

Book	Key Idea	The Nation	The People	God's Character	God's Role	God's Command
Genesis	Beginnings	Chosen	Prepared	Powerful Sovereign	Creator	"Let there be!"
Exodus	Redemption	Delivered	Redeemed	Merciful	Deliverer	"Let My people go!"
Leviticus	Worship	Set Apart	Taught	Holy	Sanctifier	"Be holy!"
Numbers	Wandering	Directed	Tested	Just	Sustainer	"Go in!"
Deuteronomy	Renewed Covenant	Made Ready	Retraught	Loving Lord	Rewarder	"Obey!"

Genesis 15:13-16

¹³ And God said to Abram, "Know for certain that your descendants will be strangers in a land that is not theirs, where they will be enslaved and oppressed four hundred years. ¹⁴ But I will also judge the nation whom they will serve; and afterward they will come out with many possessions. ¹⁵ And as for you, you shall go to your fathers in peace; you shall be buried at a good old age. ¹⁶ Then in the fourth generation they shall return here, for the iniquity of the Amorite is not yet complete."

Genesis		Exodus																	
Human Effort and Failure	Divine Power and Triumph																		
Word of Promise	Work of Fulfillment																		
A People Chosen	A People Called																		
God's Electing Mercy	God's Electing Manner																		
Revelation of Nationality	Realization of Nationality																		
<p>By the time of their departure from Egypt, the Israelites numbered over 2 million (Exodus 12:37; Numbers 1:46). Here are the calculations, with 2 assumptions indicated by an asterisk:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>603,550</td> <td>Warriors over 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ equal number*</td> <td>All other males</td> </tr> <tr> <td>= at least 1 million</td> <td>Total males</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ equal number*</td> <td>Total females</td> </tr> <tr> <td>= at least 2 million</td> <td>Total population</td> </tr> </table>		603,550	Warriors over 20	+ equal number*	All other males	= at least 1 million	Total males	+ equal number*	Total females	= at least 2 million	Total population	<p>The date of the Exodus if taken to be 1445 BC, is derived from 2 sets of facts:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Arrival of Jacob & family in Egypt</td> <td>1875 BC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stay in Egypt (Ex 12:40; Gal 3:17)</td> <td>- 430 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>= 1445 BC</td> </tr> </table>		Arrival of Jacob & family in Egypt	1875 BC	Stay in Egypt (Ex 12:40; Gal 3:17)	- 430 years		= 1445 BC
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	Beginning of Solomon's Temple	965 BC																	
	Interval since the Exodus (1 Kg 6:1)	480 years																	

"most of the ancient writers equated the Exodus with the expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt around ~~1445~~ **1445 BC** 50 BC Most ancient writers put the Jews in Egypt for 215 years or less. According to most ancient writers the 430 years in Egypt was taken to start with the promise to Abraham, and the 400 years from the birth of Isaac. Others began these years with Abraham's entry into Canaan. All of the ancient Jewish and Christian writers considered in this paper took the 430 or 400 years to cover the time in Egypt as well as Canaan. Biblical writers also agree with these ancient traditions, and the archaeological evidence reinforces these views." (<http://www.bibleandscience.com/archaeology/exodus.htm>)

Bondage		Redemption						Revelation							
1	Bondage in Egypt	3	7	11	13	16	19	21	25	28	32	35	40		
Call of Moses		Plagues		Passover		Red Sea Crossing		Journey to Mount Sinai		Ten Commandments		Book of the Covenant		Plans for the Tabernacle	
Incubation of the Nation		Inception of the Nation						Infancy of the Nation							
Preparation		Redemption						Instruction							
Bondage and Oppression		Deliverance and Provision						Law, Pattern and Construction							
God's People Enduring Bondage		God's Grace in Redemption						God's Glory Manifested in Worship							
Israel in Egypt		Israel to Sinai						Israel at Sinai							
430 years (15%)		2 months (30% of Exodus)						10 months (55% of Exodus)							

Exodus: Redemption and Revelation

The Redemption of God's People from Egypt (Exodus 1-18)

Bondage in Egypt (Exodus 1:1-6:27)

[1:1-22 A Deliverer Needed](#)

- [1:1-7 The Setting](#)
- [1:8-14 The Slavery](#)
- 8 The Pharaoh
- 9-10 The Plot
- 11-14 The Persecution
- [1:15-22 The Slaying](#)
- 15-16 The Charge
- 17 The Contravention
- 18 The Consternation
- 19 The Cleverness
- 20-21 The Commendation
- v22 The Command

[2:11-25 The Deliverer Prepared](#)

- [2:11-14 Moses in Egypt](#)
- 11a Moses the Prince
- 11b Moses the Deliverer
- 12 Moses the Murderer
- 13 Moses the Arbitrator
- 14 Moses the Accused
- [2:15-25 Moses in Midian](#)
- 15 Moses the Refugee
- 16-20 Moses the Stranger
- 21-22 Moses the Shepherd
- 23 Israel's Cruel Bondage
- 24-25 God's Covenant Remembered

[2:1-10 The Deliverer Born](#)

- [2:1-4 The Parturition of Moses](#)
- 1 Moses' Parents
- 2 Faith of Moses' Parents
- 3-4 Moses in a Basket
- [2:5-10 The Protection of Moses](#)
- 5-6 Pharaoh's Daughter Finds Moses
- 7-10 Pharaoh's Daughter Adopts Moses

[4:18-31 The Deliverer Sent](#)

- [4:18-31 Moses in Egypt](#)
- 18 Jethro Blesses Moses
- 19-23 The LORD Instructs Moses
- 24-26 Zipporah Saves Moses
- 27 The LORD Instructs Aaron
- 28-30 Aaron Speaks for Moses
- 31 The People Worship the LORD

[5:1-6:27 Pharaoh Rejects God's Word](#)

- [5:1-4 The First Confrontation](#)
- [5:5-14 Pharaoh's First Act: Increased Workload](#)
- [5:15-23 The First Response](#)
- 15-19 The Protest before Pharaoh
- 20-21 The Protest Against Moses
- 22-23 The Protest before the LORD
- [6:1:8 The Reassurance of the Lord](#)
- 6:9 The Response of the People
- [6:10-13 The Recommissioning of Moses](#)
- [6:14-19 The Records of Reuben, Simeon, Levi](#)
- [6:20-25 The Records of Moses and Aaron](#)
- 20 Their Parents
- 21-22 The Uncles and Cousins
- 23 Aaron's Wife and Sons
- 24-25 The Next Generation
- [6:26-27 The Reiteration of Moses' Call](#)

Exodus: Redemption and Revelation

The Redemption of God's People from Egypt (Exodus 1-18)

Redeemed from Egypt (Exodus 6:28-18:27)

