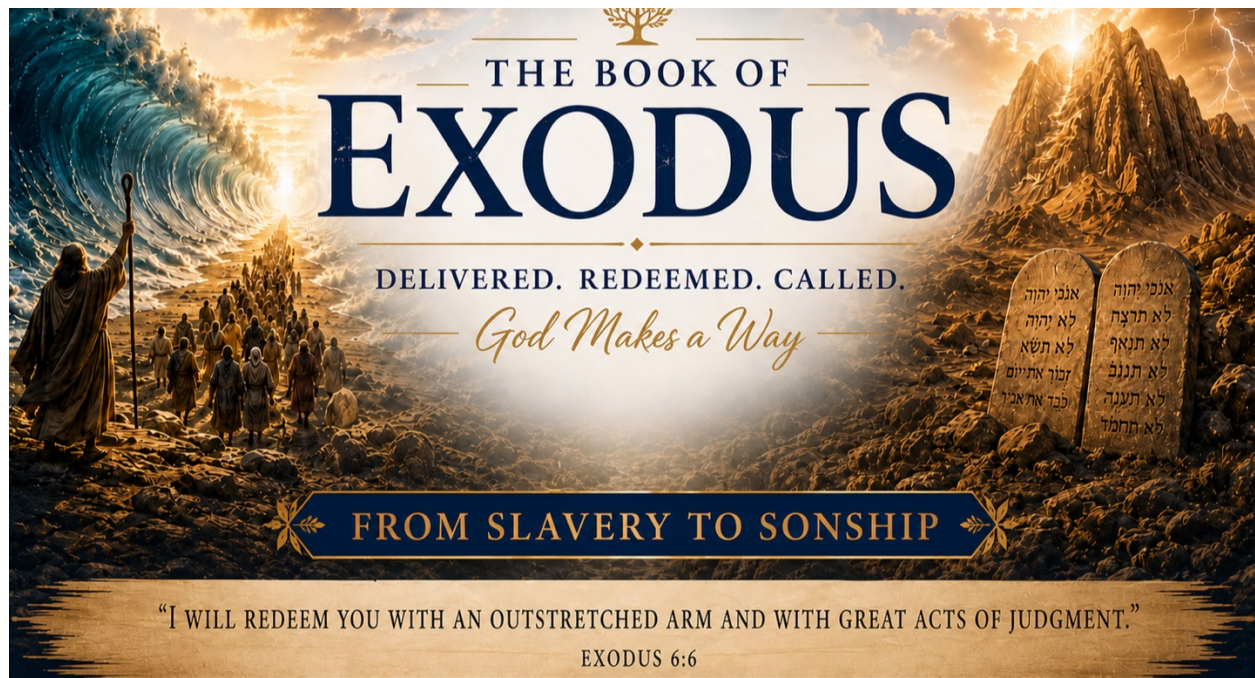




Theme: Exodus shows God's purpose to bring Himself glory through His redeeming power by delivering His people from bondage so they can worship and live with Him (*A foreshadowing of the spiritual salvation we will one day enjoy in glory*).

The book of Exodus starts with God's people in slavery. Israel is oppressed by a cruel king, forced to do exhausting work, and unable to gain their freedom. From their view, God might have seemed far away, His promises unsure, and their suffering never-ending. But while Israel struggled under slavery, God had not forgotten His people nor broken His covenant. He listened to their cries, recalled His promises, and used His sovereign power to save them.

Behind this great act of deliverance lies the ultimate purpose of God: to glorify Himself. Exodus is not primarily a story about Moses's greatness, Israel's resolve, or even Pharaoh's defeat. It is a revelation of God's glory—His sovereign power, covenant faithfulness, righteous judgment, redeeming grace, perfect holiness, and gracious presence. Time and again, God shows that He acts so that Pharaoh, Israel, Egypt, and the nations will know that He is the Lord.

In Exodus, God advances His purpose to glorify Himself in every part of His work. He shows His authority as Creator by exercising absolute power over the natural world. He demonstrates His providence by overseeing Israel's suffering, Moses' preparation, Pharaoh's resistance, and the nation's deliverance. He magnifies His holiness through righteous judgment upon Egypt and its gods. He reveals His grace by redeeming Israel through the blood of the Passover lamb. He sanctifies the people He has redeemed, calling them to become a kingdom of priests and a holy nation. Finally, He fills the tabernacle with His glory and dwells among them. From beginning to end, Exodus proclaims that salvation is the work of God, carried out according to His purposes, for His glory.

The Purpose of God

Israel's bondage also shows us our own spiritual state. Like Israel in Egypt, we cannot free ourselves from the control of sin. We need more than just encouragement, moral improvement, or better circumstances—we need a Redeemer. And just as Israel's deliverance started with God, so does ours. The Lord approaches those who cannot save themselves, acts through judgment and mercy, and brings them out of bondage to belong to Him.

But Exodus is about more than just escaping Egypt. God did not simply rescue Israel from Pharaoh; He brought them to Himself. He redeemed them so they would worship Him, live under His gracious rule, reflect His holy character, and enjoy His presence among them. The book moves from slavery to worship, from alienation to covenant fellowship, and from the misery of Egypt to the glory-filled tabernacle.

