

EXODUS

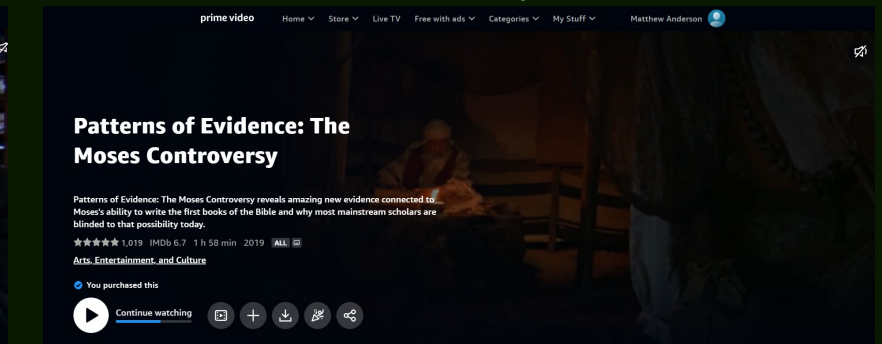
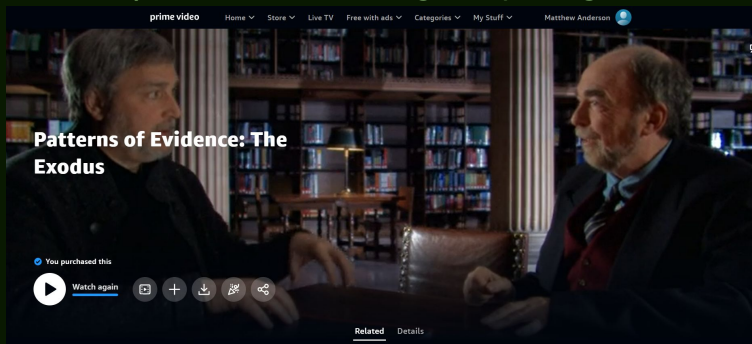
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CCC Adult Bible
Study



Exodus Class Resources

- [Biblia by Logos](#)
- [Blue Letter Bible](#)
- Kingdom of Priests, A History of Old Testament Israel — Eugene Merrill
- [Academia.org](#)
- [Armstrong Institute of Biblical Archaeology](#)
- [The Naked Bible Podcast](#), Dr. Michael Heiser
- [Associates for Biblical Research YouTube](#)
- [Expedition Bible YouTube](#)
- [Is Genesis History? YouTube](#)
- [Tim Mackie Archives YouTube](#)
- [GotQuestions.org](#)
- [Bethany Lutheran College, Apologetics and Worldview Seminar 2021 Playlist — YouTube](#)



The OT

As both eyewitness and researcher, he (Moses) had collected and organized raw materials documenting the past, and thus he created the literary masterpiece now known as the Torah. It is a **history book, yes, but it is far more**—it is a theological treatise whose purpose is to show that God the Creator will, through an elect nation Israel, sovereignly achieve his creative and redemptive purposes for all humankind.

Eugene Merrill, [Kingdom of Priests](#)

The OT

This selectivity is eminently discernible in the Old Testament account of Israel's history because the Author (and authors) had particular objectives in mind. The real thrust of the **Old Testament is theological**. Those facts relevant to the grand themes of the divine purpose, for example, redemption, are retained while others are excluded.

Eugene Merrill, [Kingdom of Priests](#)

The OT

The problem for the historiographer, then, is the selective nature of the Old Testament. It is not primarily a history in the chronicling, political sense of the term, but a descriptive, tendentious account of God's work in human affairs.

Eugene Merrill, Kingdom of Priests

The OT

The modern historian must accept the situation for what it is and go about the work at hand accordingly. It is not the historian's business to suggest what the sources should or should not have included; one can only work with them and do one's best to understand them.

Eugene Merrill, Kingdom of Priests

EXODUS

The exodus is the most significant **historical** and **theological** event of the Old Testament because it marks God's mightiest act in behalf of his people, an act which brought them from **slavery to freedom**, from **fragmentation to solidarity**, from a people of promise - the Hebrews - to a **nation of fulfilment** - Israel.

Eugene Merrill, Kingdom of Priests

EXODUS

- Who were these people?
- How had Israel come to be?
- What was/is the meaning of Israel?
- What was Israel to achieve as one member among the family of peoples and nations?
- What is the meaning of creation and how does Israel being God's sovereignly elected people mean in that?
- How was Israel's servanthood to be utilized in implementing the great saving purposes of God?