6:28-10:29 Pharaoh Rejects God's

Miracles

6:28-7:13 **The Second Confrontation**

6:28-30 Moses' Discouragement

7:1-5 The Lord's Pronouncement

7:6-7 Their Obedience

7:8-13 The Rod into Serpent

7:14-10:29 **The Nine Plagues**

7:14-25 Water Turned to Blood

8:1-15 Frogs

8:16-19 Dust Turned to Gnats

8:20-32 Swarm of Insects

9:1-7 Pestilence on Livestock

9:8-12 Boils on Man and Beast

9:13-36 Great Hailstorm

10:1-20 Locusts

10:21-29 Darkness

11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's

Judgments

11:1-12:29 **The Tenth Plague**

11:1-10 Death of Firstborn Announced

12:1-20 Instructions for First Passover

12:21-27 Elders & People Instructed

12:28 The Obedience of Israel

12:29 The Lord's Passover

12:30-42 **The Fulfillment of Prophecy**

30-34 Pharaoh Drives Israel from Egypt

35-36 The Plunder of Egypt

37-39 The Journey to Succoth

40-42 The Accuracy of God's Word

12:43-13:16 **Feasts Inaugurated and Ordinances Announced**

12:43-49 The Ordinance of the Passover

12:50-51 The People's Obedience

13:1-2 Firstborn Sanctified to the Lord

13:3-10 Feast of Unleavened Bread Inaugurated

13:11-16 Firstborn Sons to be Redeemed

13:17-15:21 **The LORD's Mighty Deliverance**

13:17-22 The Journey out of Egypt

14:1-31 The Salvation of the LORD

14:1-4 The Encampment by the Sea

14:5-9 The Pursuit by Pharaoh

14:10-12 Israel Reproaches Moses

14:13-14 Moses Reassures Israel

14:15-22 The Parting of the Red Sea

14:23-31 The Destruction of Egypt

15:1-21 **The Songs to the LORD**

1-19 The Song of Moses

20-21 The Song of Miriam

15:22-18:27 **The Lord Provides for His People**

15:22-27 **Israel Tested**

22-26 Bitter Waters of Marah

27 Sweet Waters of Elim

16:1-36 **In the Wilderness of Zin**

1-3 People Complain

4-13 Provision of Meat

14-36 Provision of Manna

17:1-16 **The Protection of the LORD**

1-7 At Massah & Meribah

8-16 At Rephidim

18:1-27 **The Counsel of Jethro**

1-6 Jethro brings Moses' Family

7-12 Jethro rejoices over God's goodness to Israel

13-27 Jethro's Counsel to Moses



The Exodus Route

Mediterranean Sea

Canaan

Dead Sea

Way of the Philistines

Goshen/Rameses

Kadesh

Succoth

Etham

Elath/Elot

1 Kings 9:26

Wilderness of the Red Sea

"entangled"

Nuweiba

Crossing Site

chariot wheels, bones

Midian

Egypt

Mt. Sinai

Jabal Al Lawz
burned peak

Gulf of Aqaba

Red Sea - Yam Suph

Saudi Arabia

"Mt. Sinai in Arabia" Gal. 4:25

Red Sea

AskDiscovery.com

Exodus: Redemption and Revelation

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22:21-27 – Care of Needy

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22:28-31 – Reverence

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Exodus 28-29 Instructions for the Priesthood

28:1-43 The Garments for the Priesthood

28:1 Purpose of the Priesthood

28:2-5 Garments for the High Priest

28:6-14 The Ephod

28:15-30 The Breastpiece & its Chains

28:31-35 The Robe of the Ephod

28:36-38 The Plate & the Turban

28:39-43 The Garments for the Priests

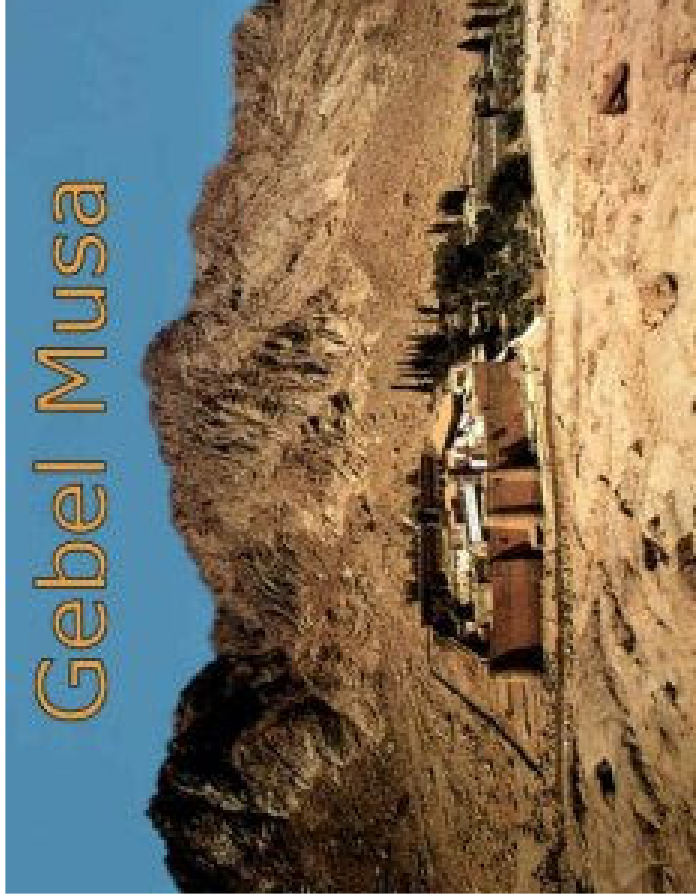
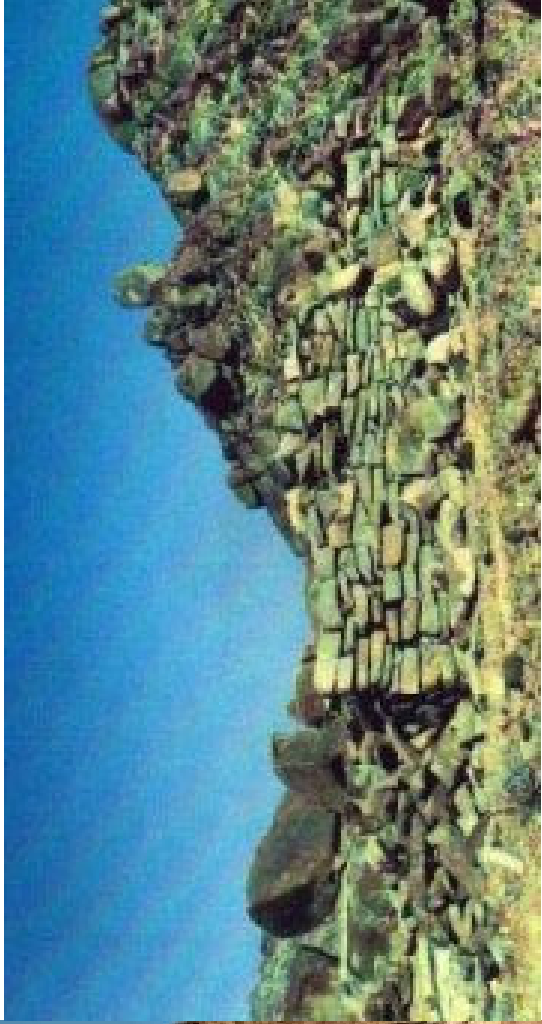


SITE UNSEEN
 Right: a map showing sites on Mount Sinai which are mentioned in the Bible. *Inset, center:* a warning near the barbed-wire fence guarding the mountain.
 Bottom: Wynne believes these ancient drawings mark the altar of the golden calf.



 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Gebel Musa





Aaron Sen camps overnight in the same spot where Moses and the Children of Israel lived for a year at Mt. Sinai.

Aaron Sen stands in the encampment area of Mt. Sinai with the blackened peak in the distance.



