

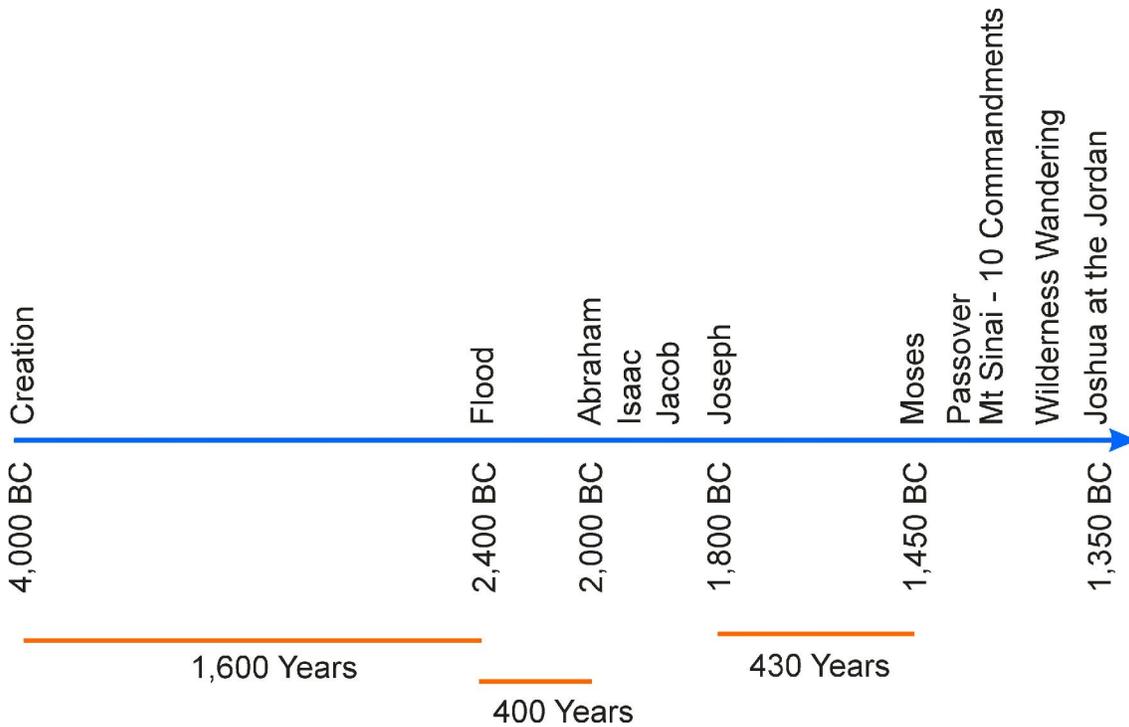
## Exodus Through Deuteronomy

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


**Author:** \_\_\_\_\_**Key Words:** Out**Key Chapters:**

1. Chapter 2 – Birth of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Chapters 12-14 – Passover & the Exodus
3. Chapter 20 – 10 Commandments

**Key Verses:** Exodus 3:14 – God reveals He is the \_\_\_\_\_; Exodus 6:3 – God reveals His name \_\_\_\_\_**Themes:**

1. Redemption and Deliverance
2. The Covenant
3. The Land of Promise

**Key People:** Pharaoh, Moses, Aaron, Miriam, Zipporah, Jethro, Joshua, Bezaleel, Aholiab**Key Places:** Egypt, Red Sea, Mt. Sinai

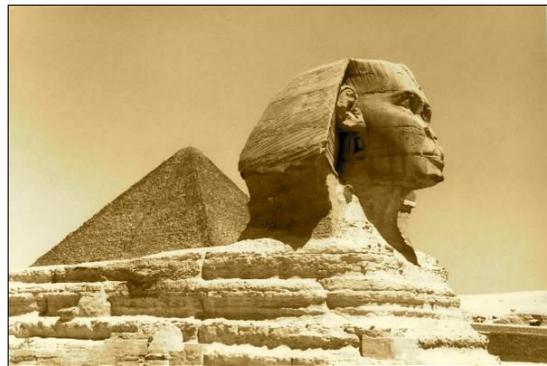
### General Thoughts and Overview of Exodus

