mouth?” _____

5. Challenge Question! What practice of the Pharisees was partially based on 13:9? Bonus Question!! What scriptures were made a part of this practice?

6. Why were donkeys redeemed and not sacrificed? (Leviticus 22:19)

7. If the firstborn donkey was not redeemed, what was to be done? Why?

8. Why was there no provision for a firstborn son not being redeemed by the sacrifice of a lamb?

9. What was the “way of the land of the Philistines?” Why didn’t God take the people by this way? (See chart at the end of the lesson)

10. What route did the LORD lead the people on?

11. What did Moses take on the journey? Why?

12. How did the people know which way to go?

Chapter 14

13. What did the LORD tell Moses to do at the beginning of this chapter?
(Try to answer this question with just two words!)

14. Consider your answer to the last question. How did this play into God's words, "I will harden Pharaoh's heart?"

15. What were the three things the LORD identified that would come from Pharaoh's hardened heart?

16. What would the outcome of these three events be? (vs. 4) Why did God do this? (1st Timothy 2:4; 2nd Peter 3:9)

Note: The events of this chapter reveal a God of Power, Deliverance, Grace, and Judgment. Grace is truly seen as we read, “And they did so.” The Egyptian people came to see that the Hebrew God was truly the LORD. Interestingly, the Egyptians were also very open to the Gospel message. The Christian Church in Egypt, called the Coptic Church, is one of the four large church bodies that trace their beginning back to the message of one of the apostles, in this case Matthew. Tradition says that both Pontius Pilate and his wife Claudia Procula moved to Alexandria after he was removed from his position in Jerusalem and became leaders in the Coptic Church.

The events of this chapter are also seen as a foreshadow of Christ, His ministry and our salvation. Keep your eyes and mind open as you proceed through this chapter to see if you can find the symbolism that is present.

17. What does the phrase; “So he made ready his chariot” tell us about Pharaoh?

18. What did Pharaoh take with him in the pursuit of the Israelites?

19. What were the three reactions of the Israelites to the sight of the approaching Egyptian army?

20. What was the Israelites desire that they expressed to Moses? (vs.12)

21. What were the two possible outcomes the Israelites identified as potentially coming from their situation? What did they not see as a possible outcome? Why?

22. What lesson can we learn from the Israelites and their confrontation with Moses? (Proverbs 3:5)

23. Now, look back at verse 12. What was meant by the phrase, “Is it because there are no graves in Egypt...?” What does this tell us about the Israelites? What can we learn from this? (James 2:19-20)

24. What was Moses’ message to the Israelites (and to us!)? (vs. 13)

Word Study: Salvation

The Hebrew word for salvation comes from a term that means room or space. The Israelites found themselves in a tight spot with little room or space between the Egyptian army and the Red Sea. Salvation would provide room and space in a miraculous way. Likewise, we may feel hemmed in on every side by a society that is turning away from God and more hostile towards Him and His followers. Unlike the Israelites, we already see the miracle of the cross and Christ’s resurrection. Like the Israelites, by faith we see salvation or the open room and limitless space of heaven where we will never experience pressure from the outside. The Israelites, when faced with strife, thought life in Egypt was better than the unknown. For us, when faced with strife, we must remember that salvation is always better than even remaining alive.

25. Verse 14 should be highlighted in every Bible! What did Moses tell the Israelites and us to do for salvation? Why?

26. What was God's instruction to the people? (vs. 15) Why?

27. What was the LORD's instruction to Moses? (vs. 16)

28. What happened as the Israelites moved forward? (vs. 19)

29. Carefully read verse 20. What happened as a result of the action in verse 19?

30. A strong east wind drove the sea back and made the sea dry land. Explain this.

31. Recapping, the pillar of cloud/fire blocked the Egyptians from advancing all night, the LORD parted the Red Sea and the Children of Israel entered the sea and passed through. What happened at the morning watch?

32. Read Psalm 77:17-19. What additional information do we find in this Psalm?

33. What was the last act of the Egyptians?

34. There are those who say that the Israelites didn't cross the Red Sea but rather a sea of reeds. Why can't this be the case?

