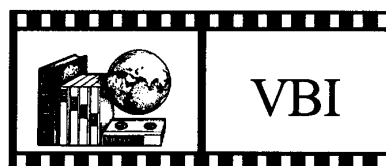
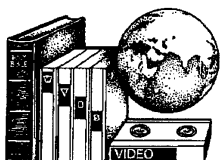


World Video Bible School®

Established 1986



EXODUS

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World Video Bible School® / Video Bible Institute
130 Lantana Lane
Maxwell, Texas 78656-4231

512+398-5211 (voice)
512+398-9493 (fax)
biblestudy@wvbs.org
<http://www.wvbs.org/>

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EXODUS

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EXODUS

∞ Syllabus ∞

I. GENERAL INFORMATION.

- A. Instructor: C. M. Horner.
- B. This course consists of 12 lessons on 4 DVDs or 4 videotapes.
- C. Each class is approximately 38 minutes long.

II. DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE.

- A. This course is an in-depth study of Exodus with emphasis on practical application, a working knowledge of the book, and background information.
- B. The lessons will help in understanding the relationship between the Old and New Testaments, as well as how God's providence was at work in Old Testament times.

III. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS.

- A. Required:
 - 1. Bible (ASV, KJV, or NKJV).
 - 2. 12 video lessons.
 - 3. Course Notes.
- B. Optional: any good (conservative) commentary on Exodus.

IV. REQUIREMENTS.

- A. Read Exodus at least once.
- B. View each video lesson in its entirety.
- C. Read the course notes in their entirety (it is good to go through the notes at the same time you view the lessons, adding your own notes as needed).
- D. Complete all memory work (explained below).

- E. Submit a term paper (explained below).
- F. Take one written test.
- G. Have a combined grade average of at least 70.

V. MEMORY WORK.

- A. Memory verses must be written (or typed) from memory, then mailed to VBI for grading. Verses must come from the ASV, KJV or NKJV, according to what you indicated on your original VBI application.
- B. All verses must be written out or typed at one sitting. You may study more and start over if you make a mistake, but you must still start again from the beginning and write all the verses at one sitting.
- C. The following verses must be memorized:

Exodus 20:3-17
- D. Memory work is due when you mail VBI your written test.
- E. Hint: a good method of memorizing is to write the verses on flash cards that can be easily reviewed throughout the course.

VI. TESTS.

- A. There is one comprehensive test.
- B. As you near the end of Exodus you may contact VBI and request the test.
- C. When you receive the test, you have permission to look at it and study it.
- D. However, when you take the test, you must do so completely from memory, with no help from notes, Bible, etc.

VII. TERM PAPER.

- A. Choose any person in Exodus and write a paper detailing his/her life. Include at the end of your paper at least three lessons we can learn from that life.
- B. The paper should be a minimum of four pages, typed and double spaced. If handwritten, the paper should be a minimum of six pages, single spaced.

- C. The paper is due when you mail VBI your test and memory work.

VIII. GRADING.

- A. Memory work, term paper, and test will be graded separately.
- B. Final grade is based on an average of all assigned work, with the written test counting twice.
- C. You may request that a grade be explained or reconsidered, but in any dispute VBI will have the final say.

IX. CREDIT.

- A. Credit will be issued, including a certificate (for *regular* students), only after all work has been successfully completed, tapes have been returned (if rented), and all fees for this particular course have been paid in full.
- B. We appreciate your study of God's inspired word through VBI and pray it helps your journey to Heaven.

EXODUS AN OVERVIEW

- A. Exodus means: “road out” or “going out.”
- B. Writer: Moses. He was not only the central figure in the book, but was an eye-witness to the events recorded in it.
- C. Date: c. 1400 B.C.
- D. Classification: A book of Law.
- E. Place: From Egypt into the Wilderness of the Sinaitic Peninsula.
- F. Time covered: From the death of Joseph to the setting up of the tabernacle at Mt. Sinai (c. 1440 B.C.).
- G. Lessons for today:
 - 1. God is in control of men and nations in order to bring about His will for mankind - Rom 9:6-21.
 - 2. Moses emphasized repeatedly that:
 - a. God's love for you caused Him to give you His Law, and
 - b. Your love for God will cause you to keep His Law.

EXODUS BACKGROUND

A. The book is a “connecting link.”

It shows the movement from a tribe, with 13 sub tribes, into a nation. The nation through whom the Messiah would come.

1. It shows that God did not forget His promise to Abram - Gen 12:2.
2. It shows how God raised up Moses to be their lawgiver and liberator.
3. It tells of the Passover which points to Jesus as God’s lamb in removing sin.
4. It contains the Law given at Sinai.
5. It gives details of the Tabernacle - a shadow of the Christian religion.

B. It is a book of history.

1. From the death of Joseph to the setting up of the Tabernacle at Sinai.
2. Chapters 3 through 40 cover only two years of history.
 - a. The last year before the Israelites leave Egypt.
 - b. The first year of their journey.

C. Major points of the book:

1. The Passover.
2. The Law. Cf: Heb 10:1.
3. The Tabernacle.

D. There are four words, when combined, which describe this entire book:

Deliverance, Journey, Law, and Tabernacle.

E. It is a record of the redemption and consecration of Israel as the covenant people of God.

THE MESSAGE OF EXODUS

- I. Redemption - God keeps His promise to make a great nation of Abraham.

- II. This nation has two purposes:
 - A. Maintain the race in which the Messiah was to be born.
 - B. Preserve and keep the word of God.

- III. To point to Christ.
 - A. Like Moses, He delivers people from bondage.
 - B. Like the Passover lamb, He was sacrificed to save people from death.
 - C. Like Aaron, He is the High Priest.

THREE DIVISIONS OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY

OLD EMPIRE	c. 2850 - 2150 B.C.
Memphis was the capital.	
Thebes became the capital during this period.	
HYKSOS EMPIRE	c. 2150 - 1570 B.C.
Hyksos = Shepherd kings.	
Semitic tribes.	
NEW EMPIRE	c. 1570 - 708 B.C.
Pharaohs = Kings.	

EXODUS - A BOOK OF REDEMPTION

God kept His promise to make a great nation of Abraham.

God kept His promise to give them the land of Canaan.

God kept His promise to bring Israel back out of Egypt.

God is keeping His promise to Abraham to bless all people through his Seed.

Exodus is the record of the redemption and consecration of Israel as the covenant people of God.

400 YEARS IN BONDAGE

From the death of Jacob to the death of Joseph	71 Years
From the death of Joseph to the birth of Moses	278 Years
From the birth of Moses to his flight to Midian	40 Years
From Moses' flight to Midian to his return to Egypt	40 Years
From the return of Moses to the exodus	<u>1 Year</u>
Total	430 Years

EXODUS OUTLINE

- I. The Hebrews in Egypt 1:1-12:36
- II. The Hebrews from Egypt to Sinai 12:37-Ch 18
- III. The Hebrews at Sinai Ch 19-40

EXPANDED OUTLINE

- I. The Hebrews in Egypt 1:1-12:36
 - A. Egyptian Bondage Ch 1
 - B. Preparation of Moses Ch 2-4
 - 1. The Birth and Rescue of Moses 2:1-10
 - 2. Moses' Preparation 2:11-25
 - 3. Moses' Call 3:1-4:17
 - 4. Moses Returns to Egypt 4:18-31
 - C. Struggles with Pharaoh Ch 5-11
 - 1. The Apparent Failure 5:1-7:7
 - 2. The Plagues 7:8-11:10
 - D. The Passover 12:1-36
- II. The Hebrews from Egypt to Sinai 12:37-Ch 18
 - A. The Exodus 12:37-15:21
 - 1. The Departure from Egypt 12:37-51
 - 2. The Consecration of the First-born 13:1-16
 - 3. Divine Guidance 13:17-22

4.	Crossing the Red Sea	Ch 14
5.	The Song of Moses	15:1-21
B.	The Journey to Sinai	15:22-Ch 17
1.	Bitter Waters Made Sweet	15:22-26
2.	Seasons of Refreshing	15:27
3.	Bread from Heaven	Ch 16
4.	Water from the Rock	17:1-7
5.	Conflict and Victory	17:8-16
C.	Jethro's Visit	Ch 18
III.	The Hebrews at Sinai	Ch 19-40
A.	The Law Given	Ch 19-24
1.	The Covenant with Jehovah	Ch 19
2.	The Ten Commandments	20:1-17
3.	The Secondary Laws	20:18-23:33
4.	Sealing the Covenant	24:1-11
5.	Moses Ascends the Mountain	24:12-18
B.	The Pattern of the Tabernacle Given	Ch 25-31
1.	The Materials	25:1-9
2.	The Ark and Mercy Seat	25:10-22
3.	The Table of Showbread	25:23-30
4.	The Golden Lampstand	25:31-40
5.	The Coverings	26:1-14
6.	The Framework	26:15-30

7.	The Veil and Curtains	26:31-37
8.	The Altar of Burnt Offering	27:1-8
9.	The Court of the Tabernacle	27:9-19
10.	The Oil for the Lamps	27:20,21
11.	The Priestly Garments	28:1-43
12.	The Consecration of the Priests	29:1-46
13.	The Altar of Incense	30:1-10
14.	The Ransom Money	30:11-16
15.	The Laver	30:17-21
16.	The Anointing Oil	30:22-33
17.	The Incense	30:34-38
18.	The Builders	31:1-11
19.	The Sabbath	31:12-17
20.	The Tables of Stone	31:18
C.	Idolatry of the Hebrews	Ch 32-34
1.	The Golden Calf	32:1-6
2.	The Penalty	32:7-29
3.	Moses' Intercession	32:30-33:23
4.	The Covenant Renewed	34:1-27
5.	The Shining of Moses' Face	34:28-35
D.	Construction and Dedication of the Tabernacle	Ch 35-40
1.	The Sabbath	35:1-3
2.	The Materials	35:4-36:7

3. The Preparation Completed 36:8-39:43
4. The Tabernacle Erected and Dedicated Ch 40

EXODUS EXPOSITION

I. THE HEBREWS IN EGYPT 1:1-12:36

A. EGYPTIAN BONDAGE Ch 1

- 1-7) The beginning of the fulfillment of God's promise to make of Abraham a great people.

Was filled. Lit: swarmed - v. 6.

- 8) 400 years have passed since Joseph.

- 9,10) The Jews continued to be foreigners in religion and customs. Their rapid increase excited mistrust in the Egyptians. They felt they must reduce this supposed threat. The real reason is Pharaoh regarded them as subjects and did not want them to leave his domain! Pharaoh was not afraid of any conquest by the Jews but rather the loss of subjects!