Aaron Sen stands at base of Mt. Sinai with a broken column at his feet

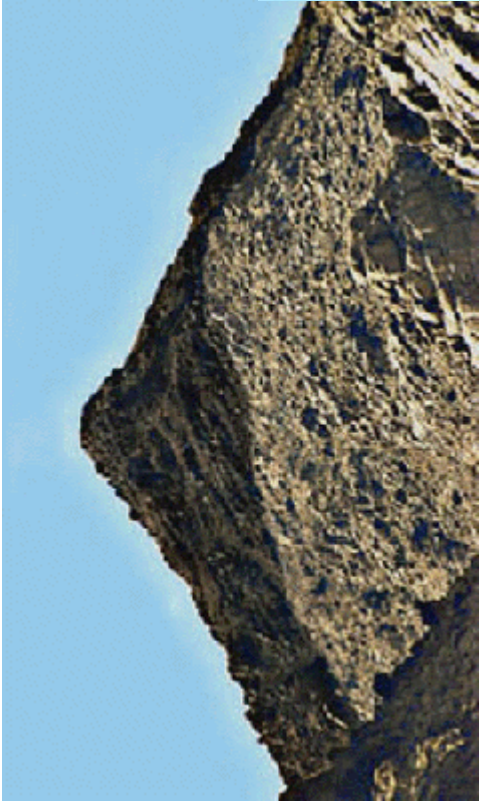


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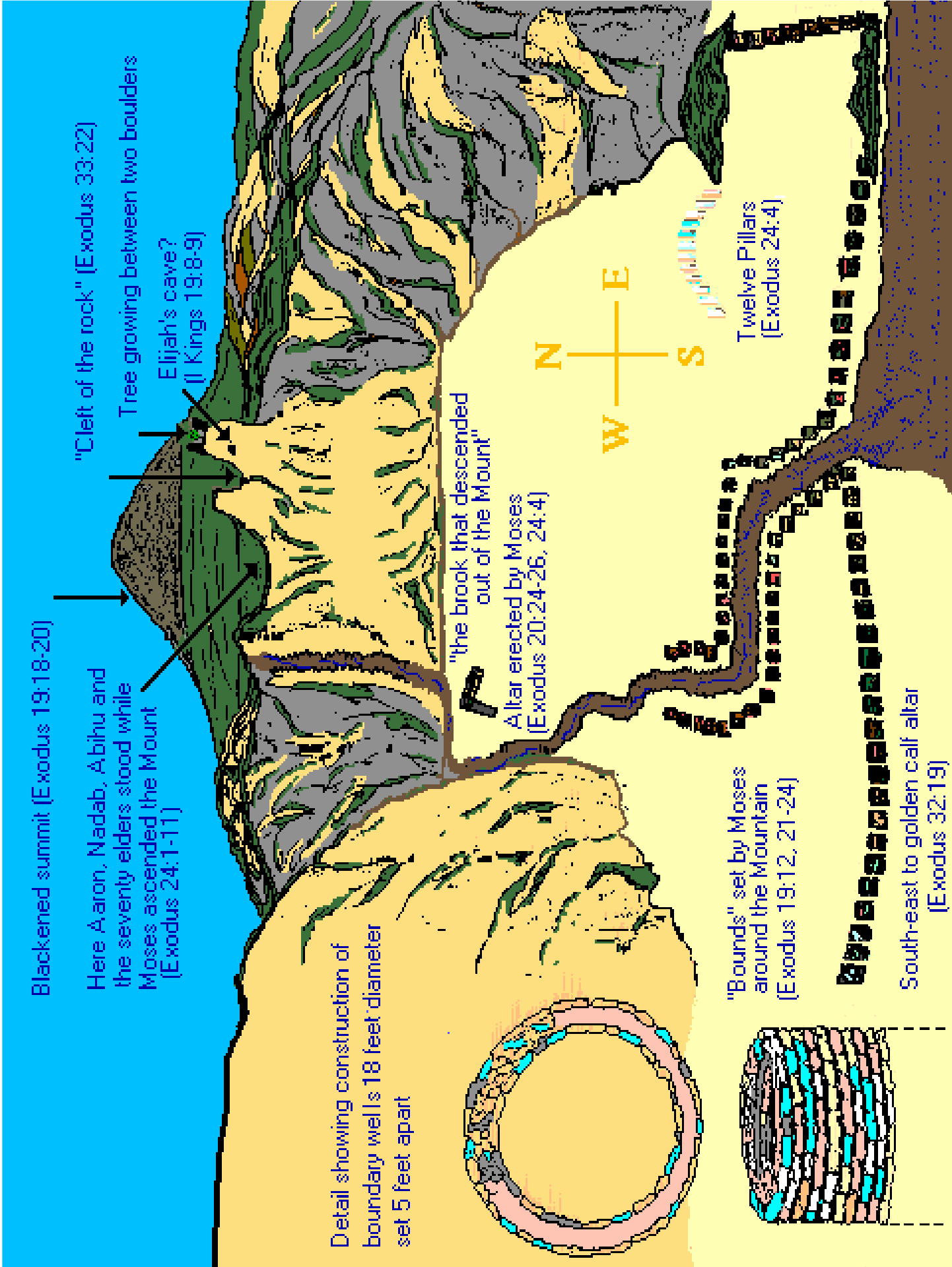


 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

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Entrusting the Word to the Faithful



Blackened summit (Exodus 19:18-20)

Here Aaron, Nadab, Abihu and the seventy elders stood while Moses ascended the Mount (Exodus 24:1-11)

"Cleft of the rock" (Exodus 33:22)

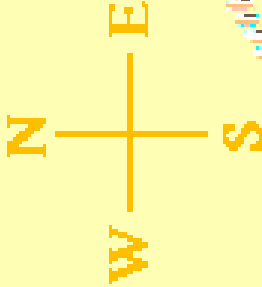
Tree growing between two boulders

Elijah's cave? (I Kings 19:8-9)

Detail showing construction of boundary wells 18 feet diameter set 5 feet apart

"the brook that descended out of the Mount"

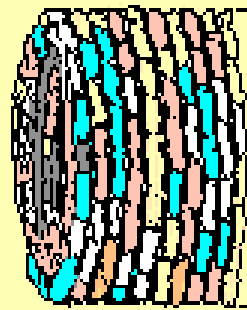
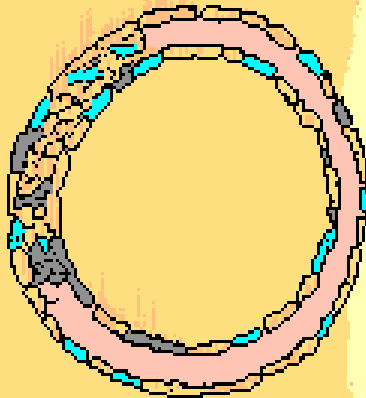
Altar erected by Moses (Exodus 20:24-26, 24:4)



"Bounds" set by Moses around the Mountain (Exodus 19:12, 21-24)

Twelve Pillars (Exodus 24:4)

South-east to golden calf altar (Exodus 32:19)



