

E G Y P T I A N B O N D A G E
A N D
W I L D E R N E S S W A N D E R I N G S

"Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea; and did all eat the same spiritual meat; and did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual ROCK that followed them: and that ROCK was Christ. But with many of them God was not well pleased: for they were overthrown in the wilderness."

(I Corinthians 10:1-5)

LESSON ONE

Israel in Bondage

AIM OF THIS LESSON: To learn the historical facts of Israel entering and being in bondage as well as to learn therefrom points of a spiritual nature concerning the bondage of sin and the liberty Christ brings.

INTRODUCTION

- A. Israel's bondage, deliverance and subsequent history affords many lessons for our day. I Cor.10:1-12.
- B. Israel entering bondage, as recorded in the last chapters in Genesis and the first few chapters of Exodus, is endorsed by Stephen. Acts 7:1-36.
- C. Trace the developments that led to Jacob's family and subsequent generations being in bondage.
 - 1. Read Genesis chapters 37-50 which records:
 - a. Jacob showing partiality to Joseph
 - b. Joseph's brothers resented such and sold Joseph into Egyptian slavery.
 - c. Then note the providential workings in Joseph's life.
 - d. Study the occasion of the famine and Jacob and his family ultimately moving down to Egypt and making Goshen their home.
 - e. Note that after the death of Joseph, and as the children of Israel multiplied exceedingly, there arose another Pharaoh who knew not Joseph, and he began to oppress the Hebrews. Thus we have the beginning of Egyptian oppression.

I. THE HEBREWS IN EGYPTIAN BONDAGE

- A. A few observations concerning Egypt.
 - 1. The Bible calls the country Mizraim, from the fact that a son of Ham by that name settled there. Egypt is also called "the land of Ham" (Psa. 105:23-27) and "Rahab" (Isa. 30:7).
 - 2. Egypt is located in the northeast corner of Africa bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the north, by Palestine, the Arabian Desert and the Red Sea on the east, by Nubia on the south, and the Great African Desert on the west.
 - 3. Egypt is about 660 miles long and 250 miles wide, with Memphis being its ancient capitol. It has always been divided into two divisions: Northern or lower Egypt comprising the Delta of the Nile, and the Southern or upper Egypt which is that narrow valley winding with the course of the Nile.

4. The Egyptians worshipped animals and even the lowest forms of life. However, they did believe in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. They excelled in arts and sciences and were skilled in handling gold, silver, wood and stone; also weaving, embroidering, and dyeing. They also knew something of engraving. They had great universities and libraries with volumes numbered in the thousands. They had a method of embalming which has not been surpassed until this time.

B. Jacob and his sons move into Egypt.

1. The names of these are given in Ex. 1:1-6

- a. A Complete list of the sons of Jacob by their mothers is found in Genesis 46.
- b. Each of the names given is significant and each possesses a distinct meaning.

Jacob means supplanter (Genesis 27:36)

Reuben means regard (Genesis 29:32)

Simeon means God hears and answers (Genesis 29:33)

Levi means association

Judah means God is praised;

Issachar means a reward;

Zebulun means he who will make the husband and wife to dwell together;

Benjamin means son of strength;

Dan means God judges us;

Naphtali means wrestled for;

Gad means good fortune cometh;

Asher means the happy one

- c. "Nothing seems to the ordinary reader of Holy Scripture so dry and uninteresting as a bare catalog of names. Objections are even made to reading them as part of Sunday or weekday 'lessons'. But 'All scripture rightly viewed,' is profitable.' (II Timothy 3:16). Each Hebrew name has a meaning, and was given with a purpose. What a wealth of joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, surmises, triumphs, jealousies is hid up in the list before us."
--(Pulpit Commentary)--

2. Concerning the number who went down into Egypt the difficulty that appears to exist between Exodus 1:5 and Acts 7:14 can be dissolved by observing the following:
 - a. "Jacob's children, grandchildren and great grandchildren amounted to 66 (Genesis 46:8-26). Adding Jacob himself and Joseph with his two sons we have 70. If to the 66 we add the 9 wives of Jacob's sons (Judah's and Simeon's wives are dead; Joseph could hardly be said to call himself, his own wife

or his two sons into Egypt and Jacob is specified separately by Stephen) we have 75 persons as in ACTS. "(Alleged Bible Contradictions by George DeHoff page 275).

- b. For more study on Genesis 46 and Acts 7 see Adam Clark and Albert Barnes.

C. Joseph dies.

1. Joseph died at the age of 110 years (Gen. 50:22). He was embalmed and put in a coffin in Egypt (Gen. 50:26) and, according to his request (Gen. 50:25) he was later buried in Schechem, near Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim (Ex. 13:19).
2. Joseph lived with his father for seventeen years in Mesopotamia and Hebron; he spent thirteen years as a slave and prisoner in Egypt; and the last eighty years of his life he was ruler in Egypt. He had two sons Ephraim and Manasseh, who became the ancestors of two great tribes by these names; and he lived to see his great grandchildren. (Genesis 50:23).
3. "There are some sayings so trite that we can scarcely bring ourselves to repeat them, so vital that we do not dare to omit them. One of these is that immemorial one: 'We must all die.'" Joseph, great as he had been, useful as his life had been to others, unspeakable precious as it had proved to his near kinsmen, when his time came, went the way of all flesh, died like any common man, and 'was put in a coffin.' and buried. So it must always be with every earthly support and stay; it falls us at last, and if it does not betray us, at any rate deserts us; suddenly it is gone, and no excessive reliance is to be placed on individuals---For when our Joseph dies, there die with him, or soon after, 'all his brethren, and all of that generation.'

--RAWLINSON--

D. There arose another king who knew not Joseph.

1. The word "knew" in this text means to "approve."
2. Also, the statement seems to imply that there was a change in the dynasty of the kings in Egypt at this time. This point is developed in the Pulpit Commentary on Exodus 1.
3. Also, keep in mind that "Pharoah" was the title like "Caesar" and did not have reference to just one king.

E. While in Egypt the Hebrews increased exceedingly.

1. "There are five expressions in verse seven which indicate the amazing growth and increase the people of Israel enjoyed in the land of Egypt.
 - (1) They were fruitful
 - (2) They increased abundantly
 - (3) They multiplied

- (4) They waxed mighty
- (5) The land was filled with them.

Their fruitfulness refers to their prolific childbearing. The word used is a metaphor from the vegetable world. Their abundant increase is, literally, spawned or swarmed, a figure of the rapid increase beyond all expectations; and the allusion to waxing mighty multiplication. To the words waxed mighty are added, in Hebrew, a duplicated adverb, much, much! It was the purpose of the writer to indicate an astonishing and unparalleled increase in numbers. The "land" which they filled doubtless included not only Goshen, in the north of Egypt, but also the eastern delta of the Nile River. From here, they spread throughout the land of Egypt; and even into the province held by Egypt elsewhere. In Numbers 1:46, we are told that the Israelites, when they left Egypt, numbered 603,550, implying a total population, including the women and children, of upwards of two million people."

--Gospel Advocate Adult Gospel Quarterly--

F. While in Egypt, the Hebrews were oppressed severely.

1. This oppression took four measures:
 - a. Taskmasters were appointed. Ex 1:11. There were gang overseers who had the task of afflicting the people; that is, breaking their spirits.
 - b. The bondage was intensified and the Hebrews were made to serve with rigor. Ex. 1:13-14, The word "rigor" is derived from a root word which means "to break in pieces, to crush." The Egyptians deliberately sought to crush the spirits of the oppressed Israelites. The most exacting and severe labor possible was placed upon them with the work being arduous, so much so that their lives became bitter and the oppositions being so intense that they even despaired of life.
 - c. Midwives were ordered to destroy all male children. Ex. 1:15-16
 - d. All the people were commanded to destroy all the male children. Ex. 1:22.
2. During this time of oppression the Hebrews built the treasure cities of Pharaoh, Pithom and Raamses.
 - a. "Neville, 1883, and Kyle, 1908, found, at Pithom, the lower courses of brick filled with good chopped straw; the middle courses, with less straw, and that with stubble plucked up by the root; and the upper courses of brick were of pure clay, having no straw whatever. What an amazing confirmation of the Exodus account! Note Ex. 5:6-19. Thus, again, archeology confirms the Bible.

- G. In the midst of their bondage they cried to God for deliverance and God heard them. Moses was raised up. (His birth, life and mission will be discussed in lessons to come.).
- H. The effects of Israel's sojourn in Egypt:
1. It made Israel a nation.
 2. It civilized them. Acts 7:22
 3. Its closing events confirmed them in the national faith.
- II. JUST AS THE HEBREWS WERE IN EGYPTIAN BONDAGE, MAN IS IN BONDAGE TODAY
- A. The Bible speaks of man being in bondage:
1. Unto sin. Romans 6:7,16-18,22; Acts 8:23; II Peter 2:19
 2. Unto the law. Gal. 2:1-5; 4:1-9; 4:21-31; I Cor. 3:17
Romans 8:2
 3. Unto the fear of death. Hebrews 2:15
- B. But Christ is our great spiritual emancipator, as Moses was the great deliverer to the Hebrews, and He makes us free. Acts 3:22-23; Gal. 5:1; Luke 4:18.
1. And, the means Christ uses to make us free in His Word. John 8:32-36; James 1:25; 2:12.
 2. And, this Word must be obeyed in order for us to enjoy freedom from sin. Romans 6:16-18.
- C. Liberty is not synonymous with license. Gal. 5:13; I Peter 2:16:
- D. Speaking of bondage, as the taskmasters were hard on the Hebrews, Satan is a hard taskmaster over every sinner.
1. Note Proverbs 13:15
 2. Illustrate this by the lives of narcotics, neurotics, alcoholics, etc.
- III. ADDITIONAL LESSONS FROM THE BONDAGE OF THE HEBREWS IN EGYPT.
- A. The Egyptian bondage in fulfillment of the prophecy made to Abraham in Genesis 15:13-16. Truly God's Word is sure. Matt. 24:35; Matt. 5:18; II Peter 3:8,9; Psalm 19:7-9.
- B. This lesson has dealt with the principles of bondage and liberty. In the true sense every person is a servant of someone. Matt. 6:24. And since no man can serve two masters, we must make a choice either to serve Christ or Satan. Jos. 24:15.
- C. The Lord had said that His people should "be fruitful and multiply; and Pharaoh and the Egyptians were helpless in their attempt thwart God. In like manner today no man can thwart the plan of God. Acts 5:39; 23:9, Romans 8:31.

Lesson I, page 6.

D. As bitter as the Egyptian bondage was, it accomplished important results. In like manner, suffering can bring forth good results in our lives.

1. Note Hebrews 12: James 1:3-5; II Cor. 4:16-18; 12:7-10.

2. State some of the good results that can be obtained through a Christian patiently bearing his affliction.

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON I
SCRIPTURES TO READ
Exodus 1,2; 5:1-23

Memory Verses
Romans 6:16-18

QUESTION AND ANSWERS

True or False

1. _____ Israel entering bondage as recorded in the last chapter of Genesis and the first few chapters of Exodus is endorsed by Paul in Acts 7.
2. _____ The servitude inflicted upon the Hebrews by the Egyptians was never very rigorous.
3. _____ Archeology has confirmed the Biblical account of the Hebrews building Pithom.
4. _____ The Egyptians were in Egyptian bondage in fulfillment of prophecy.
5. _____ Egypt is about 660 miles long and 250 miles wide.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The five expressions which indicate the amazing growth and increase of Israel in Egypt are: _____,
_____, _____,
_____, _____.
2. While in Egypt the Hebrews were oppressed in the following four ways:
_____, _____,
_____, _____.
3. The sons of Jacob by Leah were _____, _____,
_____, _____; By Rachel were _____ and _____,
by Bilhah were _____ and _____; By Zilpah were _____ and _____.
4. Israel's sojourn in Egypt had the following three effects:
_____, _____, _____.
5. The Bible speaks of man being in bondage unto _____;
unto the _____; and the _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. "Pharoah" was a (title, specific name).
2. When Egyptian left Egyptian bondage the man numbered (202,550; 601, 550, 603, 550).
3. During the time of the oppression the Hebrews built the treasure cities of (Pithom and Ramses; Bethan and Ai; Shechem and Hebron)
4. Liberty (is, is not) synonymous with license.
5. Every responsible person (is, is not) a servant of someone.

MATCHING

1. _____ "...Choose you this day whom ye will serve."
2. _____ "No man can serve two masters....."
3. _____ "...Lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."
4. _____ "...who through fear of death..."
5. _____ "...Only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh....."

1. Galatians 5:13
2. Hebrews 2:15
3. Acts 5:39
4. Matthew 6:24
5. Joshua 24:15

ANSWER IN FEW WORDS

1. Explain the harmony between Exodus 1:5 and Acts 7:14. _____
2. Explain through what means and when Christ makes men free. _____

3. Give some Biblical and modern day examples of Satan being a hard taskmaster. _____
4. List several good results which can be obtained from a Christ-ian's suffering. _____
5. What did God do for Paul though He did not remove his thorn in the flesh? _____

FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Make a list of passages and incidents where Egypt played a part in Biblical history.
2. Explain how Israel came to be in Egyptian bondage.
3. Give a brief survey of the country and people in Egypt.
4. Name some devices of Satan which he uses in an effort to retard the rapid growth of the Lord's church.

MARK YOUR BIBLE

1. John 8:32; James 1:25; 2:12--The truth of God's Word makes men free.
2. Romans 6:16-18--We are made free when we obey the form of doctrine.
3. Romans 8:31--If God is for us, who can be against us?
4. Hebrews 12:5-11--The place of God's chastening in the life of a Christian.
5. Proverbs 13:15--The way of the transgressor is hard.

LESSON II

THE BIRTH AND MISSION OF MOSES

AIM OF THIS LESSON: To learn that God hears and cares for His people in their afflictions. God works the wonders of His will through man. Moses is a type of our great deliverer, Jesus Christ.

INTRODUCTION

- A. Moses was one of the greatest men that ever lived. Jer.15:1
- B. "All in all, as patriot, poet, liberator, law-giver, historian, man, Moses is the greatest human character in history. The pharaohs of the 18th and 19th dynasties left their mighty deeds graven in granite, yet their names are shadowy as the photographs of their recently uncovered mummies. Moses wrote his record on a race and in a religion. His name is greater after the lapse of 33 centuries than in the night when he wrung from the proud pharaoh his consent to let God's people go.."
- C. Moses' life is divided into three forty year periods:
 - Forty years in Egypt
 - Forty years in Midian
 - Forty years in delivering Israel
- D. Read carefully:
 - Exodus 2:1-4:31
 - Acts 7:18-36
 - Hebrews 11:23-27.

