

## TTB2022-106 – Week 6 – February 6 to 12

TTB2022-101, Jan 1 to 8	TTB2022-108, Feb 20 to 26
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TTB2022-105, Jan 30 to Feb 5	TTB2022-112, Mar 20 to 26
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## Day 037 – February 6 - Plagues on Egypt – Part 2 Ex. 10-12

## Exodus Chapter Ten

1. The Lord demonstrated His sovereign power with plague #8: locusts (Ex. 10:1-20).
  - a. The command reissued (vv.1-3).
  - b. The specific advanced notice (vv.4-6).
    - 1) Pharaoh’s servants, for the first time, are willing to risk defying Pharaoh (v.7).
    - 2) Pharaoh, for the first time, makes an offer of Israel’s release after the specific advanced notice, and before the fulfillment of the plague (vv.8-11).
    - 3) Pharaoh offers that the men can go worship, but the children must remain behind (v.10).
  - c. Moses’ fulfillment (vv.12-15).
  - d. Pharaoh’s response was another promise of repentance, request for relief, and betrayal of his word (vv.16-20). Verse 19 is the first occurrence of the famous יַם־סוּף yam-suwph, Red Sea.
  - e. Pharaoh’s hardened heart leads to plague #9.
2. The Lord demonstrated His sovereign power with plague #9: darkness (Ex. 10:21-29).
  - a. The command is not reissued.
  - b. There is no specific advanced notice given.
  - c. Moses’ fulfillment (vv.21-23). Darkness affected the Egyptians, but not Israel (v.23).
  - d. Pharaoh’s response was to allow Israel to depart, with their children, but not their livestock and possessions (vv.24-29).

- 1) Moses declares that this is yet again an unacceptable compromise (vv.25,26).
  - 2) Pharaoh banishes Moses under penalty of death (vv.27,28).
  - 3) Moses asserts that he will not see Pharaoh's face again (v.29).
- e. Pharaoh's hardness of heart leads to plague #10.

### Exodus Chapter Eleven

1. Before Moses departs from Pharaoh's presence for the final time, the Lord gives an extensive specific advanced notice warning for plague #10 (Ex. 11:1-8).
  - a. The warning message includes an invitation for God-fearing Egyptians to provide grace financial blessings to Israel (vv.2,3).
  - b. The warning message describes the greatest affliction Egypt has ever endured, or will ever endure (vv.4-6). The plague will consist in the death of every first-born male from Pharaoh's first-born son, all the way down to the poorest Egyptian's first-born son. Every household in Egypt will be affected.
  - c. The warning message promises protection for Israel against the plague to hit Egypt (v.7).
  - d. Moses asserts that Pharaoh's own servants will beg for Israel's departure (v.8).
2. The Lord assures Moses for the final time, that all of these events have been according to His purpose, for His glory (Ex. 11:9,10).

### Exodus Chapter Twelve

1. The Lord revealed the Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread to Moses and Aaron (Ex. 12:1-28).
  - a. The calendar of Israel is going to reflect this event from this day forward (v.2). The month is Abib (Ex. 13:4), later called Nisan (Neh. 2:1; Est. 3:7).
  - b. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of Abib/Nisan, every family household is to set apart a lamb for sacrifice (Ex. 12:3,4). This lamb must be an unblemished male (v.5).
  - c. On the 14<sup>th</sup> day of Abib/Nisan, all Israel is to slaughter the lamb (v.6).
  - d. Blood from the lamb must be spread upon the doorposts of the house where it is eaten (v.7).
  - e. The entire lamb must be eaten that night, in great haste, in readiness to depart (vv.8-11).
2. The Lord explains the need for blood on the doorposts, as the mark of faith, by Israel, in the promised deliverance by God (Ex. 12:12,13).
  - a. The redemption had previously been promised.
  - b. Faith appropriated the promise, to the application and benefit of the individual.
  - c. The Lord's observation of the sacrificial blood causes Him to "pass over" the individuals who responded to His promise with faith.
3. The picture of this redemption story is the most beautiful picture of the Lord Jesus Christ (1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 5:7).
  - a. He was crucified on Passover (Mt. 26:2; Jn. 13:1; 18:39).
  - b. He was the unblemished lamb (Jn. 1:29; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 5:21; Heb. 4:16; 7:26,27).
  - c. He was slain for the benefit of others (Acts 20:28; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 5:21; 1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 1:19).
  - d. God the Father's observation of God the Son's blood produced a Divine satisfaction for the pending judgment (1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 2:2; Rom. 3:25).
4. The 10<sup>th</sup> plague struck Egypt, and affected every household among the Egyptians, as the Lord had said it would (Ex. 12:29,30; 11:4-6).

5. Pharaoh “called for” Moses and Aaron at night, and “said” (through the messenger), “Rise up, get out . . . and go” (Ex. 12:31).
  - a. This was a total surrender of will, permitting the total departure of Israel—every man, woman, child, and animal (Ex. 12:32a).
  - b. This was a recognition that only through a right orientation to Israel would any gentile nation receive Divine blessing (Ex. 12:32b).
6. The Egyptian people assisted in the rapid departure of Israel (Ex. 12:33–36).
7. The Exodus Route—leg #1: from Rameses to Succoth (Ex. 12:37). Apparently, all in one day (Ex. 12:51).
  - a. The hosts (cf. Ex. 12:41) which departed was 600 ’eleph of foot-soldiers, besides non-combatants. See NAC Exodus [excursus](#). Should we understand this figure as six hundred thousand or six hundred platoons?
  - b. They were accompanied by an unknown number of non-Jews, called a “mixed multitude” (Ex. 12:38).
  - c. Rameses. רַעְמֶסֶס ra’mecec <sup>#7486</sup>: Egypt. orig. *child of the sun*. A region in Goshen (Gen. 47:11). A storage city in Goshen built by Hebrew slaves (Ex. 1:11). Should not be confused with the Pharaohs named Ramses.
  - d. Succoth. סֻכּוֹת sukkowth <sup>#5523</sup>: *booths*. The name of a stop by Jacob on his way back to Canaan from Haran (Gen. 33:17). The name of the first stop on the Exodus Route (Ex. 12:37; Num. 33:5).
8. The sojourn in Egypt was 430 years (Ex. 12:40,41). 400 years of bondage (Gen. 15:13), after thirty years of peace with the Egyptians.
9. The Lord instructs Israel that this very night, the Passover night, is to be remembered eternally as the night of Israel’s redemption & deliverance (Ex. 12:42–49).