Exodus: Redemption and Revelation

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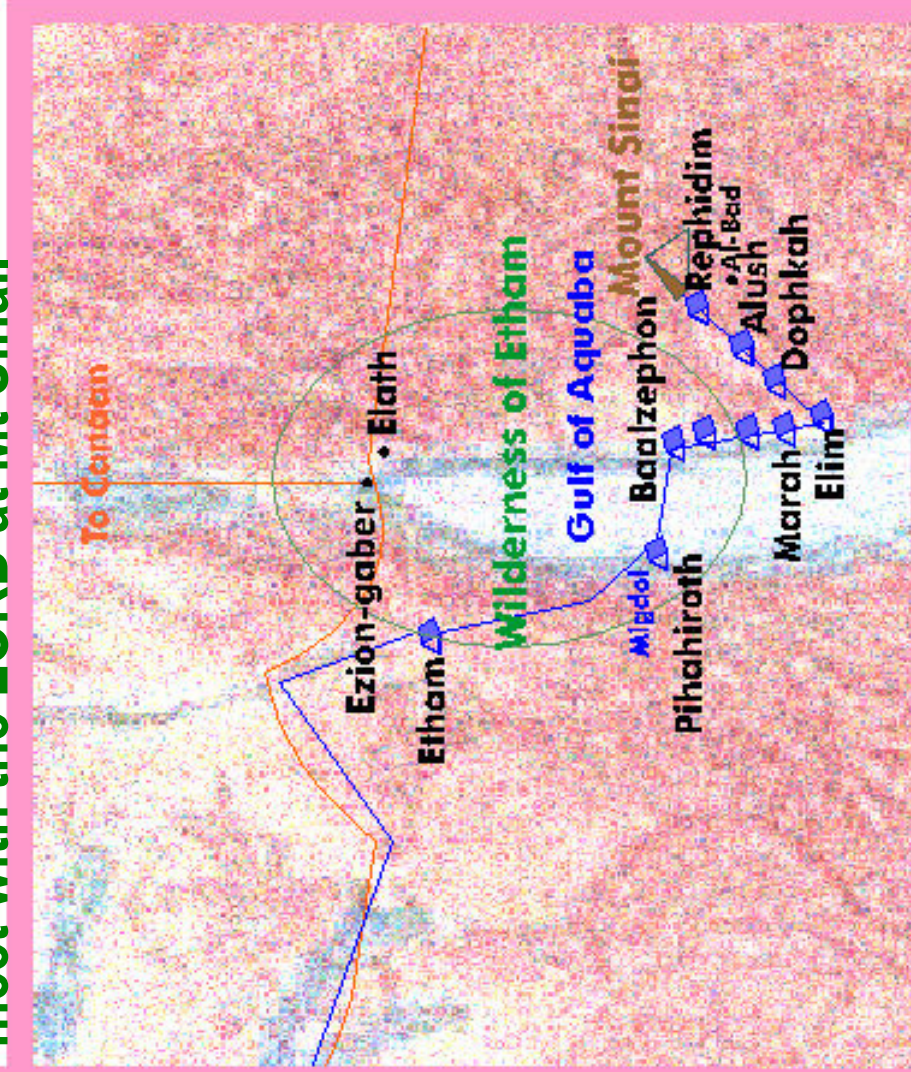
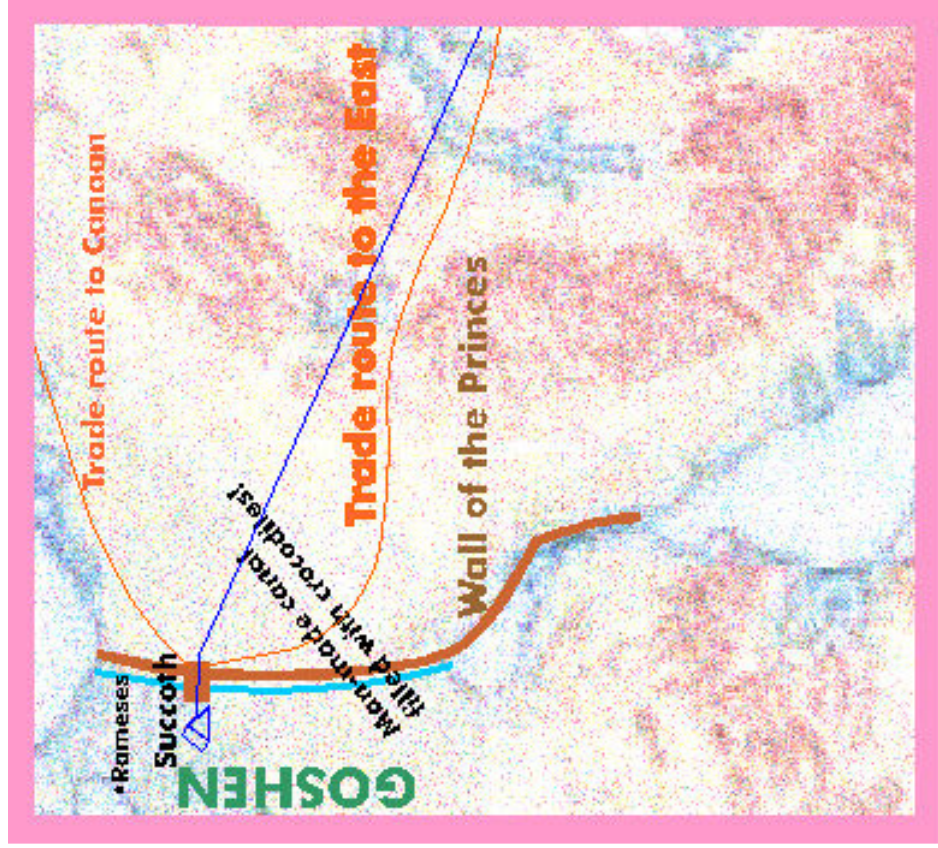
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1 In the third month after the sons of Israel had gone out of the land of Egypt, on that very day they came into the wilderness of Sinai.

Nisan Mar-Apr 30 days	Ziv / Iyyar Apr-May 29 days	Sivan May-June 30 days
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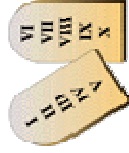
They left Egypt on Nisan 14 (16 days + 29 days = 45 days). Counting from the day after the Sabbath, 50 days later, they will meet with the LORD at Mt Sinai.



Israel's Agricultural Calendar

Nisan	Ziv /Iyyar	Sivan	Tammuz	Ab	Elul	Tishri /Ethanim	Bul /Marchesh -van	Kislev	Tebeth	Shebat	Adar	Adar Sheni
Mar-Apr	Apr-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep	Sep-Oct	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb	Feb-Mar	
30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	29 days
SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN			WINTER			
barley & flax harvest begins	barley harvest dry season begins	wheat harvest	tending vines	ripening of grapes, figs & olives	process -ing of grapes, figs & olives	plowing	sowing of wheat & barley	winter rains begin	rainy winter months	new year for trees	almond tree blossoms citrus fruits harvest	

- Passover
- Unleavened Bread
- First-fruits



- 9 AV
- Destruction of Jerusalem + Temple BC 586 AD 70

- Trumpets
- Atonement
- Tabernacles



- Dedication (Hanukkah) John 10:22 8 days 25 Kislev - Tebeth
- Purim 14,15 Adar

- Israel's calendar was an agricultural one, based on the moon.
- A lunar cycle requires 29 days, 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds between two successive new moons. ∴ Marcheshvan, as often as necessary, is lengthened to 30 days.
- Yom Kippur (Atonement) can't be on a Friday or a Sunday because of the great inconvenience of preparing food.
- Rosh Hashanah (Trumpets) can't occur on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday. ∴ adjustments were made to Marcheshvan & Kislev in the preceding year.

