

Exodus—Content Survey

Review

- Sections of OT
- Books of OT
- Chronology
- Purpose of the OT
- Genesis tells us about the origin of Israel

1. Review of Exodus

- 1) Author – **Moses**
- 2) Theme – **deliverance**
- 3) Purpose/message – God’s **deliverance** of Israel out of Egypt and **establishment** as a nation
- 4) Outline
 - **Exodus**, 1-18
 - **Law**, 19-24
 - **Tabernacle**, 25-40

2. Key People and Events

- 1) Key People
 - (1) Midwives
 - (2) Moses
 - (3) Pharaoh
 - (4) Magicians
 - (5) Aaron, Miriam
 - (6) Israel
 - (7) The Lord
- 2) Key Events
 - (1) Murder of Israelite baby boys
 - (2) Burning bush
 - (3) Moses’ miracles
 - a. Confirm to Israel’s elders
 - b. Judgment on Egypt’s gods
 - c. Egypt know that the Lord is God
 - (4) Exodus from Egypt (“plunder”)
 - (5) Red Sea
 - (6) Mount Sinai—giving of Law
 - (7) Golden calf incident

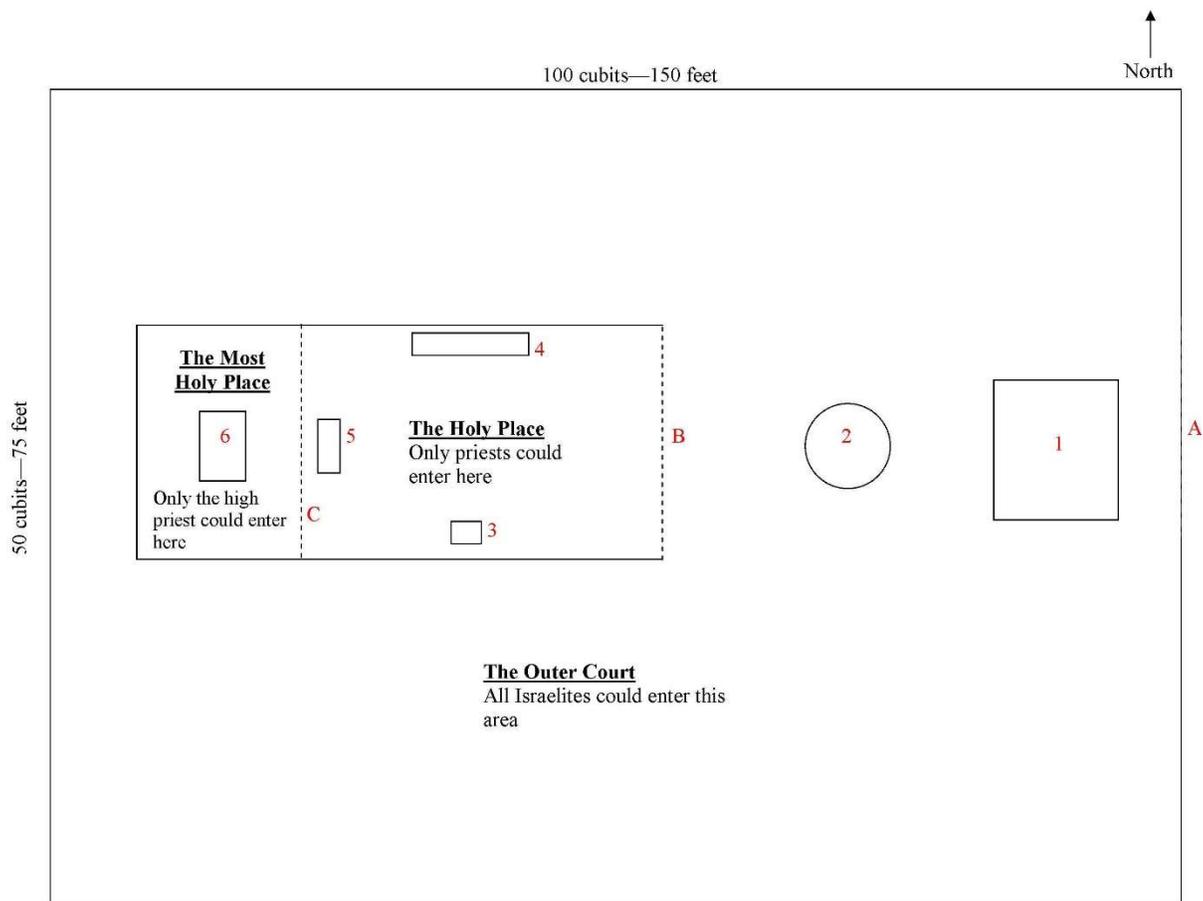
3. Tabernacle

Why so important for Israel?

1) Israel's worship prior to this

- Largely individual (cf. Judges)
- Influenced by idolatry—cf. Lev 18:3; Deut 29:16 (note 14-19); Josh 24:14; Ezek 20:5-9; Amos 5:25-26
- The Tabernacle involved one altar to worship at, through a designated priesthood, offering.
- Plan from God himself; we know from Heb 8:5 they were a copy and shadow of heavenly things
- Necessary for theocratic kingdom—having a “state religion” meant prescribed worship, no room for individual creativity
- If/when followed in trusting faith—
 - (1) Was a joy to worshipers
 - (2) Instructed and emphasized God's holiness
 - (3) Reiterated nature and cost of sin, and that while there is forgiveness, such found only with God
- Its central position in their camp would emphasize the central position of the Lord in Israel's life

2) The plan of the Tabernacle—



Tabernacle Furniture

1. *The Brazen Altar* – this is where burnt offerings were sacrificed morning and evening; individual Israelites were to bring their sacrifices here
2. *Laver* – this contained water that the priests washed their hands and feet in before entering the tent or offering a sacrifice
3. *Golden Lampstand* – provided light; was to burn continually
4. *Table for the Bread of Presence* – 12 loaves here symbolized the covenant between God and Israel (Lev 24:8), reminding Israel that their life depended on God; the priests' eating symbolized the communion between God and the people
5. *Altar of Incense* – the high priest was to offer incense here every morning and evening, symbolizing the prayers of God's people (cf. Ps 141:2)
6. *Ark of the Covenant* – the top of the ark was called the mercy seat, and annually blood was to be sprinkled on it on the Day of Atonement (Lev 16:14). In the Ark were the stone tablets that the Ten Commandments were written on, a jar of manna, and Aaron's rod.

Tabernacle Hangings

- A. The *Gate*
- B. The *Door*
- C. The *Veil*

The Tabernacle was constructed to be completely portable, and careful instructions were given by the Lord as to its transportation and its place in the marching and camping arrangement of the Israelites' camp. **This tabernacle was to be the focal point of the worship of all Israel** up until the time when a permanent temple was erected by Solomon in Jerusalem, some 500 years after the death of Moses.