- 11-22) Three Plans to Suppress the Jews:

1st - Heavy Burdens. 11-15

2nd - Midwives to kill all new-born males. 16-21

3rd - All Egyptians to kill all new-born males. 22

B. PREPARATION OF MOSES Ch 2-4

1. THE BIRTH AND RESCUE OF MOSES 2:1-10

- 1,2) Birth of Moses - his mother hides him for three months.

- 3-10) Jochebed then puts him in an ark. His sister watches until Pharaoh's daughter finds him and takes him home to raise.

- 5) The daughters of Pharaoh were independent: They ruled their own houses, and had their own rules for their houses.

- 10) Moses = "Brought forth."

The wisdom of Egypt was used by the wisdom of God for the establishment of the kingdom of God. Cf: Acts 7:22

2. MOSES' PREPARATION 2:11-25

11-25) When Moses is 40 years old he kills an Egyptian who was beating one of the Jews. Cf: Acts 7:23. Moses flees to Midian because Pharaoh sought to kill him.

16-22) Moses lives with Reuel and later marries one of his daughters.

Reuel = Jethro (3:1) = Raguel (Num 10:29 LXX).

They have a son and name him Gershom - v. 22.

Gershom = "banishment; to drive out; thrust out."

23-25) Pharaoh dies and a new man comes to the throne. He oppresses the Israelites and God hears their pleas.

3. MOSES' CALL 3:1-4:17

1) Jethro...the priest of Midian. He is a priest of Jehovah. Cf: Ch 18, especially vv. 11,12.

Horeb = Sinai.

2ff) The bush is burning, but it is not being consumed.

The Angel of Jehovah = Jehovah.

V.2 Angel of the Lord.

V.4 The Lord (Jehovah). God (Elohim).

V.6 I am the God of your father.

V.11 Moses said to God.

V.14 God said to Moses, I AM WHO I AM...I AM.

V.15 Moreover God said to Moses.

6) I am the God of your father - the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Jehovah is the God of the living NOT a god of the dead. Cf: Mt 22:31,32; Mk 12:26,27.

- 8) A land flowing with milk and honey. Cf: Jer 32:22; Ezek 20:6.

The vegetation of Canaan was so good that the cows made more milk than the calves could drink. Then the cows' udders would open up and the excess milk flowed out onto the ground.

- 11) Previously Moses wanted to be a liberator - now he is 40 years wiser.

The Four Excuses of Moses:

1. Who am I to go to Pharaoh? - 3:11.
2. Who shall I say sends me (By whose authority)? - 3:13.
3. They will not believe me nor obey me - 4:1.
4. I am not eloquent and am slow of speech - 4:10.

- 13,14) Say to the children of Israel, I AM has sent you. Cf: Jn 8:58; Rev 1:8.

This shows two attributes of God:

1. That God is Eternal - this phrase is spoken in the present tense and shows timelessness. Jehovah was here before He created time and will be here after He brings time to an end.
2. That God is Self-Existent - God is sufficient to Himself. God needs nothing from man in order to exist.

- 18) The Lord God of the Hebrews has met with us. Moses represented ALL of Israel.

- 21) You shall not go empty handed. Cf: 15:14; Ex 12:36.

- 22) But every woman shall ask of her neighbor. Older KJV = "borrow." The word means to "ask." Otherwise they would have stolen the goods by not returning them after having "borrowed" them!

- 4:1-9) These signs are given to convince the Hebrews that Jehovah actually appeared to Moses. It has now been about 400 years since God had spoken to these people directly. Why should they believe He has started now?

- 2-5) 1st Sign: Serpent - Satan?

- 6,8) 2nd Sign: Leprosy - uncleanness?

- 9) 3rd Sign: Water to Blood - the Nile is life giving and associated with the god Osiris.

THEREFORE: Jehovah has power over all gods!

Moses was entrusted with the word of God and was also empowered with God's power. Moses is the first worker of miracles — a type of Christ!

- 10) Moses' 4th excuse - but based on physical shortcoming.
- 11) God has His will obeyed in all of nature. He could have made Moses eloquent if He had wanted to.
- 12) Promise of inspiration!
- 13) O my Lord, please send by the hand of whomever else You may send. Old KJV - "By the hand of him whom thou wilt send." The real reason comes here - Moses did not want to go!
- 14) The anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses. This is what we can expect when we sin!
- 15) This is another promise of inspiration.
- 16) You shall be to him as God. In other words, the word of God would come to Aaron by and through Moses.

Authority: God
 ↓
 Moses
 ↓
 Aaron
 ↓
 Pharaoh

When Aaron spoke it is said that Moses spoke! Moses was to be as God to Aaron. In other words, the word of God would come to Aaron by and through Moses. Cf: 7:1,2.

New Testament authority - 1 Cor 11:3:

God
↓
Christ
↓
Man
↓
Woman

Christ, through the Holy Spirit, gave authority by and through the written word (Bible) only! Compare Mt 28:18; 2 Tim 3:16,18; Rev 22:18 with Deut 4:2; 12:32; Prov 30:6.

4. MOSES RETURNS TO EGYPT 4:18-31

- 17) The rod - a visual aid for Moses.
- 18) At 80 and Moses is still courteous to his elders.
- 21) I will harden his heart. Who hardened Pharaoh's heart? Cf: 9:34.
- 22) My son, My firstborn. This implies the inclusion of the Gentiles as children of God, BUT not in the position of the firstborn.
- 23) Pharaoh claimed to be the son of Ra, but Israel was the firstborn of Jehovah.
- 24-26) Moses was sent out to do the will of God, BUT the will of God was not being carried out in his own house. Moses must first prove himself faithful in his own house.

The Lord met him and sought to kill him. When Jehovah seized Moses he was as good as dead. How God sought to kill Moses we do not know. Any attempt to say how is to go beyond what the Scripture has told us.

A husband of blood. Zipporah is merely saying she has saved Moses' life by the blood shed during the circumcision. So Jehovah let Moses go.

- 27) Aaron sent to rejoin Moses.
- 28-31) NOTICE: It is Aaron who spoke to the people AND who worked the miracles.

All of the elders. There could have been as many as 500 within the 3,000,000+ Israelites.

C. STRUGGLES WITH PHARAOH Ch 5-11

1. THE APPARENT FAILURE 5:1-11:10

- 1-9) "A get acquainted visit." Moses now has Pharaoh's attitude confirmed to him.
- 2) Who is the Lord...I do not know the Lord. There were over 2,000 gods in Egypt. Pharaoh believed they were "loafing." If they had time enough to go out and worship three days, they had more time to work.
- 10-14) Punish the Hebrew leaders for not meeting quotas.
- 15-21) Progression of the Hebrew acceptance of their plight.

Why do you blame us?

The blame is in your own people.

Acceptance of Pharaoh's edict.

Blame Moses.

Cf: Progression of sin:

Abhorrence,

Repugnance,

Tolerance,

Approval, then

Embrace it.

THIS WAS THEIR FIRST MURMURING!

- 22,23) When in trouble go to God. BUT learn that His ways are not our ways. Cf: Isa 55:8,9.

The answer to this question is found in Jn 13:7. "Jesus answered and said to him, 'What I am doing you do not understand now, but you will know after this.'"

- 6:1-8) Reassurance - this was also foreseen - all is on schedule.

- 1) Strong arm. = by force!

- 3) Jehovah - a keeper of promises. Cf: 6-8.
- 6-8) God confirms a three-way promise:
 - a. Freedom,
 - b. God's People — cf: Church, and
 - c. Promised Land.
- 9-11) Oppression causes internal pressure - despondency and anguish of spirit.
- 12) Uncircumcised lips. Lit: "Heavy of mouth" - though physically impaired.
- 13) Reinforcement by restatement of commands (orders).
- 14-27) Genealogies to show Moses' and Aaron's right to be numbered as Israelites.
- 26) Eleazar's son is named Phinehas.
- 28-30) Repeat of v.12 - the interlude is over.
- 7:1-3) God's answer to the objection in 6:28-30.
- 4,5) Two reasons for the plagues:
 - a. Bring Israel out of bondage by a mighty arm, and
 - b. All the Egyptians shall know Jehovah is God.
- 6) Moses and Aaron are convinced and obey.
- 7) Ages at this time:
 - a. Moses - 80.
 - b. Aaron - 83.

2. THE PLAGUES 7:8-11:10

- 8-13) Pharaoh's magicians match the miracle but do not have the inherent power. Aaron's rod swallows their rods to show dominance. Cf: 2 Thess 2:8-12.
- 12) Jannes and Jambres? Cf: 2 Tim 3:8.

14-25) WATER TO BLOOD.

This shows dominance over the god of the Nile.

- 22) Pharaoh's magicians also perform this plague. Pharaoh's heart is hardened and he will not let Israel go!

8:1-15) FROGS.

- 7) Pharaoh's magicians duplicate this plague but cannot remove it.
- 9) KJV = Glorify thyself over me = "you set the time for the removal of the plagues."
- 15) Pharaoh hardened his own heart and did not let Israel go.

16-19) LICE.

This would have caused the Egyptian priests to be defiled. The lice were very small and biting, and would have gotten into the eyes, ears and noses of the people.

- 18) Pharaoh's magicians could not duplicate this miracle.
- 19) This is the finger of God = Moses and Aaron did not do this, their God did, do not expect us to do this miracle!

God had restricted Satan's ability to duplicate the plague.

Again, Pharaoh refuses to let the Israelites go.

20-32) FLIES.

These flies fasten themselves to your body, especially the edges of the eyelids. Some feel they may have been a "sacred" flying beetle.

- 22,23) Israel must also begin to learn. They had suffered the first plagues but not this one.

The plagues show three things about Jehovah:

- a. Israel's God is the author of the plagues,
- b. He also has authority over Egypt, and
- c. He is absolute God with supreme authority.

Make a difference = “make a deliverance” or “set a ransom.”

- 25) 1st Compromise: Go sacrifice in the land.
- 26) Their sacrifice would not be acceptable to the Egyptians.

Abomination. This does not have to do with the sacrifice itself BUT with the method = not clean and neat, and not according to the Egyptian sacrificial rites.

- 27) We must obey the Lord rather than men. Cf: Acts 5:29.

- 28) 2nd Compromise: Go, but do not go far.

Intercede for me!

- 32) Again Pharaoh hardened his heart and would not let Israel go.

