

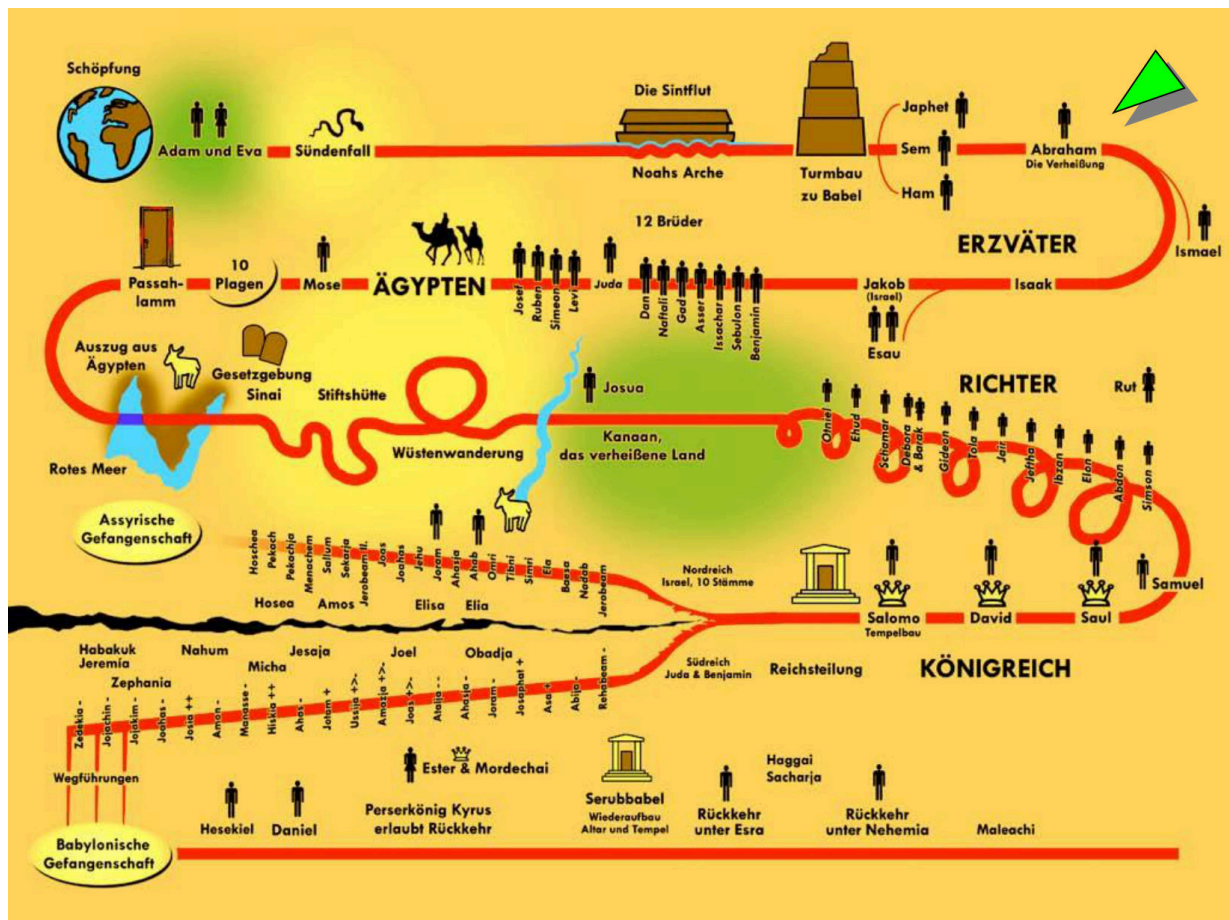
The Second Book of Moses – Exodus

The Book of Exodus: From Rameses to Sinai

Schedule for the Day

60 minutes	Introduction	
60 minutes	1. Chapters 1 – 4	The choosing of the redeemer (Moses)
	2. Chapters 5 – 11	Pharaoh and the 10 plagues
45 minutes	3. Chapters 12 – 15	The Passover and the Exodus
50 minutes group work		The Red Sea and its spiritual meaning
60 minutes	4. Chapters 15 – 18	Beginning of the wilderness wanderings, the first 3 months
60 minutes	5. Chapters 15–24; 32–34	Israel at Sinai, the giving of the law, the covenant
45 minutes	6. Chapters 25–31; 35–40	God's sanctuary and his priests

Overview of Old Testament Salvation History



(Diagram: the path of salvation history in the Old Testament, from creation, Adam and Eve, and the Fall, through the flood, the Tower of Babel, the patriarchs, Egypt, the Exodus, Sinai and the wilderness wanderings, the judges and the kingdom, to the Assyrian and Babylonian captivity and the return under Ezra and Nehemiah.)

The Author

Moses was repeatedly given a direct command to write

Moses is named as the writer. Moses hears the word of the Lord: the so-called prophetic formula "the Lord said" occurs about 63 times in Exodus. Moses is the only hearer and must therefore also be the writer.

The expression "the Law of Moses" does not distinguish between the individual books but refers to the whole Pentateuch. It is called this in many other places in the Old Testament, which clearly confirms Moses as the author of the whole. The New Testament and Jesus himself also confirm Moses as the writer of the entire Pentateuch.



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Der Verfasser

Mose erhielt mehrfach einen direkten Schreibbefehl

Mose wird als Schreiber genannt. Mose hört das Wort des Herrn: Ca. 63-mal kommt die sog. Prophetenformel „der Herr sprach“ in Exodus vor. Mose ist der einzige Hörer und muss demnach auch der Schreiber sein.

Der Ausdruck das „Gesetz Mose“ differenziert nicht zwischen den einzelnen Büchern sondern meint den ganzen Pentateuch. So wird es an vielen weiteren Stellen im AT genannt, was eindeutig Mose als Verfasser des Ganzen bestätigt. Das NT und Jesus selbst bestätigen auch Mose als Schreiber des gesamten Pentateuch.

Moses and Christ

Moses was a prophet; so is Christ. Acts 3:22 – Deuteronomy 18:15, 18, 19

Israel was baptized into Moses; we into Christ. 1 Corinthians 10:2

Moses was rejected by his people; Christ experienced the same (e.g., Acts 7:20ff.)

The Song of Moses (Exodus 15 / Deuteronomy 32) and the Song of the Lamb. Revelation 15:3

Typology (Figurative Meaning)

The spiritual sense of Scripture

1 Corinthians 10:11

Now all these things [*especially the Exodus*] happened to them as **examples** [Gr. *typos*] and were written down for our admonition, on whom the end of the ages has come.

Romans 15:4

For everything that was written in the past was written for our instruction, so that through endurance and through the encouragement of the Scriptures we might have hope.

Luke 24:27, 32

And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, HE explained to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning HIMSELF.

And they said to each other, "Were not our hearts burning within us while he talked with us on the road and opened the Scriptures to us?"

Christ is the key to typology!

The Old Testament is the picture book of the New Testament!