I. FORTY YEARS IN EGYPT

- A. His birth.
 - 1. His father's name was Amaram (which means "kindred of the lofty ONE.") and his mother's name was Jochebed (which means "whose glory is Jehovah")....Exodus 6:20
 - 2. His brother's name was Aaron and his sister's name was Miriam.
 - 3. Circumstances under which he was born:
 - The decree to murder all the male children
 - How Moses' life was spared
 - Who found him
 - Who was selected to care for him
 - Moses brought to the palace of pharaoh and anmes
 - He was said to be a goodly child. Exodus 2:2; Acts 7:20; Heb. 11:23
- B. His Education
 - 1. Spiritually, he received his education from his parents.

Lesson II, page 2.

- a. What a fine job they must have done! We read of the wonderful and very important decision Moses made in Hebrews 11:24-27.
- b. As far as we know there was no influence exerted in his life to assist him in making such a decision but the early training he received from his mother.

2. Secularly, he was trained in all the wisdom of the Egyptians.

"This wisdom, though perhaps not very deep, was multiform and manifold. It included orthography, grammar, history, theology, medicine, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and engineering. By the more advanced, poetry was read, and poetic compositions practiced." (Peloubet).

3. For a child to be well educated, he must be trained spiritually, physically, socially and mentally. Luke 2:52.

C. Moses' choice.
Hebrews 11:24-26
Acts 7:23-25

1. There were two elements in the decision of Moses.
 - a. There was the negative element: "Moses when he was come to years refused....,"
 - b. There was the positive element: "Choosing rather to suffer affliction....."
 - c. There is both a positive and negative side to Christianity! We must not emphasize one to the neglect of the other.
2. The decision of Moses was costly.
 - a. He gave up a high social position in the land of Egypt.
 - b. He gave up the pleasures of Egypt.
 - c. He gave up the treasures of Egypt.
 - d. He brought great disappointment to his foster mother who loved him.
 - e. In making the decision it cost him a life of suffering.
3. How was Moses to make such a decision?
 - a. He had a clear eye for distinguishing between right and wrong.
 - b. He knew that the pleasures and gains of sin are only temporary.
 - c. He had a keen eye for the things of real value.
 - d. He looked away from everything else to the coming reward.
4. What was the outcome of his decision?

Lesson II, page 3.

- a. He received a reward of God-like character.
 - b. Through this decision he was able to render a great service to his own nation and to the world.
 - c. He was able to gain heaven. Matthew 17:1-7
- D. Moses slew an Egyptian and after he understood that this was generally known, he fled to Midian and "in the desert of Midian and the solitude of Sinai, with God as his teacher, he finds his university, and receives his diploma."
1. It is interesting to note that when he slew the Egyptian he was thinking of delivering Israel. Acts 7:23-29

II. FORTY YEARS IN MIDIAN

- A. This land was perhaps the whole of the Arabian peninsula, However, the part to which Moses fled must have been the southern and around Mt. Sinai.
 - B. Here he follows the quiet vocation of being a shepherd and becomes familiar with the wooded country through which later he is to lead his people.
 - C. Moses marries Ziporah and becomes a keeper of his father-in-law's sheep.
 - D. He becomes the father of two sons (Acts 7:29) one being named Gershom (meaning "a stranger in a strange land").
 - E. While keeping his father-in-law's sheep he has the experience at the burning bush. Exodus 3.
1. An outline of the events of this occasion.
 - a. How God revealed Himself. Exodus 3:6
 - b. God promises deliverance to His people. Exodus 3:7-12
---Yes, God does hear the cries of His people and He does see their afflictions! This is a source of comfort and strength to all Christians as they face the realities of life.
 - c. Moses is selected by God to be the deliverer, Exodus 3:10
 - d. Moses' objections and God's reply. Exodus 3:13-22.
 - e. Moses equipped with miracles. Exodus 4:1-9
 - f. Another excuse offered and God's answer. Exodus 4:10-17
 - g. Moses meets Aaron. Exodus 4:27
 - h. They go to Israel and Israel believes them. Exodus 4:29-31.
 2. Some lessons to learn from Moses' experience at the burning bush.
 - a. When Moses saw the burning bush he said, "I will not turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt." He was not "too busy" or "too tired" nor had he become Cynical in spite of his rejection by his people (Exodus 2:14-15) to turn aside!
 - b. He was told that he was standing on holy ground. Anytime we are in the presence of God we are truly on holy

Lesson II, page 4.

ground! See Matthew 18:20. And, when we are in the presence of God in a special sense (as Matthew 18:20 suggested) we should manifest profound reference. (We should manifest profound reference at all times). Such an attitude would cure taking God's name in vain, behaving improperly in worship assemblies, etc.

- c. Moses was encouraged to go and deliver Israel because of God's promise that He would be with him. With God as our constant companion we can work the marvels of the Lord. Matthew 28:18-20; Acts 10:38,14:27.
- d. In answer to one of Moses' objections the Lord asked him, "What is in thin hand?" This is a thought provoking question. We have the following things in our hands today:
 - Our children
 - Our time
 - Our talent
 - Our opportunities
 - Our lives, etc.

F. From Moses' stay in the land of Midian let us learn these lessons:

- 1. Moses was great enough to lead two million souls from Egypt to Canaan because he was little enough to accept the job of leading a few sheep to pasture for forty years. Let us never despise the little things of life if they be honorable.
- 2. God took forty years conditioning Moses to become the leader of His people. He needed patience, meekness, longsuffering, sympathetic understanding and above all, he needed to learn the lesson of depending upon God. How important preparation really is!
- 3. We can learn a great lesson on waiting on the Lord. Psm. 37:7-9

III. FORTY YEARS DELIVERING ISRAEL

- A. Having married the daughter of one of the priests of Midian, no doubt Moses had become as we would say it, "well fixed," but he gave up all of this to deliver his people.
 - 1. Let us never be guilty of letting our occupations or the pursuit of wealth or material gain stand between us and fulfilling our responsibilities to God; Study carefully Luke 8:14; 12:13-21; I Timothy 6:6-10.

Lesson II, Page 5.

- B. How Moses goes about leading his people out of Egyptian bondage will be studied in lessons to come.
- C. But for the moment let us learn the lesson that God delivered Israel, but He did it through human instrumentality. He used Moses as the great deliverer.
 - 1. "God works for men through men."
 - 2. If people are ever delivered from scriptural bondage today, God will do it....But God uses human instruments--you and me--to teach them the truth which will make them free!
 - a. Study the following texts carefully concerning our responsibility in winning others to the Lord, in delivering them from spiritual bondage:
 - John 15:1-7
 - Matthew 28:18-20
 - II Timothy 2:2
 - John 1:40-42

IV THE CHARACTER OF MOSES AS SEEN IN THIS LESSON

- A. He was well educated
 - 1. His mother had given him spiritual training; the universities of Egypt had given him mental training; and God had prepared him in the land of Midian.
- B. He could accept reverse calmly and without becoming cynical.
 - Acts 7:22-25
 - Exodus 2:13-15
- C. He was industrious. Exodus 3:1
- D. He was a man of faith. Hebrews 11:24
- E. He was a man of action. Acts 7:22
 - 1. So was Jesus. Acts 1
 - 2. We are to love not only in word but in deed also. I John 3:18. Words without works inspired by a love for God are worthless. I Cor. 13:1-7.
- F. He was discriminatory. Hebrews 11:24-27
 - 1. "Standing by Moses in Egypt, his choice may seem to be foolish and absurd; but standing by the glorified Moses, on the Mount of and absurd; but standing by the glorified Moses, on the Mount of Transfiguration, we know his choice was the only wise one."
 - 2. We must choose between the flesh and the spirit; between the pleasures of sin and the reproach of Christ;

between luxurious indulgence and self-denial; between the transient treasures and delight of earth and the eternal delights and treasures of heaven.

G. He was enduring. Hebrews 11:27

1. Men misunderstood him, but he endured. People failed to appreciate him, but he endured. They criticized him unreasonably and unjustly, but he endured. At times he had made no progress, but he endured.

V. MOSES IS A TYPE OF CHRIST

A. Deut. 18:15-19
Acts 3:22-23
Acts 7:27

B. Moses and Christ are alike in the following ways:

1. Their births were providential. Gal. 4:4
2. They were born under the same decree, Exodus 1:22; 2:1-10; Matt. 2
3. Moses forsook the riches of the king's palace and condescended to deliver his people and Christ gave up heaven to redeem us. Hebrews 11:24-26; II Cor. 8:9; Phil. 2:6-11.
4. Moses was sent to deliver his people and Christ was sent to save us. Exodus 3:9,10; John 3:17; Matthew 1:21.
5. Aaron was to speak for Moses and the apostles were official spokesmen for Christ. Exodus 4:1-17; Matthew 28:18-20; John 17:20.
6. Moses and Aaron performed miracles to prove that God was with them and Christ and His apostles performed miracles also to prove that God was with them and that their message was from God. Exodus 4:1-9; John 20:30-31; II Cor. 12:12.

WORKSHOP FOR LESSON II

SCRIPTURES TO READ

Exodus 2:1-44:31; Acts 7:18-37

Hebrews 11:23-27

MEMORY VERSES

Hebrews 11:24-26

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

True or False

1. _____ Philip was the New Testament preacher who stood before the Jewish council and reviewing Israel's history, presented a detailed outline of Moses' life.
2. _____ When he slew the Egyptian, Moses had no thoughts of delivering his people.
3. _____ "I AM" is one of the names of God.
4. _____ Moses became cynical in Midian.
5. _____ Moses appeared with Christ on the mount of transfiguration.

COMPLETION

1. Moses' life is divided into _____ equal periods of _____ years duration each; the first period is spent in _____; the next one in _____; and the last duration of his life is spent _____.
2. _____ was Moses' father; _____ was Moses' mother; _____ was Moses' sister; _____ was Moses' brother; _____ was Moses' wife.
3. Moses was a _____ child when he was born, was hid _____ months.
4. The momentous decision made by Moses had a _____ and a _____ element; this decision cost Moses _____, and _____; he was enabled to make this choice because _____, and _____.
5. How do the following things fit into this study: angel _____; priest _____; shoes _____; river _____; flock _____; bush _____; tongue _____; cry and groaning _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Moses had (one, two, three) sons.
2. (Money itself; love of money) is the root of all evil.
3. That we are to love in deed as well as in word is seen in (Deut. 18:15-19; I John 3:18; Acts 14:27).
4. The birth of our Lord was providential, as seen by reading (Eph. 6:4; Exodus 3:1; Galatians 4:4)
5. In (Matthew 28:18-20; IICor.8:9; Phil. 2:5-11) our Lord promises to be with us as we go about teaching His Word.

MATCHING

1.learned in all the wisdom..mighty in words and in deeds."
2.where two or three are gathered together....."
3.though Moses and Samuel stood before me....."
4.the same commit thou to faithful men....."
5.for God was with him."

1. _____ II Timothy 2:2
2. _____ Jeremiah 15:1
3. _____ Acts 7:22
4. _____ Acts 10:38
5. _____ Matthew 18:38

GIVE BRIEF BUT COMPLETE ANSWERS

1. What was powerful force in the life of Moses enabling him to make his noble decision? _____
_____.
2. What are some things we have in our hands today? _____
_____.
3. Through whom and by what means does God deliver men from spiritual bondage today? Give scriptures to prove your answer. _____
_____.
4. List at least six likenesses between Moses and Christ. _____

_____.
5. Identify the following in complete sentences.
 - a. Bulrush _____
 - b. Slime _____
 - c. Pitch _____
 - d. Reuel _____
 - e. Jethro _____
 - f. Midian _____
 - g. Horeb _____
 - h. Pharaoh _____

QUESTION FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Note the meaning of the names of AMRAM, JOCHEBED, and GERSHAM.
2. What are some lessons we can glean from Moses' experience at the burning bush?
3. How can we manifest irreverence for God in our daily lives and in worship assemblies?
4. Discuss the possibilities and dangers of letting occupations, the pursuit of wealth and material things keep one from putting God first and doing His will.
5. Since we have learned that Moses was discriminatory, make a list of ways by which we can discern between right and wrong.

worksheet Lesson II, page 3.

MARK YOU BIBLE

1. Psalm 37:7-9--Those who wait upon the Lord will be blessed.
2. Proverbs 22:6--Train up a child and he will not depart.
3. Luke 2:52--A well-rounded education.
4. Acts 3:22-23--Moses a likeness of Christ.
5. Hebrews 11:24-26--The great choice of Moses.

LESSON III

THE PLAGUES

AIM OF THE LESSON: To establish the fact and absolute supremacy of God's power over all people and all things, and to see Pharaoh's reactions and compromises so as to come to appreciate the workings of Satan in our time.

INTRODUCTION:

- A. The story of the plagues is vindicated by the New Testament.
Acts 7:35,36; 13:17

I. THE PLAGUES

- A. Turning the water to blood. Exodus 7:14-25
- B. Frogs. Exodus 8:1-15
- C. Lice. Exodus 8:16-19
- D. Flies. Exodus 8:20-32
- E. The murrain of beasts. Exodus 9:1-7
- F. Boils. Exodus 9:8-12
- G. Lail. Exodus 9:13-35
- H. Locusts. Exodus 10:1-20
- I. Darkness. Exodus 10:21-29
- J. Slaying of the firstborn. Exodus 11:1-12:36.

II. THE PLAGUES PERFORMED IN EGYPT SHOWED THE ABSURDITY OF THE EGYPTIAN IDOLATRY AND MANIFESTED THE SUPREME POWER AND DIVINITY OF JEHOVAH GOD.

- A. Exodus 12:12.
- B. The first plague disproved the alleged divinity of the Nile River.
- C. The second plague was intended to show the absurdity of reptile worship which had long been practiced in Egypt.
- D. The third plague was a blow aimed at the entire idolatry system existent in Egypt, for during the continuance of this plague all worship was necessarily suspended since no priest was allowed to officiate with such insect on his person.
- E. The fourth plague was designed to show the absurdity of all animal worship since flies were both a plague to man and beast.

- F. The fifth plague was directed against animal worship since the Egyptians regarded the death of even one of their sacred animals as a definite public calamity. Think what they thought when they saw them perishing by their houses.
- G. The sixth plague was directed against the idol Typhon.

"Formerly, in the city of Idithya, the Egyptians were known to burn men alive, giving them the name of Typhon; and winnowing their ashes through a sieve, so as to scatter and disperse them into the air." This was seemingly done with the impression that every object on which any of these ashes fell would be safe from the wrath of Typhon. (Robert Milligan quoting Plutarch on the authority of Manetho).
- H. The seventh plague was a scourge on the vegetable idols of Egypt; the Egyptians worshipped the peach tree, the pomegranate, the vine, the fig, the onion, and the garlic, etc.
- I. The eighth plague was a supplant and consummation of the preceding plague.
- J. The ninth plague was directed against the worship of the planetary system, the sun, the moon, and the stars.
- K. The tenth plague was directed against all of the gods of Egypt and their worshippers.