Exodus 20 - In the Wilderness of Sin

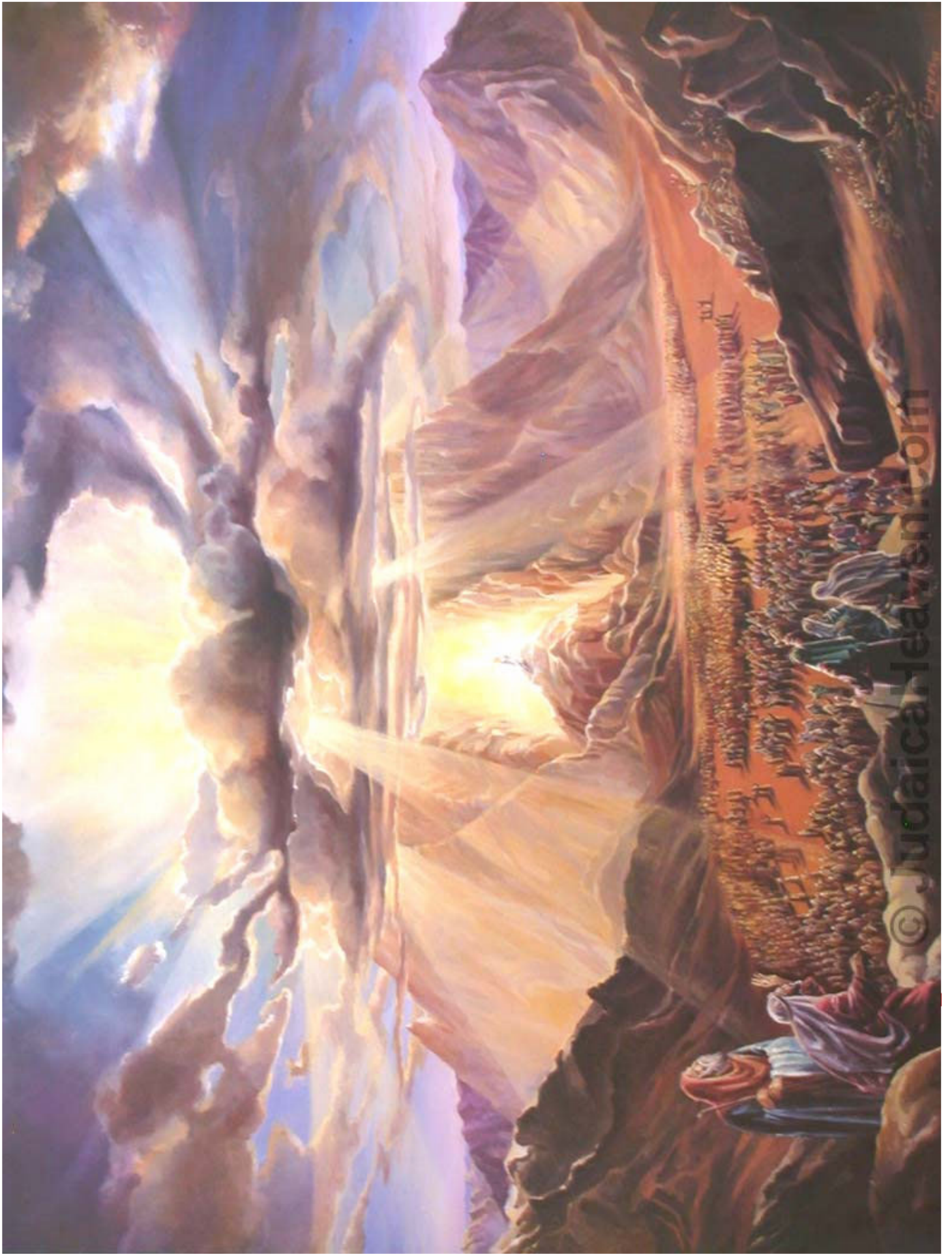
v1-21 The Decalogue (Ten Commandments)

1 Then God spoke all these words, saying, 2 "I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery. 3 You shall have no other gods before Me.

4 "You shall not make for yourself an idol, or any likeness of what is in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the water under the earth. 5 You shall not worship them or serve them; for I, the LORD your God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children, on the third and the fourth generations of those who hate Me, 6 **but** showing lovingkindness to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My commandments.

Exodus 19-40 The Revelation to God's People in Sinai





Exodus 20 - In the Wilderness of Sin

v1-21 The Decalogue (Ten Commandments)

7 "You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain, **for** the LORD will not leave him unpunished who takes His name in vain.

8 "Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. 9 Six days you shall labor and do all your work, 10 **but** the seventh day is a sabbath of the LORD your God; *in it you shall not do any work, you or your son or your daughter, your male or your female servant or your cattle or your sojourner who stays with you.* 11

For in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, the sea and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day; **therefore** the LORD blessed the sabbath day and made it holy.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20 - In the Wilderness of Sin

v1-21 The Decalogue (Ten Commandments)

13 "You shall not murder.

14 "You shall not commit adultery.

15 "You shall not steal.

16 "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

17 "You shall not covet your neighbor's house; you shall not covet your neighbor's wife or his male servant or his female servant or his ox or his donkey or anything that belongs to your neighbor."

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

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The Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments

And God spake all these words, saying, I am the Lord thy God...

- i Thou shalt have no other gods before me*
- ii Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image*
- iii Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain*
- iv Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy*
- v Honour thy father and thy mother*
- vi Thou shalt not kill*
- vii Thou shalt not commit adultery*
- viii Thou shalt not steal*
- ix Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour*
- x Thou shalt not covet*

EXODUS XX

Exodus 20 - In the Wilderness of Sin

v1-17 The Decalogue (Ten Commandments)

18 And all the people perceived the thunder and the lightning flashes and the sound of the trumpet and the mountain smoking; and **when** the people saw *it*, they trembled and stood at a distance. 19 **Then** they said to Moses, "Speak to us yourself and we will listen; **but** let not God speak to us, **lest** we die."

20 And Moses said to the people, "**Do not be afraid**; for God has come **in order to** test you, and **in order that** the fear of Him may remain with you, **so that** you may not sin." 21 **So** the people stood at a distance, **while** Moses approached the thick cloud where God was.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Oil-soaked sponges

Think of yourself as a sponge. We are like sponges that have been tossed into a world that is akin to a mud puddle. If we are dry sponges, we'll absorb the mud in the puddle - we'll absorb all the idolatrous thoughts that the world has to offer. How do we avoid absorbing and adopting all the idolatrous thoughts in the mud puddle of the world? We can try avoiding the mud, but there's no avoiding it, really. We're in the middle of it. The question is what kind of sponge are we? A dry sponge will absorb mud. Ah, but if the sponge is first dipped in oil, it can be thrown in the mud puddle and not absorb anything. That's what worship does for us: It fills us up with the oil of the Lord, so to speak. Once we have absorbed him, we can venture out into the world without fear of absorbing the world's idolatrous notions. Yes, the Lord commands us against idolatry. But the positive command to worship him is what leads us away from idolatry. Thus, we need not be idolatry-conscious; we need to be God-conscious. Worshiping the Lord leads us away from worshiping other gods. And as we worship the Lord, we begin to share his concerns, and we move toward loving others.

<http://www.pbbc.org/files/messages/10439/exo020.html>



Exodus 20:22-23:19 is commonly referred to as the Book of the Covenant. It contains the stipulations of the covenant relationship between the Lord and Israel. These stipulations, or "ordinances" (21:1), can be seen as the practical outworking of the 10 commandments. **The 10 commandments - literally "words" - are general. The ordinances in the Book of the Covenant are the application of the 10 commandments to specific situations.**

Commandments 2 through 10 each stem from the first commandment: "You shall have no other gods before me." **The commandment to worship the Lord alone is not only paramount, it is seminal, giving birth to the following nine commandments, and all other biblical commandments. Every other biblical commandment naturally flows from this one.**

<http://www.pbbc.org/files/messages/10439/exo020.html>



The literary structure of the Book of the Covenant therefore gives preeminence to commandments to worship the Lord and not to worship other gods:

Exodus 20:23 Prohibition against idolatry

Exodus 20:24-26 Prescription for worship

Exodus 21:1-23:12 Ordinances

Exodus 23:13 Prohibition against idolatry

Exodus 23:14-19 Prescription for worship

The prologue and epilogue, which prohibit idolatry and prescribe worship, form bookends around the 42 ordinances, thereby giving prominence to the commands concerning worship and idolatry. In fact, the epilogue says that "everything" that has been commanded pertains to being on guard so as to worship the Lord alone (23:13).

<http://www.pbbc.org/files/messages/10439/exo020.html>

The prohibition against idolatry comes first: Don't worship other gods. But it is immediately followed by the prescription for worship: **Do worship the Lord. If we do worship the Lord, we won't worship other gods.** As can be seen from the chart, the space devoted in the prologue and epilogue to worship is much greater than that devoted to idolatry. This also indicates that the positive command to worship the Lord takes precedence over the negative command to avoid idolatry. Therefore, we do not need to be so much concerned with whether we are worshipping other gods as we do with whether we are worshipping the Lord. If we worship the Lord, idolatry won't be much of a concern. We don't need to be idolatry-obsessed; we need to be God-obsessed. If we are, everything else will more or less take care of itself.

