

EXODUS

CH 1 & 2

BONDAGE IN EGYPT

My Aims in these Studies

- **STRATEGY** - to see in each story
 - God's core strategies at work (CREATE, REDEEM & RESTORE)
 - the benefits of aligning our strategy with His (the path of blessing)
- **HELP BUILD PERSONAL "AIDA" (Awareness, Interest, Desire, Action)**
 - awareness of God's nature, purposes, sovereignty, strategy, guidelines
 - to understand history properly and learn from it
 - to help us align our strategy and planning with His
 - to experience his strategies (new creation, redemption, restoration)
 - to reach our full potential in character, worship & service
- **HIGHLIGHT "PLACE"** (the "theology of place" i.e place-based education)
 - **Individual places** - help us learn/recall Bible stories and principles
 - **Linked places** - which illustrate, amplify & confirm key biblical themes

“... In every place where I record My name and cause it to be remembered I will come to you and bless you.” Exodus 20:24 (AMP)

NOTE:

God's names for **places** have meanings (just the same as God's names for **people** have meanings)

THE 6 P's

1.PLOT

2.PERIOD

3.PLACES

4.PEOPLE

5.PLAY

6.PRINCIPLES

1. PLOT

AUTHOR – Moses

- [Exo 1:1](#) indicates Exodus is a continuation of Genesis, which Moses wrote
- There are indications within the book itself of Moses' keeping written records ([Exo 17:14](#); [24:4](#); [34:27](#)).
- Moses is the only recorded eyewitness to all the events of Exodus.
- The education he received in the Egyptian royal household ([Exo 2:1-11](#); [Acts 7:22](#)) would have prepared him as a writer and historian.
- Other Bible authors believed Moses wrote Exodus and the rest of the Pentateuch ([Josh 8:31](#); [Luke 20:28](#); [John 1:45](#)).

Purpose of Writing

- **to demonstrate to the Israelites that Yahweh was the only true God, as opposed to all of the false gods of the Egyptians**
- **to chronicle the story of Israel's birth as a nation and God's central role in that process.**
- **to demonstrate proof of the covenant between God and Israel**
- **to show God's concern for, and power to rescue, His people.**
- **to provide moral, social, and spiritual laws for Israel.**

Place in the Canon

- basis for the many of the customs of Israel
- foundation stone for the traditions that Israel celebrated up through the New Testament times and even today.
- part of the historical basis for the continuing relationship between God and Israel. The prophets were continually looking back at God's redemption of the nation of Israel from Egypt as proof of God's love for them and as a demonstration of their obligation to be obedient.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER BIBLE BOOKS

- Exodus shows how God got his people out of Egypt.
- Leviticus shows how he tried to get Egypt out of his people
- Exodus relates to Leviticus as the Gospels do to the Epistles in the NT:
 - *Exodus & Gospels*: manifestation of the Passover Lamb;
 - *Leviticus & Epistles*: explanation of the Passover Lamb
 - *Exodus & Gospels*: God's approach to us;
 - *Leviticus & Epistles*: our approach to God
 - In Exodus God is the Saviour
 - in Leviticus he is the Sanctifier
 - In Exodus he spoke from Sinai
 - in Leviticus he spoke from the sanctuary
 - Exodus introduces leaven as one of the two great OT symbols for sin ([Exo 12:15-20](#)).
 - Leviticus introduces the second such symbol: leprosy ([Lev 13-14](#)).

Verification in other Books

1 Kings 2:3

Keep the charge of the LORD your God, to walk in His ways, to keep His statutes, His commandments, His ordinances, and His testimonies, according to what is written in the *Law of Moses*.

Ezra 6:18

Then they appointed the priests to their divisions
and the Levites in their orders for the service of
God in Jerusalem, as it is written in the *book of*
Moses.

Malachi 4:4

Remember *the law of Moses* My servant, *even the statutes and ordinances* which I commanded him in Horeb for all Israel.

Matthew 8:4

And Jesus said to him, "See that you tell no one; but go, show yourself to the priest and present the offering *that Moses commanded*, as a testimony to them."

John 7:19

Did not *Moses* give you the Law?

