

# God's Story, Our Story

## Lesson 13: Let My People Go! (Exodus) *The Exodus and the Mosaic Covenant*



*God delivers Israel from Egyptian slavery, and adopts them as a holy nation and kingdom of priests*

*Ex 1:1-14*

*Ex 1:15 – 2:10*

*Ex 2:11-22*

*Ex 2:23-24*

*Ex 3:1 – 4:17*

*Ex 5*

*Ex 7:14 – 10:29*

*Ex 12*

*Ex 12:31*

*Ex 13:21*

*Ex 14*

*Ex 16:2, 17:2,6*

*Ex 19:6*

*Ex 20-23*

*Ex 24*

1. After the Israelites multiply in Egypt, they are enslaved by Pharaoh who makes their lives bitter with hard bondage.
2. Pharaoh orders that all Hebrew sons be cast into the river. Moses miraculously escapes death and is adopted by Pharaoh's daughter.
3. After killing an Egyptian, Moses flees to Midian, where he marries Zipporah, daughter of Reuel.
4. The children of Israel cry out to God, and he remembers his covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
5. God reveals himself to Moses at the burning bush and sends him and Aaron to Pharaoh to lead Israel out of Egypt.
6. Moses and Aaron ask Pharaoh to let the Israelites go worship their God in the desert. But he refuses and makes their burdens even heavier.
7. God afflicts the Egyptians with ten plagues, bringing judgment upon their gods: 1) the Nile turns to blood; 2) frogs; 3) lice; 4) swarms of flies; 5) cattle dies; 6) boils; 7) hail; 8) locusts; 9) darkness.
8. The Passover and 10<sup>th</sup> plague: every Israelite family is to kill a lamb and spread its blood on the doorposts of their house. The angel of death kills all the firstborn of Egypt. The Israelites are protected by the blood on their doorposts.
9. Pharaoh releases the Israelites, after 430 years in Egypt.
10. The Lord leads the Israelites with a pillar of cloud and fire.
11. Pharaoh pursues the Israelites, who miraculously cross the Red Sea. The waters return and drown the Egyptian army.
12. God sustains the Israelites on their journey with manna, bread from heaven, and with water from a rock.
13. At Mt Sinai, God makes a covenant with Israel: He adopts them as His "first-born son" and makes them a kingdom of priests and holy nation.
14. God gives them the Torah, the moral law which gives Israel a new identity as children of God and tells them how to live as God's family.
15. The people offer sacrifices to God; Moses sprinkles the blood on the people. Moses, Aaron and the elders eat and drink

<p><i>Ex 32</i></p> <p><i>Ex 32:19-35</i></p> <p><i>Ex 25-30, 35-40</i> <i>Ex 29:43</i></p> <p><i>Ex 27:1-8</i> <i>Ex 30:17-21</i></p> <p><i>Ex 25:23-40</i> <i>Ex 30:1-10</i> <i>Ex 25:10-22</i> <i>Heb 9:3-5</i></p> <p><i>Ex 29:38</i> <i>Lev 16</i> <i>Lev 17:11</i></p>	<p>before God. The blood of the offerings symbolizes the blood covenant between God and Israel, and the meal is the sign of the covenant blessing of communion.</p> <p>16. While Moses is on the mountain, Aaron and the people make a golden calf and so betray the covenant. God intends to destroy them, but Moses' prayer makes him relent.</p> <p>17. Moses smashes the stone tablets and burns the golden calf. The Levites take Moses' side and slay 3,000 men.</p> <p>18. God renews his covenant with Israel, with Moses as mediator. The Levites become priests instead of the firstborn sons of the 12 tribes.</p> <p>19. The Israelites build the tabernacle according to God's instructions. There God meets with them through the mediation of the priests and Levites.</p> <p>20. In the tabernacle court: the altar of sacrifices and laver for the purification of priests.</p> <p>21. In the sanctuary: the golden menorah, the table of showbread, and the altar of incense. In the Holy of Holies: the Ark of the Covenant containing the tablets of the covenant, the manna, and Aaron's rod – and above it the cherubim and mercy seat.</p> <p>22. The book of Leviticus describes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Laws for sacrifices and offerings (Lev 1-7)</li> <li>b. Consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests (8-10)</li> <li>c. Laws of purity (11-15)</li> <li>d. Laws of atonement, including the day of atonement</li> <li>e. Moral laws, sexual morality (16-17)</li> <li>f. Laws of priestly holiness (21-22)</li> <li>g. Feasts and appointed times; the year of jubilee (23, 25)</li> <li>h. Blessings and curses (26)</li> </ol> <p>23. Central to Israel's worship was the need for sacrificial blood to atone for the sins of the people. Two lambs had to be offered every day, and the high priest brought blood into the Holy of Holies on the Day of Atonement.</p> <p>24. The structure of authority in the camp: Moses (prophet), Aaron and the priests (sacrificial worship), the 70 elders (rulers).</p>
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## Questions for Discussion

1. How does the Mosaic covenant relate to the Abrahamic covenant?
2. Why did God inflict the ten plagues on the Egyptians?
3. What special role did God give to the people of Israel?
4. Why is the episode at Mt Sinai so important?
5. What were the consequences of the sin of the golden calf?
6. What was the role of the Tabernacle? What were its main furnishings?
7. Why did God command Israel to offer sacrifices in the Tabernacle?
8. How is the Tabernacle related to the Garden of Eden?