And as we worship the Lord, we will naturally share his concerns.

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Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

v22-26 Statutes Concerning Worship

22 **Then** the LORD said to Moses, "**Thus** you shall say to the sons of Israel, 'You yourselves have seen that I have spoken to you from heaven. 23 You shall not make other gods besides Me; gods of silver or gods of gold, you shall not make for yourselves. 24 You shall make an altar of earth for Me, and you shall sacrifice on it your burnt offerings and your peace offerings, your sheep and your oxen; in every place where I cause My name to be remembered, I will come to you and bless you. 25 **And if** you make an altar of stone for Me, you shall not build it of cut stones, for if you wield your tool on it, you will profane it. 26 **And you shall not go up by steps to My altar, that your nakedness may not be exposed on it.'**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

21:1-11 Statutes Concerning the Care of Servants

1 "Now these are the ordinances which you are to set before them.

2 "If you buy a Hebrew slave, he shall serve for six years; but on the seventh he shall go out as a free man without payment. 3 **If** he comes alone, he shall go out alone; **if** he is the husband of a wife, then his wife shall go out with him. 4 **If** his master gives him a wife, and she bears him sons or daughters, the wife and her children shall belong to her master, and he shall go out alone. 5 **But if the slave plainly says, 'I love my master, my wife and my children; I will not go out as a free man,'** 6 **then** his master shall bring him to God, then he shall bring him to the door or the doorpost. And his master shall pierce his ear with an awl; and he shall serve him permanently.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

21:1-11 Statutes Concerning the Care of Servants

7 "And if a man sells his daughter as a female slave, she is not to go free as the male slaves do. 8 **If** she is displeasing in the eyes of her master who designated her for himself, **then he shall let her be redeemed.** He does not have authority to sell her to a foreign people because of his unfairness to her. 9 **And if he designates her for his son, he shall deal with her according to the custom of daughters.** 10 **If** he takes to himself another woman, he may not reduce her food, her clothing, or her conjugal rights. 11 **And if** he will not do these three things for her, then she shall go out for nothing, without payment of money.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

21:12-17 Statutes of Capital Offense

12 "He who strikes a man so that he dies shall surely be put to death. 13 But if he did not lie in wait for him, but God let him fall into his hand, then I will appoint you a place to which he may flee. 14 If, however, a man acts presumptuously toward his neighbor, so as to kill him craftily, you are to take him even from My altar, that he may die.

15 "And he who strikes his father or his mother shall surely be put to death.

16 "And he who kidnaps a man, whether he sells him or he is found in his possession, shall surely be put to death.

17 "And he who curses his father or his mother shall surely be put to death.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

21:18-27 Statutes Concerning Physical Injury

18 " **And** if men have a quarrel and one strikes the other with a stone or with *his* fist, and he does not die **but** remains in bed; 19 **if** he gets up and walks around outside on his staff, **then** **he** **who** struck him shall go unpunished; **he shall only pay for his loss of time, and shall take care of him until he is completely healed.**

20 " **And** if a man strikes his male or female slave with a rod and he dies at his hand, **he shall be punished.** 21 **If, however, he survives a day or two, no vengeance shall be taken; for he is his property.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

21:18-27 Statutes Concerning Physical Injury

22 "**And if** men struggle with each other and strike a woman with child so that she has a miscarriage, **yet** there is no *further* injury, **he shall surely** be fined **as** the woman's husband may demand of him; **and he shall pay as the judges decide.** 23 **But if there is any further injury, then you shall appoint as a penalty life for life, 24 eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, 25 burn for burn, wound for wound, bruise for bruise.**

26 "**And if** a man strikes the eye of his male or female slave, and destroys it, **he shall let him go free on account of his eye.** 27 **And if** he knocks out a tooth of his male or female slave, **he shall let him go free on account of his tooth.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

21:28-36 Statutes Concerning Culpable Neglect

28 "**And if an ox gores a man or a woman to death, the ox shall surely be stoned and its flesh shall not be eaten; but the owner of the ox shall go unpunished.** 29 **If, however, an ox was previously in the habit of goring, and its owner has been warned, yet he does not confine it, and it kills a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned and its owner also shall be put to death.** 30 **If a ransom is demanded of him, then he shall give for the redemption of his life whatever is demanded of him.** 31 **Whether it gores a son or a daughter, it shall be done to him according to the same rule.** 32 **If the ox gores a male or female slave, the owner shall give his or her master thirty shekels of silver, and the ox shall be stoned.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

21:28-36 Statutes Concerning Culpable Neglect

33 "And if a man opens a pit, or digs a pit and does not cover it over, and an ox or a donkey falls into it, 34 the owner of the pit shall make restitution; he shall give money to its owner, and the dead animal shall become his.

35 "And if one man's ox hurts another's so that it dies, then they shall sell the live ox and divide its price equally; and also they shall divide the dead ox. 36 **Or if it is known that the ox was previously in the habit of goring, yet its owner has not confined it, he shall surely pay ox for ox, and the dead animal shall become his.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:1-4 Statutes Concerning Thieves

1 "If a man steals an ox or a sheep, and slaughters it or sells it, he shall pay five oxen for the ox and four sheep for the sheep.

2 "If the thief is caught while breaking in, and is struck so that he dies, there will be no bloodguiltiness on his account.

3 **But** if the sun has risen on him, there will be bloodguiltiness on his account. He shall surely make restitution; if he owns nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft. 4 If what he stole is actually found alive in his possession, whether an ox or a donkey or a sheep, he shall pay double.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:5-6 Statutes Concerning Property Damage

5 "If a man lets a field or vineyard be grazed bare and lets his animal loose **so that** it grazes in another man's field, he shall make restitution from the best of his own field and the best of his own vineyard.

6 "If a fire breaks out and spreads to thorn bushes, **so that** stacked grain or the standing grain or the field *itself* is consumed, he who started the fire shall **surely** make restitution.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:7-13 Statutes Concerning Safe Deposits

7 "If a man gives his neighbor money or goods to keep for him, and it is stolen from the man's house, **if the thief is caught, he shall pay double.**

8 "If the thief is not caught, **then the owner of the house shall appear before the judges, to determine whether he laid his hands on his neighbor's property.**

9 "For every breach of trust, **whether it is for ox, for donkey, for sheep, for clothing, or for any lost thing about which one says, 'This is it,' the case of both parties shall come before the judges; he whom the judges condemn shall pay double to his neighbor.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:7-13 Statutes Concerning Safe Deposits

10 "If a man gives his neighbor a donkey, an ox, a sheep, or any animal to keep for *him*, and it dies or is hurt or is driven away while no one is looking, 11 an oath before the LORD shall be made by the two of them, that he has not laid hands on his neighbor's property; and its owner shall accept it, and he shall not make restitution.

12 "But if it is actually stolen from him, he shall make restitution to its owner.

13 "If it is all torn to pieces, let him bring it as evidence; he shall not make restitution for what has been torn to pieces.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:14-15 Statutes Concerning Borrowing

14 " **And if a man borrows *anything* from his neighbor, and it is injured or dies **while** its owner is not with it, he shall make full restitution. 15 **If** its owner is with it, he shall not make restitution; if it is hired, it came for its hire.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:16-17 Statutes Concerning Sexual Seduction

16 "And if a man seduces a virgin who is not engaged, and lies with her, he must pay a dowry for her to be his wife.

17 "If her father absolutely refuses to give her to him, he shall pay money equal to the dowry for virgins.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:18-20 Statutes Concerning Idolatrous Customs

18 "You shall not allow a sorceress to live.

19 "Whoever lies with an animal shall surely be put to death.

