

EXODUS

Contains some of histories richest moments!

- A. Outgoing of Israel from Egypt, an entire race of people suddenly being freed from generations of shackles and bondage.
- B. The giving of the law and the enunciating of the Mosaic Covenant
- C. The building of the marvelously symbolic structure, the Tabernacle
- D. The Life of Moses interwoven into all of this

Outline of Exodus – Divided into three sections

The Divine Power, Holiness, and Wisdom

1. The Exodus - We see the Power of God (**Liberty**)

Projected

Obstructed

Effected

2. The Law - We see the Holiness of God (**Responsibility**)

Commandments (Moral)

Judgments (Social)

Ordinances (Religious)

3. The Tabernacle - We see the Wisdom of God (**Privilege**)

Designed

Delayed

Completed

The Exodus

1. Marked the beginning of new LIFE - 12:2 we read "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you." April becomes January. The new life is marked by the beginning of a new calendar. *Paul Said it this way 2 Cor. 5:17 Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold all things are become new (This starts a brand new life)*
2. Meant the beginning of a new LIBERTY - 13:3 And Moses said unto the people, Remember this day, in which ye came out from Egypt, **out of the house of bondage**; for by strength of hand the LORD brought you out from this place (*You are no longer bound and you never have to be again*) Gal 5:1 *Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.*
3. Marked the beginning of a new ASSURANCE - 6:7-8 And **I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God**: and ye shall know that I am the LORD your God, which bringeth you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians. And I will bring you in unto the land, concerning the which I did swear to give it to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob; and I will give it you for an heritage: I am the LORD (*He doesn't just deliver us from that which bonds us...unto nothing...but unto Him, He sets us free to be His!*)

Do you want to be used of God? Do you want to do great things for the Lord? If the answer were yes, the obvious question would be...

How do I?

In God choosing Moses we see how it is that we can be used for something great!

If you desire that which God desires you make yourself available to be used. Align your passions and ambitions with the Lords and instantly you become a willing Vessel

2 Tim. 2:21 If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour, sanctified, and meet for the master's use, *and* prepared unto every good work.

Enough is enough

Moses saw an Egyptian smite a Hebrew (Something Rose up inside of him)

Ex. 2:11-12 And it came to pass in those days, when Moses was grown, that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens: and he spied an Egyptian smiting an Hebrew, one of his brethren. And he looked this way and that way, and when he saw that there was no man, he slew the Egyptian, and hid him in the sand.

Ex. 3:9-10 Now therefore, behold, the cry of the children of Israel is come unto me: and I have also seen the oppression wherewith the Egyptians oppress them. V10 Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people the children of Israel out of Egypt.

Moses wanted the Hebrews free long before God chose him to deliver them

***Moses was given specific direction from God on how to lead his people to freedom. Pharaoh offers Moses three compromises during the plagues.**

A. Don't leave but do your thing here in Egypt 8:25

C. Leave, but allow your children to remain here 10:11

D. Leave, but without your flocks and herds 10:24

The Law

How the law came in

Ex. 19:4-6 Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and *how* I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself. V5 Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth *is* mine: v6 And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These *are* the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.

What is meant here by “My Covenant”? It is mentioned without explanation, as something known already to Israel.

Looking back for the word covenant being used we find it twice before this in Exodus.

2:24 And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob.

6:4-5 And I have also established my **covenant** with them, to give them the land of Canaan, the land of their pilgrimage, wherein they were strangers.
V5 And I have also heard the groaning of the children of Israel, whom the Egyptians keep in bondage; and I have remembered my **covenant**.

In both these references the word “remembered” looks back to the Abrahamic covenant.

Between Gen. 27- Ex. 2:24 there is no mention of any other divine covenant. “When God says to Israel at Sanai, “keep My covenant on mount; the reference is to the Abrahamic covenant.

Understanding the law

First lets make sure we understand the Abrahamic covenant

1. The ground of Abrahams acceptance was his faith Gen. 15:6
2. Abrahams part in keeping the covenant was simply a sincere continuance in faith and uprightness – “Walk before Me” and be thou perfect (sincere, upright) and I will make My covenant between Me and Thee” Gen 17:1-2

The giving of the law did not intend a change over from this faith- basis of the Abrahamic covenant to a work basis. God did not now impose the keeping of the moral law as a new basis of acceptance.

Gal 3:16-17 Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ. And this I say, *that* the covenant, that was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect.

Jesus said “If ye love me, **keep my commandments.**” **John 14:15**

He didn't say keeping my commandments shows you love me???
It is possible to keep laws and have no love for the law giver..

Why the law was given

- A. To provide a standard of righteousness - No longer was periodic oral communications sufficient. It became necessary now that the people would be constituted a nation and theocracy, to furnish a written and permanent standard of reality, expressing the divine idea for character and conduct
- B. To expose and identify sin - Just as solid objects become black when silhouetted against a bright background, so sin becomes at once shown up and sharply marked off against the light of the law. *Paul says The law entered that the offense might abound (or become obvious) Rom 5:20, By the law is the knowledge of sin Rom. 3:20, I had not known sin but by the law Rom 7:7,
- C. To reveal divine holiness – The truth being at once suggested that the Love of God must be safeguarded by a due recognition of His power and holiness.

GAL. 3:19 Wherefore then *serveth* the law? It was added because of transgressions,...(Basically because they wouldn't follow your God given consciousness of wrong and right)

The Tabernacle

The pattern was given to Moses during his forty days in the mount. The plan was temporally suspended due to Israel's laps into idolatry, during which interval a temporary substitute for the Tabernacle is provided in a tent pitched without camp.

