

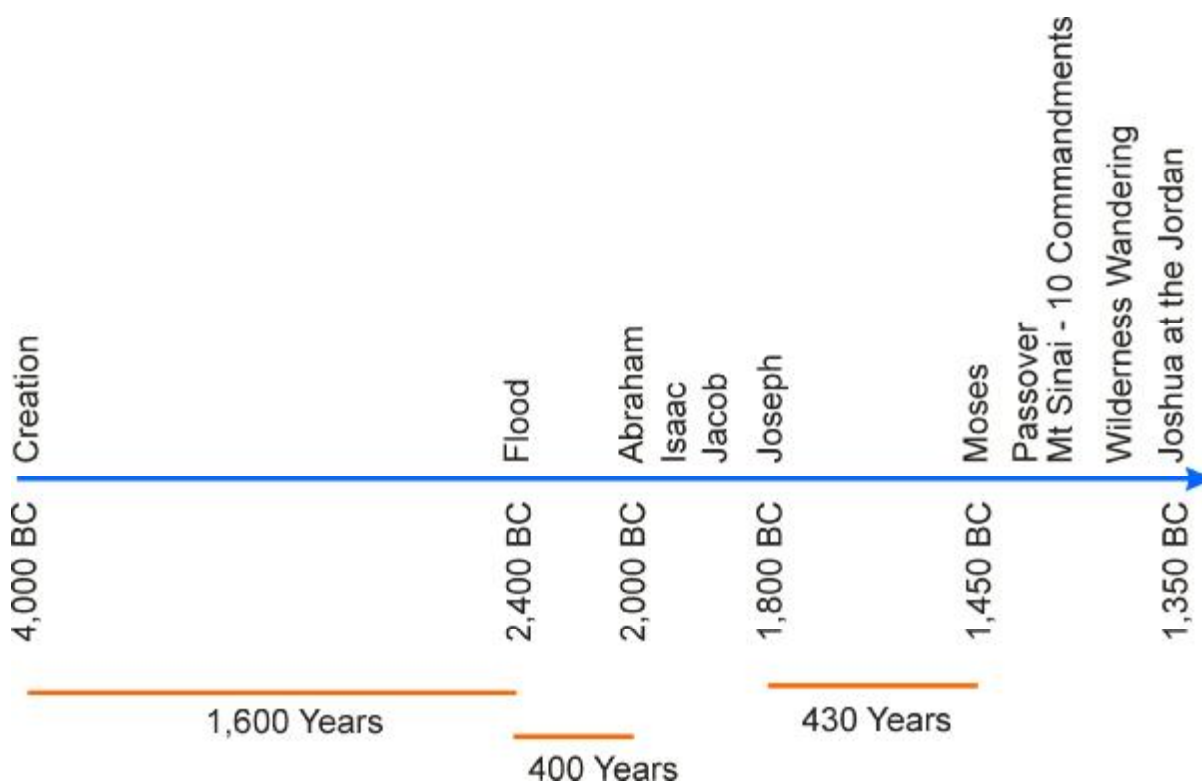
## Exodus Through Deuteronomy

I. The First Five Books – the Law

- A. Genesis - Beginnings
- B. Exodus - The Exit from Egypt
- C. Leviticus - Rules for Worshipping God
- D. Numbers – Taking Count Over and Over - Preparing for the Promised Land, Yet Failing
- E. Deuteronomy – Review of the Law – Going Through it a Second Time