III. MOSES PERFORMED THESE MIRACLES TO VINDICATE HIS MESSAGE.

- A. Exodus 7:5
- B. Our Lord told the apostles that He would give them power to perform miracles in order to confirm (verify, establish) the word they spoke. Mark 16:14-20....Note carefully verse 20.
 - 1. Only new revelations need confirming. Christianity was such a revelation.
 - 2. If miracles are still being performed in our day, we are still having new revelations; however, the Lord told the apostles that they would be guided into all truth (John 16:13); therefore, we need not expect any new revelation in our day----yea, not since the apostolic days. This being true, there are no miracles being performed in our day.
- C. For a further study in the evidence that miracles are not being performed today, please observe the following:
 - 1. I Corinthians 13:8-10
 - a. The "perfect" things spoken of in this text refers God's complete revelation of His will. James 1:25
 - 2. Ephesians 4:8-13
 - a. "The unity of the faith" refers to the complete revelation of God's will. Galatians 1:23.

3. By studying Acts 8:14-25 and Romans 1:11, we can see that spiritual gifts (including the working of miracles, etc.) were only imparted by the laying on of the apostles' hands; thus, when the apostles died the power to impart spiritual gifts ceased. Therefore, we know that such gifts do not exist in the twentieth century.
4. From a study of a classification of miracles we can readily see that such are not being performed in our day.
 - a. The classification of miracles.
 - (1) Power over nature. Matthew 8:23-27
 - (2) Power over disease. Mark 2:1-12
 - (3) Power over demons. Mark 5:1-19
 - (4) Power over material things. John 6:5-14.
 - (5) Power over death. John 11.
 - b. Why don't those who claim to have the power to heal diseases today stop the sores, raise the dead, multiply bread and feed the hungry thousands of the world?.....Yes, why?

IV. A STUDY OF THE COMPROMISES MADE BY PHARAOH AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES IN OUR DAY.

- A. See II Corinthians 2:11; 11:3.
- B. "Worship in the land." Exodus 8:25-28.
 1. Pharaoh knew that if they ever left the land they would never return.
 2. Notice that he did not forbid them to worship; he just said worship in the land. If Satan cannot keep you from obeying the Lord he will seek to get you to do just a part of His will.
 3. As Pharaoh told Moses and the Israelites to worship in the land, Satan is telling men today not to enter the Lord's church to be saved, but just live a good moral life on the outside of the church. He would have men to believe that they can be saved outside the church. He would have men to believe that they can be saved outside the kingdom of God. Satan might also tell one that he can be saved by becoming a member of a fraternal order or by being a member of just any denomination. Yes, Satan is still telling men today, "Worship in the land."
 4. That one must be a member of the Lord's church to be saved can be seen from a study of the following texts: Ephesians 5:23; 1:22-23; Acts 2:47; Matthew 19:23-25.
- C. "Go, but don't go far." Exodus 8:28.
 1. If Satan cannot keep a person out of the church of the Lord, he will say to him immediately upon his entrance into the kingdom of God, "Now don't do very much. Don't get too excited. Be careful or people will call you a fanatic. After all, you don't want to overdo this matter. It's all right to assemble on Sunday morning, but you don't have to go to Bible school or Sunday evening service or attend prayer meeting. It's all right to give but don't make it a very liberal amount."
 2. Study carefully I Corinthians 15:58; II Corinthians 9:6; 8:7.

- D. "LEAVE YOU LITTLE ONES AT HOME" Exodus 10:11
1. Today satan says to parents, "Leave your children at home. They are too young to learn."
 2. Study carefully Proverbs 22:6; Ephesians 6:4
- E. "GO, BUT LEAVE YOUR FLOCKS." Exodus 10:11
1. Pharaoh knew that wherever a person's treasure is there his heart will be also. (Matthew 6:21). Therefore, he knew that if they left their possessions behind, they would be returning to Egypt.
 2. To the members of the body of Christ today satan is still saying, "Leave your pocketbooks."
 3. Study these texts carefully concerning the Christian's financial obligation to the Lord's work: I Corinthians 16:2; II Corinthians 8:1-7; Acts 20:35.

V. PHARAOH HARDENS HIS HEART

- A. Several texts say that God hardened Pharaoh's heart (Exodus 7:3; 9:12; 10:2,20); other texts state that Pharaoh hardened his own heart; (Exodus 8:15,32; 9:34).
1. The harmony between these two statements can be seen in the following:
----Pharaoh hardened his own heart, but since the plagues were performed by the power of God and they gave the occasion for Pharaoh to harden his heart, the text also states that God hardened his heart.
 2. "With regard to the hardening of Pharaoh's heart, it is only necessary to remind the reader that, 'what softens wax, hardens clay'. What softens and even melts an honest heart often hardens one that is dishonest. And therefore it is that the gospel itself is represented as being either a savor of life unto death or of death unto death. II Corinthians 2:16." (Robert Milligan in Scheme of Redemption).
- B. Concerning hardening the heart, study the following:
1. Hebrews 3:13,15
 2. I Timothy 4:2
 3. I Thessalonians 5:19
- C. Instead of hardening our hearts, we should always seek to have a tender heart. Ephesians 4:32.

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON III

SCRIPTURES TO READ

Exodus 7:1-12:36

MEMORY VERSES

II Corinthians 2:11

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TRUE OR FALSE

1. _____ Spiritual gifts were imparted through prayer.
2. _____ Salvation can be enjoyed in the world.
3. _____ Later revelations were to be expected after the close of the apostolic age.
4. _____ Salvation cannot be enjoyed in a fraternal order.
5. _____ Joshua said, "....but for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

FILL THE BLANKS

1. the following is a list of the ten plagues in the order in which they occurred:

2. Miracles can be divided into the five classifications:

3. The following is a list of corresponding New Testament scriptures giving examples of miracles performed in each of the preceding classifications:

4. The plagues of Egypt showed God's power over the Egyptian gods of: _____

5. The Scriptures state that _____ hardened Pharaoh's heart; they also state that _____ hardened his heart; the harmony between these two statements is seen in _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Christians serve on a (Minimum, maximum) production basis.
2. ".....always abounding in the work of the Lord..." is found in (I Peter 5:8; II Corinthians 7:8; I Corinthians 15:58).
3. "....that which is perfect...." in I Corinthians 13:8-10 refers to (Christ, the complete revelation of God's will).
4. "....and He is the Saviour of the body" is found in (Ephesians 1:22,23; Ephesians 5:23; Colosians 1:18)
5. "....the unity of the faith...." in Ephesians 4:13 refers to (the time when all denominations are united, when gospel revelation was completed).

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. _____ "...there shall not a hoof be left behind." | 1. John 16:13 |
| 2. _____ "...as the serpent beguiled Eve..." | 2. Exodus 10:26 |
| 3. _____ "Quench not the Spirit." | 3. II Cor. 11:3 |
| 4. _____ "...perfect law of liberty..." | 4. James 1:25 |
| 5. _____ "...He will guide you into all truth..." | 5. I Thess. 5:19 |

ANSWER IN FEW WORDS

1. List in order all of the compromises made by Pharaoh. _____

2. List the counterpart of each of these compromises as made by Satan in our day. _____

3. Using Ephesians 4:8-13 and Galatians 1:23 show that spiritual gifts are no longer in use today. _____

WORKSHEET LESSON III. Page 3.

4. Using I Corinthians 13:8-13 and James 1:25 show that miraculous gifts are no longer in use today. _____

5. Using Acts 8:14-23 and Romans 1:11 show that spiritual gifts are no longer being imparted. _____

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Recite in order the ten plagues.
2. Recite in order Pharaoh's four compromises.
3. Do you believe that one can harden his heart to the extent that it becomes impossible for him to ever turn to God?
4. If yes, discuss how this condition ultimately comes about.
5. Make a list of passages throughout the Bible where reference is made to the plagues.

MARK YOUR BIBLE

1. Mark 16:20--the purpose of miracles.
2. I Corinthians 13:8-12--The gifts of the Spirit (Miracles included) have ceased.
3. II Corinthians 2:11--Satan has devised.
4. I Timothy 4:2--The conscience can be seared.
5. Hebrews 3:13,15--The heart can become hardened.

LESSON IV
THE PASSOVER

AIM OF THE LESSON: To learn the basic facts of this momentous and far reaching historical event in the life of Israel, and to learn how and why Christ is our Passover.

INTRODUCTION:

- A. The last and final plague by which God executed judgment against all the gods of Egypt and delivered His people was when He passed throughout the land and slew the firstborn of the Egyptian and passed over the house of the Israelites which had blood sprinkled on the lintel and door posts.
- B. The purposes of the Passover:
 - 1. Commemorative--to commemorate the Lord's passing over and sparing the children of Israel when the firstborn of the Egyptians was slain.
 - 2. Disciplinary--it provided for the instruction of the Israelite children; and by bringing together all the males once every year to commemorate their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, it served very greatly to cultivate their sympathies for each other and their reverence for God and their thanksgiving to Him.
 - 3. Typical--the Passover lamb was typical of Christ. I Corinthians 5:7.

I. DETAILS OF THE PASSOVER ITSELF

- A. The name of the institution.
 - 1. It was called the Passover because the Lord had passed over the houses of the children of Israel when He had smote the Egyptians.
 - 2. The name was applied to:
 - a. The Passover lamb. Exodus 12:21
 - b. The Passover supper. Numbers 33:3
 - c. The Passover feast. (7 days in duration) Luke 22:1, John 18:28.
- B. Time elements pertaining to the Passover.
 - 1. On the tenth day of the first month the father of each family was required to select a lamb or a kid and to keep it up until the 14th day of the same month. (If one was necessarily prevented from celebrating the Passover the first month, he was permitted to do so on the second month. Numbers 9:9-11; II Chronicles 20:1-27.
 - 2. On the 14th day of the month between the two evenings, the lamb was to be killed by its owner or by one of the Levites. II Chronicles 30:17.
 - 3. On the same day, they began the feast of unleavened bread and continued ordinarily for seven days. Lev. 23:4-8.
- C. The Victim Sacrificed:
 - 1. It could either be a lamb or a kid of the first year without blemish.
 - 2. Before the exodus it was slain by the fathers of the several families in their respective dwellings. Afterwards it was slain either by the owner or by one of the Levites in the court of the Tabernacle or of the Temple. Lev. 17:4; Deut. 16:2; II Chronicles 35:1-11.

LESSON IV. Page 2.

3. At the Passover in Egypt the blood was sprinkled on the lintel and door posts; afterwards it was sprinkled at the foot of the altar by the priests..Exodus 12:7; II Chronicles 30:16.
4. The victim was then roasted whole and was eaten by one or two families according to the number of persons in each.
5. Not a bone of it was to be broken. Exodus 12:46.
- D. Details of the Passover supper:
 1. It was eaten by the Israelites while standing and with their shoes on their feet and with their staves in their hands. Later they reclined around a table. John 13:23.
 2. It was eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs to remind them of their haste and bondage.
- E. Details of the Passover feast:
 1. On each of the seven days, besides the daily burnt offerings, and meat offerings, and drink offerings, the Israelites were required to offer:---two young bullocks, one ram, and seven lambs of the first year, without blemish, for a burnt offering; an ephah and a half of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering; one goat for a sin offering. See Numbers 18:1-25. 1-
 2. After entering Canaan, they were required to offer on the day following the Passover Sabbath a sheaf of barley. Lev. 23:11-15
 3. Besides all of this there were many voluntary offerings added. II Chronicles 30:23-26; 36:7-9.

II CHRIST IS OUR PASSOVER

- A. I Corinthians 5:7
- B. The following are some similarities between the Passover lamb and Christ who is our Passover;
 1. In the Jewish Passover a lamb was offered; and Christ is said to be the Lamb of God. John 1:29.
 2. The Passover lamb offered no resistance; Christ offered no resistance, Isa. 53:7.
 3. Both the Passover lamb and our LORD were without blemish. I Peter 1:19
 4. Both the Passover lamb and our LORD were slain between the two evenings. Matthew 27:45-50.
 5. The blood of both procured salvation and deliverance. I Peter 1:18-19.
 6. Not a bone of either was broken. John 19:36.
 7. The Israelite Passover was eaten without leaven; and just so are we to all partake of Christ, without the leaven of malice and hypocrisy. I Corinthians 5:7-8.

III. GENERAL LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM A STUDY OF THE PASSOVER

- A. Just as the messenger of death passed through the land through that night sparing only those in houses with blood on the lintel and door posts, so the Lord is coming again to take vengeance on all of those who have not been washed white in the blood of the lamb. II Thessalonians 1:7-9; Revelation 1:5-6.

1. Truly, throughout every age there has been efficacy and procuring power in blood.
 2. The following texts list the power of the blood of Christ. Eph. 1:7; Col. 1:13-14; Matthew 26:28; Revelation 1:5-6; I John 1:7; Hebrews 13:12; Hebrews 10:28-29; Hebrews 9:12-22.
- B. God has always located salvation.
1. During the last plague it was in the house that had blood on the lintel and door posts.
 2. It was in Jordan for Naaman. II Kings 5:1-14.
 3. It was in the pool of Siloam for the blind man. John 9:1-7.
 4. Today the Lord has located salvation in Christ's body, the church. Ephesians 5:23; 1:22-23; Acts 2:47.
- C. God has always had a set time for feasts and memorials.
1. This was true with the Passover, the feasts of Tabernacles, etc.
 2. Such is also true with the memorial our Lord placed in His church---the Lord's Supper. Acts 20:7; I Corinthians 16:2; 11:20.
- D. Pharaoh had slain the children of the Israelites in days past. During the last plague the children of the Egyptians were being slain. One of God's immutable laws is this "we must reap what we sow." Gal. 6:7-8.
- E. Christ kept the Passover. He also kept the Sabbath. He did this because He lived under the old law. Gal. 4:4....To affirm that we must keep the Sabbath today because Christ did would mean that we would have to affirm that we must keep the Passover as well.
- F. We no longer observe the Passover because the law that demanded such has been nailed to the cross. Col. 2:14-17.
- G. In times of apostasy Israel forgot to observe the Passover.
1. When people today forsake the Lord's Supper it is an indication that their spirituality is at a low ebb.
- H. I Corinthians 1:18-31 speaks of "the foolishness of God"
1. From the human reasoning standpoint we can see no connection between blood on a door post and a child not being slain; but that's the way it was.
 2. Other examples of "the foolishness of God" are:...falling of the walls of Jericho (Joshua 6), the healing of Naaman (II Kings 5) etc.
 3. Though we may not be able to see any connection between being baptized in water and contacting the blood of Christ and having our sins washed away, that is still the way it is!
- 9/20/00*
I. The Passover was to be observed "forever." Exodus 12:17.
1. Such is also affirmed of the Sabbath. Exodus 31:13-17.
 2. Therefore, to affirm that the Sabbath must be observed today because it was to last "forever" would lead one to affirm the same of the Passover! The explanation is this: The Passover and the Sabbath were to last "forever" (that is, not to cease) during the given time that they were to be in effect. But after the cross of Christ they were no longer to be in effect. Col. 2:14-17.