9:1-7) PESTILENCE (MURRAIN - KJV).

NOTE: The 4th and 5th plagues are merely announced to Pharaoh, Moses and Aaron do not use the rod or any other means. Apis the bull was Ptah's (the creator god) sacred animal. This was a fatal disease to cattle. It affected not only the flocks and herds but the camels, horses and asses.

- 4) Livestock (cattle) = living property.
- 6) All of the livestock of Egypt died. Only all of the livestock left in the fields. Cf: v. 3.

BEWARE: “All” may be qualified, as it is here and in Rev 21:8.

- 7) Pharaoh verifies the sparing of Israel. But he still will not let Israel go!

9-12) BOILS.

Boils in sores! God shows His power over the magicians.

- 9) Boils or “blains” = red, tender, inflamed skin that turns into tiny bumps or pimples.
- 10) Scattered the ashes toward heaven - as if into the faces of the Egyptian gods.
- 11) The magicians could not protect Pharaoh, much less themselves. This is the first plague on man himself.

12) Jehovah had hardened Pharaoh's heart and he would not let Israel go.

13-35) HAIL.

16) This is why this man is Pharaoh (King):

- a. That Jehovah may show His power in (over) him, and
- b. That Jehovah's name will be declared in all the earth.

19) Forewarned is forearmed!

20) Some FEARED the Lord.

21) Some DID NOT FEAR the Lord.

22-25) It broke everything with limbs.

26) Israel is spared again.

27) Pharaoh calls for Moses for the first time.

This time. Notice that his repentance is shallow. However, he does claim he will let Israel go.

28-30) Moses knows Pharaoh is not sincere.

31,32) Only the "unheaded" crops were ruined.

33-35) Pharaoh's change of heart - he still will not let Israel go.

10:1-20) LOCUSTS.

1-6) What is left after the hail and lightning is to be lost now!

7) Good Advice!
Snare = "trap." In other words = destruction.

Men. Lit: "People."

8) Moses and Aaron summoned again.

BUT who is going?

9) Everyone and Everything!

10) This is a comment of contempt.

Evil is ahead of you. Lit: "Evil is before your face" = "you have evil in view!"

11) Not so! = I will not let you do the evil you have planned.

3rd Compromise: Only the men may go.

12) Come upon. This phrase is used of invading armies. Cf: Joel 1:6,15; 2:1.

13) 1 ½ days to blow in this plague. This illustrates Jehovah's power extends well beyond the borders of Egypt!

14) This is the worst plague of locusts ever. They had had locusts before, but never over the whole country all at once.

15) Compare: Rev 9:3-10.

16-19) Haste! Admission of Sin! Complete removal of the Locusts.

20) But the Lord had hardened Pharaoh's heart. He still would not let the people go.

21-29) DARKNESS.

21-23) Unannounced plague.

Darkness which may even be felt. How thick can darkness be?

24) 4th Compromise: Take everyone but leave everything! There would be no way of survival without their animals.

25) Moses again broadens his demands on Pharaoh.

26) No one or any thing is to be left behind. Complete rejection of Pharaoh's compromise!

27) The Lord is still hardening Pharaoh's heart and he still refuses to let the people go.

28) Pharaoh is angry! He threatens Moses with death.

29) There will be need for haste after the next plague for God had said the Egyptians would force them out, so Moses agrees with Pharaoh! Cf: 6:1 Pharaoh will drive them out with a strong hand.

Ch 11) DEATH OF THE FIRSTBORN.

11:1-3) This is a figure of speech called an “aside.” It was spoken to Moses prior to his last interview with Pharaoh.

4-10) This is a part of Moses’ last interview with Pharaoh.

5) From the highest to the lowest. This includes animals as well.

7) Against none of the children of Israel shall a dog move its tongue. Dogs point their tongues in order to growl or bite. Cf: Josh 10:21.

8) Pharaoh’s servants will plead to Moses for Israel to leave them.

Who follow you. In his train (special company). Cf: Judges 8:5.

Although Moses is patient, he has had enough! He is responding in just the same way Jehovah does today.

10) But Pharaoh will still not let Israel go.

D. THE PASSOVER 12:1-36

1-28) Institution of the Passover. The first 2 promises of 6:6-8 are now to be fulfilled. God decrees that Israel, as a nation, are to consecrate themselves. In the Passover Feast they are to have an inward separation from Egypt and heathen ways, just as they will have an outward separation from the land of Egypt.

2) A new calendar.

3) Only the members of one family should unite for this feast, this is not to be a big gathering!

4) Only if there is not enough people in the one family to eat the lamb, then they are to join with a neighbor.

5) Without blemish = symbol of the purity of the true sacrifice to come - Christ. Sheep or goat!

6) Each was to sacrifice his own but all were to do it at the same time.

Evening = sunset.

- 7) The two posts and lintel represented the household. There was no common altar for the Jews, therefore they also represented altars. A common altar is required later. Cf: Deut 16:5,6.
- 8,9) Eaten whole - no broken bones. Keep the integrity of the body and meat.
- Herbs - lettuce and endive probably, not as meat seasoning but along with the meat and bread. Leavening usually refers to sin.
- 10-11) In haste!
- Loins girded - so as to not impair:
- a. Walking,
 - b. Running, and
 - c. Battle (as a symbol).
- Shoes - for hard ground, not bare-footed.
- Staff - all purpose tool.
- 12) Judgment upon the gods comes through (upon) their worshipers, the people who follow them. Cf: Jer 51:47.
- 13) I = Jehovah.
- 14) Throughout your generations. Hebraism = for ever = into the age(s).
- 15) To take leaven was to reject the pure life and, therefore, was severance from Israel. Cf: 1 Cor 5:6-8.
- 16) Only the work necessary to prepare food was allowed.
- 17) Armies = hosts.
- 19) Stranger/Native of the land (Sojourner) — a non-Israelite who lived among them, no matter how long. He was not considered one of them because he was not circumcised.
- 21) Draw out (KJV) = pick out.
- 22) Only those protected by blood are saved. Cf: Heb 9:22.

23) The reason for the blood.

24-27) REMEMBER!

Faith and Obedience:

27) Faith - worship.

28) Obedience - went and did.

29,30) The plague is given.

31-36) Urgent business gets a ruler out of bed!

Take ALL!

And bless me also = give me a parting blessing. Cf: Gen 49.

II. THE HEBREWS FROM EGYPT TO SINAI 12:37-Ch 18

A. THE EXODUS 12:37-15:21

1. THE DEPARTURE FROM EGYPT 12:37-51

37) $600,000 \times 5 = 3,000,000$.

38) Mixed multitude = others who went with them:

a. Servants,

b. Friends, and

c. Worshipers of Jehovah.

39) Victual (KJV) = provisions = food.

40,41) Cf: Gen 15:13,14 for the promise of this departure in this fashion.

43-51) Regulations concerning the Passover.

43) No stranger to eat it.

46) Nor shall you break one of its bones. Looking forward to the Messiah.

47) ALL of Israel is to eat it.

48) Only those under the covenant can eat it.

49) The same law is to apply to all:

a. Israelite, and

b. Stranger.

50-51) Obedience brings deliverance.

2. THE CONSECRATION OF THE FIRSTBORN 13:1-16

1,2) During the last plague God had set aside the firstborn of Israel and did not kill them. Therefore, they are now His in a very special sense.

These firstborn are of all of the Israelite livestock also, just as the firstborn of all the Egyptian livestock were killed at the same time.

3-7) REMEMBER!

8-10) TEACH THE CHILDREN!

9) Sign on your head...memorial between your eyes. This is figurative language.

11-13) Jehovah commanded that the firstborn of animals were to be redeemed or sacrificed.

Firstborn of humans are to be redeemed. Cf: Rom 12:1.

14-16) TEACH THE CHILDREN! This is so important it is repeated immediately in the text.

3. DIVINE GUIDANCE 13:17-22

17) The long way around.

18) In orderly ranks (harnessed) [armed]. Armed for the march!

19) Joseph's bones removed. Cf: Gen 50:4,5.

21) The cloud is always visible. The Cloud is Christ. Cf: 14: 19; 1 Cor 10:1-4.

22) God's presence is constant.

4. CROSSING THE RED SEA Ch 14

- 1,2) God is the one providing the road map.
- 3-9) “This turn in their route was not out of the way for the passage through the Red Sea; but apart from this, it was not only out of the way, but a very foolish way, according to human judgment” Keil & Delitsch, Vol 2, p. 43.

Two reasons for this route:

- a. The Egyptians shall know Jehovah is God - v. 4, and
 - b. The Israelites shall know Jehovah is God - vv. 30,31.
- 3) The wilderness has closed them in. As a prison door. Cf: Job 12:14; Rev 3:7,8.
- 5) Fled. Almost the idea of disarray - in a great hurry.
- 6,7) Captains: “royal guards.”

Egypt was known for her chariots and cavalry. Cf: Isa 31:3; 36:9.

- 8) With boldness (high hand). The high hand or boldness is Jehovah's. Cf: 7:4,5.
- 10-12) Fear versus faith.

- 11) Because there were no graves in Egypt, have you taken us away to die in the wilderness? A double negative in the original Hebrew for emphasis!

- 12) Exaggeration:
- a. They accepted Moses,
 - b. Then they complained, but only after oppression, but
 - c. Followed him anyway.

THIS IS THEIR SECOND MURMURING!

13-15) STOP MOANING! START MARCHING!

- 13) This great force of Egypt will never be seen again.
- 14) The Lord fights for His people! Cf: 2 Kgs 6:15-18; Rev 17:14.

- 16) The way of escape. Cf: Jer 29:11; 2 Pet 2:9; 1 Cor 10:13; Heb 4:16.
- 17,18) All of the Egyptians' hearts are hardened so that they will enter into the sea.
- 19,20) The Lord begins His battle maneuvers.
- 21,22) 2nd battle maneuver.
- 23-25) 3rd battle maneuver.
- 25) The Egyptians knew who they were fighting!
- 26-28) 4th maneuver.
- 29-31) Faith for a season.

5. THE SONG OF MOSES 15:1-21

- 1-19) His song. Cf: Rev 15:2-4.

A heavenly "Red Sea."

- 20,21) Miriam's song.

CAUTION: It is easy to break out in a victor's song when you have not had a part in the battle. Everybody wants to be a winner.

B. THE JOURNEY TO SINAI 15:22-Ch 17

1. BITTER WATERS MADE SWEET 15:22-26

- 22) Moving orders.