II. These Books Constitute what is called “The Law” and cover 2,700 years of world history

III. A Simple Timeline



## **Exodus**

וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת

### **Exodus - The Means of Redemption**

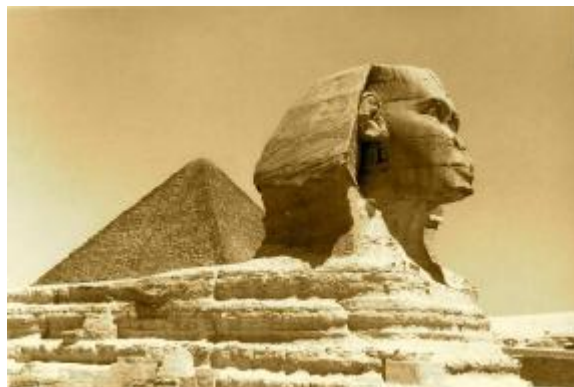
#### **Summary and Key Scriptures**

Exodus takes up where Genesis leaves off. In Exodus we have the birth of a nation, the founding of a THEOCRACY (where God rules), the giving of the Law and the erecting of the Tabernacle. The title of the book “Exodus”, describes its content, “outgoing from Egypt”. The theme of Exodus is three-fold: the redemption of Israel from Slavery, the identification of them as the people of God, and the founding of them as a nation.

**And he said, Certainly I will be with thee; and this shall be a token unto thee, that I have sent thee: When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain. Exodus 3:12**

#### **Outline of Events in Exodus**

- I. **Israel is in Egypt and in Trouble** (1) – Pharaoh wants to control the Jewish population
- II. **Moses' Early Life** (2) – “Drawn out” of the water, cared for by Pharaoh’s daughter, murder, life in Midian as shepherd
- III. **God Calls Moses** (3, 4) – burning bush, bad attitude, God has a plan, signs and wonders, needs of his own home first, the people believe
- IV. **Initial Failure Before Pharaoh** (5, 6) – calls pharaoh to believe God, and fear God; doesn’t work – more workload, and people lose faith
- V. **Moses Confronts Pharaoh** (7 - 12)
  - A. Simple miracles – rod turned into a serpent – not impressed
  - B. Ten Plagues (7:14-12:26)
    1. Water turned to blood (7:14-25)
    2. Frogs (8:1-15)
    3. Lice (8:16-19)
    4. Flies (8:20-32)
    5. Plague on livestock (9:1-7) - Murrain
    6. Boils (9:8-12)
    7. Hail mixed with fire (9:13-35)
    8. Locusts (10:1-20)
    9. Darkness (10:21-29)
    10. Death of the firstborn (11:1-12:36) – only now with Pharaoh break!
- VI. **The Journey Begins** (12, 13) – and entire nation is born in a day, free because of the substitute of a lamb
- VII. **Drama at the Red Sea** (14, 15) – test of Israel’s faith and obedience, a miracle: a path THROUGH the sea, Egypt is finally, and totally defeated
- VIII. **The Journey Continues** (15 - 18) but with lots of tests and obstacles
  - A. The Thirst at Marah (15:22-27)
  - B. The daily provision of manna and quail (16:1-30)
  - C. Water from a rock at Rephidim (17:1-7)
  - D. Victory over Amalek (17:8-16)
  - E. Moses and his father-in-law Jethro (18:1-27) – great advice about delegation, elders