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON IV

Scriptures To Read

Exodus 11,12; II Chronicles 30:13-32

Joshua 5:10-13; II Kings 23:21-23

Ezra 6:19-22

MEMORY VERSES

I Corinthians 5:7

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TRUE or FALSE

1. _____ During the night the messenger of death passed throughout Egypt, the Israelites also experienced the slaying of their firstborn.
2. _____ The Passover supper was eaten with bitter herbs.
3. _____ During the feast of the Passover the Hebrews mostly ate and offered no sacrifices.
4. _____ God has always located salvation.
5. _____ The Passover was to be observed "forever."

FILL THE BLANKS

1. The purpose of the Passover was _____ and _____.
2. The name "Passover" was applied to _____ and _____.
3. On the _____ day of _____ month the fathers of the Hebrew families took a _____ or a _____; on the _____ day of this month it was slain between _____; on the same day they began to eat _____ with the feast of the _____ beginning on the _____ day and lasting _____ days.
4. _____ is our Passover according to _____ (Scripture).
5. In times of _____ Israel forgot the Passover; and, when one today forsakes the Lord's supper it is an indication _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. We read of the original Passover in (Exodus 12; Matthew 27:45-50).
2. The Passover lamb was to be eaten (raw, boiled, roasted).
3. The Passover lamb was to be (one, two, five) years old.
4. The Passover lamb was slain by (the owner of the lamb or a Levite, the high priest only, Moses and Aaron)
5. The Passover lamb was eaten (always by one household, sometimes by more than one household).

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. "...And upon the first day of the week | 1. II Thess. 1:7-9 |
| 2. "...the foolishness of God..." | 2. John 19:36 |
| 3. "...as of a lamb without blemish..." | 3. I Peter 1:18-19 |
| 4. "...a bone of him shall not be broken." | 4. I Cor. 1:25 |
| 5. "...taking vengeance on..." | 5. Acts 20:7 |

GIVE BRIEF ANSWERS

1. Why was the memorial we have studied called the Passover? _____

WORKSHEET Lesson Iv. page 2.

2. List five similarities between the original Passover and Christ who is our Passover _____

3. Why did Jesus keep the Passover? _____
4. Why don't we keep the Passover? _____
5. What observation can be made from a principle made in this lesson concerning the Lord's supper? _____

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Discuss the differences between the original Passover observance and subsequent ones.
2. Discuss the observance of the Passover during the days of Joshua, Hezekiah, Josiah, and Ezra.
3. Make a list of Scriptures showing that we must be washed in the blood of Christ; and then show how we come in contact with the blood of Christ.
4. Discuss briefly some Biblical example of "the foolishness of God."
5. Make a list of affirmations and Scriptures which show that salvation is enjoyed in the church.

MARK YOUR BIBLE

1. Exodus 12:13--When I see the blood I will pass over you.
2. Galatians 4:4--Christ was made under the law.
3. Galatians 6:7-8--We will reap what we sow.
4. Colisians 2:14-17--The old law has been nailed to the cross and we no longer observe the Sabbath day or Old Testament holy days.
5. I Cor. 5:7--Christ is our Passover.

LESSON V

CROSSING THE RED SEA TO SINAI

AIM OF THE LESSON: To learn of the salvation of the Israelites by God's grace through their faith, and how such is a type of our salvation from sin.

INTRODUCTION:

- A. Read the following texts: Exodus 12:31-19; 1; Psalms 77:16-20; 78:12-31; 105:37-45; 106:7-27; I Corinthians 10:1-12; Hebrews 11:23-31.
- B. After the last plague, the Egyptians plead with the Israelites to leave. Exodus 12:29-31.
- C. Preparatory to their leaving, the following things occurred:
 1. They were told to observe the Passover annually. Exodus 13:3-10.
 2. They were told to consecrate the first born to Jehovah. Exodus 12:11-16.
 3. The giving of the cloud. Exodus 13:21-22. This cloud guided them by day, giving them light by night, and served as a covering from the intense heat of the desert. Psalm 105:39.

I ISRAEL'S SALVATION A TYPE OF OUR SALVATION

- A. They were able to sing the song of deliverance after they had crossed the sea.
 1. Observe the word "then" in Exodus 15:1
 2. It is after our baptism that we are able to sing the song of deliverance from sin. Romans 6:16-18.
 3. It is after baptism that we are able to rejoice. Acts 8:36-39; 16:33-34.
- B. Israel escaped Egyptian bondage by being baptized in the sea.
 1. I Corinthians 10:1-2
 2. Hebrews 11:29
 3. In like manner, we escape the world by being baptized into Christ.
 - a. Notice the preposition "into" suggesting a transition, in the following texts: Galatians 3:26-27; Romans 6:3; I Corinthians 12:13.
- C. Israel's baptism was a complete covering.
 1. The ground was under them (Exodus 14:16), the cloud was before them (Exodus 14:19), the cloud was behind them (Exodus 14:19), the water was a wall on either side of them (Exodus 14:22), and the cloud was over them. (Exodus 14:24).
 2. In like manner, our baptism into Christ is a burial, a complete overwhelming. Romans 6:4; Colossians 2:12; Acts 8:36-38; etc.
- D. Israel was saved from Egyptian bondage by God's grace and through their faith.
 1. Israel's salvation:
 - a. They were saved by God's grace. Exodus 14:21.
 - b. They were saved by faith. Hebrews 11:29

- c. But their salvation by grace through faith necessitated their being "baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." I Cor. 10:2.
2. Our salvation:
 - a. We are saved by God's grace. Ephesians 2:8-10; Titus 3:5-7.
 - b. We are saved through faith. Ephesians 2:8-10; Romans 5:1.
 - c. But our salvation by God's grace and through our faith includes our baptism. Mark 16:15-16; Acts 2:38; 22:16; I Peter 3:21.
3. Note: Paul states in Romans 5:1 that we are "justified by faith." Then in Hebrews 11 we learn from his pen what it means to be blessed of a Heavenly Father "by faith." We read that the walls of Jericho fell "by faith," however, they fell by faith after the Israelites had marched around the walls the required number of times. Furthermore in Hebrews 11:29, we read that Israel passed through the Red Sea "by faith." This being true, whatever happened between the two shores of the Red Sea happened "by faith." But what happened? I Corinthians 10:2 tells us that they were "baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." Thus, their salvation from the Egyptians "by faith" included their baptism. In like manner, our salvation and justification "by faith" includes our baptism!

II. ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS AND OBSERVATIONS FROM ISRAEL'S HISTORY FROM THE CROSSING OF THE RED SEA TO SINAI

- A. As God guided them by the cloud (Exodus 13:21), He guides man today by His Word. Jeremiah 10:23; Psalms 119:105; II Timothy 3:16-17.
- B. Upon leaving Egypt, the Egyptians gave the Israelites jewels of silver, jewels of gold, and raiment. Exodus 3:21-22; 11:2; 12:35-36. Where the King JAMES translation has the word "borrow" in these texts the American Standard Version used the word "ask". The original word used in I Samuel 30:22 to signify the recovery of property taken by violence is to be used in Exodus 3:22; therefore, the Israelites were recovering the wages of which they had been unjustly deprived. They were asking for remuneration for the work that they had been doing and for which they had received no pay. And God put it in the hearts of the Egyptians to give it to them.
- C. God's orders to the Israelites as they approached the Red Sea were, "Go forward." This is always the direction which God wants His people to go! Philipians 3:13-14. We must avoid becoming lukewarm, resting upon our laurels. Revelation 3:14-22. Congregationally and individually we must "go forward."
- D. In reading of Pharaoh's unsuccessful attempt to again capture the Israelites, we learn a lesson on the folly of trying to thwart the will and way of God. Exodus 14:23-31; Acts 5:39.

- E. Upon their deliverance, Israel out of a grateful heart sang their praises as they have been delivered from the bondage of sin and the tyranny of Satan. Hebrews 2:12; 13:15; Col. 3:16; Eph 5:19.
- F. Upon leaving Egypt God provided His people with their every need (water, Exodus 15:23-27; 17:1-7; bread and meat, Exodus 16:4). In like manner, God is still supplying our every need. Matthew 6:11, 23-34; Hebrews 13:5-6; James 1:17.
- G. Israel was not allowed to collect manna on the seventh day.. This restriction was given to "prove them". If the law to keep the Sabbath had been given from the beginning, as affirmed by the Adventist, Israel would have already been proved. Thus, we learn that the Sabbath was not given from the beginning!
- H. Almost immediately after their deliverance, Israel committed the sin of murmuring. Exodus 14:10-12; 15:24; 16:1-3, 7-9, 12; 17:1-4. We must avoid this sin in our lives. I Cor. 10:10. Let us learn the grace of contentment. Phil. 4:11.
- I. As Israel was given bread from heaven, so God has furnished us bread from heaven of which we read in John 6:47-59.
- J. As Pharaoh tried to keep the Israelites in his domain, Satan is determined to hold on to his followers as strongly as he possibly can. However, in the strength of manhood and womanhood, let us arise and throw off his shackles.
- K. Though God fed the Israelites miraculously in the wilderness with the manna, He is not still feeding man thusly. Therefore, "what God one time did He is still doing" (as affirmed by those who think miracles are still being performed today) is not a true statement. God is the same in His basic nature, but His is not still doing the same thing He once did. This is the meaning of Mal. 3:6 and Hebrews 13:8.
- L. We learn from Exodus 16:26 that the Sabbath was the seventh day; the Sabbath is not the first day of the week. The first day of the week is the Lord's day (Revelation 1:10; I Cor. 16:2; Acts 20:7) and not the Christian Sabbath." Col. 2:14-17.
- M. As Aaron and Hur held up Moses' hands that Israel might prevail against the Amalekites, we should make it a practice of holding up the hands of the elders, the evangelists, the Bible school teachers, etc.
- N. Under the encouragement of Jethro, his father-in-law, Moses selected men to assist him in judging matters pertaining to the nation of Israel. Exodus 18:13-27. We must organize to function more properly and efficiently for Christ. Acts 6:1-8.

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON V

SCRIPTURES TO READ

Exodus 12:31-19:1;
I Cor. 10:1-3; Heb.
11:23-31.

MEMORY VERSES

I Cor. 10:2; Heb. 11:29

TURE or FALSE

1. _____ Israel sang the song of deliverance upon approaching the Red Sea.
2. _____ When Israel "borrowed" jewels from the Egyptians, they were but asking for the wages of which they had been unjustly deprived.
3. _____ God told Israel to "stand still" as they approached the Red Sea.
4. _____ What God one time did He is still doing.
5. _____ Sunday is the "Christian's Sabbath."

COMPLETE

1. Preparatory to leaving Egypt, Israel was told to _____ and _____, also, God provided a _____ which served to _____ and _____.
2. Israel was saved by _____ through _____ but this necessitated _____; in like manner, we are saved by _____ through _____, and this includes and necessitates our being _____.
3. _____ and _____ held up _____ hands as Israel was in battle with the _____; in like manner, we should hold up the hands the _____, _____, and _____.
4. Almost immediately after being delivered from Egyptian bondage, Israel committed the sin of _____; instead of committing this sin, we must learn the grace of _____.
5. Israel escaped Egyptian bondage by _____; in like manner, we escape the world by _____; and as we are taught in _____, _____ and _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. We learn of our deliverance from spiritual bondage in (Psalms 119:105; II Timothy 3:16-17; Romans 6:16-17).
2. We are taught that baptism is a burial (Titus 3:5-7; Romans 6:4; I Sam. 30:22).
3. The law including the observance of the Sabbath has been abolished as we are taught in (Acts 6:1-8; I Cor. 16:2; Col. 2:14-17).
4. We read of the luke-warm Laodiceans in (Revelation 1:10; 3:14-22; Col 3:16).
5. God (does, does not) give us our food today.

MATCHING

- | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------|
| 1. ____ | "..Every good gift..cometh from the Father | 1. Exodus 15:1 |
| 2. ____ | "Then sang Moses and the children of Israel" | 2. John 6:47-59 |
| 3. ____ | "..the way of man is not in himself.." | 3. Phil.3:13-14 |
| 4. ____ | "..forgetting those things which are behind." | 4. Jeremiah 10:23 |
| 5. ____ | "..I am the bread of life.." | 5. James 1:17 |

GIVE BRIEF ANSWERS

1. What was Jethro's suggestion to Moses and what lesson can we learn from this incident? _____
2. Whow that Israel's baptism was a complete overwhelming. _____
3. Using Romans 5:1; Hebrews 11:29, and I Cor.2, show that justification by faith includes more than "believing only." _____
4. What is the significance of Exodus 16:4 stating that Israel was prohibited of God, of gathering manna on the seventh day in order that God might "prove them?" _____
5. What did GOD, in His providence, provide for His people in the wilderness and what lesson can we glean from this? _____

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Give a description, the location, etc. of the Red Sea.
2. Trace the journey of the Israelites from Goshen to Mt. Sinai.
3. By using a Bible dictionary, be able to discuss what manna was.
4. Have someone give a brief synopsis of Harry Rimmer's discussion of the quail in his book, THAT LAWSUIT AGAINST THE BIBLE.
5. Identify and define the following: Marah, Gershom, Eliezer, Meribah.

MARK OUR BIBLES

1. Exodus 14:30--Israel was saved "that day" when they had completed their deliverance to the Red Sea.
2. Exodus 16:4--The Sabbath was not given from the beginning of time.
3. I Cor. 10:2--Israel's baptism unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea.
4. Eph. 2:8-10--Justification by grace through faith.
5. Hebrews 11:29--Israel crossed the Red Sea by faith.

LESSON VI

AT SINAI--THE GIVING OF THE LAW

AIM OF THE LESSON: To come to know the circumstances surrounding the giving of the law and the nature, contents, scope, and duration of the law.

INTRODUCTION:

- A. This lesson pertains to one of the most important events that ever occurred in the history of Israel.
- B. Read Exodus 20, 34, Deut. 4, 5.

I. CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE GIVING OF THE LAW

- A. Moses was called up into the mount. Exodus 19:4-6.
- B. Moses came down and submitted all of the words which the Lord commanded him. Exodus 19:9.
- C. The people were directed to wash their clothes and to sanctify themselves and make necessary preparation to meet God on the third day. Exodus 19:10-13.
- D. On the third day, Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet God, and as they were standing at the foot of Mt. Sinai, God Himself descended to its summit with fire, with thunders, and lightnings, and the sound of a trumpet and at length God spoke out of the midst of the fire. Exodus 19:16-25.
- E. What God said is recorded in Exodus 20:1-7. After God had spoken the people returned from the foot of the mountain and requested that God would hence forth speak unto them through Moses. This request was granted and the Ten Commandments were afterward written on two tables of stone by the finger of God and delivered to the Israelites through Moses.

II. THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE LAW WAS GIVEN

- A. To bind the tribes together into one nation.
- B. To serve as a code of morals which would lift them above the nations round about them.
- C. To bring them to and prepare them for Christ and His conception of living.
- D. To teach them what sin is and to make them realize their need of a Savior from sin.

III. TO WHOM WAS THE LAW GIVEN?

- A. The law was given to Israel.
 - 1. According to Exodus 20:1-2, this law was made for those who had been brought out of Egypt; thus, Israel.

2. Notice in Exodus 31:12-18 that the Lord spake unto Moses saying, "Speak thou unto the children of Israel, saying, verily my Sabbath ye (the children of Israel)..Wherefore the children of Israel...."
 3. Study carefully Deut. 5 noting in particular the statement "O Israel" in verse 1 "us in Horeb" in verse 2 "made not this covenant with our fathers" in verse 3 "but with us, even us, who are all of us here alive this day" in verse 3.
 4. Notice also in Deut. 5:15 that the law was made with those who had been servants in the land of Egypt.
 5. Also, study carefully Neh. 9:7-14 and Ez. 20:10-13.
- B. It is most important that we understand that the law was given to Israel for this reason: the command to keep the Sabbath day holy was a part of this law and those who believe that the Sabbath should be observed today affirm, as a part of their proof, that the law including to keep the Sabbath day holy was given to all mankind. This is not the truth.

IV. A BRIEF STUDY OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

- A. Exodus 20:1-11 presented Israel's duty to Jehovah, Exodus 20:12-17 presented Israel's duty to one another.
1. If Israel loved God with all their heart they would have kept the first four of the Ten Commandments; and if they had loved their neighbor as they loved themselves they would have kept the remainder of the Ten Commandments. Matthew 22:34-40.
- B. Those who believe the Sabbath should be observed in our day affirm that the Ten Commandment Law, including the command to keep the Sabbath day holy, is the moral law, and the law concerning the Jewish feasts, etc., is a ceremonial law. They further affirm that the moral law has been abrogated. They state that the Ten Commandment law is the law of God and the ceremonial law is the law of Moses. There is no scriptural foundation for this affirmation.
1. A study of Neh. 8:1,2,3,5,7,8,9,12,13,14 and 18 will show that a distinction between the law of God and the law of Moses is fallacious.
 2. In a study of John 7:19, we see where the law that prohibited killing (The Ten Commandment law is stated to be "the law of God" by Sabbatarians) is said to be a part of the law given by Moses!
 3. From a study of Romans 7:4-7 we can see that the law to which we are dead (separated) is the law that included the commandment "Thou shalt not covet" therefore this law--the law including the Ten Commandments--has been abrogated! Hence, we no longer observe the Sabbath today.
 4. From a study of Col. 2:14-17, we can easily see that the law which has been taken away and nailed to the cross is the law which included "Sabbath days."

C. A brief study of each of the ten commandments.

1. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me"
 - a. This commandment implies that all men should worship and serve Jehovah and that they should worship nothing else; thus the precept is opposed to both atheism and polytheism.
 - b. We can have no other gods but Jehovah; and our God must be put first in our lives. Matt. 6:33; Matt. 22:37.
2. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image..."
 - a. This commandment teaches that God should be worshipped in spirit and truth according to His own prescribed ordinances, and that it is sinful to attempt to worship Him under any material forms or images, and that God cannot and will not suffer any of His glory to be given anything else.
 - b. The first commandment forbids mental idoltry and the second commandment forbids external idoltry.
3. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain..."
 - a. This teaches that all men should speak of God with the most profound reverence, that any vain or irreverent use of God's name is sinful and that God is jealous of His name.
 - b. This commandment forbids using God's name in connection with falsehoods, profanity, or a loose, unnecessary use of the sacred name.. Yea, by words which are corrupted forms of God's name should be avoided.
 - c. Study carefully Eph. 4:29; 5:3,4.
4. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy...."
 - a. This commandment teaches the propriety of sanctifying to the Lord a portion of our time. Under the old law, they kept the Sabbath which was the seventh day of the week. Today, the Lord has made the first day of the week the "Lord's Day". I Cor. 16:2; Acts 20:7; Rev.1:10.
 - b. The command to keep the Sabbath was given to the Jews only (Ex. 1:13-17; Deut. 5:1-5,12; Neh. 9:13-14; Ez. 22:12). The command was not given to the fathers (Deut. 5:1-14; Ex. 16:4) the command was temporary (Ex. 31:13-16) and the law which included this observance has been abrogated (Romans 7:4-7; Col.2:14-17).
5. "Honor thy father and thy mother..."
 - a. This command teaches that our parents' authority should be honored and respected and that the Lord will reward and bless us if we so order our lives.
 - b. Honoring one's parents includes obeying them (Eph 6:1,2) and assisting them when they are old (Matt.15:4-6; I Tim. 5:4-16).

6. "Thou shalt not kill...."

- a. This teaches us that we should use all lawful means to preserve life and that we should avoid everything in an opposite tendency.
- b. The Lord teaches us that if we hate our brother we are guilty of murder. I John 3:15.

7. "Thou shalt not commit adultery"

- a. This commandment prohibits immorality, impure thoughts (Matt 5:27), marrying a second time after getting a divorce for any other reason than for breaking the marriage vows (Matt.19:9).

8. "Thou shalt not steal."

- a. This teaches that all theft, unjust dealing, and whatever else may serve to destroy or injure the property or name of others should be avoided.

9. "Thou shalt not bear false witness..."

- a. This teaches that all lawful means to promote the reputation and the good name of others should be used and that any contrary or opposite tendency should be avoided. All slander, gossip, and idle talk is prohibited.
- b. See Eph 4:25,31

10. "Thou shalt not covet...."

- a. This teaches that we should be satisfied with all things that we have and that we should avoid all inordinate desires.
- b. This commandment implies that God knows the hearts of men, for otherwise he could not judge man with respect to this law.

V. WE ARE NOT UNDER THE OLD LAW

A. We are not under the old law because:

- 1. We are dead to the law.
- 2. It is specifically stated in Romans 6:14 that we are not under the law.
- 3. The law written on stones has been done away. 2 Cor. 3:6-18.
- 4. The law was until the seed(Christ) should come and He has come. Gal 3:19,16
- 5. The law was our schoolmaster until faith came; and it has come. Gal. 3:24,25.
- 6. The law of commandments has been established. Eph.2:15-16.
- 7. The handwriting of ordinances (the law) Eph. 2:15-16, has been blotted out.
- 8. The prophesy of the abrogation of the law has been fulfilled. Heb. 8:8-13. Exodus 34:27-28, JEREMIAH 31:31-35

LESSON VI, PAGE 5.

- B. Since the old law has been abrogated, we should never:
1. Look for the answer to the question "What must I do to be saved?" in the Old Testament.
 2. Base our religious practices upon Old Testament precepts.
- C. However, even though the Old Testament has been abrogated there is still profit to a study of it. Romans 15:4; I Cor. 10:11.
1. There is a study of the prophecies of Christ which established faith in His divinity.
 2. There are Old Testament character studies which strengthen necessary qualities.
 3. There is a knowledge to be gained concerning the attributes of God...whom He blesses and whom He punishes.
 4. There are types and shadows. Hebrews 10:1-4.
- D. We are under the New Testament Now.
1. We are ministers of the New Testament. 2 Cor. 3:6.
 2. We are now under the law of Christ. I Cor. 9:21.
 3. We are to hear Christ, God's prophet, and not Moses. Matt. 17:5; Acts 3:22-23; Hebrews 1:1-4.

VI. ADDITIONAL LESSONS

- A. When God descended upon Mt. Sinai to give the law, even nature responded to His coming. Ex. 19:18; Judges 5:3-5.
1. We are to be responsive unto God for He made us, preserves us, and saves us.
- B. Sinai was God's specific place to meet with His people. Ex. 19:17. He could have met with each one in their tents but He specified a given place. This being true, Israel had a responsibility of covening there.
1. In like manner, Matt. 18:20 teaches that where two or three are gathered together the Lord is present. The Lord meets with His people in the assembling of the saints. It is our responsibility to be there. Heb. 10:25.
- C. From a study of Matthew 5:21-48 it can be seen that Jesus gave a deeper meaning to many of the precepts contained in the Ten Commandments.
- D. God required the Israelites to sanctify themselves in preparation in meeting with Him.
1. In like manner, He requires us to cleanse ourselves from all defilement of the flesh and spirit. 2 Cor. 7:1, I Tim. 2:8.

WORKSHEET

Lesson VI

Read Exodus 20, Deut. 5.

Memory Verses Matthew 5:21-22

TRUE or FALSE

1. _____ The ten commandments had both positive and negative injunctions.
2. _____ Since we are not under the Old Law, it is of no profit for study.
3. _____ When God specified the place He would meet His people, it was absolutely necessary for them to be there.
4. _____ Jesus gave deeper meanings to many of the principles found in the Ten Commandments.
5. _____ The use of by-words is insignificant.

COMPLETION

1. The purposes of the law were to _____, _____ and _____.
2. The first commandment implied _____.
3. _____ and _____ are two specific Scriptures to which we can turn to prove that we are no longer to observe the Sabbath.
4. Since we are not under the law, we should not _____ or _____.
5. The Ten Commandments were later written upon _____ by _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The first day of the week is ("the Christian's sabbath," "The Lord's Day").
2. The decalogue is found in (Ex. 20; I Cor. 16; Neh. 8).
3. The (one, four, ten) commandment teaches specifically that God knows our hearts.
4. (Deut. 5:1-3, 12,15; Josh. 7:21; Rom. 15:4) teaches plainly that the law was given to Israel, not to the fathers, to those who were servants in Egypt.
5. (One, ten, five) commandment teaches that we should honor our parents.

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. "Children obey your parents" | 1. II Cor. 7:1 _____ |
| 2. "Let him that stole steal no more" | 2. Matt. 6:33 _____ |
| 3. "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth" | 3. Eph. 6:1-4 _____ |
| 4. "Cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit" | 4. Eph. 4:29 _____ |
| 5. "See ye first the kingdom of God" | 5. Eph. 4:28 _____ |

GIVE BRIEF ANSWERS

1. What took place in preparation for the giving of the law? _____
2. Prove conclusively that the law was given to the children of Israel exclusively. Give a list of Scriptures and state why a knowledge of this point is so important. _____
3. How can the whole law be summed up in the two commandments, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God", and, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor"? _____
4. Show by the Scriptures that the Sabbatarian's division of the law into the "moral law" and "ceremonial law" and "the law of Moses" and "the law of God" is fallacious. _____
5. Make a list of six reasons why we can say, "We are not under the law". _____

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Locate and describe Mount Sinai.
2. Make a list of other passages in the Bible that discuss the transactions on Mt. Sinai.
3. Define the word covenant.
4. Make a list of evidences of covetousness; make a list of ways one can steal; make a list of ways one can bear false witness.
5. Discuss the sinfulness of the use of images as some religious people use them.

MARK YOUR BIBLE

1. Matt. 22:37...We are to love God with all of our soul, heart and mind.
2. Matt. 5:21-48...Christ gave a deeper significance to the principles contained in the Ten Commandments.
3. Romans 7:4-7...We are dead to the law, even the law of the Ten Commandments.
4. Col. 2:14-17....The Old Law has been nailed to the cross.
5. I John 3:15....If we hate our brother we are a murderer.

LESSON VII

"AT SINAI-----THE NATIONAL SANCTUARY"

AIM OF THIS LESSON: To come to thoroughly understand the basic structure, divisions, furniture, etc. of the tabernacle and how that it serves as a type of the true tabernacle, the church.

INTRODUCTION

- A. Exodus 40:1-11
- B. The tabernacle was built during the year Israel spent at Sinai. It was a small portable temple. It was carried with Israel throughout their wilderness wanderings and afterwards set up at Shiloh, which continued to be the seat of national worship for over 400 years until the building of Solomon's temple.

I. NAMES APPLIED TO THE TABERNACLE

- A. the tent Exodus 26:36
- B. The tabernacle of the congregation. Exodus 27:21
- C. The tabernacle of testimony. Numbers 1:50,53; Numbers 9:15
- D. The House of the Lord. Deut. 23:18
- E. The sanctuary. Exodus 25:8; Lev. 12:4; 21:12.
- F. The Holy. Exodus 35:19
- G. The temple of Jehovah or the temple of the Lord. I Sam.1:9;3:3.

II. THE COMPARTMENTS OF THE TABERNACLE, THEIR SIZES, THEIR FURNISHINGS AND SOME DISTINCTIONS CONCERNING EACH.

A. The court.

- 1. Exodus 38:9-20
- 2. The court was 100 cubits wide surrounded by curtains of fine twined linen five cubits high.
- 3. The altar of burnt offering and the laver were located in the court. Exodus 38:1-3; 40:6-8.
 - a. Nothing is known of the size of the laver, but it was made of mirrors given by the women who ministered at the door of the tent meeting. Exodus 38:8. The laver was filled with water in which Aaron and his sons were to wash before they entered into the service of the tabernacle. Exodus 30:17-21; 40:12.
 - b. The altar of burnt offerings was made of acacia wood and overlaid with brass. It was five cubits square and three cubits high with a grating over the top. It had four rings, two staves and four horns. The brazen altar had for its utensils pans, shovels, basons, flesh-hooks and censers. Exodus 27:1-8. On this altar was burnt all the offerings of the Jews except those carried and burnt without the gate. Heb. 13:11. From this altar the priests got their fire with which they burnt incense, all other fire being strange fire with the users of such being punished. Lev. 10.