### Day 038 – February 7 - The Exodus and Crossing of the Red Sea Ex. 13-15

#### Exodus Chapter Thirteen

1. On the day following the Passover, Moses begins to instruct Israel concerning the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Ex. 13:3–10; cf. 12:15–20).
2. The Lord also began to instruct Israel concerning new responsibilities that will be theirs when they enter into the promised land—such as the redemption of the first-born (Ex. 13:1,2,11–16).
  - a. The redemption of Israel was the Lord demanding His firstborn (Ex. 4:22).
  - b. The work of power that accomplished this cost Egypt the lives of their firstborn (Ex. 4:23; 11:5; 12:29).
  - c. The ultimate work of Redemption will be accomplished by the Firstborn of all Creation (Col. 1:15).
3. The Lord provided clear and obvious guidance for the Exodus Route—a cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night (Ex. 13:17–22).
  - a. He sovereignly chose to have Israel avoid the northern road along the Mediterranean: the way of the land of the Philistines (v.17). They were not yet ready for that test.
  - b. He led them around by the way of the wilderness to the יַם־סוּפֵף yam-suwph (v.18).
    - 1) סוּפֵף suwph <sup>#5487</sup>: *to come to an end, cease*.
    - 2) סוּפֵף suwph <sup>#5488</sup>: *reed, rushes*.
    - 3) τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν ten eruthran thalassan (LXX & Acts 7:36; Heb. 11:26).
    - 4) Yam-suwph may be rendered *sea of reeds*, or *farthest sea* (sea at the end/border). In the Egyptian context, that would be a preferred etymology.
    - 5) Eruthran thalassan, however must be rendered *red sea*, as eruthros is the Greek color “red.”

- 6) Red Sea is not only the long-standing English name, but it is also the currently applied modern name to the body of water between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.
- c. As Israel marched, they marched in a battle formation, וַחֲמִשִּׁים עָלָיו.
- 1) They had no training, or experience in war, but they're going to learn.
  - 2) The first lesson: *the battle is the lord's* (Ex. 14:14; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:47).
- d. Israel carried the bones of Joseph as they promised to do (Ex. 13:19; Gen. 50:24,25).
- e. The Exodus Route—leg #2: from Succoth to Etham (Ex. 13:20).
- 1) Etham. אֶתְמָן 'etham <sup>#864</sup>: Egyptian origin. Meaning uncertain.
  - 2) On the edge of the wilderness.
- f. The Lord protected and provided guidance for Israel by means of the cloud and pillar (Ex. 13:21,22).
- 1) They travelled day & night on these initial stages.
  - 2) The cloud provided shade in the heat of the day, while the fire provided heat in the cold of the night.
  - 3) Both cloud and fire provided clear direction to follow.

#### Exodus Chapter Fourteen

1. The Exodus Route—leg #3: from Etham to the Red Sea. The Lord sovereignly directed the direction of travel, and the establishment of each encampment (Ex. 14:1,2).
  - a. Locations are all uncertain for Pi-hahiroth (place where sedge grows), Migdol (tower), and Baal-zephon (lord of the north) (v.2).
  - b. Wherever Pi-hahiroth was, it meant that Israel must “turn back” (שׁוּבָה <sup>#7725</sup>) from the direction of their travel between Succoth and Etham (Ex. 14:2).
2. The purpose for this change of direction, and deliberate encampment was to lure Pharaoh into another opportunity for the glory of God (Ex. 14:3,4).
  - a. The site for this encampment and the yam-suwph crossing is another matter of debate.
  - b. The “traditional” crossing has Israel passing through the Bitter Lakes, at the northern end of the Gulf of Suez, then proceeding southeast down the Sinai peninsula to the “traditional” Mt. Sinai at the southern tip.
  - c. An alternate, minority, and often ignored view of the yam-suwph crossing has Israel passing through the Gulf of Aqaba, then proceeding south down the Arabian peninsula to a Midianite Mt. Horeb/Mt. Sinai. (This view was presented in the 2002 ABC OYTTB notebook).
3. Pharaoh acts in accordance with the plan of God, and dispatches his chariot army to retrieve his “lost” slaves (Ex. 14:5-9).
4. The children of Israel panic because they are trapped with no human escape possible (Ex. 14:10-12).
  - a. The wilderness has shut them in (Ex. 14:3).
  - b. The Egyptian armies had Israel trapped against the sea (Ex. 14:9).
5. Moses gives Israel the answer every believer needs to hear (Ex. 14:13,14).
  - a. Do not fear (v.13a; Jn. 6:20; 16:33).
  - b. Stand by and see the salvation of the Lord which He will accomplish for you today (v.13b; Jn. 1:50,51; 5:20).
  - c. The Lord will fight for you while you keep silent (v.14; Isa. 30:15).
6. Moses is instructed by the Lord to “divide” the sea, so that Israel may go through the midst of the sea on dry land (Ex. 14:16). בָּקַעְתָּ baqa' <sup>#1234</sup>: *to cleave, break open, break through* (Num. 16:31; Zech. 14:4).