**IX. Instructions From God at Mount Sinai** (19 - 31) – the place where Moses had met with God in the burning bush

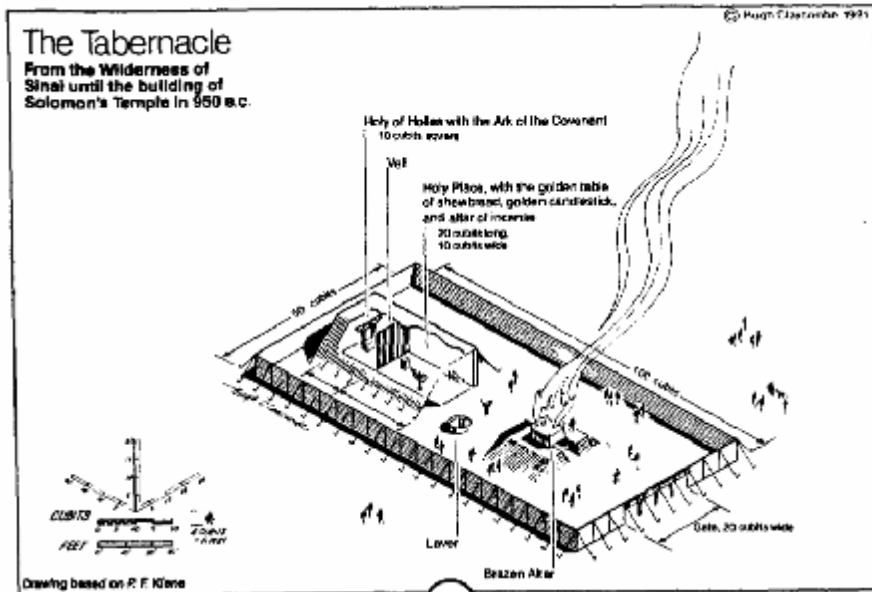
- A. Ten Commandments (20:1-17)
- B. Civil, Ceremonial and Moral laws (20 - 23)
  - 1. Altar construction (20:22-26) – because we will break laws, we need a good altar
  - 2. Slavery (21:1-11)
  - 3. Death penalty (21:12-17)
  - 4. Personal injury (21:18-32)
  - 5. Property damage (21:33-22:17)
  - 6. Death penalty (22:18-20)
  - 7. Poor (22:21-27)
  - 8. Religious duty (22:28-31)
  - 9. Just behavior (23:1-9)
  - 10. Sabbath (23:10-11)
  - 11. Religious duty (23:12-19)
- C. Plans for the Tabernacle (25 - 31)
  - 1. Tabernacle (25:1-27:21)
  - 2. Aaron's garment (28:1-43)
  - 3. Ordination of priests (29:1-34)
  - 4. Regular sacrifices (29:35-46)
  - 5. Altar of incense (30:1-10)
  - 6. Tax to pay for its upkeep (30:11-16)
  - 7. Water and incense (30:17-38)
  - 8. Construction supervisors (31:1-11)

**X. The Golden Calf “Appears”** (32:1-33:23)

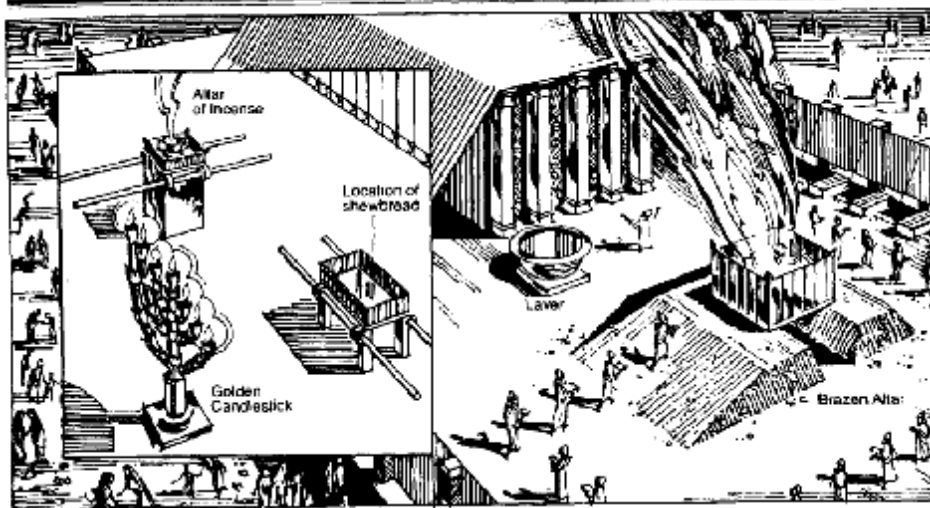
- A. Moses' absence creates a problem (32:1)
- B. Aaron creates an image and declares a feast (32:2-6)
- C. Moses Becomes an Intercessor for Israel (32:7-14)
- D. J. God shows Moses His glory (33:17-23)