20 "**He who sacrifices to any god, other than to the LORD alone, shall be utterly destroyed.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:21-27 Statutes Concerning The Care of the Needy

21 "And you shall not wrong a stranger or oppress him, for you were strangers in the land of Egypt.

22 "You shall not afflict any widow or orphan. 23 If you afflict him at all, and if he does cry out to Me, I will surely hear his cry; 24 and My anger will be kindled, and I will kill you with the sword; and your wives shall become widows and your children fatherless.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:21-27 Statutes Concerning The Care of the Needy

25 **"If you lend money to My people, to the poor among you, you are not to act as a creditor to him; you shall not charge him interest.**

26 **"If you ever take your neighbor's cloak as a pledge, you are to return it to him before the sun sets, 27 for that is his only covering; it is his cloak for his body. What else shall he sleep in? And it shall come about that when he cries out to Me, I will hear him, for I am gracious.**

Exodus 19-40

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Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

22:28-31 Statutes Concerning Reverence

28 "You shall not curse God, nor curse a ruler of your people.

29 "You shall not delay the offering from your harvest and your vintage. The first-born of your sons you shall give to Me.
30 You shall do the same with your oxen and with your sheep. It shall be with its mother seven days; on the eighth day you shall give it to Me.

31 "And you shall be holy men to Me, therefore you shall not eat any flesh torn to pieces in the field; you shall throw it to the dogs.

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Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

23:1-9 Statutes Concerning Legal Justice

1 "You shall not bear a false report; do not join your hand with a wicked man to be a malicious witness. 2 You shall not follow a multitude in doing evil, nor shall you testify in a dispute so as to turn aside after a multitude in order to pervert justice; 3 nor shall you be partial to a poor man in his dispute.

4 "If you meet your enemy's ox or his donkey wandering away, you shall surely return it to him. 5 If you see the donkey of one who hates you lying helpless under its load, you shall refrain from leaving it to him, you shall surely release it with him.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

23:1-9 Statutes Concerning Legal Justice

6 "You shall not pervert the justice due to your needy brother in his dispute. 7 Keep far from a false charge, and do not kill the innocent or the righteous, for I will not acquit the guilty.

8 "And you shall not take a bribe, for a bribe blinds the clear-sighted and subverts the cause of the just.

9 "And you shall not oppress a stranger, since you yourselves know the feelings of a stranger, for you also were strangers in the land of Egypt.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

23:10-13 Statutes Concerning the Sabbaths

10 "And you shall sow your land for six years and gather in its yield, 11 **but on the seventh year you shall let it rest and lie fallow, so that** the needy of your people may eat; and whatever they leave the beast of the field may eat. You are to do the same with your vineyard and your olive grove.

12 "Six days you are to do your work, but on the seventh day you shall cease from labor in order that your ox and your donkey may rest, and the son of your female slave, as well as your stranger, may refresh themselves.

13 "**Now concerning everything which I have said to you, be on your guard; and do not mention the name of other gods, nor let them be heard from your mouth.**

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Outworking of worship (21:1-23:12)

The primary function of the law of God is to reveal God. It's his law; therefore, it tells us about him. It tells us what he cares about. And even a casual look and the 42 commands in this section leaves one with the overwhelming impression that **God cares about people.** As we worship the Lord, as we draw close to him in adoration, we find that his concerns become our concerns. We begin to think as he thinks. Just as when we adopt the attitude of someone we spend a lot of time with, we begin to adopt the attitude of the Lord, assuming that we're spending time with him in loving adoration. As we worship him, we share his values - we share his love for people.

What is striking about the Book of the Covenant is the value it places on human life, especially in comparison to other ancient codes. This can be seen in the book's disposition toward the death penalty.

The codes of other Near Eastern peoples exalted property values, imposing the death penalty for theft. The Code of Hammurabi, for example, calls for the death penalty for the theft of the property of a "god or palace,"

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for receiving stolen goods and not being able to prove ownership, for assisting in the escape of a slave and for harboring a fugitive slave. Death is also imposed for a barmaid who cheats her customers on the price of a drink. The Book of the Covenant, on the other hand, never imposes the death penalty for the violation of property rights. Paramount, instead, is the sacredness of human life. Hammurabi demonstrates almost no concern for the poor and disadvantaged; instead, the code is designed to protect the upper class. **The Book of the Covenant, on the other hand, values all people and places great emphasis on the poor, the disadvantaged, the slave and the alien.**

The law of the goring ox demonstrates the Book of the Covenant's concern for human life (21:28-32). In the case of a culpable owner who has not taken precautions to ensure that his ox doesn't gore anyone, the laws of Hammurabi and Eshnunna are concerned with the compensation to be paid to the family of the victim who was gored but make no provision for the fate of the ox or the punishment of its owner. The Book of the Covenant, on the other hand, commands the death of the ox and prohibits

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its consumption as food. The owner, too, is deserving of death but in the absence of malicious intent may redeem his life. **Thus, human life is exalted over property rights.**

The Book of the Covenant forbids charging interest on a loan, and it forbids holding onto one's cloak that has been taken in a pledge (22:25-26). Borrowers were part of the lower class. Uniquely, the borrower is given precedence over the lender, who occupied the upper strata of society.

In the Near East, slaves were treated solely as property, except in Israel. A slave would be branded. Injury to a slave simply required that the owner be recompensed. A slave could be given as a pledge on a loan, and he could be sold or exchanged. **The law of God, on the other hand, protects the rights of slaves.** Even within the 10 commandments, slaves are given rights: They too are to partake in the sabbath rest (20:10). A man who injures a slave is to be punished (21:20). Slaves are allowed to go free if their masters strike them so as to destroy eyes or knock out teeth (21:26).

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From these examples it is clear that the Lord cares about human life - all human life. He has created each in his image; therefore, each is supremely valuable. As we worship the Lord, we can't help but care about what he cares about. We can't help but care more about people than possessions, and we can't help but care for the disadvantaged, the hurting, the lonely.

...This is the outworking of worship. But we need to back up a step and ask the question, "What does worship entail?" If worship produces such concern for people, we need to know what's involved in worship. The third commandment prescribes that worship not be empty, meaning that we don't involve the Lord in our idolatrous pursuits. The fourth commandment prescribes the sabbath, which involves remembering what the Lord has done in creation and redemption. The Book of the Covenant, which takes the 10 commandments and applies them, expands upon worship in the prologue and epilogue. In the prologue, worship is to be done simply. In the epilogue, it is to be done thankfully.

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Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

23:10-13 Statutes Concerning the Sabbaths

13 "Now **concerning everything which I have said to you, be on your guard; and do not mention the name of other gods, nor let them be heard from your mouth.**

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The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Thankfulness of worship (23:13-19)

The Lord tells the people to "be on your guard" against worshipping other gods. They are not to "mention the name of other gods." The verb "mention" is the same word that is translated "remember" in 20:24. In that verse, the Lord says he will cause his "name to be remembered." Here, the people are not to "remember" the names of other gods. The Lord will cause his name to be remembered; we don't have to worry about that. For our part, we are not to "remember," or invoke, the name of other gods; we are not to place other gods before him. We are to guard against this. As we have seen, the best way to guard against worshipping other gods is by worshipping the true God.

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Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

23:14-19 Statutes Concerning Annual Festivals

14 "Three times a year you shall celebrate a feast to Me.

15 "You shall observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread; for seven days you are to eat unleavened bread, as I commanded you, at the appointed time in the month Abib, for in it you came out of Egypt. And none shall appear before Me empty-handed.


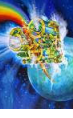











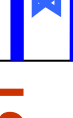


16 "Also you shall observe the Feast of the Harvest of the first fruits of your labors from what you sow in the field; also the Feast of the Ingathering at the end of the year when you gather in the fruit of your labors from the field.