THIS IS THEIR THIRD MURMURING!

- 23-25) The bitter waters and cure at Marah.

Marah = bitter.

- 26) A lesson in health.

2. SEASONS OF REFRESHING 15:27

12 wells and 70 palm trees.

3. BREAD FROM HEAVEN Ch 16

THIS IS THEIR FOURTH MURMURING!

- 1-3) Never satisfied - beware lest we murmur also!
- 2) Cf: Psa 106, esp: vv.12,24.
- 3) "We want the good old days!"
- 4) That I may test them. This is important. Cf: Jn 6:31.
- 5) Shall prepare = into actual meals.
- 6,7) Refers to all day or constant perception of the Lord's providence.
- 8) Meat (flesh)...bread. The Lord gave them both.

To murmur against God's leaders is to murmur against God! Cf: Num 16 - Korah's rebellion.
- 9,10) God hears their murmurings. The people are already forgetting the miracles. They have grown accustomed to the Cloud (God's presence) and are taking it for granted.
- 11-15) The people must be reminded again of Who is providing for them:
 - a. First, they must have the fear of the Lord in them, then
 - b. He will provide for their needs.
- 15) "What is it?" (It is manna) [What is it?]. Manna literally means, "What is this?"
- 16) Immediately instructions are given - specific instructions!

Omer = 5 pints (aprx. ½ gallon).
- 18) God provides for each individual's needs. Cf: 2 Cor 8:10-15.
- 19) Man naturally lays up surplus for tomorrow, but they were not to do so on these days.
- 20) Disbelief = disobedience! Cf: Jn 3:36; Heb 4:1.
- 21) Each day was sufficient unto itself (blessings).

22-26) Double portions - when God's instructions are followed, He provides. It did not rot as before.

27-30) Why do we not learn? Why do we constantly test the Lord? How long will He put up with us?

31) Description of manna:

a. White = lime-white.

b. Wafers made with honey - like graham crackers?

32-36) Repeating of the instructions. Duration of this blessing — 40 years.

4. WATER FROM THE ROCK 17:1-7

1-7) Murmurings - strivings - tried God.

Why so much patience on God's part? He will keep His promise to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Moses.

Their tempting = unbelieving doubt in the gracious presence of the Lord to help them.

5) Eye witnesses provided.

7) Massah = tempting.

Meribah = murmuring. Cf: Deut 6:16; Psa 78; 95:8,9; 105.

5. CONFLICT AND VICTORY 17:8-16

8) Conflict is with Amalek, descendants of Esau. You shall remember this - Deut 25:17-19.

12) We must also hold up the hands of our elders, deacons, preachers and members at all times.

15) Jehovah is my banner = Jehovahnissi (KJV).

C. JETHRO'S VISIT Ch 18

Jethro comes to Moses with Zipporah and Moses' two sons. The Amalekites, Midianites and Israelites are related as they were all descended from Abraham.

- 4) Eliezer = “my God is help.” Gershom is named in 2:22 (“banishment” or “thrust out”).
- 6,7) A very warm welcome.
- 8) Telling of all!
- 9,10) Rejoicing.
- 11) Omnipotence displayed brings honor due.
- 12) A sacrifice by a Gentile to Jehovah. This feast was eaten with Jews and was accepted by Jehovah!
- 13-27) Changes made as a result of Jethro’s council.
- 18) The people would also grow weary waiting for justice. It is no different today!
- 19) (KJV) Be thou for the people to God-ward = “stand before God for the people.”
- 20) Teach and show how to walk and work.
- 21,22) This shows how v. 20 is to be accomplished.
- 23) Lit: “If God should preside over the execution of the plan proposed.”
Go to their place in peace = to Canaan in good condition.
- 24-27) The advice is taken and implemented. God approves or He would have intervened!

III. THE HEBREWS AT SINAI Ch 19-40

A. THE LAW GIVEN Ch 19-24

1. THE COVENANT WITH JEHOVAH Ch 19

- 1,2) The language indicates this was the 1st day of the 3rd month.
- 3) House of Jacob = Children of Israel.
- 4-9) Jehovah declares He will make of Israel a nation for Himself.
- 4) I bore you on eagles’ wings. Cf: Deut 32:9-12; Isa 40:31.

- 5) If - then.
- 5,6) Cf: 1 Pet 2:5,9; Rev 1:6; 5:10; Titus 2:14.
- 8) The people say yes to Jehovah's leadership.
- 9) More proof for belief in Moses.
- 10) Sanctify the people!
 - a. Wash your clothes - v. 10,
 - b. Set bounds - v. 12, and
 - c. No conjugal intercourse - v. 15.

16-25) God's glory made known:

- a. The people meet Jehovah (16-18),
- b. Trumpets (16,19).

Cf: Judges 3:27; 6:34; 7:18; Job 39:24,25.

22,24) What priests?

- a. Not Levites!
- b. Not Aaronic!
- c. Patriarchal system - heads of houses.

2. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS 20:1-17

The Ten Commandments Protection!

- 1st Protection from False Gods 20:2,3
- 2nd Protection from False Worship 20:4-6
- 3rd Protection from Misusing God's Name 20:7
- 4th Protection of Rest and Remembrance of Creation 20:8-11

5th	Protection of Parents	20:12
6th	Protection of Human Life	20:13
7th	Protection of Marriage	20:14
8th	Protection of Property	20:15
9th	Protection of Truth	20:16
10th	Protection from Evil Desires	20:17

The Ten Commandments

A.	Offenses Against God	1st - 4th
B.	Offenses Against Man	5th - 10 th

2,3) FIRST WORD

- a. Beyond Me,
- b. In addition to Me,
- c. By the side of Me.

This is acknowledgment of false gods, prohibiting polytheism and idolatry.

4-6) SECOND WORD

Addresses itself to worship.

No image of Jehovah is to be made! Cf: Deut 4:14-19.

God will not allow His honor to be given away, or even shared with another. Cf: Isa 42:8; 48:11; Deut 6:15; Josh 24:15; Nahum 1:2.

God will not allow worship of any other.

3rd and 4th generations of those who hate Me — God visits the iniquity of their fathers only when the descendants continue to walk in wicked ways of their fathers. Cf: Deut 24:16.

7) THIRD WORD

Vain. Lit: Void, empty, without value. The idea is not to lift yourself up to vanity by using God's name in a wrong way.

Three applications:

- a. Do not use God's name to back up a lie. Cf: Isa 59:4; Hosea 10:4; Ex 23:1; Job 31:5,
- b. Do not use God's name in idle, useless, flippant or irreverent ways. Cf: Psa 60:11; 108:12; Malachi 3:14; Psa 119:37, and
- c. Do not use God's name defiantly or in blasphemy. Cf: Psa 139:19.

8-11) FOURTH WORD

What does "Remember" mean? Israel must have known the story of creation and of God's resting from His creating but they had never been commanded to rest on that day before. This prohibition goes for all who sojourn in Israel.

12) FIFTH WORD

NOTICE this is not a promise of long life to the individual BUT that the nation will occupy Canaan a long time.

How is honor shown?

- a. Respect - Lev 19:3,
- b. Obedience - Deut 21:18-21; Eph 6:1,
- c. Not cursing or striking - Ex 21:15; Lev 21:15,17, and
- d. Being their "retirement fund" - Mk 7:10-12; 1 Tim 5:4,8.

There was punishment due if not obeyed! Cf: Deut 21:18-21.

13) SIXTH WORD

Three types included:

- a. Murder - Num 35:16-18,

- b. Manslaughter - Num 35:16-21; Deut 4:42; Josh 20:3; Num 35:6,11; Ex 21:13,20,29, and
- c. Suicide - to kill is to attack the personality which is created in the image of God. Therefore it is an attack against God Himself.

THIS DOES NOT FORBID CAPITAL PUNISHMENT!

In the next three chapters at least eight capital punishment crimes are listed. Also Cf: Acts 25:11; Rom 13:4; 1 Pet 2:13-15.

THIS DOES NOT FORBID WAR — Ex 15:1; Deut 20:1; Ex 17:16; Num 10:9. See Jesus' comment - Mt 5:21,22.

14) SEVENTH WORD

This carries the death penalty - Lev 20:10; Deut 22:22.

Adultery speaks to the married but the following are also dealt with:

- a. Bestiality - Ex 22:19,
- b. Homosexuality (sodomy) - Lev 20:13,
- c. Near relatives (incest) - Lev 20:14-21,
- d. Rape - Deut 22:25-29, and
- e. Prostitution - Lev 19:29; Deut 23:17,18; Prov 6:26; 29:3. Also in N.T.: 1 Cor 6:15-18; Eph 5:5,6; Mt 5:27,28.

15) EIGHTH WORD

This included theft by any means - Deut 19:14; Ex 21:16 (people/ kidnaping). Also Cf: Eph 4:28; 2 Cor 8:21. Even by legal authorities - 1 Kgs 21:15-19.

16) NINTH WORD

This generally referred to court - Ex 23:2; 1 Sam 12:3; Prov 14:5; Deut 19:18.

But the principle is broader - Psa 40:4; 101:7; Prov 6:16,17; Psa 12:2,3; Lev 19:16. Also Cf: Eph 4: 25; Col 3:9; Rev 21:8,27.

The Neighbor? Ex 11:3; Lev 19:18, 34; Lk 10:29-37.

17) TENTH WORD

Covet = desire. But covet usually = evil desire. Cf: 1 Cor 12:31. Covet in the wrong way leads to sin. Therefore God precludes the beginning of evil desire.

3. THE SECONDARY LAWS 20:18-23:33

18-23) Awe, fear and respect for God and His leaders!

24b) Literally — In every place where I cause My name to be remembered I will come to you, and I will bless you. This is a reference to the church.

24-26) Worship.