**XI. Moses on Mt. Sinai a Second Time** (34:1-35) and then comes back down, but this time glowing**XII. The Building of the Portable Tabernacle** (35 - 40) – first took up an offering, and then constructed it according to God's design

- A. Tabernacle (36:8-38) – a portable large tent used for the worship of God
  - 1. Ark of the Covenant (37:1-9)
  - 2. Table (37:10-16)
  - 3. Lampstand (37:17-24)
  - 4. Altar of Incense (37:25-28)
  - 5. Holy anointing oil (37:29)
  - 6. Altar of Burnt Offering (38:1-7)
  - 7. Laver of bronze (38:8)
- B. The Outer Court (38:9-20)
- C. Cost of the tabernacle (38:21-31)
- D. Priests' garments (39:1-31)
- E. God's presence symbolized by a cloud (40:34-38)



THE FURNISHINGS OF THE TABERNACLE AND THE BRAZEN ALTAR



## Leviticus



### Leviticus - The Holiness of God

#### Summary and Key Scriptures

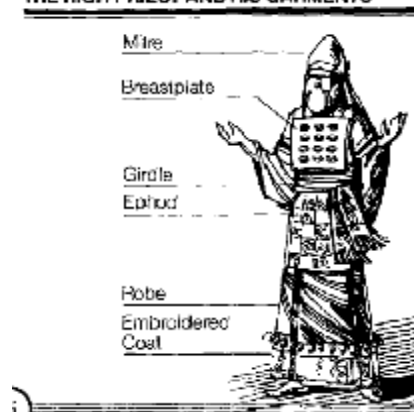
Leviticus was written to show Israel how to live as a holy nation in fellowship with God, and thus to prepare the nation for the high service of mediating the redemption of God to all the nations. Above all, then, Israel must be taught the holiness of God, and Leviticus reveals this in three ways: (1) in the sacrificial system, which insisted that “without the shedding of blood there is no remission,” (Lev 17:11; Heb 9:22) thus pressing on the hardest conscience the seriousness of sin; (2) in the precepts of the law, which showed one Divinely revealed standard for all character and conduct; (3) and in the penalties attaching to violations of the law, which sternly proclaimed the inflexibility of the Divine holiness – not subject to debate.

Perhaps as the first simple step toward understanding the message of Leviticus is to appreciate the first words of the first chapter - “And the Lord called unto Moses, and spake unto him OUT OF THE TABERNACLE OF THE CONGREGATION.” Before this, a distant God has spoken from “the mount that burned with fire”; but now ... God who dwells among His people in fellowship with them speaks “out of the Tabernacle.” The people, therefore, are not addressed as sinners distanced from God, like those of other nations, but as being already brought into a new relationship, even that of fellowship, on the ground of a blood-sealed covenant paid for by the blood of the Passover Lamb. This is the point at which Leviticus begins. In Genesis we see God’s remedy for man’s ruin - the Seed of the woman. In Exodus we see God’s answer to man’s cry - the blood of the Lamb. In Leviticus we see God’s provision for man’s need - a Priest, a Sacrifice, and an Altar. (It is from this that Leviticus gets its name. Israel’s priests were the Levites, and the word “Leviticus” comes from the Greek *Levitikos*, meaning, “that which pertains to the Levites.”) With good reason Leviticus holds the central place among the five books of Moses, for, with its doctrine of mediation through a priest, forgiveness through a sacrifice, and reconciliation at the altar, it is the very heart of the Pentateuch - and of the Gospel.