That movement reaches its fulfillment in Jesus Christ. He is our true Passover Lamb, our greater Deliverer, our perfect Mediator, and the One through whom God dwells with His people. In Christ, God frees us from bondage, shelters us from judgment, forms us into a holy people, and promises to bring us finally into His glorious presence. The salvation achieved through Christ reflects the same divine purpose revealed in Exodus: God redeems a people for Himself so that they might behold, reflect, and proclaim His glory.

As we reflect on the message of Exodus, we are not just looking back at what God once did for Israel. We are observing the character and glory of the God who saves. Exodus invites us to trust His redeeming power, submit to His holy Word, and worship Him as the God who delivers His people, dwells among them, and accomplishes all things for the praise of His glory.

I. **Overview of Exodus**

- A. **God Glorifies Himself by Redeeming His People** – **1:1-15:21** - God displays His glory by judging Egypt and rescuing Israel from oppression. God sovereignly preserves and delivers His covenant people from oppression, revealing His power and faithfulness so they may trust and worship Him.
 - 1. Israel Enslaved – 1:1-2:25 – “Has God abandoned His promises?”
 - 2. God calls Moses – 3:1-4:31 – “Who Is God?”
 - 3. Judgment of Egypt's gods – 5:1-11:10 – “Who is like God?”
 - 4. Israel Redeemed through the Exodus – 12:1-15:21 – “Who is the King?”
- B. **God Glorifies Himself by Establishing His Covenant** – **15:22-24:18** – God displays His glory by providing for Israel and giving them His laws. God tests and provides for His redeemed people in the wilderness, then graciously establishes His covenant with them, calling them to trust, obey, and worship Him as His holy nation.

1. The Journey to Sinai – 15:22-18:27
2. The Covenant at Sinai – 19:1-24:18
- C. **God Glorifies Himself by Dwelling among His People – 25:1-40:38** – God displays His glory by sanctifying the Tabernacle and filling it with glory. God commands Israel to build the tabernacle according to His design, graciously renews His covenant after their idolatry, and comes to dwell among His obedient, redeemed people in glory.
 1. The Instructions for the Tabernacle – 25:1-31:18
 2. The Idolatry of the Golden Calf – 32:1-34:35
 3. The Indwelling of the Tabernacle – 35:1-40:38

II. The Purpose of God in Exodus

- A. **Creation:** God identifies Himself as the Creator and Lord of all creation.
 1. His power over light, darkness, water, animals, rivers, weather, life, and death during the plagues proves that the created order belongs to Him - **Exodus 9:29**.
 2. The Sabbath command also directs Israel to imitate and honor their Creator – **Exodus 31:12–17**.
 3. Pharaoh's resistance, therefore, appears not only sinful but absurd. A creature is attempting to oppose the Creator – **Exodus 12:12**.
 4. Ironically, the plagues function as a partial de-creation as Pharaoh refused to honor the creator:
 - a) *Clean water → Blood.*
 - b) *Fruitful land → infested and barren.*
 - c) *Health → disease.*
 - d) *Light → darkness.*
 - e) *Life → death.*
 5. The world does not sustain itself – God, who established its boundaries, can also withdraw its benefits and turn creation into an instrument of judgment.
- B. **Providence:** God's providence means that Israel's suffering, Moses' preparation, Pharaoh's resistance, the nation's deliverance, and its wilderness journey all unfold under God's governing hand.
 1. He multiplies Israel despite hardships & deprivations – **Exodus 1:2**.
 2. He directs through "ordinary" human decisions:

- a) *The courage of the midwives –*
 - b) *The Jocabed's resourcefulness –*
 - c) *Miriam's boldness –*
 - d) *The Egyptian Princess's compassion –*
 - e) *The Educational System of Egypt.*
- 3. Even Israel's oppression becomes the setting in which His sovereign power is revealed – **Exodus 9:16.**
- 4. God's glory is seen in how He leads Israel –
 - a) *He didn't take the shortest route – **Exodus 13:17.***
 - b) *He led them supernaturally – **Exodus 13:21.***
 - c) *He provides for their daily needs – **Exodus 16:4.***
- C. **Redemption:** Through redemption, God glorifies Himself by revealing His name, power, faithfulness, grace, holiness, and presence.
 - 1. Redemption begins with God – **Exodus 2:24.**
 - 2. God allows Israel to know Him through His saving action – **Exodus 5:2-8.**
 - 3. The process of redemption glorifies God alone – **Exodus 6:6-7.**
 - 4. Redemption demonstrated God's power – **Exodus 6:6.**
 - 5. Redemption teaches the truth of substitution – **Exodus 12:13.**
 - 6. Redemption is through faith – **Exodus 14:13, 31.**
 - 7. Redemption results in the worship of the Redeemer – **Exodus 15:2, 18.**
 - 8. Redemption means the redeemed belong to God – **Exodus 19:5-6.**
 - 9. Redemption obligates the redeemed to obey – **Exodus 20:2.**
- D. **Righteous judgment:** God glorifies Himself through righteous judgment by confronting oppression, punishing persistent rebellion, overthrowing idols, defeating Pharaoh, disciplining Israel, and protecting the vulnerable. His judgments are deserved, purposeful, patient, and consistent with His covenant character.
 - 1. God warns before He judges – **Exodus 7:4-5.**
 - 2. God's judgment is universal and impartial – **Exodus 12:13.**
 - 3. The judgment of Egypt at the Red Sea was for the resumed disobedience to the command to let Israel go – **Exodus 14:17.**
 - 4. God's judgment was to vindicate His holiness and display His glory

– **Exodus 6:7; 7:5; 9:29; 9:16; 14:4, 17-18.**

E. **Sanctification:** Having redeemed Israel, God calls them to become “a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.”