1. Exodus is the record of Israel's \_\_\_\_\_ as a Nation.
2. Exodus contains no messianic prophecies.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the central theme of Exodus.
4. The book of Exodus stresses redemption and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Israel was redeemed from \_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt into a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship with God
6. Some Pictures of Christ:
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. He was a \_\_\_\_\_ and the Acting King or Ruler
    - b. He was endangered in infancy
    - c. He voluntarily renounced power and wealth
    - d. He was a \_\_\_\_\_
    - e. He was a law-giver
    - f. He was a \_\_\_\_\_ between men and God
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ – John 1:29, 36; 1 Corinthians 5:7
  - C. The Seven Feasts – each portray an aspect of Christ's ministry
  - D. The Exodus Event
  - E. The Manna And Water
  - F. The Tabernacle
  - G. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Hebrews 4:14-16; 9:11, 12, 24-28) – The High Priest foreshadows the ministry of Christ.
7. Types:
  - A. Egypt is a type of the \_\_\_\_\_ system, opposing God's people and trying to keep them in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - B. Pharaoh is a type of \_\_\_\_\_, "the god of this world", who demands worship, defies God, and thinks to enslave God's people.
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of the \_\_\_\_\_ – delivered from the bondage of the world, led on a pilgrim journey, and protected by God.
  - D. Moses is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ – God's prophet
  - E. The crossing of the Red Sea is a picture of the \_\_\_\_\_, which delivers the believer from this present world.
  - F. The manna pictures Christ as the \_\_\_\_\_ (John 6)

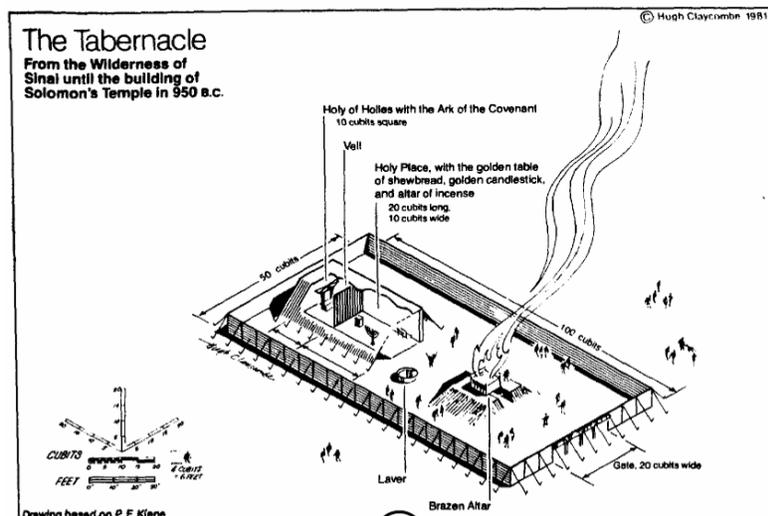
- G. The smitten rock is a type of the smitten Christ, through whose death the Holy Spirit is Given.
- H. Amalek is a picture of the \_\_\_\_\_, opposing the believer in the pilgrim journey.
- I. The key type in Exodus is the \_\_\_\_\_, picturing the death of Christ, the application of His blood for our safety, and the appropriation of His life (feeding on the lamb) for our daily strength.
8. Exodus takes up where Genesis leaves off.
9. The creation and birth of Israel was the founding of a Theocracy government – where God rules.
10. Ever one of the plagues was against one of Egypt's \_\_\_\_\_.