35. What was the impact of these events on the Children of Israel?

The Comparison

	<u>Egypt Account</u>	<u>Today</u>
Mediator/ Leader	Moses	Jesus
Problem	Slavery in Egypt	Slaves to Sin
Salvation	Through the miracle of the Red Sea	Through the miracle of the Cross & Resurrection
People's Part	Be silent, Do nothing	Be silent, Do nothing
Response	Faith – Worship	Faith – Worship-Service

Chapter 15

1. When the Israelites witnessed the destruction of the Egyptian army and saw the dead Egyptians on the seashore, Moses and the people sang a song to the LORD. Where did this song come from?

2. Moses and the people sang this song, yet, the song does not say, “we will sing to the LORD.” Why not?

3. What is the premise for the singing of this song?

4. What is meant by, “The LORD is my strength and my song”? How does this apply to us today?

5. What truth(s) are expressed in the phrase, “this is my God and, I will praise Him, my father’s God, and I will exalt him”?

6. What great truth is expressed in verse 3? (Exodus 4:15)

7. Verse 5 reads, “The floods covered them; they went down into the depths like a stone.” What is the message of this verse? What other country would experience a similar fate? (Jeremiah 51:63-64)

8. Compare verse six to 13:3, 9, 14 & 16.

9. What great sin of God’s enemies is revealed in verse nine?

10. What is the purpose of the questions in verse 11?

Word Study: Redeemed

Verse 13 reads, “You have led in your steadfast love the people whom you have redeemed.” The Hebrew word translated redeemed in this verse differs from the normal word for redeemed. This word means “to protect family rights.” It is the same word that is used in Leviticus 25:25 where the responsibility of a close relative to buy back family land that had been sold because of debt is outlined. It is also the same word used to describe Boaz’s kindness to Ruth. (Ruth 4:3-10)

11. How does redemption fit into the message of verse 13?

12. Compare verses 14-16 to Joshua 2:10-11, 5:1, and 9:24.

13. According to verse 17, where did the Israelites know they were going to?

14. The message of this song is a consistent theme that is found throughout the Bible. How did Hannah summarize this theme in the words of her prayer found in 1st Samuel 2:2?

15. Three days later, the Israelites weren't singing but were grumbling. Why?

16. How did God address their problem? (vs. 25a)

17. How did God address their problem? (vss. 25b – 26)

18. What commandments had God given to them?

Chapter 16

19. According to the first verse, how long had the Israelites been traveling through the wilderness? (12:2, 18, 40)

20. What problem did the Hebrew people face? What was their reaction to it?

21. Compare what you read in verse 2 to what Moses said in verse 7?

22. What did Moses tell Aaron to say to the people? Why would the people feel a need to listen intently to what Aaron said?

23. What was God's message to the people?

24. What happened in the evening?

25. What happened in the morning?

26. What new rules were given to people in the morning?

27. What happened if the people didn't follow these rules?

28. What happened to the manna that was not collected in the morning? Why? (2nd Thessalonians 3:10)

29. How is the manna described?

30. What other provision/rule did the LORD make concerning the manna? Why?

31. Seven times in the Gospel of John, Jesus uses God's personal name by saying, "I AM the ..." What was His first I AM saying? (John 6:35) Why?

32. How long did the Israelites eat the manna? When did they stop? Why?

Chapter 17

1. What problem did the Israelites face at the beginning of this chapter? What was their answer to the problem?

2. How did Moses interpret their answer or response to the problem?

Word Study: Quarreled

The people quarreled with Moses. The Hebrew verb translated as quarreled is often used in the prophetic books to describe a judicial dispute. The people were presenting Moses with a judicial or contractual claim. In essence they were saying, “You promised to lead us through the wilderness and provide for our needs along the way. We agreed to follow you according to these terms. You are legally obligated to provide us with water. So, ‘Give us water to drink.’”

3. Your answer to question #2 should have had two parts to it. Which part did the people address? Keeping the word study in mind, how did they do this?

4. So often in today’s society we see individuals in dispute with each other personally attacking one another. How far were the people willing to go in their dispute with Moses?

5. What was Moses’ answer or response to the predicament he found himself in? Why?

6. Why would Moses ask, “What shall I do with this people?”

7. What is meant by the phrase, “I will stand before you there on the rock at Horeb”?

8. What teaching or doctrine comes from God standing on the Rock? (Deuteronomy 32:4, 15, 18, 30, 31, 37)

9. How did Paul identify the Rock? (1st Corinthians 10:4)

Foreshadowing Note:

As we have previously seen, much of what happens is a foreshadow or prefigure of what was to come in the future. Saint Ambrose describes the events of the water from the rock at Horeb in the following way: “For them water flowed from the rock, for you Blood from Christ; water satisfied them for a short time, the Blood satisfies you for eternity...that was in a shadow, this is in the truth.”