Romans 10:19

But I say, surely Israel did not know, did they? First
Moses says, "I WILL MAKE YOU JEALOUS BY
THAT WHICH IS NOT A NATION, BY A NATION
WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING WILL I ANGER YOU."
(a quotation from Deut. 32:21)

Genesis

Begins with all of humanity in view

Eventually focuses on one man—Abraham and his family

Abraham has two siblings: Nahor & Haran

Abraham called to leave and travel to a foreign land

Exodus

Begins with all the Israelites in view

Eventually focuses on one man—Moses and his family

Moses has two siblings: Aaron & Miriam

Moses forced to leave and travel to a foreign land

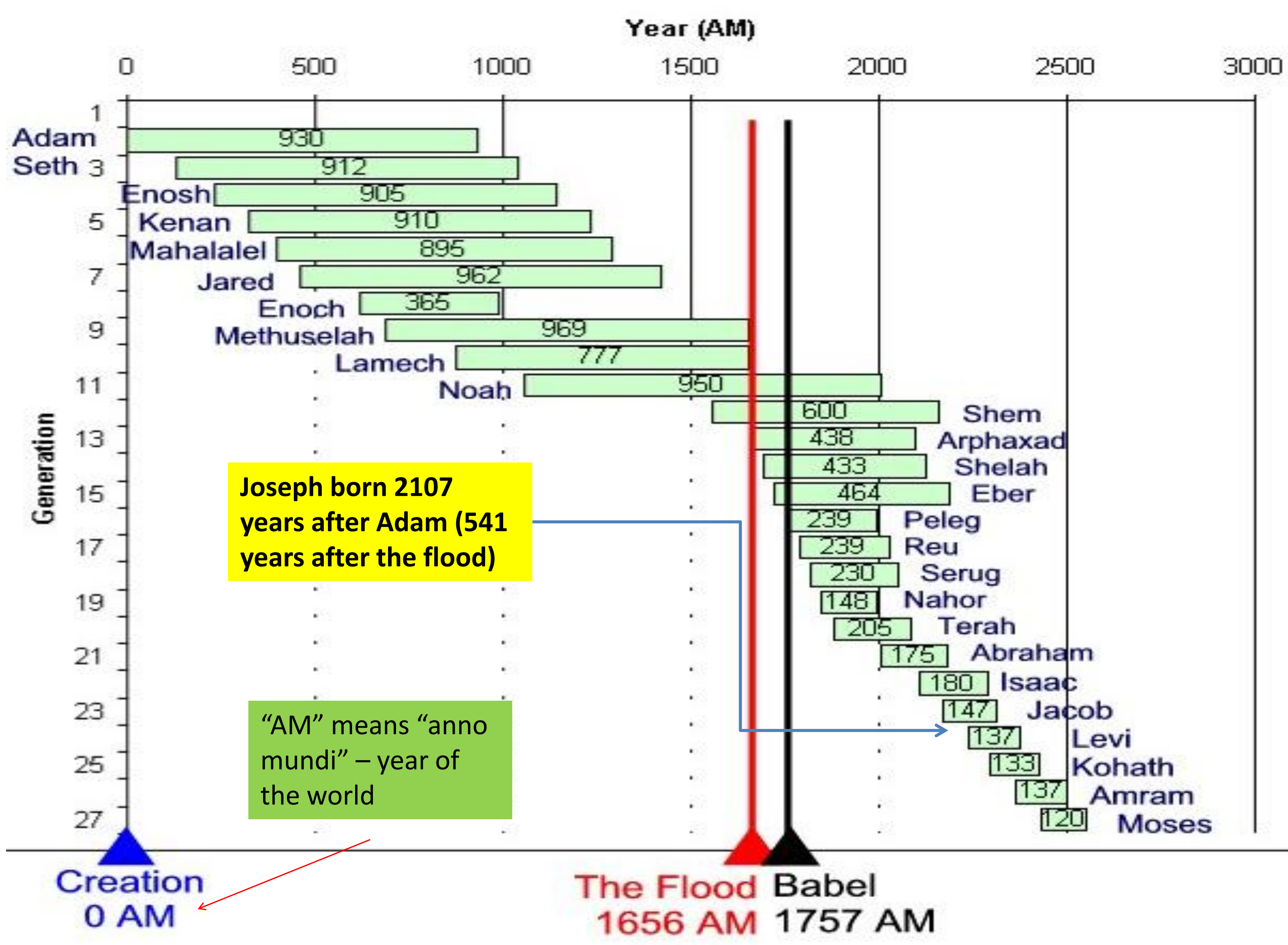
The coincidence of 10

**Exodus from
Egypt: 10
Plagues**

**Giving of the
Law: 10
Commandments**

**Building the
Tabernacle:
10 Items**

2. PERIOD



TIMELINE

4104 BC

Creation

2448 BC

The Flood

2093 BC

Call of Abraham

1917 BC

Birth of Joseph

1898 BC

Joseph to Egypt

1876 BC

Jacob & family to Egypt

1824 BC

Death of Joseph

Egyptian History

Archaic Period

Old Kingdom

Dynasties 3-6

2686 – 2181?

Pyramid era



1st Intermediate Period - Abraham

Middle Kingdom

Dynasty 12

1991 – 1786?

Era of the biblical patriarchs

2nd Intermediate Period - Hyksos

New Kingdom

Dynasties 18-20

1587 – 1085?

Era of Moses and the Exodus

3rd Intermediate Period

YEARS FROM ADAM	INTE RVAL	YRS FROM FLOOD	BC	SUPPORTING VERSES
				1805 B.C.: Death of Joseph 1730 B.C.: Israel enslaved in Egypt 1526 B.C.: Birth of Moses 1446 B.C.: The Exodus, Law given
2340	1	684	1774	Ex 1:7 And the children of Israel were fruitful and increased abundantly and multiplied and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them.
