

## **Introduction to Exodus**

**The name 'Exodus' means:** 'the going out; departure ( also named the "Book of the Departure from Egypt")

It is considered the Book of Redemption.  
(Focus of Genesis—Divine Sovereignty)

**Language of the book**—classical/biblical Hebrew. Written as prose but Exodus 15:1-18,21, and 32:18 are in poetic form (these verses are considered the oldest parts of the book).

**Every part of the book is a deliberate statement with one theological purpose—that God comes to His people and rescues and guides them.**

### **Author:**

Traditional view is Moses. Josephus and the early church fathers took this stand, but it is disputed in modern criticisms.

### **Date:**

After Joseph's death—Amenhotep I (1546-1526) was responsible for repressive policies that brought Hebrews into subjection. They were required to engage in public works projects--then enslaved—ultimately genocide and the killing of all Hebrew born infants. In I Kings 6:1, we are told that the Exodus occurred 480 years prior to laying the foundation of Solomon's Temple—which occurred in 966 BC. Book was written between 1440 and 1400 BC. It covers approximately 215 years, from Jacob's family entering Egypt during the famine to the giving of the law at Mt. Sinai.

## **Division of the book:**

**The Exodus—displays the Power of God—chapter 1-18—Historical**

<b>Ch 1-6</b>	People enslaved—need for a Redeemer (redemption illustrated)
<b>Ch 7-11</b>	The might of the Redeemer
<b>Ch 12-18</b>	Character of the Redemption—emancipated by power

**The Law—displays the Holiness of God—chapter 19-24—Moral/Civil**

(given to provide a standard of Righteousness—expresses the divine ideal for character and conduct—to expose and identify sin—to reveal divine holiness

**Ch 19-24** Duty of the Redeemed

Liberty without Law=License-----Responsibility without freedom=bondage

**The Tabernacle—displays the Wisdom/Presence of God—chapter 25-40—Ceremonial**

(brought into a new relationship—fellowship with/worship of the Living God)

**Ch 25-31** tabernacle designed

**Ch 32-34** tabernacle delayed

**Ch 35-40** tabernacle completed

**Ch 25-40** Provision made for failure of the redeemed

This book is designed to be a "death blow" to the corrupt systems of worship followed and adhered to in the kingdom of the world.

**Summary of the Book:**

Between Genesis and Exodus—Israel goes from being a family to encompassing a nation. In the first chapters of Exodus, Israel is in cruel bondage under Pharaoh and we see the initial preparation of Moses to be God's deliverer and mediator. When God begins to bring release to these captives, He does so by supernatural displays of His power and judgments. Israel is ultimately 'redeemed' by the blood of the Passover lamb—thus establishing in symbol and type the work of the future Messiah.

Upon leaving Egypt, and entering the wilderness—we watch the Lord display His purposes in fulfilling the Abrahamic Covenant, even while the Mosaic Covenant is established. The intentions for Israel are revealed prior to the giving of the Law at Sinai.

With the Law given in the wilderness—we watch Israel receive the Ten Commandments—both Civil and Ceremonial Law being established—and the design for the Tabernacle, Priests, and Sacrifices are put in place.

Exodus traces Abraham and his descendants from their deliverance from Egyptian oppression to their constitution as a people in the wilderness. It shows Israel to be an unworthy object of grace—elected to walk in covenant with God and to be the bearers of God's repository of truth. Themes of the book revolve around this covenant.

## Story of:

**Judgment**—plagues—God overthrows satan (God deals with human sin at Calvary)

**Grace**—blood marked dwellings (Salvation due to identification with cross/forgiveness)

**Might**—division of Red Sea (raises Christ from the dead)

**Guidance**—pillar/cloud (indwelling Holy Spirit)

**Provision**—manna/water from rock (all spiritual blessings in heavenly places)

**Faithfulness**—honoring Abrahamic covenant (Christ brings New Covenant)

**Condescension**—Holy God in midst of people/tabernacle (We are tabernacle of Living God)

## Types of Christ in Exodus:

Deliverer-----Moses

Mediator-----Moses

Lawgiver-----Moses

Passover Lamb

Tabernacle in the midst of God's people

## Egypt is a type of the world:

- In its material wealth/power—Heb 11:26
- In its fleshly wisdom/false religion—Ex 8:7, I Kings 4:30
- In pharaoh—as a type of satan
- In its persecution of the people of God
- Overthrown in divine judgment'

## Other types for us:

Israel in Egypt

Cruel bondage of Hebrews

Passover night

Crossing the Red Sea

Journey through wilderness

Giving the Law

Tabernacle

Cruel bondage/pharaoh

Plagues under pharaoh

Moses and Aaron

Israel in wilderness

When we lived in the world

Dominion of sin in our lives

Our freedom from blood of Christ

Union with Christ in death/resurrection

Our pilgrim journey in Christ

Submission to Christ

Glory of the Lord

People of God under anti-christ

Plagues at end of age

Two witnesses in Revelation

Remnant saved through tribulation