Exodus 19-40

The Revelation to God's People in Sinai



The Hebrew Calendar

Feast	OT	NT	Significance
Sabbath	 Exo 20:8	 Heb 4:9	Millennium
Passover	 Lev 23:5	 1 Cor 5:7	Jesus the Passover slain for our sins
Unleavened Bread	 Lev 23:6	 1 Cor 5:7-8	Holy Walk of Believers
First-fruits	 Lev 23:10	 1 Cor 15:27	Christ the First-fruits raised from the Dead
Weeks or Pentecost	 Lev 23:16	 Acts 2:1	Outpouring of the Holy Spirit
Summer – Age of the Predominantly Gentile Church			
Trumpets	 Lev 23:24	 Daniel 7:9-14	Coronation of Christ in Heaven
Atonement	 Lev 23:27; 25:9	 Matt 24:30-31 Heb 9:1-14	Nation of Israel Mourns
Booths or Tabernacles	 Lev 23:42 Zech 14:16-18	 Rev 20:4	Millennium

Exodus 20:22-24:11 The Book of the Covenant

20:22-23:19 – Civil & Religious Ordinances

23:14-19 Statutes Concerning Annual Festivals

17 "Three times a year all your males shall appear before the Lord God.

18 "You shall not offer the blood of My sacrifice with leavened bread; nor is the fat of My feast to remain **overnight until morning.**

19 "You shall bring the choice first fruits of your soil into the house of the LORD your God. You are not to boil a kid in the milk of its mother.

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Like the prologue, the epilogue also has an internal, though different, literary structure. The first half commands three feasts per year, and the second half details the feasts. It is an example of step parallelism:

A 23:14 Three times a year

B 23:15 Feast of Unleavened Bread

C 23:16a Feast of Harvest

D 23:16b Feast of Ingathering

A' 23:17 Three times a year

B' 23:18 Feast of Unleavened Bread

C' 23:19a Feast of Harvest

D' 23:19b Feast of Ingathering

Each of these three feasts is associated with a harvest: Unleavened Bread, the beginning of the barley harvest; Harvest, during the wheat harvest; Ingathering, at the end of the vine and orchard harvest.

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The Feast of Unleavened Bread was to involve sacrifices without leaven, which was a symbol of evil (Matthew 16:6). This feast came right after the Passover Feast, and they were often seen as one feast. This would explain the reference to "the fat of my feast" in connection with the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The fat was the special portion of the Passover lamb. It was not to be left until morning, in which case it would become rancid. The "choice first fruits," which constitute the best produce, are to be offered during the Feast of the Harvest. Because there is such a clear parallel between the first two feasts and the prescribed sacrifices in 23:18-19a, that leads us to believe that the last prescribed sacrifice, in 23:19b, is to be connected with the Feast of the Ingathering. But what are we to make of the command, "You are not to boil a kid in the milk of its mother"? One way to translate this command would be: "You are not to boil a kid while it is still nursing." If this is the case, this is simply a command to offer only weaned animals, not babies.

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What do all these feast details have in common? They all call for people to offer up their best stuff to the Lord - pure sacrifices untainted with evil, the best part of the lamb, the first fruits, mature animals.

Each festival commemorated not only the Lord's provision in harvest but other aspects of the Lord's provision as well. The text here connects the Feast of Unleavened Bread with the Lord's redemption of the nation out of Egypt. The Feast of the Harvest came to be a celebration of the Lord's giving of the law. The Feast of the Ingathering came to be called the Feast of Tabernacles, or the Feast of Booths, and celebrated the Lord's care for Israel on its journey from Egypt to Canaan (Leviticus 23:34, 42-43).

Each festival, in which the people give back to the Lord in remembrance of his provision for them, can be seen as festivals of thanksgiving. The people give their best stuff to give thanks to the Lord for what he has done in all aspects of his provision for them. We see, then, that the people worship thankfully. Paul writes that we should "in everything give thanks, for this is God's will for you in Christ Jesus" (1 Thessalonians 5:18); that we should be "always giving thanks for all

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Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

things" (Ephesians 5:20); and that we should do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, "giving thanks through him to God the Father" (Colossians 3:17). The Psalmist writes, "It is good to give thanks to the Lord" (Psalm 92:1).

What's the big deal about giving thanks? Why is it so good to give thanks? **Giving thanks reminds us of who the Lord is: that he is a giver.** And when we don't see a whole lot of obvious things to give thanks for, a personal history of giving thanks will root us in the Lord and enable us to weather the storms of life without growing bitter and resentful. A personal history of thankfulness will also enable us to see things to be thankful for in the midst of the storms. Thankfulness frees our hearts from the prison of resentment for what has happened and lust for what hasn't happened. **Thankfulness means we look for those little opportunities throughout the day to give thanks to the Lord.** We may not have a harvest for which to give thanks; our harvest may be shopping at the grocery store, where we can be thankful for God's provision, not resentful that we have to "waste" 30 minutes. **The Lord is ever active, constantly sending gifts our way. Watch for them, and give thanks for them.**

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Giving thanks in worship leads us away from worshipping other gods -- the God of Resentfulness, the God of Bitterness and the God of Lust, all of which we in reality create in order to enthrone ourselves. Giving thanks, therefore, leads us away from this idolatry....

Worship him

So, worship the Lord! It leads us away from sin. Worship him simply, and worship him thanfully. As we do, he shares his heart with us for people, and his concerns become our concerns.

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Exodus: Redemption and Revelation

Exodus 19-40 The Revelation to God's People in Sinai

Exodus 19-40 will cover a period of about 11 months where the people of Israel stayed at Mt Sinai (cf. Ex 19:1 with Num 10:11)

19:1-2 - The Setting: time & place

19:3-8 The Treaty

19:9-15 The Preparation

19:16-25 The Theophany

The Mosaic law in Exodus 20-24 has three parts:

1. The Decalogue (20:1-21)

2. The Book of the Covenant (20:22-24:11)

Civil & Religious Ordinances (20:22-23:19)

20:22-26 – Worship

22:14-15 – Borrowing

21:1-11 – Care of servants

22:16-17 – Sexual Seduction

21:12-17 – Capital Offences

22:18-20 – Idolatrous

21:18-27 – Physical Injuries

Customs

21:28-36 – Culpable Neglect

22:21-27 – Care of Needy

22:1-4 – Theft

22:28-31 – Reverence

22:5-6 – Property Damage

23:1-9 – Legal Justice

22:7-13 – Safe Deposits

23:10-13 – Keeping Sabbath

23:14-19 – Annual Festivals

Promise of Conquest of the Land (23:20-33)

Confirmation of the Covenant (24:1-11)

3. The Ceremonial Regulations (Ex 24:12-31:18)

The Context for the Disclosure of the Ceremonial Law (24:12-18)

Exodus 25-27 Instructions for the Tabernacle

25:1-9 Materials Needed

25:10-27:21 The Plan for the Tabernacle & Its Furnishing

25:10-16 The Ark

25:17-22 The Mercy Seat

25:23-30 The Table of Showbread

25:31-40 The Golden Lampstand

26:1-14 The Curtains of the Tabernacle

26:15-30 The Frame for the Tabernacle

26:31-35 The Veil in the Holy Place

26:36-37 The Screen for the Doorway

27:1-8 The Altar of Burnt Offering

27:9-19 The Courtyard

27:20-21 The Oil for the Lampstand

Exodus 28-29 Instructions for the Priesthood

28:1-43 The Garments for the Priesthood

28:1 Purpose of the Priesthood

28:2-5 Garments for the High Priest

28:6-14 The Ephod

28:15-30 The Breastpiece & its Chains

28:31-35 The Robe of the Ephod

28:36-38 The Plate & the Turban

28:39-43 The Garments for the Priests