2341	1	685	1773	
2342	1	686	1772	
2343	1	687	1771	The sons of Hezron, grandson of Judah, are Jerahmeel and Ram (in the lineage of David). He also had Caleb.
2344	1	688	1770	
2345	1	689	1769	
2346	1	690	1768	
2347	1	691	1767	Ex 1:8-11 Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we: Come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land. Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens. And they built for Pharaoh treasure cities, Pithom and Ramses.

Date & Location of Writing

- Roughly the same time as the Exodus from Egypt, between 1446 and 1406 BC
- The chronology of [1 Kings 6:1](#) suggests 1446 B.C. as the approximate date when the Israelites left Egypt ([Exo 12:40-41](#)).
- Moses may have begun recording the events of Exodus at that time, as he led the people through the wilderness of Sinai.

EGYPTIAN PHARAOHS

Ahmosis I	1570–46 B.C.	Amenhotep IV	1379–62 B.C.
Amenhotep I	1546–26 B.C.	Smenkhkare	1364–61 B.C.
Thutmose I	1526–12 B.C.	Tutankhamon	1361–52 B.C.
Thutmose II	1512–04 B.C.	Ay	1352–48 B.C.
Thutmose III	1504–1450 B.C.	Horemheb	1348–20 B.C.
Hatshepsut	1504–1483 B.C.	Rameses I	1320–18 B.C.
Amenhotep II	1450–25 B.C.	Seti I	1318–04 B.C.
Thutmose IV	1425–17 B.C.	Rameses II	1304–1236 B.C.
Amenhotep III	1417–1379 B.C.	Merneptah	1236–1223 B.C.

Thutmoses III was Pharaoh in 1446 BC for a total of 54 years. (1485-1431).

But there were three distinct phases to his rule.

- 1485-1464

As a baby - step-mother Hatshepsut ruled as co-regent for 21 years .

- 1464-1446

After Hatshepsut died he ruled as Pharaoh for 18 years until the exodus .

- 1446-1431

He ruled another 15 years after the exodus.