The OT

Universal Jewish and Christian tradition clearly and unequivocally teaches that Moses, the covenant mediator and spokesman for Yahweh to his people, set out to answer these very questions as the last great ministry of his long and productive life. The form which these answers took is what is known to Judaism as the Torah and to Christians as the Pentateuch, the five books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

Eugene Merrill, [Kingdom of Priests](#)

EXODUS

At the close of the fifteenth century before Christ a multitude of people known as Israel—a race unique among all nations before or since—assembled on the plains of Moab preparatory to an invasion and conquest of Canaan, directly to their west across the Jordan River. Moses, their venerated leader for more than forty years, was about to die and, in fact, had already transferred the reins of authority to his younger colleague Joshua...Formerly a disorganized slave people, Israel had been miraculously emancipated from earth's mightiest power, Egypt, and had encountered Yahweh, God of heaven and earth, at Sinai. Ther they had entered into covenant with him and had been made his own special people, has vassal slaves. Now, after a hiatus of forty years, they had arrived east of Jericho, poised to bring to pass the promise of their covenant God that Canaan would be their homeland.

Eugene Merrill, [Kingdom of Priests](#)

How Did We Get Here?



Genesis

- ❖ Genesis documents that the God of Israel is Creator of all things
- ❖ Traces the history of the human race from creation to the time of Israel's development as God's sovereignty chosen people
- ❖ Reveals God's cosmic intentions
- ❖ Describes humanities sinful refusal to conform to His divine purposes
- ❖ Introduces the covenant arrangements/promises that God would ultimately achieve his objectives despite human disobedience
- ❖ Selection of Abram (Abraham) through whom all humanity would be blessed

Genesis

- ❖ Genesis 1-10, Genesis 11 - Tower of Babel, Shem to Abram (Genealogy)
- ❖ Genesis 12 - God calls Abram, Abram and Sarai in Egypt (plagues)
- ❖ Genesis 13-20
 - God's Covenant with Abram - [Gen 15](#)
 - Father Abraham - from Abram to Abraham, Covenant of Circumcision - [Gen 17](#)
- ❖ Genesis 21-25
 - Birth of Isaac to Sarah (God promised in Gen. 17) when Abraham is 100 - [Gen. 21](#)
 - Isaac and Rebekah (Gen. 24)
 - Birth of Esau (Edomites) and Jacob - Esau sells birthright to Jacob - [Gen. 25](#)
 - Death of Abraham (Gen. 25) - Abraham will ultimately have 8 sons
- ❖ Genesis 26-50
 - Isaac sends Jacob to his Uncle Laban to find wife (marries sisters Leah and Rachel)
 - Jacob ([Israel, Gen. 35](#)) has 13 children (12 sons) - [Gen. 29:31-30:24](#)
 - Leah
 - Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dinah
 - Rachel
 - Joseph, Benjamin
 - Zilpah, Leah's servant
 - Gad, Asher
 - Bilhah, Rachel's servant
 - Dan, Naphtali

Genesis

- ❖ Reuben
 - The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly [Gen. 30:14-18](#), [Gen 37](#), [Gen 35:22](#)
 - Mandrakes, Saves Joseph, Sleeps with Bilhah (mother of his brothers Dan & Naphtali)
- ❖ Simeon & Levi
 - [Gen. 34](#), [Gen. 49:7](#)
 - Both never get an establish/lasting territory - they were scattered
- ❖ Judah ([Gen 38](#))
 - His name is the basis for the term “Jew”, comes up with the plan to sell Joseph, “Took” a Canaanite woman, his two oldest children were so wicked the Lord put them to death, slept with Tamar (his daughter in law) who bears Perez who Jesus descends from
- ❖ Issachar
 - Leah viewed him as vindication against her sister Rachel (whom Jacob loved)
- ❖ Zebulun
- ❖ Joseph
 - Favorite son, prideful, arrogant, truthful, faithful, slave, prophet, savior
- ❖ Benjamin
 - Rachel’s son (she died at Benjamin’s death)
- ❖ Dan & Naphtali
 - Born of Bilhah (Rachel’s servant) [Gen 30:1-5](#)
- ❖ Gad & Asher
 - Sons of Zilpah (Leah’s servant)

Genesis

How did this Nomadic Family of Scoundrels get to Egypt?

- ❖ Favoritism of Jacob, Joseph's Pride, and the Jealousy of his Brothers
 - Gen. 37:1-11
 - The Brothers' Evil Plan
- ❖ Famine in Canaan and Egypt
 - God's Good Sovereign Plan
 - Genesis 50:20
- ❖ Jacob and His Family in Egypt
 - Genesis 46:26-27
 - Genesis 49:28-50:26

How Did We Get Here?

As we go through Exodus...

Remember that the people doing all the complaining, backstabbing, bickering, are the children of the family that came into Egypt.

This story is to God's glory. He alone is perfect, righteous, and Holy.

Abraham was not righteous of himself. His family was not.

The Israelites were not.

We are not.

But Abraham was Faithful. We can be Faithful.