1. God sets Israel apart as His special, redeemed people – **Exodus 19:5-6.**
 - a) *... as treasured possession – uniquely belonging to God.*
 - b) *... as a kingdom of priests (to represent Him before the nations)*
 - c) *... as a holy nation – distinct as God is distinct.*
2. God sanctifies through His Word – Exodus 20-23 teaches Israel how life under God’s rule should look.
3. The priesthood established by God displays the necessity of holiness – **Exodus 28:36.**
 - a) *God alone determines how He may be approached.*
 - b) *Those who serve near Him must be consecrated.*
 - c) *Sinful people require mediation.*
 - d) *Holiness must characterize worship.*
 - e) *Israel needs representatives who bear the people before God.*
4. The Tabernacle creates a holy space for God to dwell among the people – **Exodus 29:43.**
5. Redemption precedes and produces holy obedience.

F. **Glorification:** God demonstrates His glory by acting in history in ways that anticipate His final victory, presence, and dwelling with His redeemed people. The exodus is therefore not merely Israel’s escape from Egypt; it is a pattern of the consummation at the end of all things.

1. Pharaoh’s destruction anticipates God’s ultimate defeat of Satan, oppressive kingdoms, and death itself.
2. The Passover lamb shields Israel from judgment and secures their release (Exodus 12). This anticipates Christ, the true Passover Lamb, whose blood redeems God’s people and prepares them for final deliverance.
3. Israel passes through the sea, leaving the realm of slavery and death behind (Exodus 14). The waters separate so that God’s people emerge into a new existence, foreshadowing resurrection and the final renewal of creation.
4. After crossing the sea, Israel sings, “The LORD will reign forever

and ever” (Exodus 15:18). The exodus reveals God’s glory by anticipating the day when His reign will be openly acknowledged throughout creation.

5. The book culminates not simply with liberation but with the tabernacle. God declares, “I will dwell among the people of Israel and will be their God” (Exodus 29:45). When His glory fills the tabernacle (Exodus 40:34–38), it anticipates the consummation when God will dwell permanently with redeemed humanity and fill the new creation with His presence (Revelation 21:3, 22–23).
6. The book’s deepest movement is from slavery and alienation to worship and presence—the same movement completed at the end of Scripture.

III. The Anticipation of Christ

- A. Exodus is the defining redemption event of the Old Testament – Israel is freed from Egypt through judgment and delivered to the Promised Land – **John 8:36; Luke 9:31.**
- B. Moses, as the great deliverer and mediator, anticipated the greater ministries of Jesus – **Deuteronomy 18:15.**
- C. The Passover anticipates the work of Christ and His shed blood – **John 1:29; 1 Corinthians 5:7.**
- D. The Manna anticipates the provision of God for the needs of man – **John 6:35.**
- E. The Rock out of which water came anticipates Christ – **1 Corinthians 10:4.**
- F. The Law anticipates the righteousness of Christ – **Galatians 3:24.**
- G. The Priesthood anticipates the mediatorial work of Jesus – **Hebrews 4:14-16.**
- H. The Tabernacle anticipates the intimacy with God’s presence – **John 1:14-18.**

1. **Bronze altar:** Our guilt → Christ Sacrifices Himself – **Ephesians 5:2**.
 2. **Bronze basin:** Our defilement → Christ cleanses us – **Hebrews 10:19-22**.
 3. **Lampstand:** Our darkness → Christ our light – **John 8:12**.
 4. **Bread of Presence:** Our hunger & exclusion → Christ feeds and welcomes us - **John 6:35**.
 5. **Incense altar:** Our need for mediation → Christ intercedes for us – **Hebrews 7:25**.
 6. **Veil:** Our separation from God → Christ opens the way – **Hebrews 10:19-20**.
 7. **Ark:** Our need for God's presence → God dwells with us in Christ – **Colossians 1:19**.
 8. **Mercy Seat:** Our exposure to judgment → Christ makes atonement by His blood – **1 John 2:2**.
 9. **High Priest:** Our need for a representative → Christ brings us to the Father – **Hebrews 4:14-15**.
- I. Jesus does not merely resemble isolated figures and objects in Exodus. He fulfills the book's central movement: **out of bondage, under the blood, through judgment, into covenant, and finally into the presence of God.**

Summary:

Exodus shows God's purpose to bring Himself glory through His redeeming power by delivering His people from bondage so they can worship and live with Him.