7. The angel of God (pillar of cloud) positioned Himself between the Egyptian armies and the children of Israel, guarding their rear, while the sea was parted, and Israel passed through (Ex. 14:19-22). This is Exodus Route—leg #3: through the yam-suwph.
  - a. The path was “dry ground” (Ex. 14:16,21,22a).
  - b. The walls were water (Ex. 14:22b).
8. The Egyptian armies pursued Israel behind the pillar of fire, with hardened hearts, and confused minds (Ex. 14:17,18,23-25).
9. At the Lord’s instruction, Moses brought the waters of the Red Sea “down” upon the armies of Egypt—a total destruction of the Egyptian forces (Ex. 14:26-29). Notice: the text does not specify Pharaoh’s death.
10. The salvation of Israel was a work of Divine power, accomplishing what Israel could not do, and providing a redemption from bondage with no turning back.
11. Israel was instructed in the power and majesty of God. They saw what He told them they would see (Ex. 14:13,30,31).

### Exodus Chapter Fifteen

1. Israel’s response to the Lord’s salvation was to praise the Lord in song (Ex. 15:1).
2. Redemption from bondage is described as a triumph of the Lord’s (Ex. 15:2). So it is with the believer, who has been redeemed from the bondage of sin (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 2:14-16).
3. The might of God’s power, in deliverance of man, cannot be compared to any angelic being (Ex. 15:11,12).
  - a. אֱלֹהִים <sup>#410</sup>: *God* (the one true God), *god* (false gods), *divine hero*, *angel*.
  - b. The deliverance of Israel was not just a political/social separation of an earthly nation from out of another earthly nation. It was a spiritual battle with the servants of God fighting against the Satanic servants of darkness (Ps. 78:42).
  - c. The armies of Pharaoh were plunged under the waves, but the armies of Satan were swallowed by the earth (Ex. 15:12; cf. 7:12; Num. 16:31-34; Lk. 8:31).
4. The destruction of Egypt has left the other gentile nations quivering in fear (Ex. 15:14-16). So it is, with the demonic allies of the defeated fallen-angelic armies (Col. 2:15; Jas. 2:19).
5. Miriam the prophetess led a women’s ministry in praising the Lord (Ex. 15:20,21).
6. The Exodus Route—leg #4: from the Red Sea, three days through the wilderness of Shur, to Marah (Ex. 15:22-26; Num. 33:8).
  - a. The waters of Marah: *bitter* were indeed bitter—that’s why the place was called bitter!
  - b. The people grumbled. לוּנָה <sup>#3885</sup>: *to lodge, remain overnight* (Gen. 19:2; 24:23,25; Ex. 23:18; 34:25), *to grumble* (Ex. 15:24; 16:2,7,8; 17:3). מַלּוּנָה <sup>#4411</sup>: *lodging place, inn* (Gen. 42:27; 43:21; Ex. 4:24).
  - c. Hence, this episode, and many to come, are ironic plays on words. Israel has come here to lwn (stay the night), and proceeds to lwn (grumble) about the bitter water.
  - d. Moses was given a miracle to perform: a tree was cast into the water, turning bitter water into sweet (Ex. 15:25a).
  - e. The Lord gave Israel the first of many statutes, and tested them regarding their willingness to obey His statutes (Ex. 15:25b,26; Deut. 28:58-61).
7. The Exodus Route—leg #5: Marah to Elim (Ex. 15:27; Num. 33:9). Locations between here and Kadesh-Barnea (Num. 13:1) are all uncertain. “Traditional” scholars try to find likely spots in the Sinai peninsula. Other likely spots have been found in the Arabian peninsula, east of the Gulf of Aqaba.

## Day 039 – February 8 - Divine Provisions Ex. 16-19

## Exodus Chapter Sixteen

1. Israel's next grumbling incident occurs in the Wilderness of Sin (Ex. 16:1). מִדְּבַר-סִינַי midbar-ciyn. סִינַי ciyn <sup>#5512</sup>: *thorn? clay?* deriv. & meaning uncertain. It has nothing to do with our English word, "sin," although Israel certainly did a lot of that!
2. Israel grumbled because of a lack of food.
  - a. Recognition of a legitimate need is an opportunity for God-fearing believers to go to the Father and pray for that provision.
  - b. Recognition of a legitimate need is not the time for God-fearing believers to regret the loss of their previously enjoyed Satanic-provision (Ex. 16:13).
  - c. Memories of how great things used to be may not be very accurate for carnal believers!
  - d. The Lord promised Israel that He was going to lead them safely into the land of Canaan. Consequently, He cannot allow them to starve to death in the wilderness.
3. The Lord described for Moses a new schedule, in which He would "rain" "bread" from heaven, and provide for Israel on a daily basis (Ex. 16:4,5).
  - a. Each day, each family should gather one day's worth of bread.
  - b. On the sixth day, each family should gather two days' worth of bread.
  - c. This schedule is another test for Israel.
4. Moses & Aaron explained the food-gathering procedures in advance (Ex. 16:6-12).
  - a. They explained that there would be meat to gather each evening.
  - b. They explained that there would be bread to gather each morning.
  - c. They warned that daily quantities were to be gathered five days a week, and a double-portion was to be gathered only on the sixth day.
  - d. Israel observed the Lord's glory, in the cloud, giving Moses this instruction (Ex. 16:10-12). It wasn't Moses providing the bread; it was God the Father through the Lord Jesus Christ (Jn. 6:32,33).
5. The Lord provided, as He said He would (Ex. 16:13-36).
  - a. Quails arrived in the evening, flying into the camp (v.13a).
  - b. Dew appeared in the morning, around the camp (v.13b).
  - c. As the dew evaporated, Israel beheld a fine, flake-like thing, fine as frost (v.14).
  - d. These flakes could be either baked, or boiled (v.23).
  - e. They resembled white coriander seeds (v.31b). The small & spicy coriander seeds of Palestine & Egypt are gray-white in color.
  - f. They tasted like wafers with honey (v.31c).
6. Nobody knew what it was, and so they asked, "What is it?" (v.15a).
  - a. Moses told them it was the bread that God had given them to eat (v.15b).
  - b. They called the bread Manna: *what is it?* (v.31a).
7. Of course, there were the typical human-being knuckleheads.
  - a. Who tried saving some overnight (v.20).
  - b. Who didn't gather a double-portion on Friday, and went hungry on Saturday (v.27).
8. The significance of the Sabbath is given by the Lord in very clear terms (Ex. 16:23-26,28-30).