#### Outline of Events in Leviticus

- I. **Five Laws Regarding Sacrifices** (1 - 7)
  - A. Whole burnt offering (1:3-17)
  - B. Grain offering (2:1-16)
  - C. Peace offering (3:1-17)
  - D. Sin offering (4:1-35)
  - E. Guilt offering (5:1-6:7)
  - F. Priestly responsibilities (6:8-7:36)
- II. **Ordination of Aaron and His Sons** (8:1-9:24)
- III. **Problems and Warnings for Priests** (10:1-20) – Nadab and Abihu die for abuse of their office
- IV. **The Day of Atonement** (16:1-34)
- V. **The Holy Life** (17:1-26:46)
  - A. Eating meat (17:1-16) and prohibition about blood
  - B. Sexual conduct (18:1-30)
  - C. Behaviour toward others (19:1-37)
- VI. **Crimes deserving capital punishment** (20:1-27)

**THE HIGH PRIEST AND HIS GARMENTS**



- A. Sacrificing children to Molech (20:1-5)
- B. Turning to mediums and witchcraft (20:6-8)
- C. Cursing father or mother (20:9)
- D. Sexual crimes (20:10-21)
- E. Practicing spiritualism or witchcraft (20:27)

VII. **Laws concerning priests** (21:1-22:33)

- A. Prohibited behaviour for all priests (21:1-9)
- B. Prohibited behaviour for high priest (21:10-15)
- C. Conditions rendering a priest unfit for service (21:16-24)
- D. Proper sacrificial procedure (22:1-30)

VIII. **Sacred festivals** (23:1-44)

- A. Sabbath (23:3)
- B. Passover and Unleavened Bread (23:4-14)
- C. Feast of Weeks (23:15-21)
- D. Fall sabbath (23:23-25)
- E. Day of Atonement (23:26-32)
- F. Feast of Booths (23:33-36)

IX. **The Sabbath Year** (25:1-24) – the 7<sup>th</sup> year of rest for the land

X. **Jubilee Year** (25:25-55) – the 70<sup>th</sup> year a land of forgiveness

XI. **Warning about Idolatry and blessings on Obedience** (26)

XII. **Laws Concerning Gifts Consecrated to God** (27)



## **The Book of Numbers**



### **Numbers - Wandering in the Wilderness**

#### **Summary and Key Scriptures**

The Hebrew name for this fourth writing of Moses was *Be-midbar*, which means “in the wilderness” (from the words in the first verse of the first chapter), the Greek name given to it by the Septuagint translators was *Arithmoi* (origin of our English word “arithmetic”), which in Latin becomes *Numeri*, and in English *Numbers* - the book being so named because in it the Children of Israel are twice numbered, once at the beginning of the book, and again toward the end.

Numbers resumes the narrative where Exodus left-off. There is a break of just one month between the erecting of the Tabernacle, at the end of Exodus, and the command to number the people at the beginning of Numbers - with the Leviticus instructions coming in between the two.

Numbers covers the period of Israel’s history from the second month of the second year after the Exodus (1:1) to the tenth month of the fortieth year (see Deut 1:3). So we may speak of it as the book of the forty years of wilderness wanderings.

Again and again, the contents of the Book of Numbers is referred to in the New Testament. Indeed, the Holy Spirit has called special attention to it in that classic statement concerning Israel’s early history (1 Cor 10:1-12; Rom. 15:4; Heb. 3:7 - 4:6). **Note the words:** “All these things happened unto them for ensamples”, that is, they were “types.” The things recorded in Numbers are made immortal by their having been Divinely resolved into types, for our own learning. Other references include our Lord’s referring to the serpent in the wilderness being lifted up as a type of the Son of God becoming sin for the world (John 3:14,15).