*Carolyn Endrey -
visual aid made up by
teachers on
the articles in
the tabernacle*

B. The Holy Place.

1. The holy place was 15 by 30 feet.
2. The altar of incense, the table of shewbread, and the candle sticks were the articles of furniture found in the holy place. Exodus 37:1-29.
 - a.
 - a. The table of shewbread was made of acacia wood and covered with gold. It was two cubits long, one cubit wide, and one and one half cubits high. It had four rings, two staves, and a cornice of pure gold. Its dishes, spoons, covers and bowls were made of pure gold. Ex. 25:23-30; 37:10-16. Every Sabbath the high priest put 12 cakes of fine flour, six in a row, and on each row a cup of frankincense. The cakes were eaten by the priests and the frankincense was burned. Lev. 24:5-9.
 - b. The candlestick. The candlestick stood on the south side of the tabernacle. It was made of beaten gold and all in one piece. There were seven lights, three on either side of the center light. Its dishes were also of gold. Exodus 25:31-40; 37:17-24. In these lamps was burned pure olive oil continually. Exodus 27:20-21; Lev. 24:1-4. It furnished all the light which the priest had in the holy place.
 - c. The golden altar of incense. The altar was made also of acacia wood and overlaid with pure gold. The top was one cubit square and it was two cubits high. It was placed before the ark of testimony with only the vail between them. It also had four rings of gold, through which were placed two staves of acacia wood covered with gold by means of which it was carried by the Kohathites. Num. 4:4-15. It also had four horns covered with gold on which the high priest made an atonement once a year in addition to offering sweet incense every evening and morning thereon. Ex. 30:1-10.

C. The most holy place or "HOLY of HOLIES"

1. The most holy place was fifteen by fifteen feet.
2. The only piece of furniture therein was the ark of the covenant. Exodus 25:10-16. In the ark was placed the tables of law, a pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded. The ark of testimony was made of acacia wood and covered with gold both inside and outside. It was two and one half cubits long, one and one half cubits wide, and the same in height. Above this ark and at either end was a cherub, and between these cherubim was the mercy seat. It was above this mercy seat that God's presence was to be manifested and it was here that God promised to meet and commune with Moses. Exodus 25:22.
3. No one entered the most holy place save the high priest and this only once a year, on the day of atonement, when he made yearly offerings for the people.

3. The vail separated the holy place and the most holy place. The vail of the temple was rent in two pieces when Jesus died. Matt. 27:51

III. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TABERNACLE

- A. The tabernacle was to be built according to the pattern. Exodus 25:40; Acts 7:44; Hebrews 8:5.
 1. Noah was to build the ark according to the pattern.
 2. The temple was to be built according to the pattern.
 3. The Lord's church must be built according to the pattern.
 4. All of this is true because the way of man is not in himself, and God's thoughts are not man's thoughts. Jeremiah 10:23; Isa. 55:8; Prov. 14:12.
 5. Man cannot afford to change by addition, subtraction or modification any of God's legislation. Deut. 4:2; Gal. 1:609; Rev. 22:18-19.
- B. According to the value set on the talent and shekel the cost of the tabernacle was a little more than one million dollars.
- C. The tabernacle was built by gifts by the children of Israel who gave willingly and with their hearts. Ex. 25:1-9; 35:4-6, 20-29
 1. According to Ex. 36:5-7, the people had to be restrained from bringing.
 2. Study Ex. 25:2 to see how the giving of the children of Israel on this occasion is a pattern of New Testament giving today.
 - a. It was God's people that did the giving--not merchants of the city.
 - b. The gifts were given to Jehovah, tho they were distributed by man.
 - c. Every man was to bring.
 - d. The gifts were to be given willingly.
 - e. The gifts were to be given from the heart.
- D. Exodus 31:1-11; 35:10-19, 30-35 gives an explanation of the labor used in constructing the Tabernacle.
 1. Bezaleel and Aholiab were especially commissioned to engage in its construction.

IV. THE TABERNACLE AS A TYPE OF THE CHURCH

- A. Hebrews 8:2-5; 9:1-10; I Cor. 3:16; Acts 15:16-17.
- B. The compartments of the Tabernacle, their furnishings, and of what they are a type:
 1. The court is typical of the world.
 - a. The Jew convicted of his sins brought his offering and sacrifice to the altar of burnt offerings. Thus, the sinner in the world, must be convicted of his transgressions. Acts 2:37.

- b. the priests washed in the laver. This is typical of our arising and being baptized to wash away our sins. Acts. 22:16; Eph.5:25-27; Heb. 10:22.
 - (1) The priests washed before they entered the holy place; in like manner we are baptized before entering Christ and His body, the church. Gal.3:27; Romans 6:3-4; I Cor. 12:13.
 - 2. The holy place is typical of the church.
 - a. The golden candlesticks were the only source of light in the holy place and are typical of the Word of God, the only source of spiritual light in the church today. Psalm 119:105, 130; I John 1:7; 2 Cor. 4:3-4.
 - (1) The candlesticks were trimmed daily, suggesting that we should study God's Word daily.
 - b. The table of shewbread was changed weekly, and is typical of the weekly observance of the Lord's supper. Lev. 24:5-9; Acts 20:7.
 - c. The altar of incense is typical of the prayers of the Christians. Rev. 5:8; 8:3-4.
 - (1) The altar of incense was located nearest the Most Holy Place, which is typical of heaven. In like manner, prayer is one of the most sacred and most precious privileges of the child of God.
 - 3. The Most Holy Place is typical of heaven and was entered into by the priest only once a year. In like manner, Christ has entered into heaven itself now to appear in the presence of God for us. Heb. 9:24-28.
- C. Some additional reflections:
- 1. As the priests had to pass through the holy place to enter the Most Holy Place, we today must enter the church, typified by the holy place, before entering heaven, typified by the Most Holy Place.
 - 2. The Tabernacle was a dwelling place of God, and the Lord's Church today is God's dwelling place. Ex.25:8; Eph.2:22.

WORKSHEET
EXODUS 40:1-38

TRUE or FALSE

1. _____ The altar of burnt offering and the altar of incense were one in the same thing and both were made of gold.
2. _____ The tabernacle was God's dwelling place.
3. _____ In the ark were placed the tables of stone, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod that budded.
4. _____ The candlesticks were the only source of light in the holy place.
5. _____ Any priest could enter the most holy place and that as often as he desired.

1. The tabernacle was called _____, _____, _____.
2. The court was _____ cubits long _____ cubits wide and surrounded by _____ high; in the court was placed the _____ and _____; washed in the _____ before _____; the altar was made of _____ wood overlaid with _____ and it was _____ cubits square and _____ cubits high.
3. The holy place was _____ by _____ in dimensions; in it was placed _____, _____, and _____ the dimensions of the table of shewbread were _____ and it was of _____ wood overlaid with _____; _____ was placed on it each _____ and eaten by the _____. The candlesticks were located in the _____ side of the tabernacle; there were _____ lights with _____ on either side of a center light; it was made of _____ and was the _____ source of light in the holy place. The golden altar of incense was _____ cubits high with a top that was to be _____ square; it was located _____; on it was offered _____ daily, with _____ being made yearly on the horns thereof.
4. The most holy place was _____ by _____ feet; in it was placed the _____; it was _____ cubits long _____ wide and _____ high; It was covered _____ and _____ with gold.
5. _____ and _____ were workmen especially commissioned to assist in building the tabernacle.

1. The laver was made of (gold, the looking glass of the women).
2. (Nadab and Abihu, Hophni, Phinehas) were destroyed for offering strange fire.
3. The ark of the covenant and the altar of incense were made of (gopher, acacia) wood and overlaid with (gold, brass).

WORKSHEET for Lesson VII, Page 2.

4. The candlesticks were trimmed (daily, annually, weekly).
5. The shewbread was changed (weekly, daily, at will) and was eaten by (all the Levites, only the priests).

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| _____ 1. "In whom Ye also are builded together for a habitation for God" | 1. Ex.25:40 |
| _____ 2. "...which are the prayers of the saints." | 2. Acts 22:16 |
| _____ 3. "...and wash away thy sins:...." | 3. Eph.2:22 |
| _____ 4. ".....that thou make them after their pattern" | 4. Rev.5:8 |
| _____ 5. ".....the way of man is not in himself..." | 5. Jer.10:23. |

BRIEF ANSWERS

1. Show how Israel's giving to erect the tabernacle furnishes many good, illustrative points concerning New Testament giving: _____
2. Of what significance is the statement, "That thou make them after their pattern"? _____.
3. Of what is the court and its furnishings typical and what lessons can we glean therefrom? _____.
4. Of what is the holy place and its furnishings typical and what lessons can we glean therefrom? _____.
5. Of what is the most holy place typical and what lessons can we glean therefrom? _____.

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Study the history of the various locations of the tabernacle.
2. Discuss what will characterize the church when it is "built according to the pattern."
3. Draw a diagram of the tabernacle, giving its dimensions, the articles of furniture and their correct locations, etc.
4. What lessons can we glean from the account of Nadab and Abihu and Uzza?
5. What was signified by the vail of the temple being rent at the crucifixion of Christ?

MARK YOUR BIBLE

1. Hebrews 8:2--The tabernacle is a type of the church.
2. Lev. 10:1-7--The sin of Nadab and Abihu.
3. Lev. 24:8; Acts 20:7--The shewbread was changed weekly and the Lord's supper is to be observed weekly.
4. Psalm 119:105; II Cor 4:3-4---The Word of GOD is our light.
5. Hebrews 9:24-28--Christ has now gone into the Holy of Holies, heaven itself.....

LESSON VIII

"AT SINAI----THE NATIONAL FEASTS, SACRIFICES, PRIESTHOOD"

AIM OF THE LESSON: To learn the basic Jewish feasts, and sacrifices, as well as to come to understand the divisions, nature, work and functions of the national priesthood.

I. THE NATIONAL FEASTS

A. The three annual feasts. Exodus 34:23-24

1. The Passover or the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

- a. This feast was instituted the night of the exodus and commemorated their deliverance from bondage and the saving of their firstborn from the last plague. It lasted from the 14th to the 21st of the month Abib. The main features were the paschal lamb, eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs, and the waving of a sheaf of ripened grain in token of gratitude to the God of the harvest. Read Exodus 12:23:14-17. See also Lesson III in this series for a fuller discussion.

2. The Feast of Pentecost.

- a. This feast was also called the Feast of Weeks (Exodus 34:22) and the Feast of Harvest (Exodus 23:16) and Feast of Firstfruits (Numbers 28:26). The Word Pentecost means fiftieth since it came 50 days from the Passover (Lev. 23:15-16). It celebrated the conclusion of the grain harvest. Read Deut. 16:9,16; 2 Chron. 8:13; Lev. 23:15-21; Exodus 24:18-24; Numbers 28:26; Exodus 23:14-17.

3. The Feast of Tabernacles.

- a. This was also called the Feast of Ingathering. This feast was kept from the 15th to the 22nd of the seventh month. During this time the people were made to live in booths made from the branches of trees to remind them of the time that they lived in the wilderness and the goodness of God in giving them houses to live in when they reached the land of Canaan. Read Lev. 23:33-43; Deut. 16:13-17; Neh. 8:13-17; Numbers 19:12-38.

4. The Day of Atonement.

- a. The Day of Atonement was in the same month as the Feast of the Tabernacle but on the 19th day of the month. On this day the high priest made atonement for himself and for the sins of the people. Also, lots were cast upon two goats with one of these being offered for the

sin offering for the people and the other being sent into the wilderness. It was on this day that the priest went into the Most Holy Place. Read Lev. 16; Numbers 29:7-11.

B. The Sabbatical Year

1. Read Exodus 23:11; Lev. 25; 2 Chronicles 36:19-21.
2. All agriculture operations were suspended. Spontaneous productions of the year were left for the poor, the strangers and the cattle.
3. This sacred season taught Israel that God was the rightful proprietor of the soil and that they were but its tenants. It taught them trust in God's providence and to be more liberal and benevolent to each other as the servants of God. It also served to detach their affection from earthly and perishable things and to make them more heavenly minded.

C. The Year of Jubilee.

1. Read Lev. 25:8-55.
2. This was celebrated every 50 years, beginning of the 10th day of the seventh month. Those who had become slaves were to go free. The land was to go uncultivated as it had during the seven preceding Sabbatical years. All unredeemed land and houses went back to their original owners.

II. THE NATIONAL SACRIFICES

A. A listing of these.

1. Sin offerings. Lev. 4; 5:13; 6:24-30.
2. Trespass offerings. Lev. 5:14-6:7; 7:6.
3. Burnt offerings. Lev. 1:1-17; 6:8-13; Exodus 29:38-46.
4. Peace offerings. Lev. 3:1-17; 7:11-36; 22:21-25.
5. Meat offerings. Lev. 2; 6:14-23.
6. Drink offerings. Exodus 29:38-46; Numbers 15:1-16; 28:7-29.

B. The design of these offerings.

1. They were intended to be expressions of thanksgiving and gratitude to God.
2. They were designed to procure some favor or blessings from the Lord.
3. They were expiatory. See Hebrews 9:22.
4. They illustrated the nature, necessity and efficacy of the sacrifice of Christ.
 - a. The animal sacrifice of the Old Testament could never take away sins. Hebrews 10:1-4. Of necessity Christ had to come.

III. THE NATIONAL PRIESTHOOD

- A. During the Patriarchal age the fathers offered the sacrifices for the family. After the Exodus the firstborn was especially counted as holy. Ex. 13:2, 11-15. Later the tribe of Levi was set apart as the priestly tribe in lieu of the firstborn. Numbers 3:5-13. The family of Aaron was consecrated as priests proper while Aaron himself and after him his eldest sons in perpetual succession filled the capacity of the high priest. The Levites consisted of three divisions: Kohathites, Gershonites, and Merarites, named after the three sons of Levi. The sons of Kohath, Aaron being of that family, took care of the sacred vessels and the Ark of the Covenant (Num. 3:31; 4:6,9,15; Deut. 31:25). The sons of Gershon took care of all curtains, the tent hangings and the vails. (Num. 4:22-26). The Merarites took care of all boards, pillars, bars and heavier materials which were moved in carts and wagons (Num. 7:1-9).
- B. Duties of the Priests.
1. To offer sacrifices, burn incense, and perform all of the other services of the tabernacle. Ex. 27:20,21; 30:1-10; Lev. 1:5-17.
 2. It was also their duty to instruct the people and to act in all respects as God's minister of mercy and benevolence. Lev. 10:8-11; Deut. 24:8,9; 33:8-11; Neh. 8:1-8; Jer. 2:8; Mal. 2:1-9.
- C. Qualifications of the priests.
1. They were to be at least 30 years of age (Num. 4:1-3). According to Num. 8:23-26, the Levites, including the priests, would go in to wait on the service of the tabernacle at the age of 25. By reading I Chron. 23:24-32 we learn that David fixed the period of their service from 20 years of age and upward. But this preliminary service is to be understood as a sort of a training period. The age of 30 was when they entered into the full discharge of their prescribed duties. At the age of 50 their services became, in a great measure, voluntary.
 2. Priests were to be free from all physical impurities, infirmities, and imperfections. Lev. 21:16-24; 22:1-9.
 3. A priest was forbidden to marry any person of ill fame. Lev. 21:7,8.
- D. The clothing of the priest.
1. The garments worn by each and every priest are discussed in Ex. 28:40-43.
 2. Besides these, the high priest wore the robe of ephod (Ex. 28:31-35; 39:22-26), the ephod (Ex. 28:4-16; Ex. 28:2-7), a breastplate of judgment (Ex. 28:15-30) (the urim and thummim were placed therein) and the plate of gold on which was inscribed the words Holiness to Jehovah (Ex. 28:36-38; 29:30).
- E. The ceremonies of consecrating Aaron and his sons to the priesthood are given in Ex. 29 and Lev. 8,9.