9. The Lord had Israel keep a memorial of the manna for future generations to observe (Ex. 16:32-24).
10. Manna became the staple diet for Israel during their entire wilderness wandering (Ex. 16:35). The quail is not mentioned here, and the quail miracle did not repeat itself for over a year, until Israel set out from Sinai (Num. 11:4-9,18-20,31-34).

### Exodus Chapter Seventeen

1. Israel's journey took them to Rephidim, where they were tested with a no-water situation (Ex. 17:1-7).
  - a. Rephidim <sup>#7508</sup>: *rests, resting places*.
  - b. Quarrelling against Moses = testing the Lord (Ex. 17:2; Deut. 6:16; Matt. 4:7; 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 10:9).
  - c. Moses turned the test over to the Lord, and was used by the Lord to teach another lesson in grace provision (Ex. 17:4-6).
  - d. Rephidim is renamed Massa and Meribah (Ex. 17:7). **מַסָּה וּמְרִיבָה**.
    - 1) **מַסָּה** *massah* <sup>#4532</sup>: *temptation*.
    - 2) **מְרִיבָה** *m<sup>c</sup>riyah* <sup>#4809</sup>: *contention*.
2. While they were camped at Rephidim, the Amalekites attacked them (Ex. 17:8-16).
  - a. Amalek was a grandson of Esau (Gen. 36:12), but a son of a concubine, and the Amalekites are not considered Edomites.
  - b. This is the first appearance of Joshua (Ex. 17:9). In times of crisis, God will lift up His chosen instruments.
  - c. The earthly battle ebbed and flowed depending upon the strength of Israel's spiritual leader (Ex. 17:10-13).
  - d. When Moses needed help, Aaron & Hur were there to support his hands.
  - e. Joshua reaped the victory, but the Lord did the work.
  - f. The Lord promises to utterly blot out the memory of Amalek, and charges Moses to commit this task to Joshua (Ex. 17:14-16).
  - g. Saul will spare Agag, king of the Amalekites (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:9-33). David will crush them (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 27:8,9; 2<sup>nd</sup> S. 8:11,12), and the final remnant is destroyed in the time of Hezekiah (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 4:43).

### Exodus Chapter Eighteen

1. Moses is reunited with Jethro, Zipporah, Gershom, & Eliezer (Ex. 18:1-7).
2. Jethro is blessed by Moses' report concerning YHWH's blessings upon Israel (Ex. 18:8-11).
3. Jethro conducts a Midianite worship service for the blessing of Moses, Aaron, & the elders of Israel (Ex. 18:12).
4. Jethro observed Moses doing too much by himself (Ex. 18:13-26).
5. Jethro departs from Moses (Ex. 18:27), but Zipporah, Gershom & Eliezer evidently remain (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23:15-17). Zipporah's brother, Hobab, apparently also remains with Israel (Num. 10:29-32; Jdg. 4:11).

### Exodus Chapter Nineteen

1. Israel arrives at the foot of Mt. Sinai (Ex. 19:1,2).
2. Moses ascends the mountain to address the Lord Who promised him a return to this very spot (Ex. 19:3,4; cp. 3:12).
3. The Lord introduces a new covenant, a conditional covenant, which spells out a wonderful way of life if Israel obeys God's Word (Ex. 19:5,6).

- a. The conditional nature of this covenant (the Mosaic Covenant) sets it quite apart from the unconditional Abrahamic Covenant.
- b. The blessings upon Israel were such that they will be a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation (Ex. 19:6). This is not to be confused with the Church (1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 2:5,9).
- c. This conditional covenant is not intended to be the final basis upon which God will deal with Israel.
  - 1) God intends to make a New Covenant with Israel (Jer. 31:31,32).
  - 2) God intends for this covenant to grow obsolete, and be ready to disappear (Heb. 8:13). The Law is not abolished, but fulfilled by Jesus Christ (Mt. 5:17).
  - 3) The intent of this covenant is to serve as a tutor until the mystery of the stewardship of grace can be unfolded (Gal. 3:19,23-26).
4. Moses presents the introductory covenant proposal to the elders of Israel, and all Israel agreed to the terms (Ex. 19:7,8).
5. The Mosaic Covenant is established with the nation of Israel fearfully limited to the foot of the mountain, and Moses their mediator approaching the holiness of God by himself (Ex. 19:9-25).
  - a. Twice Moses had to check on the safe distance for the people (vv.17,25).
  - b. A pre-Levitical priesthood is mentioned (Ex. 19:22,24), which is assumed to be a patriarchal priesthood, such as the priesthoods of Abel (Gen. 4:4), Noah (Gen. 8:20), & Job (Job 1:5).
  - c. The terrifying conditions of this day are contrasted with the comforting conditions of the Church Age believer (Heb. 12:18-24).