10. Why did Moses call the place Meribah and Massah?

11. Who was Amalek? (Genesis 36:1 & 12)

12. What did the Amalekites do? (See also 17:1 and Deuteronomy 25:17-19)

13. Who led the Israelites into battle? Why?

14. What led to the Israelite victory?

15. What two important facts do we learn in verse 14?

16. Read 1st Samuel 15. How did the Amalekites play into Israel's history?

17. Read 2nd Samuel 1:1. How did the Amalekites play into Israel's history?

Chapter 18

18. What do we learn about Moses' family in the first four verses of this chapter?

19. Where did Jethro and Zipporah find Moses?

20. How did Moses greet Jethro? Why is this of importance?

21. What did Jethro learn from Moses' recounting of all that God had for His people? What was his reaction to this?

22. Verse 12 has a unique feature to it. In the first eleven verses the name Yahweh/LORD is consistently used. Yet, when it comes to the sacrifices it is made to "God"/Elohim. Why the change?

23. What is the significance of Aaron and the elders eating with Jethro?

24. Aaron, Moses, Jethro and the elders ate before God. Why is this important?

25. What problem did Jethro identify in this chapter?

26. According to verses 19-20, what did Jethro identify as Moses' primary responsibility?

27. What were the qualifications of the chiefs that Jethro told Moses to appoint to help him with dealing with disputes among the people?

28. How did Moses react to Jethro's advice?

Chapter 19

29. How much time had passed from the departure from Egypt to the beginning of this chapter?

30. What is meant by “the mountain?” (3:12)

31. What was the message that the LORD gave to Moses? Why was this message given?

32. When and how did the LORD say that He would come to the people?

33. Why was the LORD coming down? (vs. 9)

34. How were the people to prepare to meet the LORD?

35. Why were limits set and the people forbidden from touching the mountain?

36. What was to be done if someone touched the mountain? Why?

37. Describe God’s descent on the Mountain?

38. Read Deuteronomy 6:22-33. What happened when Moses spoke and God answered him?

39. God called Moses to the top of the mountain. What did God tell him?

Chapter 19

Our study this week will focus on the giving of the Ten Commandments. To better understand what happened at Mt. Sinai, we will also be reading Deuteronomy chapter 4-6.

1. When did the Children of Israel arrive at Mt. Sinai? What Jewish festival celebrates this event?

2. There is much speculation about where Mt. Sinai actually is. Verse two gives us a physical clue for what we should find at Mt. Sinai. What is that clue?

3. What did Moses do while the people set up camp?

4. Verse four is the beginning of God’s message that Moses was to take to the people of Israel. This is often referred to as a preamble because it lays the foundation for the message itself. What information does this preamble contain?

5. Notice the second word of verse five. What is this word? What is the significance of this word?

6. What is the significance of the word “if?”

7. What two actions did God place before the Israelites as the “if” part of the statement?

8. What was God’s covenant? (Leviticus 26:12; Jeremiah 30:22)

9. What was the “then” part of God’s statement or agreement with the people?

10. Read 1st Peter 2:9-10. How does this relate to God’s words in Exodus 19?

11. What was the reaction of the elders to God’s message?

12. Now we come to the interesting part of the account. We will be moving back and forth between Exodus and Deuteronomy. Looking at Exodus 19:9 and Deuteronomy 4:10 what did God say that He was going to do? Why?

13. What were the people to do to prepare themselves for this? What did this entail? (Exodus 9:10 &15)

14. When would the LORD come down to Sinai? What does this foreshadow?

15. What precautions were the people to take for their own safety?
(Exodus 19:12-13)

16. What did people wake up to on the third morning? The people's response?

17. What is the significance of the trumpet blast?

18. Moses brought the people out of the camp to meet God. Where was Moses? (Deuteronomy 5:5)

19. The LORD descended on Sinai in fire and smoke went up from this. Read Genesis 15:17-18. When else had God used smoke and fire to reveal His presence?