## Outline of Events in Exodus

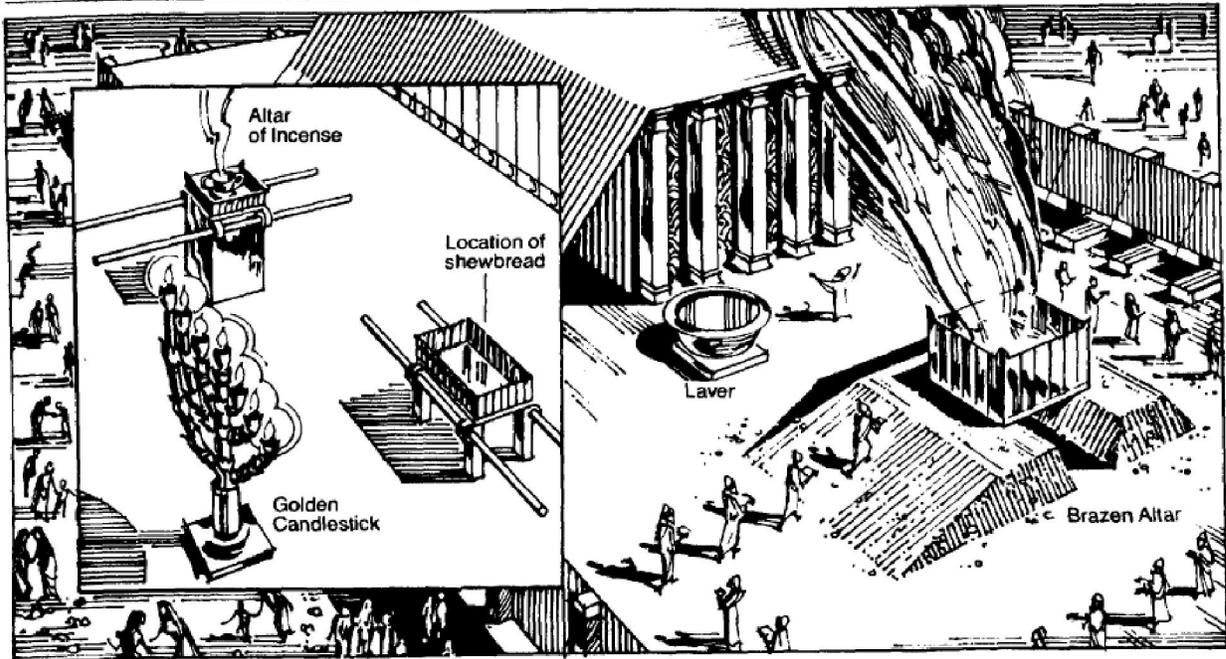
- I. **Israel is in Egypt and in Trouble** (1) – Pharaoh wants to control the Jewish population
- II. **Moses' Early Life** (2) – “\_\_\_\_\_” of the water, cared for by Pharaoh's daughter, murder, life in Midian as shepherd
- III. **God Calls Moses** (3, 4) – burning bush, bad attitude, God has a plan, 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. \_\_\_\_\_ (8:1-15)
  3. Lice (8:16-19)
  4. Flies (8:20-32)
  5. Plague on livestock (9:1-7) - Murrain
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ (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 \_\_\_\_\_ (11:1-12:36) – only now will 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (15:22-27)
- B. The daily provision of manna and quail (16:1-30)
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 these laws, we need a good altar
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ (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 behaviour (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 \_\_\_\_\_ (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** “\_\_\_\_\_” (32:1-33:23)
- A. Moses' absence creates a problem (32:1)
  - B. Aaron \_\_\_\_\_ an image and declares a feast (32:2-6)
  - C. Moses Becomes an Intercessor for Israel (32:7-14)
  - D. 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
- 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