#### Day 040 – February 9 - The Ten Commandments and the Law Ex. 20:1-22:15

##### Exodus Chapter Twenty

1. The Mosaic Covenant consists of a Law that Israel was expected to abide under as a constitution for their new nation.
  - a. The law contains moral, civil, and ceremonial components.
  - b. The principles of the moral law are restated in the New Testament for Church Age applications, not under Law, but under grace.
  - c. The pattern for civil government can be emulated by gentile nations for temporal-life blessing.
    - 1) The principle of nationalism for temporal-life blessings is a feature of the Dispensation of Gentiles: Age of Human Government. Nowhere in that portion of Scripture do we have a detailed statement of how God expects nations to conduct their business.
    - 2) National faithfulness to God's revealed Word results in national blessing (Deut. 28:1-14), and national rebellion against God's revealed Word results in national cursing (Deut. 28:15-68).
    - 3) Additionally, gentile nations are blessed or cursed in proportion to their foreign policy for or against Israel (Gen. 12:3; Num. 24:9).
2. The basis for the Law is the character of YHWH, and His rights as Israel's Redeemer (Ex. 20:2).
3. Commandment #1: You shall have no other gods before Me (Ex. 20:3).
  - a. Of course, there are no other gods (Isa. 44:6-8).
  - b. The fallen angels, however, view themselves as gods, and seduce human beings into their worship (Gal. 4:8; 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 8:4-6; 10:20; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 16:25,26).
  - c. God is the only God, and in keeping with His name, Jealous, does not tolerate human worship of any other so called 'god' (Ex. 34:14).



4. Commandment #2: You shall not make for yourself an idol, or any likeness of what is in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the water under the earth. You shall not worship them or serve them (Ex. 20:4-6).
  - a. Idolatry is absolutely evil, because it mocks the nature of God, and His creation.
  - b. God is the One who made all things, and cannot be represented by any made thing (Deut. 4:15-19; Isa. 40:18-20).
  - c. The Creator is expected to be served by His creation, but idolatry turns that around—the idol-maker serves the idol!
  - d. A danger of idolatry, is that it becomes a heritage for God-haters (Ex. 20:5,6).
5. Commandment #3: You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain (Ex. 20:7).
  - a. This would involve false vows with God as a witness (Lev. 19:12).
  - b. This would also involve not giving the appropriate worship that His name is entitled to (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 16:29; Ps. 29:2).
  - c. This would also involve bearing the name of Christ, but not living that life appropriately (1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 4:14-16).
6. Commandment #4: Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy (Ex. 20:8-11).
  - a. The principle to Israel preceded the formal law (Ex. 16:23-30).
  - b. The principle to the human race preceded everything else (Gen. 2:2,3).
  - c. The principle of Sabbath rest is a daily principle for Church Age believers (Heb. 3:13; 4:7,9).
7. Commandment #5: Honor your father and your mother (Ex. 20:12).
  - a. This is the first commandment with a promise (Eph. 6:2).
  - b. The consequences for faithfully obeying this command are a prolonging of days (Ex. 20:12).
    - 1) Under normal circumstances, the number of our days is predetermined in the eternal counsel of God's will (Job 14:5; Ps. 139:16; Matt. 6:27).
    - 2) However, the Sin Unto Death shortens that span in the permissive will of God (1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 5:16).
    - 3) Hezekiah is a Biblical example for a potential Divine lifespan extension (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 20:6; Isa. 38:5).
8. Commandment #6: You shall not murder (Ex. 20:13).
  - a. רָצַח *rātsach* <sup>#7523</sup>: *to murder*.
  - b. This command does not prohibit capital punishment, self-defense, or just war in the service of one's nation—all of which are sanctioned elsewhere in Scripture.
9. Commandment #7: You shall not commit adultery (Ex. 20:14).
  - a. נָאֵף *na'aph* <sup>#5003</sup>: *to commit adultery*.
  - b. This is a separate, more specific, prohibition than זָנָה *zānāh* <sup>#2181</sup>: *to commit fornication, play the harlot*!
  - c. The Law will expand upon this Commandment thoroughly and graphically (i.e. Lev. 18).
10. Commandment #8: You shall not steal (Ex. 20:15).
  - a. Violators of this commandment are in defiance of the Sovereignty of God Who provides all good things.
  - b. Violators of this commandment are in defiance of the Sovereignty of God Who commanded mankind to work upon this earth.
11. Commandment #9: You shall not bear false witness (Ex. 20:16).
  - a. Violators of this Commandment are in opposition to the very nature of God's essence (Eph. 4:15,21,24,25).

- b. Violators of this Commandment are in conformity to the very nature of God's adversary (Jn. 8:44; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 2:4).
12. Commandment #10: You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbor (Ex. 20:17). The mental attitude behind many of the above commandments is summarized here. Thus, coveting serves as a fitting conclusion, even summary of the above commandments.
13. The Lord Jesus Christ summarized the 10 Commandments into 2 Commandments (Matt. 22:34-40).
- You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind (Mt. 22:37; Deut. 6:5). This covers Ten Commandments #1-4
  - You shall love your neighbor as yourself (Mt. 22:39; Lev. 19:18). This covers Ten Commandments #5-10.
  - The Apostle Paul summarizes the entire Law into b. above, since b. inherently includes a. as its foundation (Gal. 5:14).
14. The children of Israel were terrified at what they observed from a distance (Ex. 20:18-21).
15. The Lord repeats the prohibition against idolatry, and warns Israel to not become imitators of the Canaanite worship system (Ex. 20:22-26).