20. Moses spoke and God answered him in thunder. This roll of thunder paved the way for God to speak. Who did He speak to? (Dt. 4:33; 5:4; 5:23) What was the response? (Dt. 5:24-27) Why? (Hebrews 10:31)

21. What happened after the people talked to Moses? (Dt. 5:28-30)

22. What had God told the people? (Dt. 5:4-21)

23. Refer back to questions 4-7. What do you notice as you compare the events and answers of the questions and what God said to the people in Deuteronomy 5?

24. After telling the people what God had said (Question #21) what happened next? (Exodus 19:20)

25. What was God's message to Moses? (Exodus 19:21-25)

26. What was the purpose of Moses returning to the mountain? (Dt. 5:31)

27. What would be the result if the people follow the "whole commandment and the statutes and the rules" that God gave them? (Dt. 5:33)

28. What is meant by the whole commandment, the statutes and the rules? God gave the people three different kinds of commandments or laws. What are they?

29. In Deuteronomy chapter six we read of the greatest commandment, which is also preceded by a preamble. What is the preamble? What is the commandment?

30. Who identified this as the “first and greatest commandment?” (Matthew 22:38)

31. What was to be done with this commandment and the others that followed? (Dt. 6:7)

32. What was to be done if a child asked what the meaning or significance of the commandment was?

33. When we read the commandments we notice that God did not number them. Ten is the number of completion and since they are the complete moral law we write them as Ten Commandments. This has led to different numberings for different commandments. Probably a better way to divide the commandments is by their purpose. What did God say about:

1) The people and their relation to Him?

2) The people and their relation to each other?

34. What is meant by God being a jealous God?

35. How is God's name taken in vain?

Word Study: Curse, Swear, Cuss

Curse – to call on God to condemn. Only God can condemn! So whenever we use the word “damn” it is actually a prayer to God asking Him to condemn something to hell.

Swear – to call on God as a witness. “Swear to God” is a common phrase, yet, it is again a prayer asking God to come and be our witness. Jesus simply says, “Let your yes be yes or your no be no.”

Cuss – dirty, foul, language. This is not covered by the commandment concerning the use of God's name in vain. But Ephesians 4:29 reads, “Let no corrupting (or unwholesome) talk come out of your mouth.”

36. What was the purpose of the Sabbath?

37. What were the first two ceremonial laws? (Exodus 20:24-26)

Chapter 21

With this chapter we begin to study the Civil Law or “the whole commandment and the statutes and the rules.” (Dt. 5:31) These were the laws by which the Children of Israel would be governed and which would bring order to their society. The first laws deal with slavery.

1. What is a rule?

2. What type of slave is being spoken of in these first verses? How did such a person become a slave?

3. How long was such a person limited to being a slave? What pattern does this follow?

4. Slavery has a very bad reputation. However, it could also be seen as a gracious act for someone who was destitute. Read Genesis 47:23-25. How was slavery a gracious act?

5. When a slave was released in the seventh year he went out “free, for nothing.” (vs.2) How does verses 3-4 fit into this “free, for nothing” status?

6. Verses 5-6 describe a bondservant. What was a bondservant?

7. What is meant by the phrase, “bring him to God”?

8. Verses 7-11 also deal with individuals or families who have debt that they cannot pay. How could they seek to pay off their debt?

9. Why would such a slave not go out as male slaves do?

10. Verse eight shines a little more light on what was taking place with such a slave. What was the master’s intention in buying such a slave?

11. What further protections were put in place for these types of slaves?

12. Verses 12-14 deal with capital punishment. What crime was to be punished with death? What didn’t deserve death?

13. Why would capital punishment be prescribed in the situations dealing with parents? (vss. 15-17)

14. What crime, described in verse 16, is also punishable by death? Why?

15. Verses 18-36 list a number of different legal scenarios. What do all of them have in common?

16. Verse 29 introduces us to something that is also considered a crime that is punishable by death. What is it?

Chapter 22

17. Verses 1-15 can be summed up in one word, “accountability.” Who is held accountable and how are they held accountable in:

Verse 1? _____

Verse 2? _____

Verse 3-4? _____

Verse 5? _____

Verse 6? _____

Verse 7-9? _____

Verse 10-13? _____

Verse 14-15? _____

22. Verses 10-19 cover the ceremonial rules in regards to the Sabbath and religious festivals. What was to be done on the Sabbath? To whom or what did the Sabbath apply?

23. What was the purpose of the Sabbath rest for land, orchards and vineyards?

24. Verse 13 prohibits even speaking the names of other gods. Why?

25. What religious festivals were the people to observe?

26. The final verses of Chapter 23 all deal with the conquest of the Promised Land. What did God promise to do for the people?