- F. The support of the priests came from the following sources:
1. Thirteen Levitical cities were assigned to them. Josh.21:4.
 2. From the tithes they received from the Levites. Num.18:25-32.
 3. From the sacrifices and other offerings of the sanctuary. Lev. 7:8; 6:25,26; 7:1,6; 23:19,20; etc.

IV. REFLECTIONS AND APPLICATIONS FOR OUR DAY

- A. Concerning the feasts.
1. Though we have no annual feast to observe such as the Israelites did, we do observe the memorial feasts, commemorating the death of our Lord, when we observe the Lord's supper weekly. Acts 20:7; I Cor. 11:20-29; I Cor. 10:16,17.
- B. Concerning sacrifices.
1. Christ is the sacrifice for our sins. Matt.26:28; ICor.5:7.
 2. As the Israelites had to offer unto God the best that they had in offering sacrifices, we must besure that we always give to God "our best." Matt. 6:33; II Cor. 8:5.
 3. The following is a list of some spiritual sacrifices which we offer unto God:
 - a. Our bodies. Rom.12:1.
 - b. Our financial means Phil. 4:18.
 - c. Our praise. Heb. 13:15.
 - d. Good works. Heb. 13:16.
- C. Concerning the priesthood.
1. All Christians are now priests. I Pet. 2:5,9; Rev.1:5,6. Christ is our high priest. Heb. 3:1.
 2. If God's priests under the Old Testament had to be clothed in righteousness, we today certainly should be clothed with righteousness in our conduct, in our conversation, and in our motives.
 3. As physical defects disqualified men from serving in the priesthood of the Old Testament, spiritual defects can disqualify one today from taking an active part in the work of the Lord.
- D. From a study of the Feast of Pentecost it can be seen that this day always fell on the first day of the week. Remember that it was upon the day of Pentecost the church of our Lord was established. Acts. 2.

LESSON VIII
WORKSHEET

READ: Leviticus 3,4,5,23,25; Exodus 30:1-10
MEMORY VERSES: I Peter 2:5,9

TRUE or FALSE

1. ____ The priests under the Old Testament wore no special garments.
2. ____ There were special ceremonies for the consecrating of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood.
3. ____ God has always demanded the best from His people.
4. ____ It is specifically stated that the Corinthians "first gave their own selves to the Lord."
5. ____ All Christians are priests.

COMPLETION

1. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ were the various offerings presented unto Jehovah under the Old Testament.
2. The tribe of Levi was divided into the following three divisions: _____, _____ and _____. The first group had the responsibility of _____; the next group had the responsibility of _____; and the last group had the responsibility of _____.
3. The two primary duties of the priests were _____ and _____.
4. The qualifications of the priests were _____, _____, _____ and _____.
5. The sacrifices which we offer unto God are _____, _____, _____ and _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Passover Feast was eaten with (leavened, unleavened) bread and with (bitter herbs, sweet fruit).
2. The Feast of Pentecost was also called (the Feast of Weeks, the Feast of Harvest, the Feast of First Fruits, the Feast of Ingathering).
3. The Feast of Tabernacles was also called (the Feast of Ingathering, the Feast of Unleavened bread, the Feast of First Fruits).
4. The Sabbatical year came every (one, seven, fifty) years.
5. The year of Jubiless was celebrated every (seven, fifty, one hundred) years.

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. "...not possible that the blood of bulls and goats could take away sins." | 1.. Heb.10:1-4 |
| 2. "...Christ our Passover for a sacrifice for us." | 2. I Cor. 5:7 |
| 3. "...high priest of our profession, Christ Jesus." | 3. Heb. 3:1 |
| 4. "...an holy priesthood, ...a royal priesthood..." | 4. I Pet.2:5,9 |
| 5. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come" | 5. Acts 2:1 |

ANSWER IN A FEW WORDS

1. What was the day of Atonement and what occurred thereon? _____

2. What sacred lesson did the Sabbatical year teach the Israelites?

3. What were the designs of the various sacrifices which the Israelites were commanded to offer? _____

4. Prove that the Day of Pentecost of Acts 2:1 fell on the first day of the week. _____
5. List the three annual Jewish feasts, the scriptures which mention each, and give the significance of each. _____

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. What happened to the sins of the Israelites under the Old Testament as they offered their yearly sacrifices?
2. Discuss the difference in the functions of the priesthood and each of the dispensations.
3. How were the priests under the Old Testament supported?
4. Though we do not have annual feasts today, what do we observe?
5. What spiritual applications can we make from the point that the Old Testament priests were to be clothed in righteousness, and that no one could serve in the priesthood who had a physical defect?

LESSON IX

FROM SINAI TO KADESH--THE NUMBERING, TABERAH, QUAIL, SEDITION OF AARON AND MIRIAM, AND SPIES SENT OUT

AIM OF THIS LESSON: To learn each of these events so well for us to be able to recite them easily and thoroughly, grasping the points from each which are applicable to our day, noting especially the consequences of unbelief and spiritual cowardice.

INTRODUCTION

- A. From Sinai, one year after the exodus, Israel marched to Kadesh on the southern edge of the land of Canaan; however, just before leaving Sinai they took a census of the tribes. This lesson will deal with this numbering and the events that transpired from Sinai to Kadesh.
- B. For a detailed study of this period of Israel's history read Numbers 1-14; for a general picture of the journey from Sinai to Kadesh read Deut. 1-46.

I. THE NUMBERING AT SINAI AND THE DEPARTURE

- A. Num. 1-9
- B. This census was taken before leaving Sinai and 38 years later at the close of the wanderings a second census was taken. This double census gives its name to the book of Numbers.
- C. Consult Scheme of Redemption by Robert Milligan, page 187 for a diagram of an order of Israel's encampment.
- D. See the same publication page 188 for a discussion of the order in which the tribes marched. This is outlined in Num. 10:14-28.

II. MURMURING AT TABERAH

- A. Num. 11:1-9
 - 1. Observe why the people complained and what the Lord did.
 - 2. Study the appointment of the elders and how they became qualified for their work.
- B. Lesson to learn.
 - 1. Avoid the sin of murmuring and complaining. I Cor. 10:10 Jude 16; Phil. 2:14
 - 2. The evil that can come from associating with others besides the Lord's people. Num. 11:4; Deut. 1:16; Ex. 12:38; Neh. 13:1-3, 30; I Cor. 15:33.
 - 3. The value of organizing to do ~~what~~ ^{the} Lord's work. Num. 11:10-30; Acts 6:1-8; Phil. 1:1

III. QUAILS SENT

- A. Num. 11:31-35
 - 1. Study the supply of quails, the people's eating to excess, and the plagues sent on them.
- B. See That Lawsuit Against the Bible by Harry Rimmer.

IV. SEDITION OF AARON AND MIRIAM AT HAZEROTH

- A. Num. 11:35-12:16.
 - 1. Why did Miriam and Aaron criticize Moses?
 - 2. What was the deeper, underlying cause?
 - 3. For what outstanding characteristic was Moses known?
 - 4. How was Moses distinguished from the ordinary prophet?
 - 5. How was Miriam punished for this sin?
 - 6. What did Moses do and what was God's answer?
- B. Lessons to learn.
 - 1. We must never speak against God's servants. I Tim. 5:19
 - 2. It seems that Aaron and Miriam were envious and jealous of Moses. Num. 12:2. This sin must be avoided in our lives. Study carefully I Jn. 3:12; I Jn. 14:20; 27:4 Jas. 3:16; I Cor. 3:1-3; Gal. 5:19-21; Prov. 1:29; I Cor. 13:4.

V. SPIES SENT OUT FROM KADESH IN PARAM

- A. Num. 13:1-14:45.
 - 1. Twelve men were sent to spy out the land of Canaan.
 - 2. An evil report was brought back by ten of the spies.
 - 3. The people wept, murmured, and rebelled.
 - 4. God purposed to cast them off.
 - 5. Moses interceded in their behalf.
 - 6. Notice God's judgement on all the murmurers over twenty years of age.
 - 7. The ten spies who brought back the evil report died by plague.
 - 8. The people purposed and determined to go up and possess the land but the Amalekites and the Canaanites smote them.
- B. Lessons to learn.
 - 1. We must avoid being fearful and afraid of developing the crowd complex. Matt. 14:30; 25:25; Lk. 12:4,5; Prov. 9:25; Rev. 21:18. On the other hand, we must be courageous and say "We can." Josh. 1:6; Phil 4:13; Rom. 8:1.
 - 2. We must avoid fleeing from difficulties. Deut. 1:28; Acts 20:22-24; 21:10-13; Gal. 6:9.
 - 3. We must avoid the state where we possess no self-respect. The Israelites said "And we were in our own sight as grasshoppers." Num. 13:33. Even though we may be small in number let us still be strong in fighting.

LESSON IX, Page 3.

4. Let us avoid losing our faith as did Israel. Deut.1: 28-32. See Jas. 2:16-26.
5. Israel never entered the land of Canaan because they were not willing to pay the price. See Matt. 16:24-26.
6. Israel placed more confidence in what the ten spies said than in what God said. We must avoid putting more confidence in the words of men than in the Word of God.
7. They committed the fatal mistake of going by the majority report. Ex. 23:2; II Pet. 2:1; Matt. 7:13,14; I Pet.3: 19-21.
8. Israel refused to possess her possessions. We must never be guilty of this sin by failing to exercise our talents. Matt. 25:14-30.

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON IX
SCRIPTURES TO READ

Num. 1-14:45; Deut. 1:1-46

MEMORY VERSES

Phil. 1:1; 2:14; 4:13

TRUE or FALSE

1. _____ No certain order was maintained by the Israelites on their march from Sinai to Kadesh.
2. _____ Murmuring and complaining are sinful.
3. _____ Love is the remedy for envy.
4. _____ In most cases the majority has been in the wrong.
5. _____ It is possible for God's people to be disinherited.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good" is located in _____; "Is the Lord's hand waxed short?" is located in _____; "Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets" is located in _____.
2. _____ and _____ are other names for Joshua.
3. _____ and _____ were the two elders who prophesied in the camp.
4. "For where _____ and _____ is, there is _____ and every _____ work."
5. _____ said in _____, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Israel was at Sinai approximately (1, 2, 40) years.
2. Of (Caleb, Aaron, Moses) it is said, "He had another spirit with him, and hath followed me fully."
3. (Nadab and Abihu, Caleb and Joshua, Moses and Aaron) were the two spies who returned with a favorable report.
4. All the Israelites (30, 20, 25) years old and older perished in the wilderness.
5. Israel wandered in the wilderness (10, 40, 100) years.

MATCHING

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. _____ "Neither murmur ye..." | 1. Rom. 8:31 |
| 2. _____ "Look ye out among you seven men..." | 2. I Tim. 5:19 |
| 3. _____ "...receive not an accusation..." | 3. Prov. 14:30 |
| 4. _____ "...if God be for us..." | 4. I Cor. 10:10 |
| 5. _____ "...envy the rottenness of the bones." | 5. Acts 6:1-8 |

ANSWER IN A FEW WORDS

1. How does the book of Numbers get its name? _____

WORKSHEET Lesson IX, Page 2

2. Show that it is important that we choose our friends from among the people of God. _____
3. List at least three lessons we can glean from the sedition of Aaron and Miriam. _____

4. List at least five contributing factors to Israel's having to perish in the wilderness. _____

5. What two statements were made upon the return of the twelve spies?; show how this same thing happens today. See Num.13:30,31. _____

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Draw a diagram of Israel's encampment around the tabernacle.
2. Have a member of the class give a brief review of Harry Rimmer's discussion of the quail.
3. What do we learn about manna from this lesson? See Num. 11:4-9
4. From this lesson, in your estimation, what are three of the greatest lessons and the most needed lessons which the church in our day should learn?
5. Identify Peran, Eshcol, Kadesh, Hazeroth, Anak and Amalekites.

MARK YOUR BIBLE

1. I Cor.15:33--We must watch out associates.
2. Phil. 2:14--Do all things without murmurings.
3. Phil. 1:1--The organization of the church.
4. Rev. 21:8--The fearful will be lost.
5. Ex. 23:2--We are not to judge right and wrong by the majority.

LESSON TEN

FROM SINAI TO KADESH -- THE SABBATH BREAKER, THE REBELLION OF KORAH AND DATHAN AND ABIRAM, AARON'S ROD BUDDING, ISRAEL GATHERING AGAIN AT KADESH

AIM OF THIS LESSON: To learn and to come to appreciate that God means what He says and that His authority must be respected; otherwise, the offender must suffer the consequences.

INTRODUCTION:

- A. As we learned in lesson IX Israel's unbelief reached a climax upon the return of the spies; therefore, for 38 years they were sentenced to wander in the wilderness until all of those 20 years old and above perished save Joshua and Caleb.
- B. This 38 year period in Israel's history is nearly a blank except for the events which we will note in this lesson.

I. THE SABBATH BREAKER

- A. Num. 15:32-36
- B. The law which this individual violated is found in Ex. 20:8-11; 31:12-27.
- C. Lessons to learn
 - 1. The wages of sin is death. Rom. 6:23; Jas. 1:13-15; Ex. 18:20.
 - 2. It is a sin sometimes to remain silent. Notice in Num. 15:33 that those who found the Sabbath breaker brought him to Moses and Aaron and to all the congregation. Sin must be exposed.
 - 3. As disciplinary action was taken by the whole congregation on this occasion (Num. 15:35), so church discipline is a congregational matter and not just the action of a few. I Cor. 5:1-13.
 - 4. From this account we can also learn that discipline is sometimes necessary. I Cor. 5:1-13; II Thess. 3:6-15.
- D. Other examples of those who broke the law of the Lord and had to suffer the consequences are: Nadab and Abihu (Lev. 10:1-7) and Uzza (II Sam. 6:1-7).
- E. Now, study carefully Heb. 2:1-4; 10:28,29.