### Exodus Chapter Twenty-One

- Moses receives a body of Laws, called the Book of the Covenant (Ex. 24:3,4), which gives the basic framework for the entire body of Laws (Ex. 21:1-24:8).
- These are the ordinances (Ex. 21:1). מִשְׁפָּט mishpat<sup>#4941</sup>: judgment, justice, ordinance. The ordinances are the legislative standards by which executive powers governed, and judicial courts made decisions.
- Which you are to set before them (Ex. 21:1). הָשִׂים לְפָנֵיהֶם. Set in their face! Instead of having eyes full of evil (2<sup>nd</sup> Pet. 2:14), fill their eyes with God's mishpatiyim.
  - Moses had previously set the charter before them (Ex. 19:7).
  - Moses will have to repeat the placing of the law before the face of each passing generation (Deut. 4:44).
- The first ordinance dealt with the issue of slavery (Ex. 21:2-11).
  - The purchase of a Hebrew slave was limited to a six year period of service, with automatic freedom in the seventh year (Ex. 21:2).
  - Such circumstances may come about as a result of debt (Lev. 25:39-43).
  - The automatic freedom for Hebrew slaves did not apply to pagan slaves (Lev. 25:44-46).
  - The Hebrew slave had an option for volitional permanent slavery (Ex. 21:5,6).
  - Female slaves were given additional protection, against being misused because of their condition (Ex. 21:7-11).
- The remainder of the chapter is concerned with personal injuries (Ex. 21:12-36).
  - Murder is punishable by death, with provision of refuge for involuntary manslaughter (Ex. 21:12-14).
  - Physical or verbal abuse of parents is punishable by death (Ex. 21:15,17).
  - Kidnapping is punishable by death (Ex. 21:16).
  - Assault with bodily injury is punishable by full payment of damages for loss (Ex. 21:18,19).
  - The ordinances of murder and assault have particular application to slaves (Ex. 21:20,21,26,27).
  - Pregnant women were given protection (Ex. 21:22).
  - Sentencing standards were established (Ex. 21:23-25).

- h. Crimes of negligence are also dealt with (Ex. 21:26-36).

### Exodus Chapter Twenty-Two

1. The first section of ordinances in chapter twenty-two center on property-rights, and violations of those rights due to theft or negligence (Ex. 22:1-15).
  - a. Restitution was the proscribed method of administering justice for the thief (Ex. 22:1,3b,4).
  - b. Killing a thief in the process of breaking into one's home is not punishable by death (Ex. 22:2), but tracking him down and killing him is murder (Ex. 22:3a).
  - c. Theft via animals is still theft (Ex. 22:5).
  - d. Arson is theft (Ex. 22:6).
  - e. Ordinances were also established for cases of borrowed & hired property being stolen, lost, or otherwise harmed (Ex. 22:7-15).

### Day 041 – February 10 - Laws, Festivals, and a Covenant Ex. 22:16-24:18

### Exodus Chapter Twenty-Two

2. The remainder of the chapter contains a variety of other social laws, designed to provide stability to a society (Ex. 22:16-31).
  - a. Premarital sex was punishable by marriage (Ex. 22:16).
    - 1) This marriage was subject to the father's consent (Ex. 22:17).
    - 2) The dowry was payable regardless (Ex. 22:17).
    - 3) There was no permitted divorce for such marriages (Deut. 22:29).
  - b. Sorcery was punishable by death (Ex. 22:18).
  - c. Bestiality was punishable by death (Ex. 22:19).
  - d. Worship of any false god was punishable by death (Ex. 22:20).
  - e. Mistreatment of strangers, widows, and orphans was prohibited, and subject to Divine discipline for punishment (Ex. 22:21-24; 23:9).
  - f. Personal loans were to be conducted on the basis of grace (Ex. 22:25-27).
    - 1) No loan was to have interest applied (v.25).
    - 2) Pledges could not result in personal injury (vv.26,27).
  - g. Verbal abuse of God, or His delegated authorities is prohibited (Ex. 22:28).
  - h. Procrastination with God's offerings is not tolerated (Ex. 22:29,30).
  - i. Personal holiness is to include every area of the believer's life—including his diet (Ex. 22:31).

### Exodus Chapter Twenty-Three

1. The various laws for society are continued (Ex. 23:1-9).
  - a. False witness in court is prohibited (Ex. 23:1,7).
  - b. Mob justice is prohibited (Ex. 23:2).
  - c. Partiality for or against a poor man in court is prohibited (Ex. 23:3,6).
  - d. Lost property is to be returned uninjured (Ex. 23:4,5).
  - e. Bribery in court is prohibited (Ex. 23:8).
2. The principle of the Sabbath is amplified (Ex. 23:10-13).

- a. The land is to be provided with a sabbath year for its rest (Ex. 23:10,11).
- b. The weekly sabbath encompassed a man's animals, slaves, and guests (Ex. 23:12).
- c. The weekly sabbath rest was for devotion to Yahweh, and not for any false god (Ex. 23:13).
3. Three annual feasts were described (Ex. 23:14-19).
  - a. The Feast of Unleavened Bread, in conjunction with the Passover previously revealed (Ex. 23:15; 12:14-20).
  - b. The Feast of the Harvest, for giving the first-fruits, was also called the Feast of Weeks (Ex. 23:16a; 34:22; Lev. 23:15-21).
  - c. The Feast of the Ingathering, at the conclusion to the agricultural season, was also called the Feast of Tabernacles, or Feast of Booths (Ex. 23:16b; Lev. 23:33-36).
  - d. These were times for God's people to appear before Him (Ex. 23:17).
4. The prohibition against cooking a young goat in its mother's milk is a warning against imitating the pagan practices of the Canaanites (Ex. 23:19b; 34:26; Deut. 14:21).
5. The remainder of the chapter dealt with Israel's pending military conquest of the promised land (Ex. 23:20-33).
  - a. Their journey and conquest will be accomplished under angelic escort (vv.20-23).
  - b. This angel will proceed under Divine warrant by Yahweh, and is entitled to total obedience (v.21).
  - c. Once in the land, Israel was warned against worshiping the false gods of Canaan, for it is these forces of evil that the Lord is destroying (Ex. 23:24,25,32).
  - d. True devotion to the Lord will result in physical health and agricultural prosperity.
  - e. Israel's conquest will follow at the heels of Divine power (Ex. 23:27-31).
  - f. The conquest is to be a complete and total territorial expulsion of the Canaanite people (Ex. 23:32,33).