In the Old Testament the New lies hidden; in the New Testament the Old is revealed!

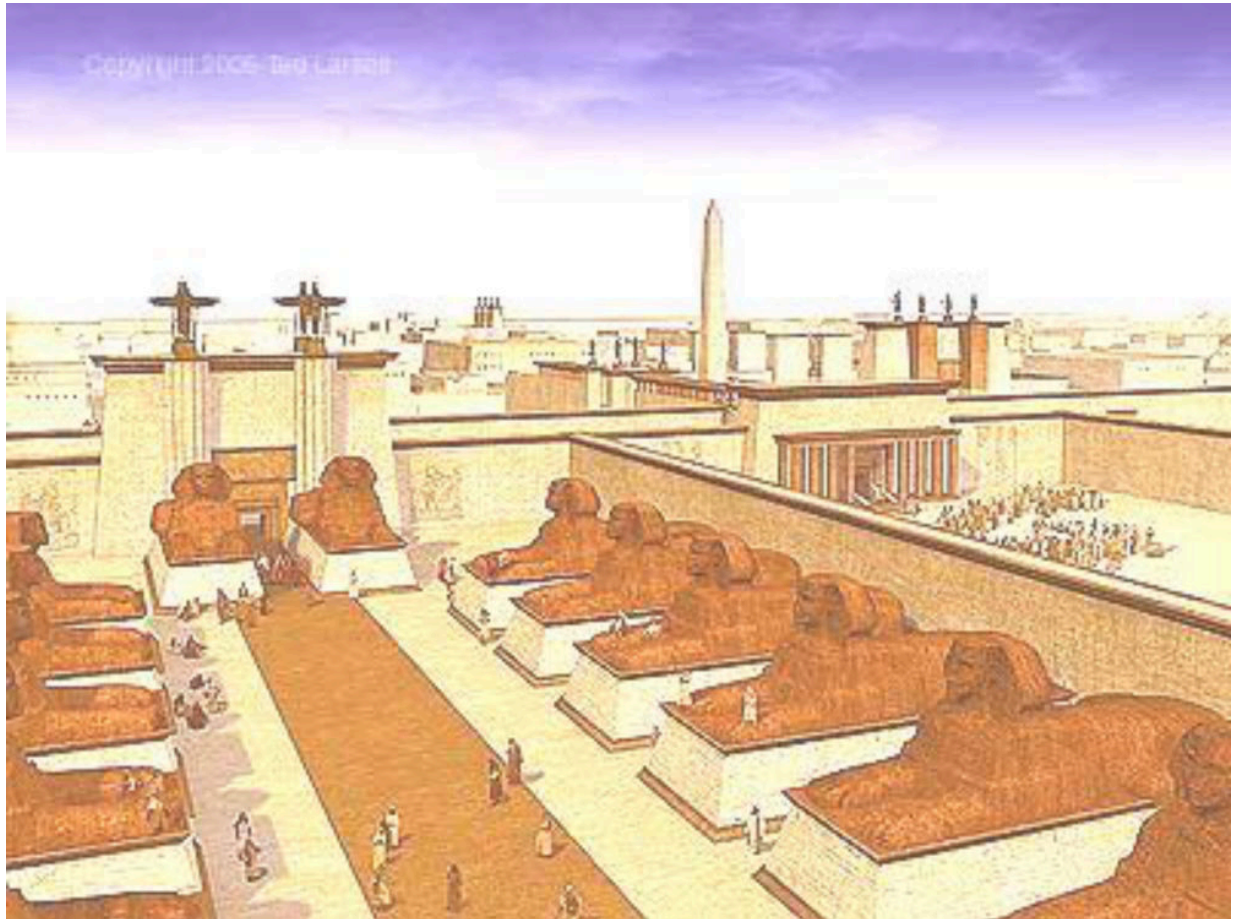
The Typological Meaning of Egypt and Pharaoh

Pharaoh, worshiped as a god in Egypt, is a picture of Satan:

... in whom the **god of this world** has blinded the minds of the unbelievers, ... 2 Corinthians 4:4

Egypt is a type of the godless world under Satan's tyranny:

... who gave himself for our sins to rescue us from the **present evil age**, ... Galatians 1:4



History and Dating

The interpretation of all the dates given and the evaluation of all the historical data and facts of the whole region have led to 2, perhaps even 3, main schools of thought. One holds to a very early Exodus around 1606 BC, another to 1445 BC, and the other to a late Exodus, namely 1200 BC.

Worth mentioning here is the work of Roger Liebi, “Zur Chronologie des AT” (in German), May 2006, which provides good evidence for the year 1606 BC.

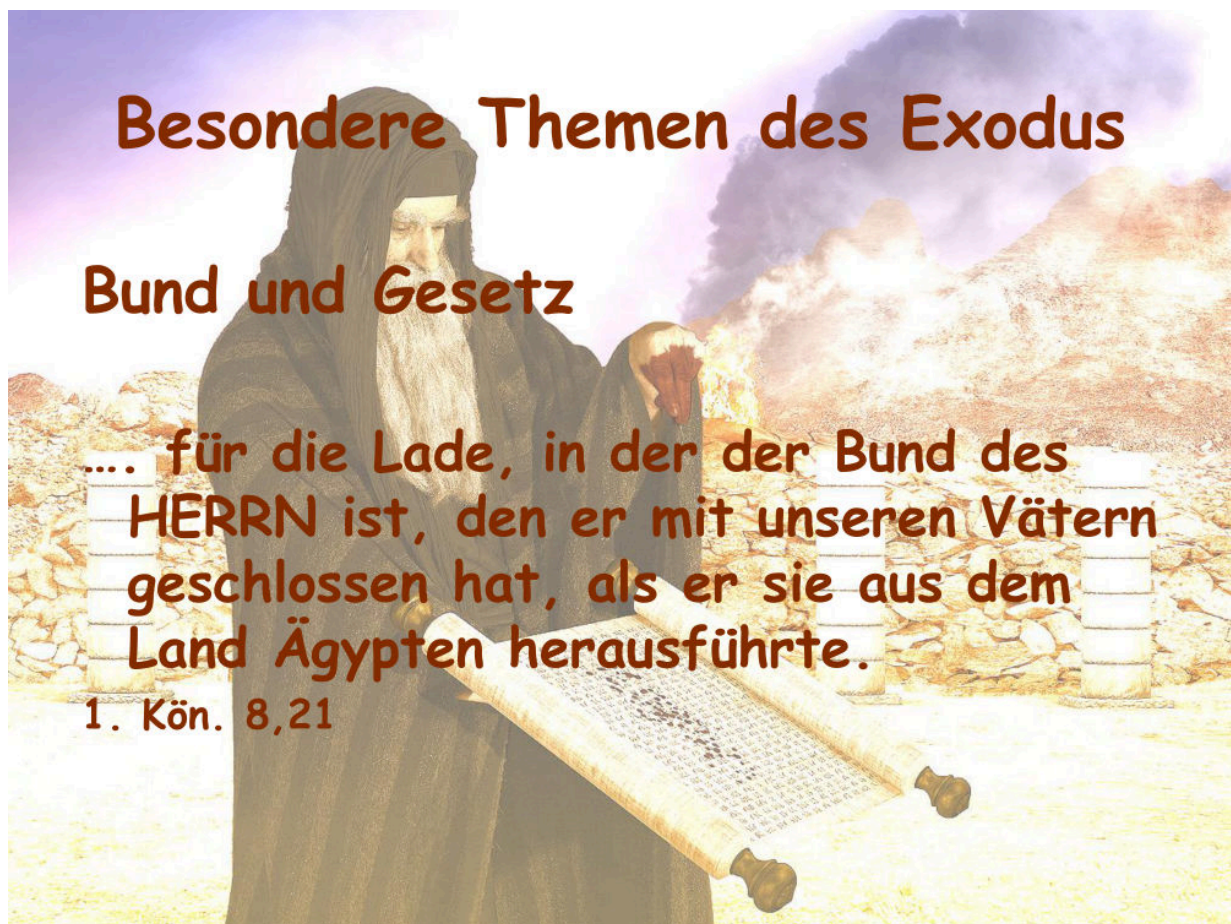
A final dating probably requires further research. But we can assume that the Exodus took place in one of the years mentioned above, in any case around the middle of the second millennium before Christ.