#### **Outline of Events**

- I. **Census of Israel** (1:1-2:34)
- II. **Census of Levi** (3:1-4:49)
- III. **Laws Dealing with Uncleanness** (5:1-31) – How to handle and help Lepers, Adultery, and those who have Wronged one another
- IV. **Laws Dealing with Nazarites** (6:1-21) – people who are living a vow to God
- V. **Dedication of Tabernacle** (7:1-8:26)
- VI. **Traveling Through the Wilderness with the Cloud by Day and Fire by Night** (9 – 14)
  - A. Israel Rebels (11:1-14:45)
  - B. Rebellion concerning manna (11:4-9)
  - C. Quails come (11:31-32)
  - D. Rebellion of Aaron and Moses against Moses (12:1-16)
  - E. Rebellion concerning the Promised Land (13:1-14:45) – spies sent in, but only two believed God, Israel condemned to die in the wilderness
  - F. Laws Regarding Sacrifice (15:1-31)
  - G. A Man Punished by Death for Working on the Sabbath (15:32-36)
  - H. Purpose of Fringes on Corners of Garments (15:37-41)
  - I. Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram (16:1-50)
  - J. Priestly Authority and Responsibility (17:1-18:32)
  - K. Laws Regarding Purification (19:1-22)
  - L. Deaths, Difficulties, and Successes (20:1-21:35)
  - M. Death of Miriam (20:1)
  - N. Moses Gets Angry and Blatantly Disobeys God (20:2-13) – strikes the Rock
  - O. Death of Aaron (20:22-29)
  - P. Victory over Arad (21:1-3)

VII. **Making a bronze serpent (21:8-9)** – they were dying because of the complaining!

- A. Further travels (21:10-20)
- B. Further victories (21:21-35) Over the Amorites and Bashan
- C. Balaam and His Talking Donkey (22:1-24:58)
- D. Israel Turns to Idolatry (25:1-18) worship gods of Midian
- E. Census of the New Generation of Warriors (26:1-65)
- F. Joshua Appointed as Moses' Successor (27:12-23)
- G. Offerings (28:1-29:40)
- H. Daily (28:1-8)
- I. Sabbath (28:9-10)
- J. Monthly (28:11-15)
- K. Passover (28:16-25)
- L. Festival of Weeks (28:26-31)
- M. Festival of Trumpets (29:1-6)
- N. Day of Atonement (29:7-11)
- O. Festival of Tabernacles (29:12-39)
- P. Conclusion (29:40)

VIII. **Vows and Women (30:1-16)**IX. **Military Victories over Midian (31:1-32:42)**X. **Reuben, Gad, and half of the Tribe of Manasseh ask and receive the Transjordan Area (32:1-42)**XI. **Historical Recap of Israel's Journey from Egypt (33:1-49)**XII. **Preparing to Enter Canaan (33:50-36:16)**

- A. Instructions for conquering and dividing Canaan (33:50-56)
- B. Boundaries of Israel's new land (34:1-15)
- C. Appointing of each Tribe's leaders (34:16-29)
- D. Creation of cities for Levites (35:1-8)
- E. The Six Cities of Refuge (35:9-15)





## **Deuteronomy**



### **Deuteronomy - Starting Over Right With God**

#### **Summary and Key Scriptures**

We learn by repetition - So God repeats the explanation of the Ten Commandments that He first gave in Exodus. The book emphasises two things: 1) Obedience will always equal blessings, good things from God, and 2) Disobedience will always equal trouble from the Lord (chastening).

Jesus loved this book - quoted from it when being tempted by Satan.

The book reminds Israel, and all Christians of five things: 1) Past Slavery (to Egyptians, and Sin), 2) God's judgment on our enemies (Egypt with the plagues, Pharaoh at the Red Sea, Sin at the cross), 3) God's special care (feeding the Jews daily with manna and quail, taking daily care of us), 4) The giving of the Law at Mt Sinai (and the giving of the entire Bible miraculously), 5) That the battle for sin was won by the Passover Lamb, but the battle for maturity is won by us in the Promised Land

This is a Review of the previous four books. The history and legislation of the earlier books are reviewed in Deuteronomy, but only as the basis for the words of admonition which are now recorded. "Deuteronomy," is taken from the Greek *deuteros* (second) and *nomos* (law). In Deuteronomy we have a second giving of the Law, or, rather, a new expounding of it to the new generation of Israel who had grown up in the wilderness and were needing to have the Law repeated and expounded to them before their entering into Canaan. Deuteronomy is not the giving of a new Law, but an explication (explaining) of that which was already given.