Vs. 20? _____

Vs. 22? _____

Vss. 25 & 26? _____

Vs. 27? _____

Vs. 28? _____

Vss. 29 & 30? _____

Vs. 31? _____

27. What did God require of the people?

Vs. 21? _____

Vs. 24? _____

Vs. 25? _____

Vs. 32? _____

Vs. 33? _____

Why was this provision of verse 33 put in place? _____

Chapter 25

With chapter 25 we begin to turn away from the journey of the Children of Israel through the wilderness and embark on an exploration of the foundations of organized worship. In the next several lessons we will see the design, funding, construction and purpose of the tabernacle and the furniture in it. We will also be introduced to the priesthood and the priestly garments. All of this is highly applicable to us, here at Zion, because our own sanctuary is built in a way that is called a “tabernacle design.” As we go through these lessons try to find the symbolism and purpose in the design of the LORD’S Church at Zion.

1. What did God want Moses to do at the beginning of this chapter? Why? What was to govern this? Why? (2nd Cor. 9:6-7)

2. What is a sanctuary?

3. How would the people know how to build the tabernacle and the furniture in it? What can we learn from this?

4. What was the first item that is described? Why? What can we learn from this?

5. What is an ark? The Ark of the Covenant?

6. What else do we learn about this Ark in Hebrews 9:4?

7. What do we learn about the Ark of the Covenant in 26:33-34?

8. What was the size of the Ark of the Covenant?

9. The Ark of the Covenant was made of acacia wood and then covered with pure gold. Why?

10. What were the four rings for and why were they needed? (2nd Samuel 6:7)

11. Who or what are cherubim?

Genesis 3:24 – _____

Psalm 18:10 – _____

Isaiah 37:16 (Psalm 80:1) – _____

Ezekiel 10:20-22 – _____

12. How were the cherubim positioned on the Ark? Why?

13. What remarkable information, regarding the Mercy Seat is given in verse 22?

14. Verses 23-30 describe the table for the Bread of Presence. What did this table consist of?

15. What was the Bread of Presence? (Leviticus 24:5-9) The symbolism? Foreshadows?

16. Verses 31-40 describe the golden lampstand. What was its purpose symbolism and foreshadow? (John 1:6-9; 8:12; Rev. 1:12-13)

Note: Many Christian churches have two lampstands of seven candles each placed on each side of the altar symbolizing Christ's presence with His Church.

17. Consider the descriptions of the Ark, Table and Lampstand. Consider the word "molding" in vss. 11 & 25 and the intricacy of the branches, calyxes and petals of the lampstand. How might this influence the design of a church?

18. Chapter 26 introduces us to the Tabernacle. What is a tabernacle?

19. The description of the Tabernacle begins from the inside and moves to the outside. Why?

Note: The tabernacle was constructed with a wooden frame that could be taken apart and moved. This frame was covered with curtains that draped over the wood frame and formed the two long sidewalls (North and South), the roof and the West sidewall. A separate curtain or veil was made to separate The Holy Place from The Most Holy Place. This curtain was held up by four separate golden poles. The entrance or Eastern side was also covered with a separate curtain or screen that was held up by five pillars.

20. How many different coverings were put over the Tabernacle? What were they made of? What was the purpose of each?

21. Where were the Ark, the Table and the Lampstand placed?

22. What held the frame of the Tabernacle in place?

23. Chapter 27 takes us outside of the tabernacle into the courtyard. While only the priests could go into the Tabernacle/Holy Place and only the High Priest could go into The Most Holy Place (only once a year!), the people could enter the courtyard. In the courtyard was the bronze altar that was used for sacrifices. Where in the courtyard was this altar placed? (Exodus 40:6-7)

24. How many horns were on the altar? Where were they? What were they used for? (Exodus 29:12)

25. What utensils were made for the altar? What was the purpose of each?

26. What was the size of the courtyard?

27. How did a person enter the courtyard?

28. What kind of oil was used in the Lampstand? How often was it tended to? Why?

29. Three colors of yarn were used throughout the Tabernacle. What is the significance of this?

30. What is the color of undyed linen? How does this fit into Tabernacle worship?

31. Three metals were used in the construction of the Tabernacle. What were they and what do they represent? (Genesis 41:42; Dt. 33:25; Pr. 3:13-14)