#### Exodus Chapter Twenty-Four

1. The Lord invites Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and seventy elders of Israel to approach closer than the people can get, but not as close as Moses can get (Ex. 24:1,2).
2. Moses descended, and related the Book of the Covenant to the nation of Israel, and supervised a national offering to the Lord (Ex. 24:3-8).
3. The invited party dined with the Lord Jesus Christ in a pre-incarnation Christophany (Ex. 24:9-11).
4. Moses is then instructed to return to the mountain top, and receive the remainder of the Law (Ex. 24:12-14).
  - a. Joshua is permitted to go with Moses, as his personal assistant (v.13).
  - b. Aaron and Hur were delegated to supervise Israel in Moses' absence (v.14).
5. Moses entered within the cloud of God's glory for forty days and forty nights (Ex. 24:15-18).
  - a. The Israelites stood at a distance in fear (Ex. 24:17).
  - b. To the Church, the consuming fire is the reminder that we owe Him reverence and awe, as we look to the Kingdom which cannot be shaken (Heb. 12:28,29).

#### Day 042 – February 11 - Tabernacle Instructions Ex. 25-28

#### Exodus Chapter Twenty-Five

1. Chapter Twenty-Five begins a long section in which the Lord reveals to Moses the pattern for Old Testament worship—the blueprints for the Tabernacle.

2. The section begins with a call for an offering (Ex. 25:1-7).
  - a. The offering is to be collected on the basis of grace. No specific amount is set for the gift (Ex. 25:2).
  - b. Only those believers with the spiritual capacity to give on the basis of grace will do so (Ex. 25:2).
  - c. The contributions were to be of a variety of precious items (Ex. 25:3-7).
    - 1) gold, silver, & bronze
    - 2) blue, purple, and scarlet material
    - 3) fine linen & goat-hair linen
    - 4) rams skins & porpoise skins
    - 5) acacia wood
    - 6) oil
    - 7) spices
    - 8) onyx stones & setting stones
  - d. The contributions are designed for the construction of a tabernacle, and the outfitting of the Levitical priesthood (Ex. 25:7,8).
  - e. The Tabernacle is to be constructed according to heavenly blueprints that Moses is given on the mountain (Ex. 25:9).
  - f. Sanctuary (Ex. 25:8). **מִקְדָּשׁ** miqdāsh <sup>#4720</sup>: sacred place, sanctuary, holy place.
    - 1) From **קָדַשׁ** qādash <sup>#6942</sup>: to consecrate, sanctify, be holy.
    - 2) For the purpose of dwelling among Israel. **שָׁכַן** shakan <sup>#7931</sup>: to dwell, reside.
  - g. Tabernacle (v.9). **מִשְׁכָּן** mishkan <sup>#4908</sup>: tabernacle, dwelling place. Even as the Lord was pleased to tabernacle among Israel, the Lord Jesus Christ will also be pleased to tabernacle among Israel (Jn. 1:14).
3. The tabernacle's construction is spelled out step by step, item by item (Ex. 25:10; 27:21).
  - a. The first item to be constructed—the ark of the covenant (Ex. 25:10-22).
    - 1) The ark is a picture of Christ as acacia wood overlaid with gold (Ex. 25:11,12).
    - 2) Acacia wood was a hard, incorruptible, indestructible wood native to the Sinai desert. It portrays Christ's sinless humanity (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 5:21; Heb. 4:15).
    - 3) Overlaid with gold portrays Christ's deity (Jn. 1:1; 10:30-33).
    - 4) The ark was capped by the mercy seat, the place of propitiation, where the blood was sprinkled, and where God was pleased. Christ is our mercy seat, who gave His blood, for the satisfaction of God the Father (Rom. 3:25; Heb. 2:17; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 2:2; 4:10).
  - b. The second item to be constructed—the table of showbread (Ex. 25:23-30).
    - 1) Again, we see acacia wood overlaid with gold (Ex. 25:23,24).
    - 2) The showbread is a picture of Christ as the Bread of Heaven (Jn. 6).
    - 3) This bread was made from fine flour (sifted and ground) (Lev. 2:1), picturing the testing and temptations Christ faced (Mt. 4:1-11).
    - 4) This bread was baked into loaves, picturing the crucifixion of Christ (Matt. 27:33-54).
  - c. The third item to be constructed—the golden lampstand (Ex. 25:31-40).
    - 1) The lampstand was pure gold, indicating that the Jesus Christ's work as the Light of the Word is entirely from His deity (Jn. 8:12).

- 2) The lampstand also pictures the work of Jesus Christ, as the Head of the Church, guiding and directing the local church lampstands (Rev. 1:12,20; 2:1).

