



Exodus 17

1. The sign that we are questioning/finding fault w/God (i.e. not trusting Him) is we “quarrel” (lit. question/find fault; Jer 2:29) w/God’s leaders (1-7; Deu 6:16; Psa 78:18, 41, 95:8-9).
2. Our trust in God’s provision or protection must not be dependent on only what is possible or probable (5-6, 8-13).
3. God has been known to completely wipe out those families/peoples who attack His family/people (14-16).

Exodus 18

1. Moses brings the people of God back to Mt. Sinai, the place where he first encountered God (1-5; Exo 3:1).
2. God established elder-rule (as His government for His covenant community) under Moses (1-27).
3. Moses knew and was acting as a judge according to God’s Law before it had been written down (or memorialized) (1-16).
4. The role of the senior pastor is analogous to Moses or the high priest/judge (16-20, 22- “every great matter they shall bring to you”, 26 – “hard case”; Act 15:13-21; Deu 17:9-13).
5. The role of the (other) elder(s) is analogous to the role of those “able men” or elders (19:7) Moses’ appointed over the people (21-22 – “any small matter they shall decide”, 25-26 – “small matter”; e.g. Act 6:1-4).

Exodus 19

1. Being God’s people: 1) means being His “treasured possession among all peoples” (1-5), 2) requires a commitment of faithful obedience to all His commands (5-8), 3) results in becoming a “kingdom of priests and a holy nation” – i.e. a kingdom whose leaders are priests and people are holy (5).
- 2) What we should expect when meeting w/God on His holy mountain (i.e. His sanctuary/house – Exo 15:17): 1) to hear His voice (9,16-19), 2) to be reminded of His great power and authority over our lives (9, 16-19), 3) to fear ignoring His prescription for worship (10-15, 20-25).

Exodus 20

1. The ten categories of Law established by God’s ten words are: 1) Right doctrine (1-3), 2) Right worship (4-6, 22-26), 3) Proper representation (7), 4) Consecration (8-11), 5) Sacred offices (12), 6) Sanctity of life (13), 7) Sexual purity (14), 8) Personal property (15), 9) Truth in reporting (16), 10) Proper disposition toward others (17).
2. Evangelicalism is guilty of the 3rd commandment: taking the “name of the Lord your God in vain” since this refers to claiming to “serve” (be in a saving relationship w/) the true God, yet disregarding His commands. Hence the reason for vv5&6 before the command in (7; see also Deu 5:9-11).
3. God blesses us from His sanctuary (i.e. the place where He causes His name to be remembered – 24; Psa 128:5) which means if we are not in His sanctuary then we should not expect to be blessed by Him.