Special Themes of Exodus

Covenant and Law

.... for the ark, in which is the covenant of the LORD that he made with our fathers when he brought them out of the land of Egypt.

1 Kings 8:21



Besondere Themen des Exodus

Bund und Gesetz

.... für die Lade, in der der Bund des HERRN ist, den er mit unseren Vätern geschlossen hat, als er sie aus dem Land Ägypten herausführte.

1. Kön. 8,21

The Revelation of God

Theophany

God reveals himself to Moses by the name "YAHWEH."

God reveals himself in the angel of the Lord.

God shows himself in fire, in the cloud that makes his omnipresence visible. At night, in the darkness, this cloud is made of fire.

Moses sees God's glory from behind.



The Sanctuary



(Image: Moses looks at the sanctuary in the middle of the camp.)

Miracles

The whole journey of the people in the wilderness—a multitude of about 2.5 million people—from beginning to end can only be explained supernaturally.

“All miracles, great or small, are humanly impossible and an interruption of the regular laws of nature that form the basis of science. That is why they are miracles, and God gave them to people to prove that there is a God in heaven who is mightier than anyone can dream.” R. Laird Harris

Overview of Exodus

Part 1: Chapters 1 – 18

Deliverance from Egypt

The punishment of the oppressors

The liberation of the oppressed

What God is and does for his people

Time without the law

Part 2: Chapters 19 – 40

Brought to God

God's relationship with his people

At Sinai

What the people are for God

After the giving of the law

Structure of Exodus

Chapters 1–12: The captivity of the people of Israel in Egypt

- The preparation for deliverance (chapters 1–4)
- The attempts at deliverance (chapters 5–12)

Chapters 13–18: God's deliverance of the people of Israel from Egypt and his presence in the wilderness

- God's leading of the people of Israel out of Egypt (chapters 13–15)
- God's guidance and care in the wilderness (chapters 16–18)

Chapters 19–40: God's giving of the law at Sinai

- The making of the covenant (chapters 19–24)
- The covenant regulations for the tabernacle and the priesthood (chapters 25–31)
- The covenant people in rebellion (chapter 32)
- The renewal of the covenant (chapters 33–34)
- Building and dedication of the tabernacle (chapters 35–40)

Division and Outline

From the perspective of redemption, three sections can be recognized:

The story of the redeemer (Moses)	Chapters 1 and 2
The story of redemption	Chapters 3 to 14
The story of the redeemed	Chapters 15 to 40

Division and Outline

The following division is also worth mentioning:

1. History	Chapters 1 to 19
2. Law	Chapters 20 to 24
3. Worship	Chapters 25 to 40

In the context of the Pentateuch, the five books of Moses, Exodus occupies this place:

Genesis	- In the beginning	Sin
Exodus	- These are the names	Redemption

Leviticus	- And He called	Holiness
Numbers	- In the wilderness	Pilgrimage
Deuteronomy	- These are the words	Reward

The Choosing of the Redeemer

Chapters 1–4

The sons of Israel, bearers of the promise (of Jacob, the prince of God), in Egypt

Moses, the deliverer: 40 years in Egypt, 40 years in Midian, 40 years of wilderness journey

YHWH plans the rescue of his people through his servant Moses



3+3+3+1 Plagues

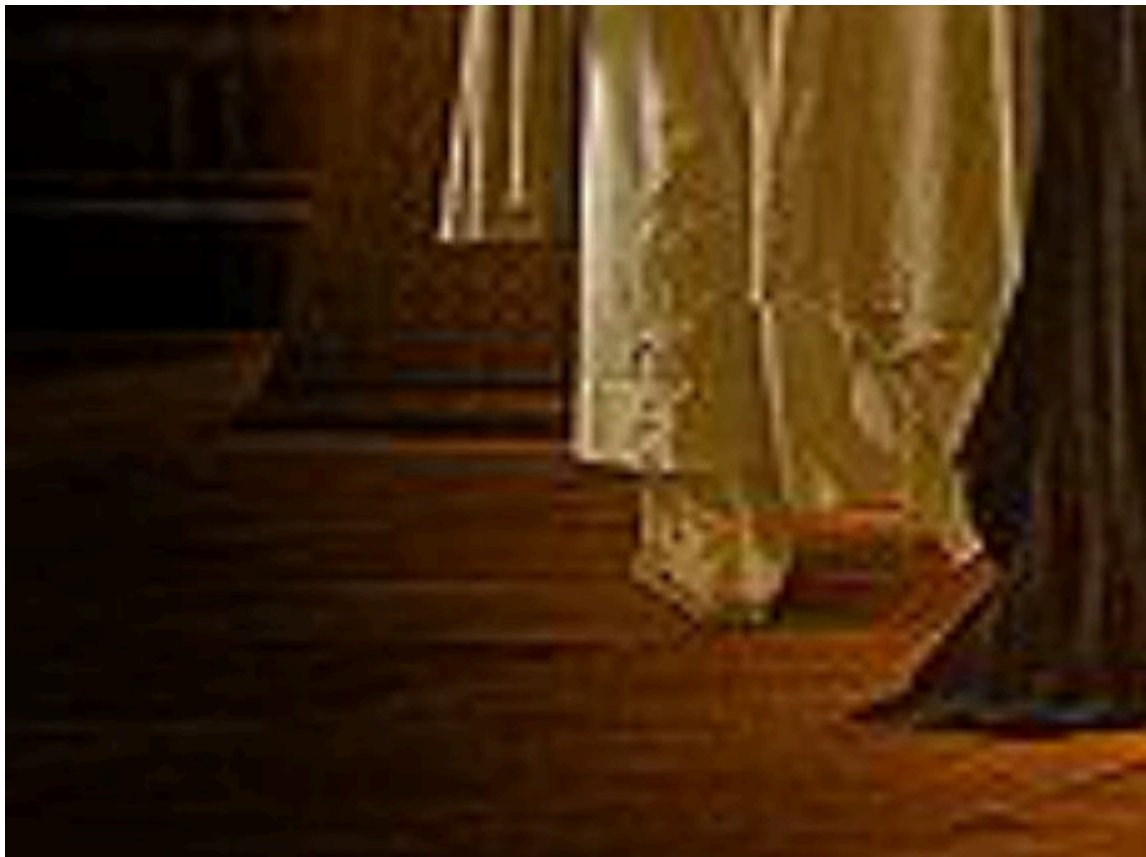
Chapters 5–11

Signs and wonders (for Israel and Egypt)

God's mighty hand, **the finger of God**

Great judgments (**indirect and direct**)

The gods of Egypt, Pharaoh above all, are struck down,
for GOD is greater.