THE ALTAR OF GOD

- A. Made of simple materials v. 24
- B. Used only for specified offerings v. 24
- C. Used only where God designated v. 24
- D. Made of unadorned materials v. 25
- E. Approached with modesty v. 26

PUBLIC WORSHIP

- A. Offered in simplicity v. 24
- B. Offered only with commanded sacrifices v. 24
(For Christians this is Christ)
- C. Offered only where God designated v. 24
- D. Offered without men's adornments v. 25
- E. Offered in decency v. 26

V. 24 Foretells of the church.

V. 26 Nakedness forbidden! NOTE: This is addressed to men!

GOD'S LAWS PROVIDED PROTECTION

A.	For Servants	21:2-11
B.	From Killers	12-14
C.	For Parents	15,17
D.	From Kidnappers	16
E.	From Financial Loss	18,19
F.	For Slaves	20,21,26,27
G.	For Women	22-25
H.	From Animals	28-32
I.	From Negligence	33,34
J.	From Property Loss	35,36

GOD'S LAWS PROVIDED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR

A.	Smiting and Killing a Man	21:12
B.	Smiting Father or Mother	15
C.	Stealing and Selling a Man	16
D.	Cursing Father or Mother	17
E.	Neglecting Warnings About Dangerous Animals	29
F.	Sorcery or Witchcraft	22:18
G.	Lying with a Beast	22:19
H.	Sacrificing to Other gods	22:20

OTHER LAWS OF GOD

A.	Laws Concerning Theft	22:1-4
B.	Laws Concerning Damaging Other's Produce	5,6
C.	Loss of Things Entrusted to Others	7-15
D.	Seduction of a Virgin	16,17
E.	Capital Crimes	18-20
1.	Sorcery	18
2.	Sodomy	19
3.	Idolatry	20
F.	Laws Protecting the Weak	21-27
1.	Sojourner	21
2.	Widow and Orphan	22-24
3.	Poor Debtor	25-27
G.	Duties to Rulers and to God	28-31
1.	To Rulers (Curse not)	28
2.	To God	28-31
a.	Do Not Revile	28
b.	Bring Your Offerings	29,30
c.	Be Holy in Diet	31

GOD'S LAWS CONCLUDED

A.	God's Laws about Justice	23:1-9
B.	God's Laws about Worship	10-19

C.	God's Laws about Victory	20-33
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THE ANGEL OF JEHOVAH

A.	His nature:	
1.	Equal with God (My name is in Him)	23:21
2.	He is able to Forgive Sins	21
B.	His Work:	
1.	Keeping God's People	20
2.	Overcoming Enemies	22
3.	Bring God's People to the Promised Land	23
C.	Our Attitude Toward Him:	
1.	Take Heed	21
2.	Provoke Him not	21
3.	Harken and Obey	21,22
4.	SEALING THE COVENANT	24:1-11

GOD KEEPS A PROMISE - They become His people, a special nation. Cf: 19:5,6.

- 1,2) The people, represented by these few, to enter into fellowship with God. Yet, Moses alone is God's chosen leader and they all are to recognize it.
- 3,4) Preparation made for the covenant to be confirmed. The people affirm again that they will obey.

Under the hill (KJV) = at the foot of the mountain.

Twelve pillars = boundary stones - probably around the altar at a short distance from it.

- 5) Young men representing Israel, as fresh young men about to enter their course of life. They were not the priests of 9:22 - too young (assumption). They were not the priests of Aaron's family. Also compare: Heb 9:18-20.
- 6) Sprinkled. Lit: To swing, shake or pour out of a vessel.
- 7) The reading of the covenant again - a very solemn part of the ceremony. Again, Israel confirms her part in the covenant.
- 8) The blood is divided into two parts, representing both parties in the covenant.

According to all these words. Notice that the basis for the covenant was the written word of God as recorded by Moses.

- 9) Now, after being consecrated, and the covenant ratified by blood, they may go up onto the mountain.
- 10) They saw the God of Israel. A form of Jehovah. Cf: Num 12:8; Deut 4:12,15.

What form of God? We are not told!

As it were = essence, self, self-same, very.

- 11) Accepted! By Jehovah Himself!

5. MOSES ASCENDS THE MOUNTAIN 24:12-18

- 12) Tablets of stone = Law = Commandments.
- 13,14) It is assumed they had come down off of the mountain because the instructions given here indicate it.
- 15) Moses goes up with Joshua and the cloud covers them.
- 16) Glory of the Lord rested. Rested (abode - KJV). This is from the Hebrew word SHAKAN which later became a non-biblical word - SHEKINAH (dwelling or presence of God).
- Patience! They waited six days for instructions.
- 17) More visual aids for Israel.
- 18) Moses fasted forty days and forty nights - Deut 9:9.

Others who fasted forty days:

- a. Elijah - 1 Kgs 19:8, and
- b. Jesus - Mt 4:2.

HOW MEN MADE A COVENANT WITH GOD

Exodus 24:3-8

- A. By hearing God's word v. 3
- B. By commitment to obey v. 3
- C. By writing God's word v. 4
- D. By sacrifices to God vv. 4,5
- E. By the sprinkling of blood
 - 1. Toward God v. 6
 - 2. Toward man v. 8
- F. By promising to obey v. 8

B. THE PATTERN OF THE TABERNACLE GIVEN Ch 25-31

WHAT WAS THE TABERNACLE?

- A. A holy place set apart for God.
- B. A portable house of worship.
- C. The meeting place between God and Israel.
- D. Today that is in the church - 2 Cor 6:16.

NAMES OF THE TABERNACLE

- A. The Tent Ex 26:36
- B. Sanctuary Ex 25:8
- C. Tabernacle of the congregation Ex 29:42,44; 30:36

- D. House of the Lord Deut 23:18
E. Temple of the Lord 1 Sam 1:9
F. Tabernacle Ex 26:6

1. THE MATERIALS 25:1-9

- 1-7) All of the materials for the tabernacle are to be from freewill offerings.
8) That I may dwell among them. For over 400 years they have learned to live without God's presence in a visible or audible way. Therefore the sanctuary is not only the place of worship, but a visual aid to remind them of Jehovah's presence.
9) ACCORDING TO THE PATTERN!

2. THE ARK AND MERCY SEAT 25:10-22

- 10-16) Make an ark - the size and materials to be used are given.
16) The Testimony (Law) is to be placed in it.
17-22) Make a mercy seat - the size and materials to be used are given.
22) God will speak His commandments from the mercy seat between the cherubim.

3. THE TABLE OF SHOWBREAD 25:23-30

- 23-28) Make a table of showbread - the size and materials are given.
29) Also make dishes, etc. for it.
30) The showbread is to be placed on the table before the Lord.

4. THE GOLDEN LAMPSTAND 25:31-40

- 31-39) Make a lampstand - the size and materials are given.
40) Make them according to the pattern!

5. THE COVERINGS 26:1-14

- 1-14) Make the coverings - the size and materials are given.

- 6) So that it may be one tabernacle. "One" = ACHED = "one combined tabernacle!"
Cf: Deut 6:4.

6. THE FRAMEWORK 26:15-30

15-25) Make boards - the size and materials are given.

26-29) Make bars - the size and materials are given.

30) According to its pattern - which Moses received on the mountain!

7. THE VEIL AND CURTAINS 26:31-37

31-37) Make a veil and screen (curtains) - the size and materials are given.

33) The veil is to divide the Most Holy Place from the Holy Place. Most Holy Place = Holy of Holies.

8. THE ALTAR OF BURNT OFFERING 27:1-8

1-7) Make an altar of burnt offering - the size and materials are given.

8) As it was shown you on the mountain, so shall they make it!

9. THE COURT OF THE TABERNACLE 27:9-19

9-19) Make a court of the tabernacle - the size and materials are given.

10. THE OIL FOR THE LAMPS 27:20,21

20,21) Pure oil. Aaron and his sons are to tend the lamp.

A statute forever to their generations. = into the age - as long as the age lasts they are to serve.

11. THE PRIESTLY GARMENTS 28:1-43

1-4) Priests appointed.

1) Aaron and his sons - Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.

2) Garments...for glory and for beauty.

3) Spirit of wisdom. The Holy Spirit is enabling them to do the work and obey God.

- a. They must still be willing to do the work,
- b. They must then actually do the work,
- c. God does not ever demand of man what he is not able to do. If God gives us a command, we are capable of carrying it out.

5-14) Make an ephod.

15-30) Make a breastplate.

29) The names of the sons of Israel to be on the breastplate of judgment and worn when the High Priest goes into the Holy Place.

30) The Urim and Thummin are to be placed in the breastplate.

31-35) Make a robe of the ephod.

32) It shall be of one piece - compare Jesus in Jn 19:23,24.

35) It must be worn by the High Priest when he goes before the Lord in service or he will die.

36-39) Make a golden plate.

36) HOLINESS TO THE LORD

39-43) Make clothes for Aaron's sons.

40) For glory and beauty.

42,43) NOTE: To not be fully clothed (nakedness covered) before Jehovah is to sin!
When are we not in Jehovah's presence?

12. CONSECRATION OF THE PRIESTS 29:1-46

1-37) The consecration.

20) The blood of consecration applied:

- a. To the tip of the right ear - whatever they hear!
- b. To the thumb of the right hand - whatever they do!
- c. To the big toe of the right foot - wherever they go!

In all of life they belong to Jehovah!

38-42) Continual burnt offering.

39) One lamb offered in the morning and one lamb offered in the evening. Christ was offered on the cross in the morning and died in the evening.

42) Continual. As long as they offered a lamb at each of these times it was called "continual." Cf: 1 Thess 5:17; Eph 6:18.

43-46) Jehovah's presence is promised.

13. THE ALTAR OF INCENSE 30:1-10

9) Specific instructions for this form of worship. Cf: Nadab and Abihu in Lev 10:1.

14. THE RANSOM (ATONEMENT) MONEY 30:11-16

12) When you take the census - for the purpose of enrolling for military service.

15) The rich shall not give more than the poor and shall not give less than half a shekel. How much is each soul worth to God? ALL THE SAME!

At this time the shekel was not a coin but a piece of metal weighing that much. This was a very small amount, so they were not purchasing their atonement.

NOTE: 1 Pet 1:18,19. The implication is that God owns their souls. Cf: Ezek 18:4; Jn 10:27-29.

The paying of the half shekel acknowledged two things:

- a. God's ownership, and
- b. Their sins against God.

16) Memorial = a sacrificial term referring to something that brings the offerer into favorable remembrance before God:

- a. Sacrifice - Lev 2:2,9; 5:12; Num 5:26,
- b. Stones - Ex 28:12, and
- c. Prayer and Alms - Acts 10:4.

15. THE LAVER 30:17-21

- 21) They must wash their hands and feet or die. They must be ceremonially clean in order to serve Jehovah.

16. THE ANOINTING OIL 30:22-33

- 32) It shall be made according to the "composition," pattern!
- 33) To duplicate it for personal use or to use it unlawfully resulted in a cutting off from their people (death).

17. THE INCENSE 30:34-38

- 37,38) AGAIN: make it according to the pattern and to use it personally is to die.

18. THE BUILDERS 31:1-11

- 1,2,6) Wise workmen. Called by name. Cf: 35:30ff. Also compare Cyrus - Isa 45:4.