### **Exodus Chapter Twenty-Six**

1. The fourth item to be constructed—the curtains of linen (Ex. 26:1-6).
  - a. Christ is our veil, and only through Him can we approach the Father (Jn. 14:6; Heb. 10:20).
  - b. The torn veil is a picture of the torn body of Christ on the cross (Mt. 27:51).
2. The fifth item to be constructed—the curtains of goats' hair (Ex. 26:7-13).
  - a. The plain appearance of this curtain is a picture of the plain appearance of Jesus Christ (Isa. 53:2).
  - b. This plain wrapping picture also shows the humility of Christ, who laid aside His privileges to dwell in the body of man (Phil. 2:5-8).
3. The sixth item to be constructed—the coverings of rams skins and porpoise skins (Ex. 26:14).
4. The seventh item to be constructed—boards, bases, and bars: the framework walls of the tabernacle (Ex. 26:15-30).
5. The eighth item to be constructed—the inner & outer veils (Ex. 26:31-37).

### **Exodus Chapter Twenty-Seven**

1. The ninth item to be constructed—the brazen altar (Ex. 27:1-8).
  - a. Wood, overlaid with bronze pictures humanity (wood) and judgment (bronze).
  - b. The altar was the place where the spotless lamb was slain on behalf of the sinner, picturing Christ as He gave His life for us (Isa. 53:7,8).
2. The tenth item to be constructed—the tabernacle court (Ex. 27:9-19).
3. Israel is admonished to have plenty of oil on hand for the continual provision of light in the tabernacle (Ex. 27:20,21).

### **Exodus Chapter Twenty-Eight**

1. The next step in the establishment of the Mosaic Law pattern for worship, is to prepare the holy garments for the priesthood (Ex. 28:1,2).
2. The High-Priest's uniform is described (Ex. 28:3-5).
  - a. The ephod is described (Ex. 28:6-14).
  - b. The breastplate (Ex. 28:15-29).
  - c. The Urim and Thummim (Ex. 28:30).
  - d. The robe of the ephod (Ex. 28:31-35).
  - e. The turban (Ex. 28:36-38).
3. The Priest's uniform is described (Ex. 28:39-43).

### **Day 043 – February 12 - More Tabernacle Instructions Ex. 29-31**

### **Exodus Chapter Twenty-Nine**

1. Intricate and extensive procedures are put in place for the consecration and ordination of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood (Ex. 29:1-37).

- a. **קָדַשׁ** qādash <sup>#6942</sup>: consecrate, sanctify, set apart. The only chapter in the Bible where [qādash appears 10x](#). Hebrew equivalent of ἁγιαζῶ hagiozō <sup>#37</sup> (Jn. 17:17,19; Acts 20:32; 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 1:2; 6:11; 2<sup>nd</sup> Tim. 2:21; Heb. 10:10,14,29; 1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 3:15).
  - b. **מָלֵא** mālē' <sup>#4390</sup>: to fill. “Fill the hand” is the idiom for ordaining. The only chapter in the Bible where this idiom appears 4x (Ex. 29:9,29,33,35).
2. The nature of Israel’s daily offerings is described (Ex. 29:38-46).

### Exodus Chapter Thirty

1. One final article of furniture for the Holy Place remains to be constructed—the altar of incense (Ex. 30:1-10).
  - a. This altar is the place of prayer, where a sweet smelling savor can rise up before the presence of God (Rev. 8:3,4).
  - b. Acacia wood overlaid with gold again pictures Christ, as the only Name by which we can approach the Father in prayer (Heb. 9:24; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 2:2; Heb. 12:24; 4:16).
  - c. Believers are to be altars of incense in our lives (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 2:14-16; Phil. 4:18).
2. A census and specific “tax” is stipulated for the silver donations for the tabernacle (Ex. 30:11-16). This will show the contrast between what a person “has to give” and what a grace-oriented believer “wants to give.”
3. One final item remains to be constructed for the courtyard—the bronze laver (Ex. 30:17-21).
4. Instructions, and specific recipes are given for the Holy Anointing Oil, and the Holy Incense (Ex. 30:22-38).

### Exodus Chapter Thirty-One

1. Temporary Spiritual Gifts will be given to particular craftsmen for the construction of the Tabernacle (Ex. 31:1-11).
2. The Sabbath is emphasized once again as the conclusion to the entire revelation given to Moses (Ex. 31:12-17).
3. The Lord ends His 40 day session with Moses, by presenting Moses with the two stone tablets of the testimony (Ex. 31:18).

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## Answers to TTB2022-105 Exercises

1. Sensusret II
2. Eighteenth.
3. Exodus 1:1-5
4. 1445 BC
5. Jochebed
6. Potter
7. Isaiah 55:9
8. Job 38-41
9. Job 40:15-24
10. False. His response is one of total repentance and confession.
11. Midian was the fourth son of Abraham and Keturah.
12. Zipporah

## TTB2022-106 Exercises

1. Who led a women's ministry in praising the Lord for their deliverance?  
Answer:
2. What does the word Marah mean?  
Answer:
3. What was Israel's complaint when they arrived at the Wilderness of Sin?  
Answer:
4. What does the word "manna" mean?  
Answer:
5. What is the sixth commandment?  
Answer:
6. Personal loans could not have interest applied. [True/False]  
Answer:
7. Where do we read that false witness in court is prohibited?  
Answer:
8. What was the eighth plague?  
Answer:
9. What was Pharaoh's response to the plague of darkness?  
Answer:
10. In what month of the Jewish calendar is Passover celebrated?  
Answer:
11. There were many non-Jews who departed from Egypt with the people of Israel. [True/False]  
Answer:
12. What was the name of the first stop on the Exodus route?  
Answer:
13. How did the Lord provide guidance for the route the people of Israel were to take?  
Answer:
14. What is the meaning of the name of the place called Baal-Zephon?  
Answer: