



Read Through The Bible In A Year

Week 5 – Exodus Jan 25-Jan 31

You need to persevere so that when you have done the will of God, you will receive what he has promised. Hebrews 10:36

Questions

Dwaddell@secc.org 253-8044

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1. Looking Back

We wrapped up that portion of the Torah or Pentateuch that deals with the Creation and the Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. An important development during this time was the establishment of a covenant relationship between God and his people. The Abrahamic Covenant is an everlasting agreement that promises the Jews a land (Israel) and a great number of people. The “Children of Israel” then found themselves as slaves in Egypt. Moses, perhaps the greatest leader ever outside of Jesus, becomes the central focus of the remaining books of the Pentateuch as he leads the Jews out of bondage.

About the book. Exodus written by Moses, we think, is the second book of the Pentateuch and basically covers the Jews slavery in Egypt, their escape and wanderings in the Wilderness. A key feature of the book is the revelation of God’s law, the 10 commandments and the lesser regulations that govern practically every aspect of Jewish life.

2. What happened in this week’s reading

- a. Passover and Exodus
- b. Journey to Sinai
- c. The Israelites Covenant with God
- d. Instructions for the Tabernacle

3. What does it mean?

- a. God uses _____ rulers to accomplish His good and perfect will. (Ex. 1:8-10, 11:9 and Romans 9:17-18)
- b. Complaining - Ex. 15:27-16:3 What are some of the things Christians complain about? The cure?
 - 1) Remind ourselves _____
 - 2) Be _____ Heb 13:5; 1 Tim 6:5-11; Phil 4:11-13
 - 3) Admit most of complaining is about _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____ God; take a _____

c. The Passover

1) Commemorates the final plague or “_____” of the Lord when all the firstborn of the Egyptian died. The Israelites were spared if they had smeared blood over their door posts.

2) The lamb to be slain was selected on the _____ day of the month and slaughtered on the _____ day and then eaten.

3) Also called the “Feast of _____” because only unleavened bread was eaten during the seven days immediately following Passover. Reflects the fact that the people had no time to put leaven in their bread before their hasty departure from Egypt. Leaven also represents sin in other Biblical examples. 1 Cor. 5:6-8

4) In the New Testament, Christ celebrates the Passover on the eve of his death. 1 Cor. 11:23-26; Matt 26:17ff

5) The ritual of communion becomes the Christian’s Passover, with the bread representing Christ’s body and Christ’s blood that protects us from the _____.

6) Christ was crucified on the Passover at precisely the same time that the _____ were being slaughtered in preparation for the Passover.

7) According to the Scriptures, Christ is the _____ (John 1:29) and the “Bread of Life” John 6:30-42

8) Remember that the Paschal lamb was brought into the home 4 days before slaughter to ensure that it was without defect (like the Son of God) and to allow the family to grow fond of the lamb so the sacrifice would, indeed, be a sacrifice. Jesus’ triumphal entry into Jerusalem took place, many authorities believe 4 days before his being sacrificed on a cross.

4. Going Deeper -

- a. Moses emerges as a _____. What are the qualities that make him an effective leader? What roles does Aaron play?
- b. p. 78 The “Prosperity Gospel”
- c. p. 104, 105 Moses opposes Pharaoh. How do we confront a government with whom we disagree?
- d. Ian Thomas, The Saving Life of Christ

5. How will you use what you have learned this week?

6. Looking Ahead –Thus begins a 40-year wandering through the wilderness during which time God reveals “The Law” to the Jews. Instructions for the Tabernacle