"Bezaleel" = in God's shadow.

- 3) Filled with the Holy Spirit. This is a work of the Holy Spirit just as war is a work of the Holy Spirit with Othniel in Judges 3:10.
- 4,5) Given skills.
- 7-11) Appointed to make the tabernacle.
- 11) Limited to what God commanded!

19. THE SABBATH 31:12-17

- 12,13) The practice. Given to the Jews AND THE JEWS ONLY! Compare - Deut 4:8; 5:2,3!

- 13) The purpose - that you may know.

Throughout your generations = to the end of the age.

- 14) It is holy.

- 14,15) The penalty. Surely is emphatic! The death penalty!

- 16,17) The permanence.

20. THE TABLETS OF STONE 31:18

Moses received these tablets on Mt. Sinai.

Written with the finger of God. Literal OR God through Moses? Size of the tablets?
Approximately 1 x 1 ½ cubits to fit inside the ark.

C. IDOLATRY OF THE HEBREWS Ch 32-34

IDOLATRY - Exodus 32

Causes of Idolatry	1-6
Forgetfulness of the People	1
Weak Leadership	2,21-25
Lust of the Flesh	6
Consequences of Idolatry	7-26
Anger of God	7-10
Anger of Leaders	15-19
Punishment	20,33-35
Cure of Idolatry	26-32
Call for a Decision	26
Discipline	27,28
Prayer for Forgiveness	29-32

1. THE GOLDEN CALF 32:1-6

- 1) Moses not God is given credit for the Exodus.
- 2) The earrings were very expensive.
- 4) Compare v. 1 - gods versus God (ELOHIM vs ELOH). See Gen 1:1, 26.
- 5) Feast to the Lord, not gods.

- 6) Lust of the flesh.

2. THE PENALTY 32:7-29

- 7) Your people. Not necessarily derision - Moses is being spoken to as their intercessor.
- 8) Quickly = hurriedly.
- 9) Stiff-necked. A people with a will so hard that they will not bend to the commandments of the Lord. Cf: 33:3,5; 34:9; Deut 9:6; etc.
- 10) The test of Moses begins - will he love the nation enough to intercede for them?
- 11-13) Lord, remember your promises.
- 14) Intercession works!
- Relented (repented). Repentance of God = God changing His actions toward man based upon man's changing his attitude and actions toward God.
- 15-18) Joshua is with Moses. Cf: 24:13.
- 19,20) Bear in your own bodies the sign of your sins.
- 21-24) Excuses!
- 25) Compare Deut 28:37.
- 26-29) The punishment on the gods comes upon and through the people who serve them.

3. MOSES' INTERCESSION 32:30-33:23

- 30-32) Moses offers himself.
- 33) Each person is accountable for his own sins only! No "original sin" here.
- 34,35) Sins will be punished.
- Ch 33) God and Israel in tension.
- 1-3) God's presence withdrawn.
- 4-6) The people in mourning.

- 4) Grave (evil) tidings. Evil or grave in that they were not good tidings.
- 5,6) To put off ornaments and fine clothing was a sign of mourning.
- 7-11) The meeting-tent removed from the camp.
- 7) Actual removal of God's presence.
- 8-11) Back to house worship.
- 12-16) The mediator prays.
- 12,13) A prayer for forgiveness.
- 14) Prayer granted.
- 15,16) Promise restated.
- 17-23) God's glory beheld.
- 18) A personal request.
- 19b) Calvinists use this passage to prove their theory of Unconditional Election.
- 20) One cannot see God and live. Cf: Jn 1:18.
- 21-23) Face to face is not possible and even His glory must be shielded.

4. THE COVENANT RENEWED 34:1-27

- 34:1-4) New Tablets.
- 1-3) Get ready - come alone - bring the tablets!
- 4) Moses is ready.
- 5-9) God's name proclaimed.
- 5-7) The name of the Lord in this passage is the same as the total of His attributes.

He declares here:

- a. The Lord,
- b. The Lord God,

- c. Merciful,
- d. Gracious,
- e. Longsuffering,
- f. Goodness,
- g. Truth,
- h. Mercy, and
- i. Just - not forgiving the guilty.

8,9) Confession of specific sin and request for God's presence to come again.

10) God's covenant pledged.

An awesome (terrible) thing = "fearsome, fearful, dreadful, wonderful, astonishing." Cf: Deut 10:21; Psa 145:6.

11-17) God restates and expands His covenant.

18-27) More expansion of the covenant.

5. THE SHINING OF MOSES' FACE 34:28-35

28-30) God's word written.

28) Another 40 day fast.

29) Shone = "shot forth beams."

31,32) God's commandment reported.

29,30,33-35) Moses' shining face. Fear of God's presence even in this shining.

34,35) In the presence of "Light" there is no need for a veil.

D. CONSTRUCTION AND DEDICATION OF THE TABERNACLE Ch 35-40

1. THE SABBATH 35:1-3

1-3) The Sabbath rest. Cf: 20:8-11; 31:12-17; 34:21.

2. THE MATERIALS 35:4-36:7

4-9) Freewill offering. Cf: 25:1-7.

10-19) Wise-hearted men to come. Cf: 31:1-11; 35:30-36:1; 38:22,23.

20-29) Offering collected.

30-36:1) Workmen commissioned.

36:2) Workmen called.

3-7) Materials donated. Cf: 25:1-7; 35:4-9,20-29.

3. THE PREPARATION COMPLETED 36:8-39:43

8-13) Tabernacle curtains made. Cf: 26:1-14.

14-19) Tent of goats' hair made.

20-30) Boards. Cf: 26:15-25.

31-34) Bars.

35-38) Veil and screen. Cf: 26:31-37.

Ch 37) Inside furniture.

1-9) Ark and mercyseat. Cf: 25:10-22.

10-16) Table of showbread. Cf: 25:23-30.

17-24) Lampstand. Cf: 25:31-39; 27:20,21.

25-29) Altar of incense. Cf: 30:1-10.

Ch 38) Outside furniture.

1-7) Altar of burnt offerings. Cf: 27:1-8.

8) Laver. Cf: 30:17-31.

9-20) Court. Cf: 27:9-19.

21-31) The builders. Cf: 31:1-11; 35:10-18, 30-36:1.

39:1-31) Garments of the Priests.

1) Materials. Cf: 28:1-5.

2-5) Ephod. Cf: 28:6-13.

6,7) Onyx shoulder stones.

8-21) Breastplate. Cf: 28:15-30.

22-26) Robe of ephod. Cf: 28:31-35.

27-29) Miscellaneous clothing. Cf: 28:39,40,42,43.

30,31) Golden plate. Cf: 28:36-38.

32-43) The tabernacle brought to Moses.

4. THE TABERNACLE ERECTED AND DEDICATED Ch 40

1-16) Command to set up the tabernacle.

17-33) Moses' compliance.

34-38) Cloud of glory.

Notice that glory comes only when the job is completed!

FINIS

A P P E N D I C E S

HARDENING OF PHARAOH'S HEART

Jn 12:40 refers to the call of Isaiah (Isa 6:9,10) and applies it to those people of his own time. One commentator on this verse puts forth the idea quite clearly that God allows the truth to produce a regular or constant effect on sinful minds. He does this without any supernatural force or influence. The effect of truth on such evil minds, especially when presented often, is to irritate, to enrage and to harden. Cf. Rom 9:9-21.

God did not force Pharaoh to continue in his rebellion and defiance. But He did punish him for it. A part of that punishment was to give him up to a reprobate mind, stubbornness, pride and false confidence. Cf. Rom 1:24-32.

In the Hebrew language there are three words used to describe this process in Pharaoh's case.

KABAD (1) - To be heavy, to be insensitive; To be hardened; To be dull or unresponsive. (This is the least forceful word).

QASHAH (2) - To be hard, severe, fierce; To be honored; To be unresponsive.

HAZAQ (3) - To be strong, firm, obstinate; To be stout, rigid; To make strong or strengthen. (This is the strongest word).

There are three ways in which Scripture approaches the hardening of Pharaoh's heart:

- 1) Pharaoh hardened his own heart.
- 2) God hardened his heart.
- 3) Just the statement of fact, not indicating who hardened his heart.

Matching the three Hebrew words with this approach:

Pharaoh hardened his own heart:

3:19 King of Egypt will not let you go. (Precondition of Pharaoh's heart stated).

5:2 I will not let Israel go. (Again, the precondition of Pharaoh's heart is stated.)

8:15 He hardened his heart. KABAD (1).

8:32 Pharaoh hardened. KABAD (1).

9:34 He sinned again and hardened his heart. HAZAQ (3).

13:15 Pharaoh was stubborn. QASHAH (2).

God hardened Pharaoh's heart:

4:12 I will harden Pharaoh's heart. HAZAQ (3).

7:3 I will harden Pharaoh's heart. QASHAH (2).

9:12 The Lord hardened. HAZAQ (3).

10:20 The Lord hardened. HAZAQ (3).

10:27 The Lord hardened. HAZAQ (3).

11:10 The Lord hardened. HAZAQ (3).

14:4 I will harden Pharaoh's heart. HAZAQ (3).

14:8 The Lord hardened. HAZAQ (3).

14:17 I will harden the hearts of the Egyptians. HAZAQ (3).

Not definite who did the hardening:

7:13 And Pharaoh's heart grew hard. HAZAQ (3).

7:14 Pharaoh's heart is hardened. KABAD (1).

7:22 Pharaoh's heart grew hard. HAZAQ (3).

8:19 Pharaoh's heart grew hard. HAZAQ (3).

9:7 The heart of Pharaoh became hard. KABAD (1).

9:35 The heart of Pharaoh was hard. HAZAQ (3).

“Exhort one another daily, while it is called ‘Today,’ lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin” - Heb 3:13.

God's foreknowledge does not force the actions of men! God knows the end from the beginning (Isa 46:9,10) but this does not mean force as some contend.

God's Foreknowledge (Omniscience) is:

- D** - Distinct (Not fuzzy or out of focus).
- I** - Immediate (Constantly present with Him - He does not forget and then remember).
- E** - Eternal (He always has had all knowledge and always will. If He could change in His knowledge, He would no longer be immutable and would therefore no longer be God).
- T** - True (As opposed to false. No errors).
- S** - Simultaneous (All of His knowledge has existed at all times, AS IF it all came at one instant in eternity past).

SHOULD CHRISTIANS KEEP THE SABBATH?