Finally the Tabernacle is completed and erected exactly one year after the exodus and the Glory of the Divine presence descends upon it.

The scriptures devotes more room to the description of the Tabernacle and its instruments than to any other single subject. Its details are described with noticeable particularity and several times in

scripture we find reference to God's solemn charge to Moses that he should make all things according to the "**pattern**". Which was shown to him on the mount.

IF GOD MADE THE EFFORT TO DESCRIBE IN SUCH DETAIL THE TABERNACLE PLAN AND IT WAS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT IT WAS BUILT EXACTLY AS DESCRIBED AND THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS TO BE USED WAS ONE WAY ONLY...WHY DO SO MANY THINK THAT THE PLAN OF SALVATION IS ANY LESS ABSOLUTE AND NECESSARY TO FOLLOW.

ACTS 2:38 Then Peter said unto them, **Repent**, and be **baptized** every one of you in the **name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins**, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

ACTS 2, 10, and 19

Quote Jerry Dean,

“We don’t speak in tongues because we’re Pentecostal, We speak in tongues because it’s in the Bible”

“We don’t baptize in Jesus name because we’re Pentecostal, We baptize in Jesus name because it’s in the Bible”

‘We don’t do anything because of a title on our door that says Apostolic or Pentecostal,...We do it because its in the Bible”

There are four principal features pertaining to the Tabernacle

1. The Structure
2. The Furniture
3. The Priesthood
4. The Offerings

The Structure

All told, was in three parts - the Outer Court, The Holy Place, the Holy of Holies

The **one** entrance to the Outer Court was called the **gate**

The **one** entrance to the Holy Place was called the **door**

The **one** entrance to the Holy of Holies was called the **veil**

Outer Court – Large, oblong rectangular enclosure with the two longer sides facing north and south, and the two shorter facing east and west. 100 x 50 cubits, Fine linen was hung around the circumference creating a wall.

The Sanctuary or dwelling place itself, consisting of the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies. Like the outer court it is oblong, being 30 cubits long by 10 cubits wide. The two sides running lengthwise ran north and south while the two smaller ends ran east and west. A veil divided the tabernacle into its two parts; the Holy Place was 20 cubits long and the Holy of Holies being the remaining 10 cubits long. Unlike the outer courts, the walls of the Tabernacle were made of wood. Four large beautiful curtains covered the whole structure above, roofing it in and thus making it a “dwelling”

HOLY OF HOLIES

Purpose served – It was to be a dwelling place for God among His people. The Tabernacle was Gods first dwelling place on earth.

He walked with Adam in Eden; He spoke with the patriarchs; He visibly visited Abraham but He made Himself no special dwelling place on earth.

However from then onward to now He has had a dwelling with His people. After the Tabernacle – Came the Temple – Then The word became flesh / Tabernacled among us – Then came the church – a spiritual house, a Holy temple ...builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit, Eph. 2:21-22

Sacredness of – People brought offerings but only allowed into the outer courts, but not allowed into the Holy Place, which was for the priest alone.

And even the priest who ministered in the Holy Place were not allowed into the Holy of Holies. Only the High priest was permitted into this inmost shrine and even he on special occasion and after due preparation. The same applied to the Temple when later it replaced the tabernacle. THAT WHICH GOD INDWELLS IS UNSPEAKABLY SACRED!

This was meant to be learned by Gods people in the deepest way.

Two Greek words in the NT that denote the Temple

One, meaning the entire precincts of the Temple buildings

The other – is used only for the sanctuary itself, The Holy of Holies.

Every instance in the NT where the expression “temple of God” is used of Christian believers either collectively or individually, the Greek word is that which refers to the Holy of Holies itself!

There is much to be said about the structure, its symbolism and types

The Furniture	Symbolic Meaning	Typical Meaning
1. Brazen Altar	Atonement through sacrifice	The Atonement of Christ
2. Brazan Laver	Spiritual renewal	Regeneration and renewal by the Holy Spirit

3. Table of Shewbread	Spiritual sustenance	Christ the bread of life and the Water of Life
4. Candlestand	Spitirual Illumination	Christ the light of the world
5. Altar of Incense	Acceptable supplication	Prayer in the name of Jesus, John 14:13
6. Tha Ark	Access through covenant relationship	Christ as the covenant ground of our access
7. Mercy Seat and Shekinah	The very presence of God	Christ is the “Mercy Seat”

***Remarkable Parrells** between the order of tabernacle furniture and the order of the Gospel according to John

1. John 1 He speaks “Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world”
2. John 3 He takes us to the Laver, telling us “Except a man be born of the water and the of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.”
3. John 4-6 He takes us to the Table of Shewbread, with its food and drink – recording for us the Lord’s discourse to the women concerning the “the living water” of which if a man drink he will never thirst again, and the great discourse on “the living bread” of which if a man eat he shall live forever.
4. John 8-9 He takes us to the golden candlestand. Twice we hear Jesus saying “I am the light of the world” “He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life”

5. John 14-16 Come the lesson about praying in the name of Jesus and we find ourselves at the golden Altar of incense, offering prayers that became as fragrant odours by the breathing of that Name which is above all other names.

6. John 17 In Jesus prayer we are taken through the veil into the Holy of Holies and are given a glimpse of the High Priestly ministry of intercession for us in the presence of God. Christ is there both as the Ark and the Mercy seat. The covenant ground of our access and acceptance by a new relationship.

7. And as we exit the Gospels and enter into the Book of Acts we see the very presence of God Dwelling in man as He fills them with the Holy Spirit
Acts 2:4