II. THE REBELLION OF KORAH, DATHAN, AND ABIRAM

- A. Num. 16:1-50
- D. Details
 - 1. The sin of these is noted in Num. 16:2,3,8-10
 - 2. The proposition that Moses made to determine God's choice and the response to this is found in Num. 16:4-7,15-19.
 - 3. The punishment for the sin of these is found in Num. 16:25-35.
 - 4. What was done with the censurers of the rebellers is found in Num. 16:36-40.
 - 5. The accusation that the people made against Moses and Aaron and how they were punished for this sin is found in Num. 16:41-50.

LESSON X, PAGE 2

C. Lessons to learn

1. Great men are not always wise. I Cor. 1:18-31.
2. The voice of the people is frequently the voice of Satan Ex. 23:2; Matt. 7:13,14.
3. Sin is a growing thing. Isa. 31; Jas. 13:1-15; Heb.3:12
 - a. The root of the sin of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram was unbelief. They had ceased to believe that Moses and Aaron were still the special representatives of God over the congregation. When we begin to doubt God's will, we begin to fall.
 - b. The branch of their sin was envy. Num. 16:3. "Envy is the daughter of pride, the beginner of secret sedition, and the perpetual tormenter of virtue"(Socrates).
 - c. The blossom of their sin was presumption. See Num.16:3
 - d. The fruit of their sin was death. Rom. 6:23; Jas. 1:13-15; Ex. 18:20; Rev. 21:8.
4. This story reminds us that in God's reckoning there will be only two classes, those for God those against God.
5. In this account, we have the justice and mercy of God portrayed. God's justice is seen in the destruction of the evil-doers and God's mercy is seen in the inspiration and saving of the righteous. Ex.20:5,6.
6. From this account we can learn that we must despise not the menial task" in our service to God. Num.16:9.
7. In speaking against Moses and Aaron these rebels were speaking against God. Num. 16:3,11. How we treat Christ is determined by how we treat his brethren. Acts 9:4; Matt.25:31-46.
8. There is a place for righteous indignation as portrayed on the part of Moses. See Jn.2:13-17. Righteous indignation is always born of love and never of hate. It is always zealous for the right and never for the wrong. It always desires the true good of others and never their harm.
9. We can learn from this account that we must respect authority. Matt. 28:18-20; Eph.1:22,23; Col.1:13-18.

III. AARON'S ROD BUDDING

A. Num. 17:1-18:7

B. Details

1. How each tribe was to be represented in this matter is recorded in Num.17:4.
2. What was to be the test is seen in Num.17:5.
3. The result of the test is seen in Num.17:9.
4. What was then done with Aaron's rod is found in Num.17:10; Heb.9:4.
5. The purpose of this test is seen in Num.17:5,10.
6. The effect this had on the people is seen in Num.17:12,13.
7. The division made in the work of the priests of the Levites is seen in Num. 18:1-7.

IV ISRAEL GATHERING AGAIN AT KADESH

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON TEN

SCRIPTURES TO READ: Numbers 15:32-18:7

MEMORY VERSE: Hebrews 2:1-4

TRUE or FALSE

1. _____ Fourteen rods were left in the tabernacle of the congregation
2. _____ After the rod budded Aaron's rod was given back to him.
3. _____ It is sometimes a sin to remain silent.
4. _____ Uzza was struck dead for offering strange fire.
5. _____ Following Israel's unbelief at Kadesh, upon the return of the spies, Israel wandered into the wilderness 120 years.

COMPLETION (Fill in the blanks)

1. How we treat the Lord is determined by _____
2. _____, _____, and _____ led the rebellion against Moses and Aaron.
3. _____ rod budded and brought forth _____, and bloomed _____, and yielded _____.
4. _____ and _____ were the only Israelites above 20 years of age that entered into the promised land.
5. According to Isa. 31; Heb. 3:12 sin is a principle that _____.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. (17,000, 14,7000, 20,000) perished in the plague.
2. (Eleazar, Hophni, Phinehas) was the priests that took the brazen censers wherewith they that burned had offered.
3. (20,200,250) princes were associated with Korah, Dathan, and Abiram in this rebellion/
4. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram were destroyed by (fire, serpents, the earth opening up and consuming them).
5. All authority today is invested in (the church, the Lord, in the pope).

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. "...and God smote him there for his error.." | 1.Heb.10:28,29 |
| 2. "...all power is given unto me in heaven and on earth." | 2.Isa.30:1 |
| 3. "...ye have done it unto me." | 3.Matt.25:40 |
| 4. "...that they may add sin to sin." | 4.Matt.28:18-20 |
| 5. "...of how much sorer punishment.." | 5.IISam.3:7 |

ANSWER IN A FEW WORDS

1. Explain the setting of "and he stood between the dead and the living." _____
2. How did the Lord settle the murmuring of the people against Moses? _____
3. Distinguish between righteous indignation and wrath. _____
4. Why is church discipline necessary? _____

5. List at least seven lessons which can be gleaned from the account of the rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. With a map, trace the journeys of the children of Israel as recorded in Num, 33:18-36.
2. What are some ways authority is disrespected today?
3. What priesthood exists today?
4. Discuss the consequences of sin both in time and eternity.
5. If the Jews of today claim to keep the law, why don't they keep the law concerning the breaking of the Sabbath?

LESSON XI

FROM KADESH TO THE JORDAN -- SECOND SMITING OF THE ROCK, THE EDOMITES, AARON DIES, THE BRAZEN SERPENT, OG AND SIHON

AIM OF THIS LESSON: To learn each of these events so well as to be able to recite them easily and thoroughly, grasping the points from each which are applicable to our day, noting especially the lessons from the account of the brazen serpent, since our Lord referred to it as pertaining to Himself.

INTRODUCTION:

- A. Read Num. 20:1-21:35.
- B. Note carefully Jn. 3:14-17

I. THE SECOND SMITING OF THE ROCK

- A. Num. 20:1-13
- B. Details:

1. Read the account of the first smiting in Ex. 17:1-7.
2. Israel was in the desert of sin when this occurred. Num. 20:1. Locate this on a map.
3. Water was lacking and the people began to complain. Num. 20:2-5.
4. Moses was instructed to gather the people together and speak to the rock before their eyes, with God promising water to come forth. Num. 20:7-8.
5. Moses did gather the people together, but instead of speaking to the rock he smote it, and thus disobeyed God. Num. 20:9-11.
6. As a result of this sin Moses was not permitted to enter the Promised Land. Num. 20:12; Deut. 1:37; 3:23-27.
7. Aaron was a participant in this sin. Num. 20:24; 27:12-14.

C. LESSONS TO LEARN:

1. Though a great man, Moses sinned and the Bible records it.
 - a. The fact that the Bible records the sins of some of the notable characters therein is an internal evidence of inspiration. Books of fiction do not attribute crimes to their heroes. Even historians "color" their narratives according to their likes and dislikes. It is said that Hannibal, General of Carthage, who lived about 2000 B.C., lost an eye in one of his perilous campaigns. Later, two artists were engaged in painting his portrait. They were anxious to please the general and thought to do so by hiding his physical defect. One of them painted him full-face and gave him two good eyes. The other produced a profile carefully selecting the side which had the good eye. Their intentions were kind but the result was in both cases a deception. How different are the pictures given in the Bible?

LESSON XI, Page 2.

2. Beware of the sin of wrath and acting hastily therein. Prov. 27:4; Gal. 5:20; Eph 4:26; 31; Col. 3:8; I Thess. 5:9; I Tim. 2:8; James 1:19,20.
3. Beware of dishonoring God by taking glory to self. Study carefully Num. 20:10; Eph. 3:21; I Cor. 10:31; Phil.2:3.
4. Beware of sin of discontent, murmuring, and grumbling as characterized the Israelites on this occasion. Num.20:2-5; Phil.4:11; I Tim. 6:6-8; Heb.13:5-6.
5. Disobedience is a sin of unbelief (Num.20:12) while on the other hand, obedience is an indication of genuine faith. Jas. 2:14-26; Gal.5:4; obedience is an indication of genuine faith. Jas.2:14-26; Gal.5:4; Jn.3:36(American Standard Version).
6. We learn that sin's consequences must be paid. Num.20:12.
 - a. Concerning Moses committing this sin and being kept out of the Promised Land on the basis thereof, study James 2:10. James 2:10 does not mean that if an individual commits one sin he might as well commit all sins. It rather means that if one rebels against any command of the Lord that the attitude manifested toward this one command is sufficient to keep him from being saved--as much so as if he had committed all sins.
7. We also learn that partial obedience will not suffice. Though Moses did gather the people together according to God's instruction, he did not go the other step and speak to the rock. He rather smote it. King Saul, in I Sam. 15, is another example of partial obedience.

II. THE EDMITES

- A. Num. 20:14-21
- B. Details:

1. Who the Edomites were can be seen in the study of Gen. 25:30; 36:1,8,10,40-43.
2. The request that Moses made of the Edomites is found in Num. 20:14-17,19.
3. The reply made thereto is found in Num.20:18-21.
4. The place which Israel went is found in Num.20:22.

III. AARON DIES

- A. Num.20:22-29
- B. Details:

1. Where Aaron died is recorded in Num.20:22,28; 33:38,39.
2. Who was chosen to take his place is found in Num.20:25-26.
3. The proof of Eleazar's selection is found in Num.20:27-30.

- C. Miriam, Aaron's sister, is recorded in Num.20:1.

1. The highlights of the life of Miriam are recorded in Ex.2:7; 15:20,21; Num.12:1; Micah 6:4.

D. Lessons to learn:

1. Aaron was kept from entering the Promised Land because he had participated in the sin with Moses of smiting the rock. Num. 20:24. From this we learn that they who share in the committing of sin share in its guilt and its consequences. See also Acts 5:1-11.
2. The statement "and Aaron shall be gathered unto his people, and shall die there" Num. 20:26, is an indication of future life as well as future recognition.
3. The Levitical priesthood was dependent upon genealogy; but the Christian priesthood is dependent upon being washed by the blood of Christ. Rev. 1:5-7.

IV. THE BRAZEN SERPENT

- A. Num. 21:1-9
B. Details:

1. Of what the people complained is found in Num. 24:5.
2. How they were punished is found in Num. 21:6.
3. How relief was given is found in Num. 21:7-9.
4. Mention is made of this incident in Jn. 3:14; I Cor. 10:9.

C. Lessons to be learned:

1. As the Israelites murmured at the food, so people today reject the word of God. Jn. 12:48; Matt. 4:4.
2. Concerning the fiery serpents, see what the Bible says about Satan and "serpent". 2 Cor. 11:1-3; Rev. 12:7-12.
3. In the brazen serpent there was no venom, and in Christ there was no sin. 2 Cor. 5:21; Hebrews 4:15.
4. The brazen serpent was put on a pole, and Christ was put on a cross. Jn. 12:32-33; Gal. 3:13.
5. The people were taught to look, and we are instructed by the word of God. Jn. 6:44-45.
6. The people were saved by grace through faith, and in like manner, so are we saved. Eph. 2:8-10
7. In this account we have an illustration of "the foolishness of God". I Cor. 1:21-27.
8. Their salvation was conditional and so is ours. Mark 16:16
9. They were not saved by faith only and neither are we. James 2:14-26.
10. They were not saved by prayer and neither is the alien sinner saved by this method. Matt. 7:21; Acts 22:16.
11. They were saved by faith after they had looked, and we are saved by faith after we are baptized. Mark 16:16; Acts 2:38.
12. In the case of the Israelites it was obey or die, and in our case it is obey or be lost. 2 Thess. 1:3-9.

V. OG AND SIHON

- A. Num. 20:21-25
1. Read also Deut. 2:26--3:17.

B. Details:

1. The location of Sihon's kingdom is found in Num.21:24.
Locate this on a map.
2. The request made of him is found in Num.21:22.
3. His answer is recorded in Num.21:24.
4. The outcome of the battle is found in Num.21:24-32.
5. To whom this territory was given is found in Num.32:33;
Deut.3:12,16.
6. The location of the kingdom of Bashan is found in Deut.
3:8-10.
7. Who Og was is found in Deut. 3:11.
8. Something of the strength of his kingdom is found in
Deut. 3:4-10.
9. To whom his territory was given is found in Deut. 3:13;
Number 32:33.

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON XI

SCRIPTURES TO READ: Numbers 20:1 - 21:35

MEMORY VERSES: John 3:14-15

TRUE or FALSE

1. _____ Sin sometimes goes unpunished.
2. _____ The incident in today's lesson is the first time Moses had smitten a rock to bring forth water.
3. _____ Faith without works is dead.
4. _____ We are to be discontented with what we are but not with what we have.
5. _____ Partial obedience will not suffice.

COMPLETION

1. Meribah means _____.
2. "For the _____ of man worketh not the _____ of God." (_____).
3. They who share in the _____ of sin must share in its _____.
4. Disobedience is a sin of _____, while _____ is a sign of belief.
5. "_____ is cruel, and _____ is outrageous; but who is able to stand before _____?" (_____).

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Og was (small in stature, a giant)
2. The serpent which Israel (looked upon, touched, bowed before) was made of (silver, gold, brass).
3. The New Testament (does, does not) allude to the brazen serpent incident.
4. Aaron was the (brother, uncle) of Moses; Miriam was their (niece, sister).
5. (Eleazar, Phinehas, Eli) took Aaron's place.

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. "...and I sent before thee Moses, Aaron, and Miriam." | 1.Jn.6:44-45 |
| 2. "...they shall be all taught of God..." | 2.ICor.1:21-27 |
| 3. "...a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife". | 3.Acts5:1-11 |
| 4. "...the foolishness of God is wiser than man..." | 4.ICor.10:9 |
| 5. "...and were destroyed of serpents." | 5.Micah 6:4 |

GIVE BRIEF ANSWERS

1. Do you believe the tenor of the scriptures leads to the conclusion that we shall recognize each other in the other world? _____
2. Show that the recording of sins of Biblical characters is an internal evidence of inspiration. _____

3. Explain James 2:10 _____

4. Of what significance is it that in the American Standard Version in John 3:36 "obeyeth not" is in apposition to "believeth." _____
5. Make a list of at least eight parallels between man and his salvation and the account of the brazen serpent. _____

QUESTIONS FOR CLASS DISCUSSION

1. Discuss how we can lift up Christ before the world.
2. Upon what is the Christian priesthood contingent?
3. Identify and locate Arnon, Jabbok, and Wilderness of Zin.
4. Why was Israel spoken of as a brother in Edom in Numbers 24:13.
5. Upon what occasion and under what circumstances had Moses smitten the rock previous to the incident in this lesson?

MARK YOUR BIBLE

1. I Samuel 15:22-----Obedience is better than sacrifice.
2. John 3:14-----As the serpent was elevated, so we must lift up Christ.
3. 2 Thess. 1:7-9-----We must obey or be lost.
4. Matt. 4:4-----Man shall not live by bread alone.
5. Phil. 4:11-----We must learn to be content.