And the Lord spoke to Moses, saying, “Speak to the children of Israel, saying: ‘Surely My Sabbaths you shall keep, for it a sign between Me and you throughout your generations, that you may know that I am the Lord who sanctifies you.’”

Ex 31:12,13.

- A. “Sabbath” originally comes from a Hebrew word “Shabbath.” The word means “rest.” This word can refer to a day, festive period, month or year. The purpose of this study is to find out if the Sabbath is binding and to be observed in this Christian age.
- B. THE SABBATH WAS NOT OBSERVED BEFORE SINAI.
 - 1. Gen 2:2,3 - this passage is a prolepsis (a joining together of two distant events resulting in the appearance as if the two happened at the same time or were in effect at the same time).
 - a. This passage is connected with Ex 20:8-11 in this fashion. Other examples are:
 - (1) Mt 10:1-4 - “Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed Him.” Here the fact of his being a traitor is mentioned at the time of his calling and being sent out.
 - (2) Gen 3:20 - “And Adam called his wife’s name Eve, because she was the mother of all living.” Here she is called the mother of all living even though she has not borne any children yet.
 - b. God rested on the seventh day (Gen 2:2,3), but His commanding the Jews to rest on the Sabbath came at least 2,500 years later (Ex 20:8-11).
 - c. Moses, looking back through the centuries, connected the two events and wrote them down in Gen 2:2,3.
 - 2. Ex 16:22,23 - The first mention of the Sabbath.
 - a. This statement was made in the wilderness just prior to the encampment at Mt Sinai. It was said in anticipation of the Law which was to be given soon.
 - b. Question: Why did Moses have to explain the Sabbath if it was already an established observance?

3. Neh 9:13,14 - This passage tells us plainly when the commandment was given to observe the Sabbath. The Levites are speaking to God in prayer and say: "You came down also on Mount Sinai ...You made known to them Your holy Sabbath..."
4. Ezek 20:10-12, 18-20 - This passage also identifies when the Sabbath Law was given to the Jews. "...I made them go out of the land of Egypt...I also gave them My Sabbaths..."
5. Deut 5:1-33 - Also identifies the time the covenant including the Sabbath command was given. It identifies to whom it was given.
 - a. God made the covenant with the Jews.
 - b. He made it with them in Horeb (Mt. Sinai).
 - c. In positive identification He then lists the Ten Commandments.
6. Num 15:32-36 - This records the event of the man found picking up sticks on the Sabbath.
 - a. If the Sabbath had been observed for centuries, why did these people have to ask what they should do to this man?
 - b. Verse 34 tells us that they had never been told what to do.
 - c. Therefore this law with its penalties was brand new.

C. THE SABBATH WAS GIVEN TO THE JEWS AND TO THE JEWS ONLY.

1. Deut 5:2,3 - "The Lord did not make this covenant with our fathers, but with us."
2. Ex 20:2 - Identifies that this law was given only after they had been brought out of the land of Egypt.
3. Ezek 20:10-18 - God gave the Sabbaths to those who went forth out of Egypt - the house of Israel.
4. Neh 9:13,14 - Tells that these laws were given to those who were gathered at Mt. Sinai.
5. 1 Kgs 8:20,21 - "And there I have made a place for the ark, in which is the covenant of the Lord which He made with our fathers, when He brought them out of the land of Egypt."

- a. The covenant had been made with these Jews' fathers.
 - b. Their fathers were the ones who had come out of the land of Egypt.
 - c. In that ark was the "covenant."
 - d. This covenant is identified as the "two tablets of stone" in verse 9.
 - e. Therefore, since the Sabbath command was one of the commands given on the tablets of stone, it was given to the fathers when God had brought them out of the land of Egypt.
6. Ex 31:17 - Speaking of the Sabbath, "It is a sign between Me and the children of Israel forever..."
- D. THE COVENANT HAS BEEN DONE AWAY (INCLUDING THE SABBATH LAW).
1. Jer 31:31-34 - "...I will make a new covenant..."
- a. This passage is quoted in Heb 8:5-13; 10:16,17 as proof that the Old Law was taken away (removed, no longer binding).
 - b. The Ten Commandments were called a part of the Covenant.
 - (1) 1 Kgs 8:9 - "There was nothing in the ark except the two tablets of stone which Moses put there at Horeb, when the Lord made a covenant with the children of Israel..."
 - (2) Deut 5:2,3,22 - "The Lord our God made a covenant with us in Horeb ...and He wrote them on two tablets of stone..."
 - (3) Heb 9:4 - "The ark of the covenant...in which were... the tablets of the covenant."
 - (4) Deut 9:9-11 - "When I went up into the mountain to receive the tablets of stone, the tablets of the covenant...the Lord gave me the two tablets of stone, the tablets of the covenant."
 - (a) "Two tablets of stone written with the finger of God."
 - (b) Two tablets = the covenant = the Law = the Ten Commandments.

(5) Deut 4:13 - "So He declared to you His covenant which He commanded you to perform, that is, the Ten Commandments; and He wrote them on two tablets of stone."

(a) The "covenant" was the "Ten Commandments."

(b) These Ten Commandments (or the covenant) are what contained the Sabbath law.

(6) Ex 34:27,28 - "He wrote on the tablets the words of the covenant, the Ten Commandments."

(a) The "covenant" was known as the "Ten Commandments."

(b) Could it be any plainer?

© When the covenant was done away, the Ten Commandments were done away.

(d) When the Ten Commandments were done away the Sabbath Law (the fourth commandment) was also done away!

2. 2 Cor 3 - Notice the contrast the Holy Spirit makes:

a. New Covenant - v. 6

Old Covenant - v. 14

Tablets of heart - 3

Tablets of stone - 3

The Spirit - 6

The letter - 6

Ministry of the Spirit - 7

Ministry of death - 7

Ministry of righteousness - 9

Ministry of condemnation - 9

Exceeds in glory - 9

Glory - 9

Remains - 11

Passing away - 11,13

Unveiled face - 13

Veiled face - 13

b. The old covenant (14) passing away (11,13) but the hardened minds (14) refuse to see the end of the law (13).

3. Gal 3:16-19 - The Law was added "till the Seed should come."

- a. The Seed is Christ - 16.
 - b. Christ did come!
- 4. Gal 3:23-25 - "We are no longer under the tutor."
 - a. Before faith came we were under the Law - 23.
 - b. The Law was our tutor (schoolmaster) - 24.
 - c. Now that faith has come we are no longer under the tutor (schoolmaster) - 25.
- 5. Rom 7:1-7 - "You have become dead to the law."
 - a. "You also have become dead to the law...that you may be married to another (law)."
 - b. "We have been delivered from the law" - 6.
 - c. That same law was the law that included "You shall not covet" - 7. And this law was one of the Ten Commandments - Ex 20:17.
 - d. Therefore the law to which the Jewish people were made "dead" or "delivered from" was the Ten Commandments.
- 6. Col 2:14-17 - "Having wiped out the handwriting of requirements that was against us."
 - a. The requirements (law) was wiped out - 14.
 - b. When Christ died He fulfilled the Law, nailing it to His cross - 14.
 - c. The result was that Christians were to let no man judge them in respect to any Sabbath day - 16.
 - d. Also the Sabbaths "are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ."
- 7. Eph 2:14-16 - "Having abolished in His flesh the enmity, that is, the law of commandments contained in ordinances..."
 - a. Enmity was what separated the Jews and the Gentiles.
 - b. Enmity was the result of the "law of commandments."

- c. Therefore for the Jews and the Gentiles to be reconciled in one body, the law or enmity had to be removed.
8. Gal 4:21-31 - the allegory of Hagar and Sarai.
- a. The son of the bondwoman (22,23) represents the following of “the covenant” (24) which was made at Sinai.
 - b. The “covenant” at Sinai was the Ten Commandments.
 - c. The son of the bondwoman will not inherit (30,31).
 - d. Therefore the followers of the covenant made at Sinai shall not inherit with Christ or His followers.

E. THE “LAW OF GOD” IS THE SAME AS THE “LAW OF MOSES.”

Sabbatarians claim that the “law of God” contains the Ten Commandments only. Then they claim that the “law of Moses” contained the ceremonial and sacrificial ordinances and that it was this “law of Moses” (the ceremonial law) that was done away at the cross.

1. Neh 8:1-18.
- a. The phrase “Law of Moses” was used in verse 1 to refer to that from which Ezra was reading.
 - b. But notice that in verse 8 the same material is referred to as “the Law of God.”
 - c. “The Law of Moses” (14) commanded the Feast of the Tabernacles, yet, this was read from the same book that had just been called the “Law of God”! (8).
2. Lk 2:22-24 - “And to offer a sacrifice according to what is said in the law of the Lord, ‘A pair of turtledoves or two young pigeons.’”
- a. The “law of the Lord” commanded the sacrifice of turtledoves.
 - b. This is a reference back to Lev 12:2,8.
 - c. But this is what the Sabbatarians claim should be called the “Law of Moses.”

- d. If there is a distinction between the Law of Moses” and the “Law of the Lord,” Jesus did not know it!

F. THE OLD TESTAMENT PROPHETS TOLD ABOUT THE SABBATHS COMING TO AN END.

1. Hosea 2:11 - “I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days, her new moons, her sabbaths - all her appointed feasts.”
2. Amos 8:5-10 - “When will the New Moon be past, that we may sell grain? And the Sabbath, that we may trade our wheat?...’It shall come to pass in that day,’ says the Lord God, that I will make the sun go down at noon...”
 - a. Amos here records that the Sabbath was to cease.
 - b. The Sabbath was to cease when the sun goes down at noon.
 - c. The sun was darkened at noon when Christ was crucified -Lk 23:44.
 - d. Therefore the Sabbath ceased to be (ended) at the crucifixion of Christ.

G. WHAT DO WE CONCLUDE FROM ALL OF THE ABOVE?

1. God made a covenant with Israel - 1 Kgs 8:20,21.
2. This covenant included the Ten Commandments - 1 Kgs 8:9.
3. This covenant was never given before - Deut 5:2-22.
4. This covenant made known the Sabbath - Neh 9:13,14.
5. God promised a new covenant - Jer 31:31-34.
6. The New Testament declares this was fulfilled in Christ - Heb 8:5-13; 10:16, 17.
7. Before the second covenant could be enforced Christ had to take away the first covenant - Heb 10:9,10; 8:6-8.
8. Christ did this at the cross - Col 2:14-16.
9. Such changes in the law governing God’s people (including commandments concerning the Sabbath) fulfills specific prophecies of which the Jewish fathers were aware - Hos 2:11; Amos 8:5.