3+3+3+1 Plagues

Chapters 5–11

Prophetic interpretations

Moses is rejected like Christ, goes to Midian and marries—just as Christ marries the church from among the Gentiles—then returns to make himself known to his former people, who are saved through great judgments and tribulation.

All the plagues appear again in Revelation (16:9). We still experience the first three, as long as no separation is made. When we are in heaven, the last and worst plagues will come.



3+3+3+1 Plagues

Chapters 5–11

1. Nile water to blood
2. Frogs
3. Gnats
4. Flies
5. Plague on livestock
6. Boils
7. Hail
8. Locusts
9. Darkness
10. Death of the firstborn



Passover and Exodus

Chapters 12–15

The Passover is the central event of the Old Testament

The lamb is the best-known type of Christ: For Christ, our Passover lamb, has also been sacrificed! 1 Corinthians 5:7; 1 Peter 1:19, and others

In the future, world history too will be determined by the Lamb and brought to its goal. (Revelation)

The last plague would have struck Israel too, if the lamb and the blood of the lamb had not made the separation!

The Lord's Passover

Chapter 12

- The beginning of months
- A lamb without blemish or defect
- 4 days kept in the houses
- The blood on the doorposts and the lintel
- Roasted whole, eaten whole, with bitter herbs
- Ready to set out
- An everlasting memorial
- The Feast of Unleavened Bread
- The Exodus



The Exodus

Chapters 13–15

The right of the firstborn

The pillar of cloud and fire

Dramatic rescue at the Red Sea

Downfall of Pharaoh

The song of redemption

The Red Sea and Its Meaning

Redemption and liberation

*For I do not want you to be ignorant, brothers, that our fathers were all under the cloud and all passed through the sea,
and all were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea, 1 Corinthians 10:2*

God's great salvation, described in the letter to the Romans, is the key to the Passover and the Red Sea in the spiritual sense of Scripture. The Passover is protection under the blood; the Red Sea is liberation from the power of sin.

Beginning of the Wilderness Wanderings, the First 3 Months

Chapters 15:22–18

First lessons in the wilderness

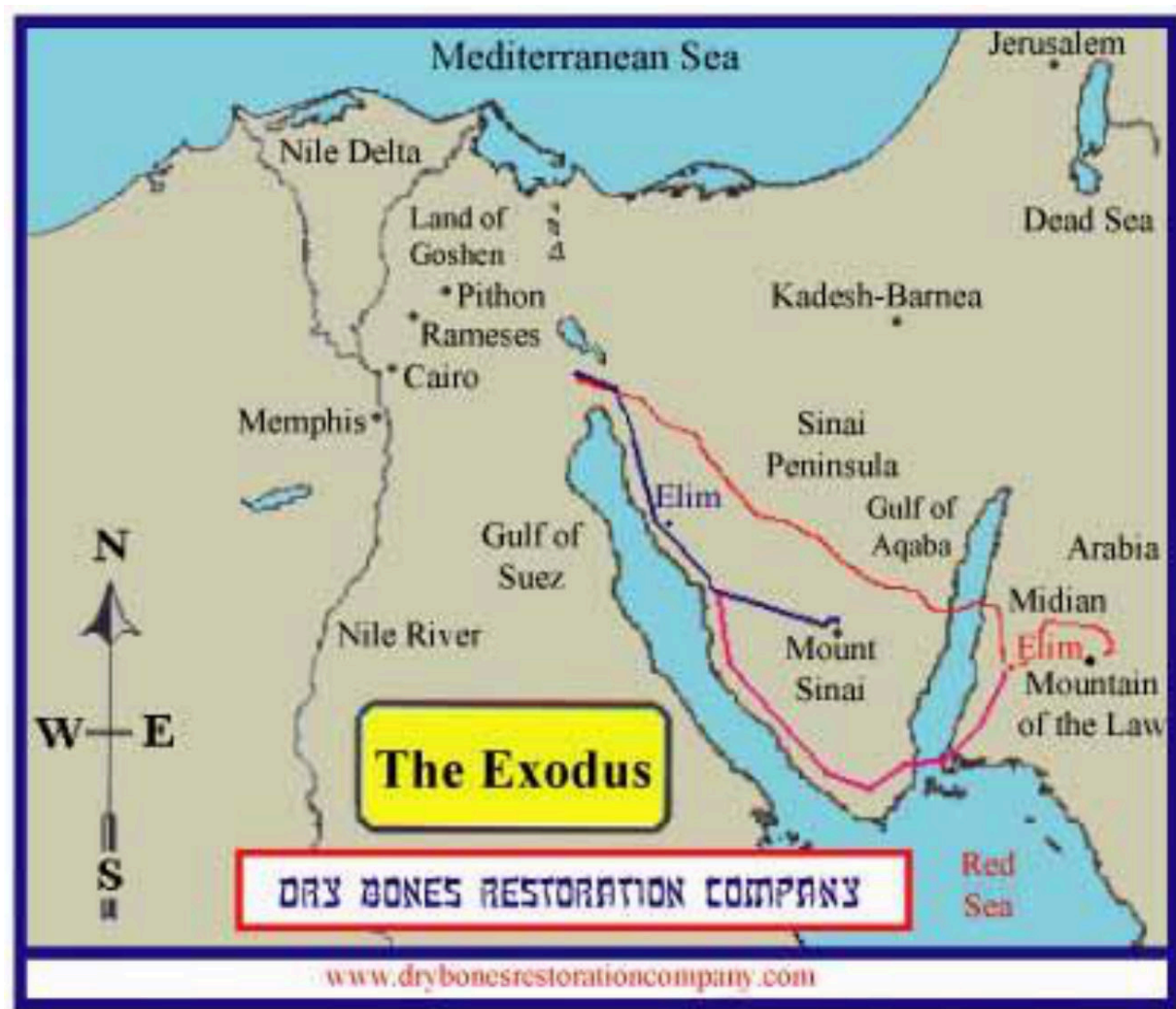
- Marah and Elim
- Manna: bread from heaven
- Water from the rock
- Battle with Amalek
- Jethro and his advice
- (Time without the law)





(Map: the traditional route of the Exodus from the Nile Delta across the Sinai Peninsula to Mount Sinai and on to Canaan; labeled in English.)