**Author:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Key Words:** Holy – 94; Blood 84

**Key Chapters:**

1. Chapter 16 – Day of Atonement Sacrifice
2. Chapters 17 – Blood Forbidden to be Eaten

**Key Verses:** Leviticus 19:2 – God’s command for His people to be \_\_\_\_\_

**Themes:**

1. The Israelite believers worship
2. Walk before the Holy God

**Key People:** Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, Ithamar

**Key Places:** Mt. Sinai

### General Thoughts and Overview of Leviticus

1. 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.
2. Above all, then, Israel must be taught the holiness of God, and Leviticus reveals this in three ways:
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ system, which insisted that “without the shedding of blood there is no remission,” (Leviticus 17:11; Hebrews 9:22) thus pressing on the hardest conscience the seriousness of sin
  - B. The precepts of the \_\_\_\_\_, which showed one Divinely revealed standard for all character and conduct;
  - C. The penalties attaching to \_\_\_\_\_ of the law, which sternly proclaimed the inflexibility of the Divine holiness – not subject to debate.
3. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.”
4. In Genesis we see God’s remedy for man’s \_\_\_\_\_ - the Seed of the woman. In Exodus we see God’s \_\_\_\_\_ to man’s cry - the blood of the Lamb. In Leviticus we see God’s \_\_\_\_\_ for man’s need - a Priest, a Sacrifice, and an Altar.
5. The people 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.
6. Israel’s priests were the Levites, and the word “Leviticus” comes from the Greek *Levitikos*, meaning, “that which pertains to the Levites.”
  - A. Levi was the third son of Jacob, and at Mt. Sinai his descendants (through Aaron) were appointed priests to be in charge of the tabernacle and the religious life of Israel.
  - B. This book is a manual of sorts for the priests, detailing the religious rules and procedures that the priests had to observe and enforce.
  - C. Its historical setting is the two years Israel spent encamped at Mt. Sinai.
7. 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.

8. The book of Leviticus was the first book studied by a Jewish child.
9. Leviticus is quoted from or referred to about \_\_\_\_\_ times in the New Testament, many times by Jesus, and reveals how this book should be of great significance to every Christian.
10. Leviticus contains extensive revelation concerning the character of God, especially His \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. This book provides many rich lessons concerning the \_\_\_\_\_ that God expects of His people.
12. Under the law, \_\_\_\_\_ was given by God as the only sufficient means for Israelites to remain in \_\_\_\_\_ with Himself.
13. Leviticus is a literary expression of God’s desire that His holiness be reflected in the life of His covenant people Israel.
14. Leviticus deals with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. God’s people were to be separate from the world.
15. The first half of this book deals with the sacrifices, for we cannot approach God apart from the shed \_\_\_\_\_ of a sacrifice.
16. The second half covers the laws of \_\_\_\_\_, explaining how the people must live separated lives to please their Lord.
17. The blood of the O.T. sacrifices could only \_\_\_\_\_ sin and point ahead to the \_\_\_\_\_, who would finish the work of redemption.
18. The book of Leviticus explains five basic themes that relate to the life of holiness:
  - A. A holy God
  - B. A holy priesthood
  - C. A holy \_\_\_\_\_
  - D. A holy land
  - E. A holy Saviour
19. The Five Offerings:
  - A. The \_\_\_\_\_ Offering – Christ’s Complete Dedication
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ Offering – Christ’s Perfections
  - C. The \_\_\_\_\_ Offering – Christ Our Peace
  - D. The \_\_\_\_\_ Offering – Christ Made To Be Sin For Us
  - E. The \_\_\_\_\_ Offering – Christ Paying Sin’s Debt
20. *“He that sees the beauty of holiness, or true moral good, sees the greatest and most important thing in the world.”* **Jonathan Edwards**
21. *“If I had my choice of all the blessings I can conceive of, I would choose perfect conformity to the Lord Jesus, or, in one word, holiness.”* **Charles Spurgeon**

## Outline of Events in Leviticus

### I. Five Laws Regarding \_\_\_\_\_ (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 \_\_\_\_\_ (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)

- 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 50<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 HIGH PRIEST AND HIS GARMENTS