H. QUESTIONS FOR SABBATARIANS.

1. If the Sabbath is in force, why not keep all of the law concerning the Sabbath?
 - a. No work - Ex 20:10.
 - b. Abide in their places - Ex 16:29.
 - c. Kindle no fire - Ex 35:3.
 - d. Not to buy any victuals - Neh 10:31.
 - e. Bear no burdens - Neh 13:15-18.
 - f. Shut the city gates and not pass through - Neh 13:19.
 - g. Travel only a fraction of a mile - Ex 26:29, 30; Num 35:5.
 - h. The death penalty for any violator - Ex 35: 1,2; Num 15:32-26.
2. If the Sabbath is still binding, why do we not find the Sabbath commanded in the New Testament like we find all of the others of the Ten Commandments? (The principles of all other nine commandments are found in the New Testament but with a different penalty!)
 - 1st. You shall have no other gods before Me - Eph 4:6; 1 Cor 8:6; Acts 14:15.
 - 2nd. You shall not make for yourself any carved image - 1 Jn 5:21; Rev 21:8.
 - 3rd. You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain - Mt 5:34; 12: 36; Jas 5:12.
 - 4th. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy - ?????.
 - 5th. Honor your father and your mother - Eph 6:1,2; Col 3:20.
 - 6th. You shall not murder - 1 Jn 3:15; Rev 21:8; 1 Pet 4:15.
 - 7th. You shall not commit adultery - Mt 5:27,28; 1 Cor 6:9,10.
 - 8th. You shall not steal - Eph 4:25-28; 1 Cor 6:10.

- 9th. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor - Eph 4:25; Col 3:9; Rev 21:8.
- 10th. You shall not covet - 1 Cor 6:10; Col 3:5; Eph 5:3.
3. If the Sabbath is still binding then why not observe the Sabbath year? - Ex 23:10-12.
 4. If the Sabbath is observed because Jesus observed it, then why not observe all the other commands Jesus observed? - The feasts, etc.
 5. Since there are twenty-one epistles in the New Testament telling Christians how to live and worship, why is there not one command to keep the Sabbath?
 - a. In Acts 15 there was a council concerning circumcision. This would have been a perfect place for God to make known the Sabbath to Christians. Why didn't He?
 - b. The only time the Sabbath is mentioned in the doctrinal epistles of the New Testament it is forbidden! (Col 2:16,17; etc.)
 6. If the Sabbath is still in force today, why were the worship assemblies for the Lord's church found to be done on the first day of the week (the Lord's day)?
 - a. There was an assembly in Acts 15.
 - b. The assembly in Acts 20 was there to break bread (have communion).
 - (1) Why did they tarry seven days?
 - (2) The Sabbath was passed over and not one word was said about it. Why?
 - c. The contribution - 1 Cor 16:1,2.
 - (1) Sabbatarians claim this was "secular" business.
 - (2) "Storing up" or "in store" means in the church treasury not in the private homes. (Or, why had they come together to do this?)

I. QUIBBLES OF THE SABBATARIANS.

1. The Sabbath is a “perpetual” covenant (forever) - Ex 31:16,17.
 - a. The same passage also says “throughout their generations (16) and Israel does not exist today.
 - (1) Her days as a favored nation have ceased.
 - (2) Not one of her twelve tribes can be located today.
 - (3) Not one single Jew can trace his lineage, as to tribe or descent, today.
 - (4) There is no law (Col 2:14; Rom 7:1-7) and no king therefore there is no special Jewish nation belonging to God today.
 - (5) There is no priesthood and no law - Heb 7:12.
 - b. The Passover was also said to be “forever” - Ex 12:14.
 - c. The burning of incense was to be “perpetual” - Ex 30:8.
 - d. Burnt offerings were to be “continual throughout your generations” - Ex 29:42.
 - e. The Atonement offering was to be “throughout your generations - Ex 30:10.
 - f. The priesthood was “everlasting...throughout your generations - Ex 40:15.
 - g. If the Sabbath is eternal, then why not all of these other things which use the same interchangeable terminology?
2. Jesus kept the Sabbath - Lk 4:14-16.
 - a. Jesus was born under the Law - Gal 4:4.
 - b. Jesus was circumcised - Lk 2:21.
 - c. Jesus kept the Passover - Mt 26:17-25.
 - d. Should we also bind the circumcision, Passover and all of the Law? If not, based on the Sabbatarians’ arguments, why not?

3. Paul preached on the Sabbath day - Acts 13:14-44; 16:13,14.
 - a. Paul preached many times on the Sabbath day in order to reach the Jews in their gatherings.
 - b. But Paul did not “keep” the Sabbath as a day of Christian worship.
4. James teaches that we should keep the “royal law” which is the Ten Commandments - Jas 2:8-13.
 - a. Where is the commandment “love thy neighbor” found in the Ten Commandments? - Jas 2:8.
 - b. This commandment is actually quoted from Lev 19:18. But the Sabbatar-ians say that this is the “ceremonial law” which was removed by the death of Jesus on the cross.

 And Jesus quotes this passage as “the great commandment in the law.” Jesus obviously knew no supposed difference between the Ten Commandments and the “Ceremonial law” - Mt 22:34-40.
 - c. Therefore James is not referring to the Ten Commandments but rather to the teachings of Christ and His gospel when he uses the term “royal law.”
5. Jesus said “not one jot or tittle would pass away” - Mt 5:18.
 - a. The key word is “till.”
 - (1) Men had refused to eat and drink “till” they had killed Paul - Acts 23:12:
 - (2) Does this also mean “forever,” or “perpetually” or only “till” they had succeeded in killing Paul?
 - b. The law did not pass away until all things were accomplished (fulfilled).
 - (1) The law was kept until “faith came” - Gal 3:24, 25.
 - (2) This law was not abrogated (removed, done away) until Christ died - Eph 2:14,15; Col 2:14; Heb 8:13.
6. There remains a Sabbath “rest” - Heb 4:8-11.
 - a. This “rest” could not be given by Joshua - 8.

- (1) But Joshua and Israel observed the Sabbath rest.
 - (2) Therefore this text in Hebrews could not refer to the weekly Sabbath which they observed.
- b. Christians are to give diligence to enter into this rest mentioned in Hebrews 11.
 - (1) This then refers to the heavenly rest of the faithful.
 - (2) As God rested from His labors in creating, Christians shall rest from their labors on earth.
- 7. The Sabbath was changed to Sunday by man.
 - a. Notice the excerpts from the early historians in section J.
 - b. What about Acts 20:7?
 - c. What about 1 Cor 16:1,2?
 - d. The apostles led the early church in worship on the first day of the week.
- 8. If the Ten Commandments are gone, we are left without any law.
 - a. The Jews made this same argument in Amos 8:5.
 - (1) They thought they would then be free to be dishonest.
 - (2) Still, the prophet clearly said the "Sabbath" would be gone.
 - (3) And this was to happen when the "sun goes down at noon" - 8:2.
 - b. All of the other Ten Commandments are repeated in Christ's New Testament.
- 9. Jesus warned about the destruction of Jerusalem and told them to pray that their flight would not be on the Sabbath - Mt 24:20.
 - a. Jesus also told them to pray that their flight would not be in "winter" because of the difficulty of travel.
 - b. It should be noted that the gates of the city would be closed on the Sabbath - Neh 13:19.

- c. If they live in a city controlled by the Jewish observance of the Sabbath, the difficulty of fleeing would be more difficult.

J. QUOTES FROM AUTHORITIES AND HISTORIANS.

1. Ignatius of Antioch (born 37, died 108) said, "Let every friend of Christ keep the Lord's day as a festival, the resurrection day, the queen and the chief of all the days (of the week)." - The Ante-Nicean Fathers, Vol. 1, p. 63.
2. From the Epistle of Barnabas, Ch XV, "Wherefore also keep the eighth day with joyfulness, the day on which Jesus rose again from the dead" Ibid., p. 147.
3. Justin Martyr (born 100, died 165) said, "And on the day called Sunday, all who live in the cities or in the country gather together to one place, and the memoirs of the apostles or the writings of the prophets are read, as long as time permits; then, when the reader has ceased, the president verbally instructs, and exhorts to the imitation of these good things. Then we all rise together and pray, and, as we said before, when our prayer is ended, bread and wine and water brought, and the president in like manner offers prayers and thanksgivings, according to his ability, and they assent by saying Amen; and there is a distribution to each, and a participation of that over which thanks have been given, and to those who are absent a portion is sent by the deacons. And they who are well to do, and willing, give what each thinks fit; and what is collected is deposited with the president, who succors the orphans and widows, and those who, through sickness or any other cause, are in want, and those who are in bonds, and the strangers sojourning among us, and in a word take care of all who are in need. But Sunday is the day on which we all hold our common assembly, because it is the first day on which God....made the world; and Jesus Christ our Saviour on the same day arose from the dead" Ibid., p. 186.
4. Philip Schaff, historian. "The celebration of the Lord's day in memory of the resurrection of Christ dates undoubtedly from the apostolic age. Nothing short of apostolic precedent can account for the universal religious observance in the churches of the second century. There is no dissenting voice. The custom is confirmed by the testimonies of the earliest post apostolic writers, as Barnabas, Ignatius, and Justin Martyr. History of the Christian Church, Vol. 2., p. 201.
5. Pliny the Younger wrote a letter to the Roman Emperor Trajan in 109 A.D. "'The Christians assembled on an appointed day (Sunday) at sunrise, sang responsively a song to Christ as to God, and then pledged themselves by an oath not to do any evil work, to commit no theft, robbery, nor adultery, not to break their word, nor sacrifice property entrusted to them. Afterwards (at evening) they assembled again to eat ordinary and innocent food (the agape).'" This account of a Roman official then bears witness to the primitive (early)

observance of Sunday, the separation of the love-feast from the morning worship (with communion), and the worship of Christ as God in song.” History of the Christian Church Vol., 2. p. 222.

6. “The first Christians assembled for the purpose of divine worship, in private homes, in caves, and in vaults where the dead were buried. Their meetings were on the first day of the week. ...During these sacred meetings, prayers were repeated; the holy scriptures were publicly read; short discourses upon the duties of Christians were addressed to the people; hymns were sung; and a portion of the oblations presented by the faithful, were employed in the celebration of the Lord’s supper and the feast of charity.” Mosheim’s Ecclesiastical History, Vol. 1, p. 206.