2 Further Alternative Routes



(Map: two further possible routes of the Exodus from Rameses across the Sinai Peninsula or to Midian; labeled in English.)

Covenant and Law

Chapters 19–24; 32–34

Moses went up (Sinai) to meet God.

‘You have seen what I did to the Egyptians. You have experienced how I carried you as on eagles’ wings and brought you here **to myself**.

Now if you listen to me and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my own personal possession. For the whole earth is mine. You will be for me a **kingdom of priests and a holy nation!**’

The whole people agreed: “We will do everything Yahweh has said!” Exodus 19:4–8

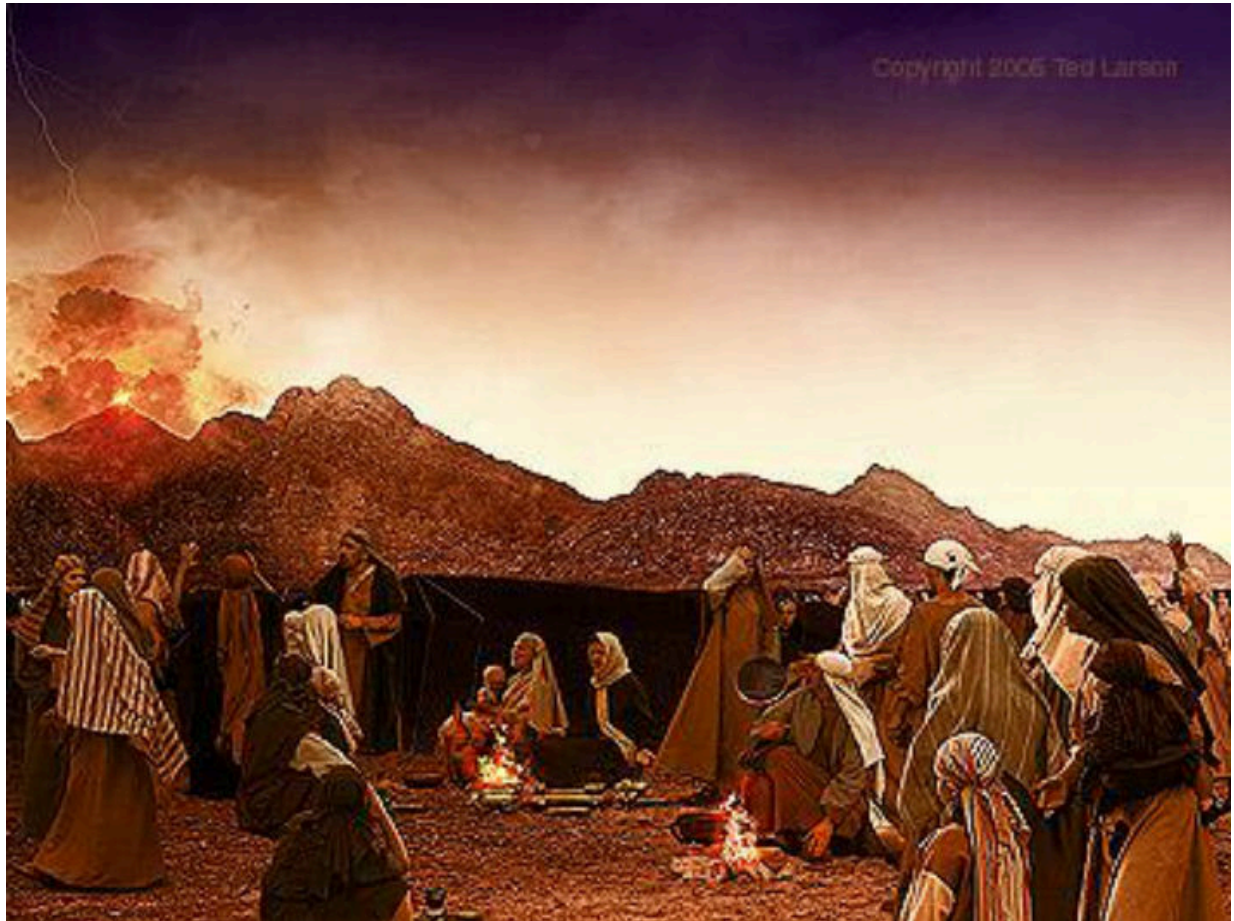
Mount Sinai and the Old Covenant

Now Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia and corresponds to the present Jerusalem, for she is in slavery with her children; Galatians 4:25

For you have not come to [a mountain] that could be touched, and to a blazing fire, and to darkness and gloom and storm, ... Hebrews 12:18

Mount Zion and the New Covenant

But you have come to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem; and to myriads of angels, ... Hebrews 12:22



The Commandments – The Decalogue: The 10 Words

The Ten Commandments form the heart of all the commandments for Israel.

“And he declared to you his covenant, which he commanded you to perform, the Ten Words; and he wrote them on two tablets of stone.” Deuteronomy 4:13

There are exactly 613 moral, legal, civil, ceremonial, and other commandments in the Law of Moses