Deuteronomy is a book of transition. It marks a transition in a fourfold way. **First**, it marks the transition to a new generation; for with the exception of Caleb and Joshua, and Moses himself, the old generation which came up from Egypt and was numbered at Sinai, had passed away, and a new generation had grown up. **Second**, it marks the transition to a new possession. The wilderness pilgrimage was to give place to the national occupancy of Canaan. **Third**, it marks the transition to a new experience, to a new life - houses instead of tents, settled habitation instead of wandering, and, instead of the wilderness diet, the milk and honey and corn and wine of Canaan. **Fourth**, it marks the transition to a new revelation of God - the revelation of His love.

From Genesis to Numbers the love of God is never spoken of. But in Deuteronomy, we have the wonderful words: "Because **He loved** thy fathers, therefore He chose their seed" (4:37); "The Lord did not set His love upon you, nor choose you because ye were more in number than any people,, for ye were the fewest of all people; but because the **Lord loved you**" (7:7,8); "The Lord had a delight in thy fathers **to love** them: (10:15); "The Lord thy God turned the curse into a blessing unto thee, because the Lord thy God **loved thee**" (23:5).

While speaking of the transitional nature of Deuteronomy, it is interesting to mention that just as the O.T. begins with five historical books - Gen. to Deut., so the N.T. Begins with five historical books - Matt. to Acts. But what is equally striking is that in both Deuteronomy, and Acts, God gives His people a second chance.

#### **The Outline of the Events and Instructions of Deuteronomy**

- I. **An Historical Summary of Israel So Far** (1 - 4) – bringing the reader up to speed
- II. **Review of the Laws of God** (5:1-26:19)
  - A. The Ten Commandments (5:6-21)
  - B. How God Expects Israel to Deal with People in Canaan (7:1-26) - Destroy them
  - C. Warnings About Israel's Tendency to Rebel (8 - 11)
  - D. Laws of Proper worship (12 - 17)
  - E. How to Administrate justice (17:8-13)
  - F. Warnings for the future kings (17:14-20)
  - G. More Laws concerning Levites (18:1-8)
  - H. Against pagan practices (18:9-14)

- I. Concerning prophets (18:15-22)
- J. Administration of justice (19:1-21)
- K. War (20:1-20)
- L. Social legislation (21 - 25)
  - 1. Dealing with the victim of an unsolved murder (21:1-9)
  - 2. Family laws (21:10-21)
  - 3. Removal of corpse of recipient of capital punishment (21:22-23)
  - 4. Care for neighbour's property (22:1-4)
  - 5. Against transvestites (22:5)
  - 6. Birds (22:6-7)
  - 7. Home construction (22:8)
  - 8. Mixing different elements (22:9-11)
  - 9. Tassels on cloak (22:12)
  - 10. Sexual relations (22:13-30)
  - 11. People excluded from worship (23:1-8)
  - 12. Maintaining a proper army camp (23:9-14)
  - 13. Escaped slaves (23:15-16)
  - 14. Prostitution (23:17-18)
  - 15. Interest on loans (23:19-20)
  - 16. Vows (23:21-23)
  - 17. Gleaning (23:24-25)
  - 18. Marriage (24:1-5)
  - 19. Security on loans (24:6)
  - 20. Kidnapping (24:7)
  - 21. Leprosy (24:8-9)
  - 22. Security on loans (24:10-13)
  - 23. Payment of wages (24:14-15)
  - 24. Administration of justice (24:16-18)
  - 25. Gleaning (24:19-22)
  - 26. Flogging (25:1-3)
  - 27. Prohibition against muzzling an ox (25:4)
  - 28. Levirate marriage (25:5-10)
  - 29. Women who fight dirty (25:11-12)
  - 30. Business practices (25:13-16)
  - 31. Against Amalek (25:17-19)

M. The Worship of Giving, and the Tithes (26)

- III. **Instructions for after Israel crosses Jordan River** (27 - 30)
- IV. **Moses' Final Acts** (31:1-34:8) – allowed to only see the Promised Land
- V. **Death of Moses** (34:5-8)