The Revelation of God

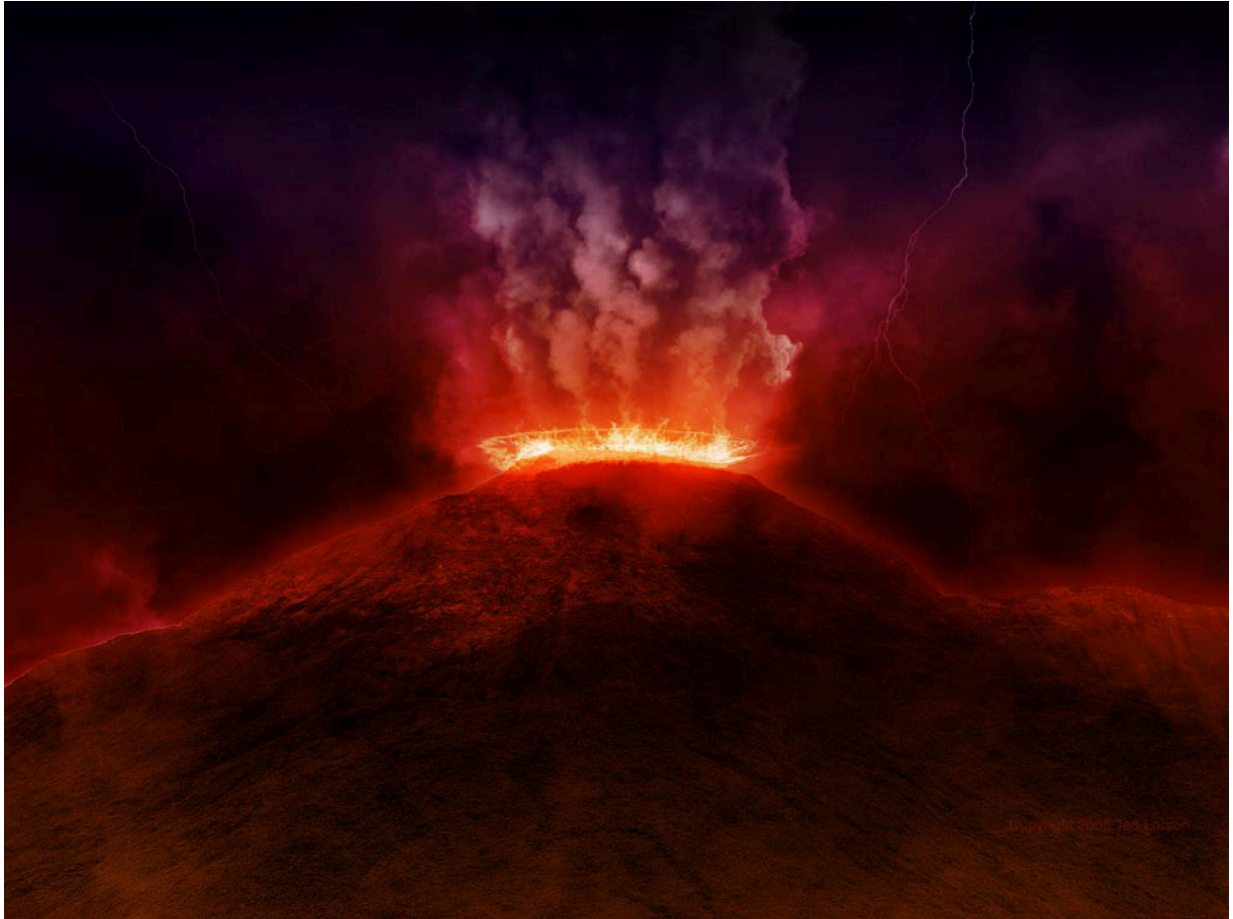
God reveals himself to Moses by the name “YHWH”

God reveals himself through “the angel of the Lord”

God reveals himself in special natural phenomena:

- The burning bush
- The pillar of cloud
- The pillar of fire
- In the burning mountain, in the storm, with the sound of the trumpet

Moses sees God’s glory from behind

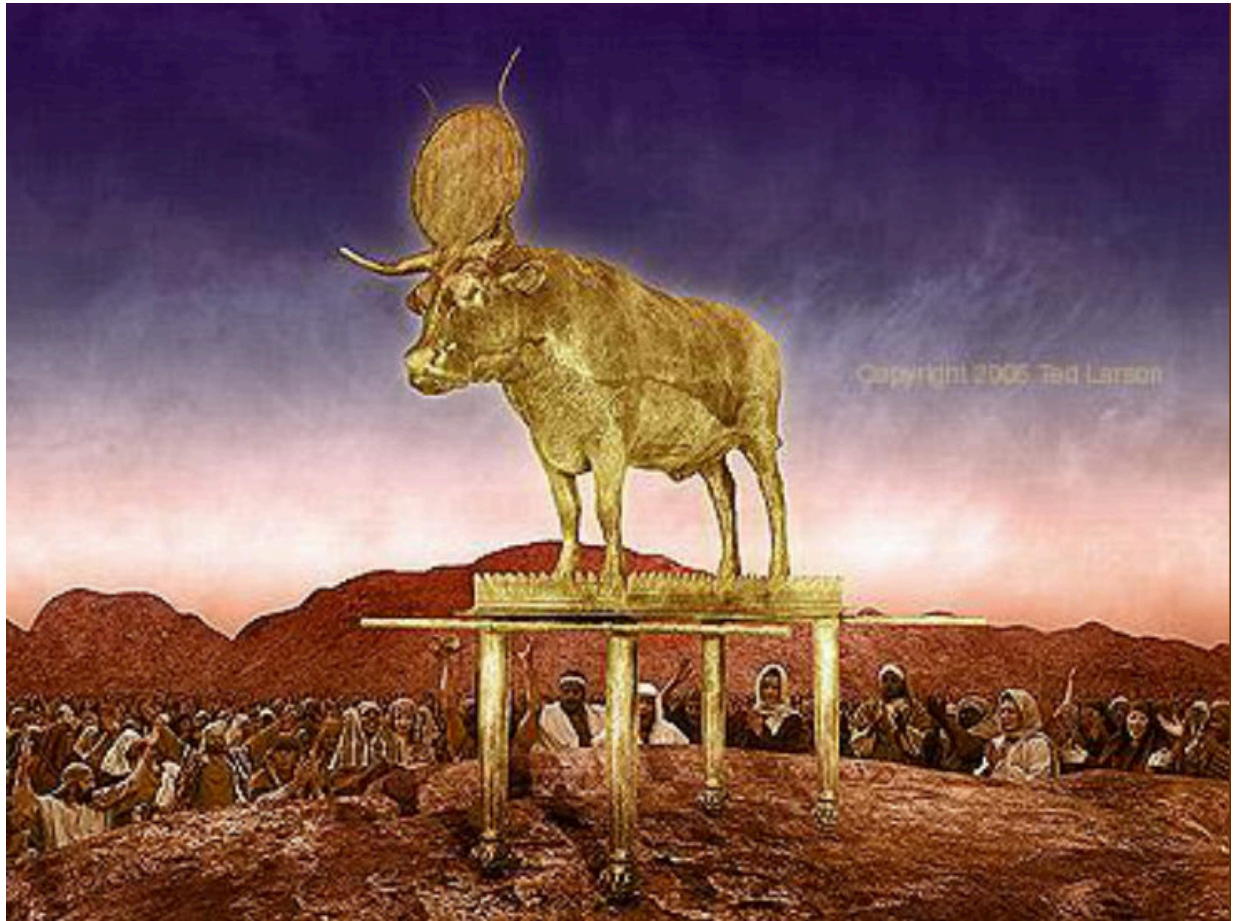


Making the Covenant, Breaking the Covenant, Renewing the Covenant

Moses the mediator and intercessor on the mountain

In the camp: idolatry around the golden calf

Psalm 106:23 So he said he would destroy them—had not Moses, his chosen one, stood in the breach before him to turn his wrath away from destroying them.



The “Mobile” Temple



“They are to build a sanctuary for me, because I want to dwell among them. I have shown you the pattern of this dwelling together with all its furnishings. You are to build it accordingly.” Exodus 25:8–9

Let Them Make Me a Sanctuary, That I May Dwell in Their Midst.

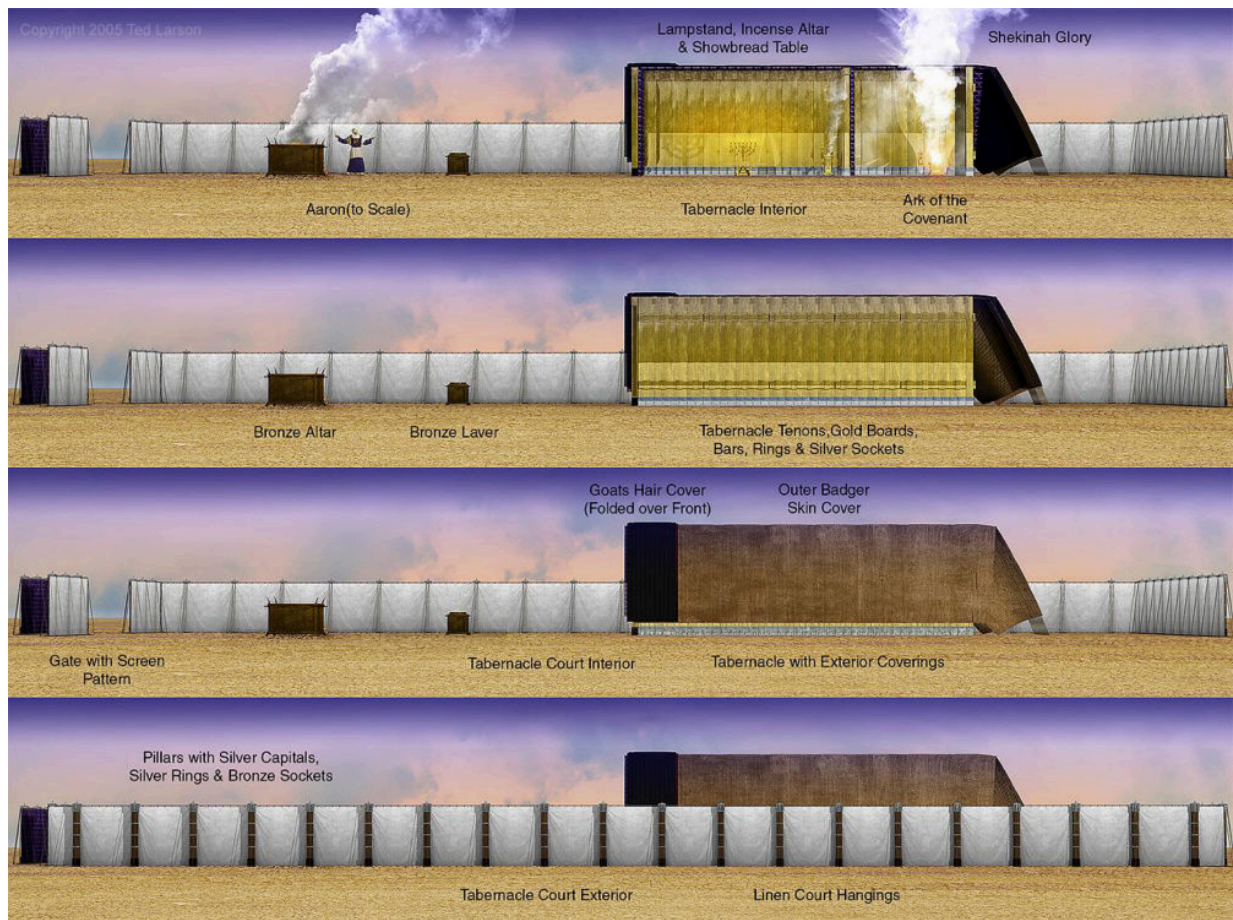
Exodus 25:8

Main parts:

- Fence of the courtyard
- Entrance
- Courtyard
- Altar of burnt offering
- Basin
- Tent of meeting



View from Above: The Tent of Meeting



(Image: the tabernacle in four views, from the inner furnishings to the outer coverings and the fence of the courtyard; labeled in English.)

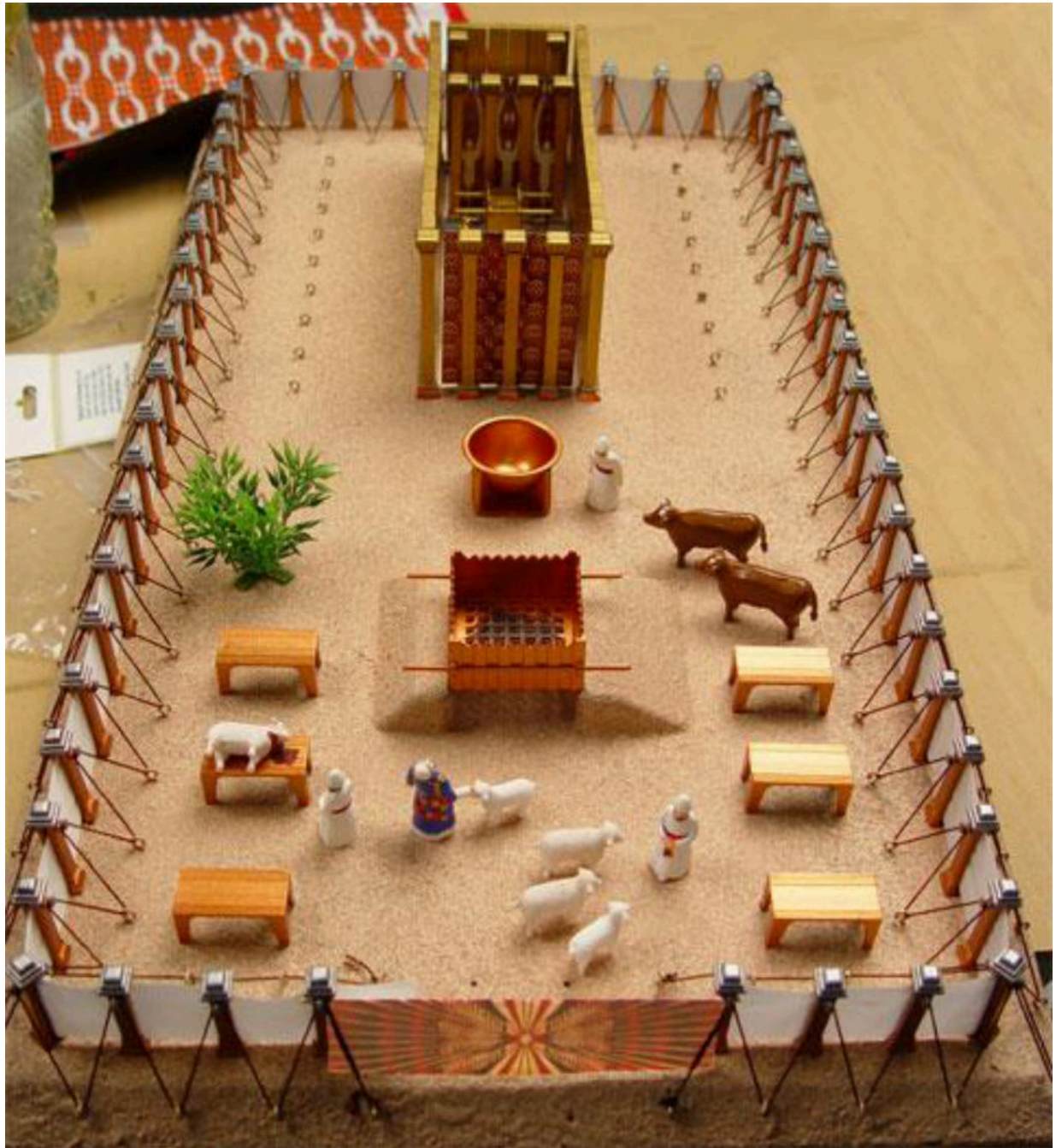


The Symbolism of the Tabernacle

The tabernacle points to *Christ*.

“And the Word became flesh and ‘pitched his tent’ among us!” John 1:14

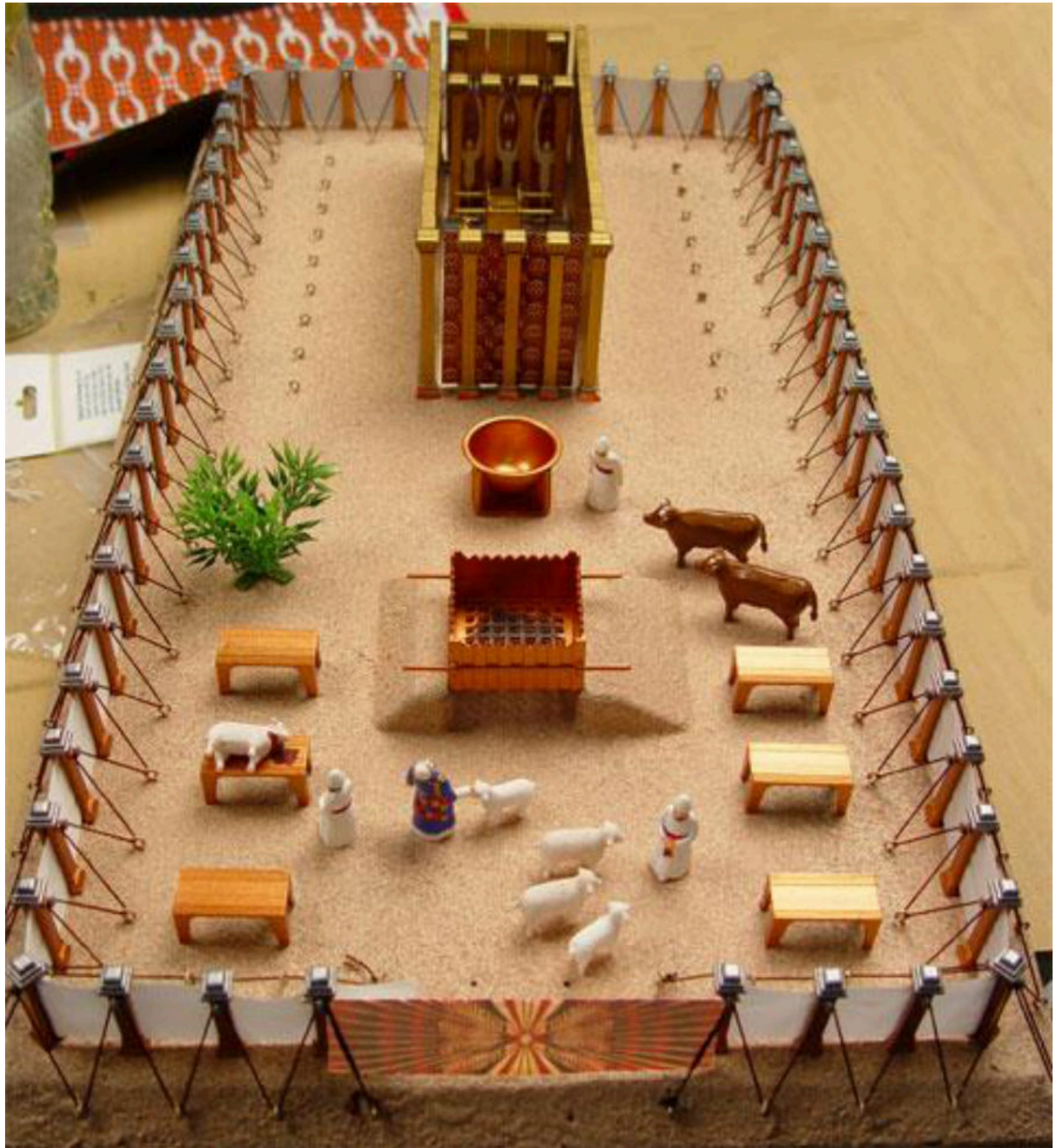
The tabernacle speaks of the church. The tabernacle was God’s dwelling in the Old Testament; the church is God’s dwelling place in the Spirit in the New Testament (Ephesians 2:22). The assembly is called the “tabernacle of God” in the new creation (Revelation 21:3).



The Symbolism of the Tabernacle

The tabernacle speaks of *heaven*.

Not of the sky with its clouds (that is the first heaven) or of the starry sky (that is the second heaven), but of the third heaven (2 Corinthians 12:2)—the dwelling place of God. Hebrews 9:23–24



The Ark of the Covenant

The throne of God in the midst of the people

... and the ark of the covenant, covered all over with gold, in which was the golden jar containing the manna, and Aaron's staff that had budded, and the tablets of the covenant; Hebrews 9:4



Table of the Showbread



And you shall take fine flour and bake twelve loaves from it: each loaf shall be of two tenths.

And you shall lay them in two layers {or rows}, six in a layer, on the pure table before the LORD.

And you shall put pure frankincense on each layer, and it shall be a memorial portion for the bread, an offering by fire to the LORD.

Table of the Showbread

Sabbath after Sabbath he shall set it in order before the LORD continually: an everlasting covenant on the part of the children of Israel. And it shall belong to Aaron and his sons, and they shall eat it in a holy place; for as a most holy portion of the LORD's offerings by fire it shall belong to HIM: a perpetual statute. Leviticus 24:5–9



The Golden Altar of Incense

Place of worship – the fragrance of Christ

Holy incense twice a day

Christ, our high priest, leads our worship.

The believers as worshipers

Hebrews 13:15

Revelation 5:8



The Altar of Burnt Offering

The cross of Golgotha!

You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons; you cannot partake of **the Lord's table** and the table of demons. 1 Corinthians 10:21

We have an **altar** from which those who serve the tabernacle have no right to eat. Hebrews 13:10





The Bronze Basin

Since we have, brothers, boldness to enter the sanctuary by the blood of Jesus, by the new and living way that he has opened for us through the curtain, that is, his flesh, and since we have a great priest over the house of God, let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, our hearts sprinkled and so cleansed from an evil conscience, and our bodies **washed with pure water**. Hebrews 10:19–22



The Priests: Aaron and His Sons

Chapters 28 + 29

Their clothing

Their consecration

The daily burnt offering





Setting Up the Sanctuary

Appearance of the glory of God

The first stage is reached 1 year after the Exodus.

The church of the New Testament

Eternity

Brought to God!