The Date of the Exodus: 1446 BC

- Pharaoh who killed Hebrew children:

Amuntotep I: 1532-1511 BC

- Pharaoh's Daughter who adopted Moses:

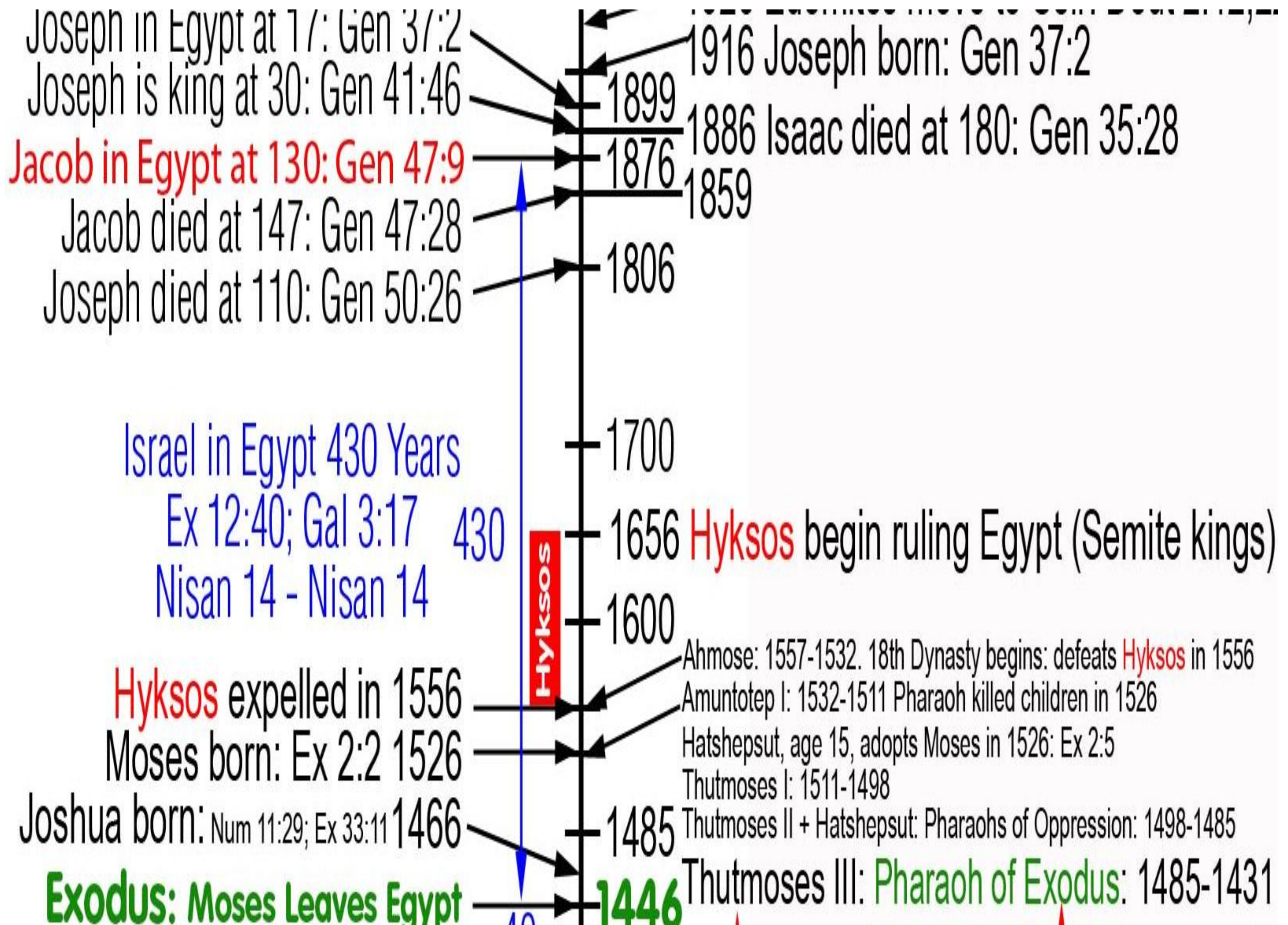
Hatshepsut: 1526 BC

- Pharaoh of Moses' flight to Midian:

Thutmoses II/Hatshepsut: 1498-1485 BC

- Pharaoh of the Exodus:

Thutmoses III: 1485/1464 - 1431 BC



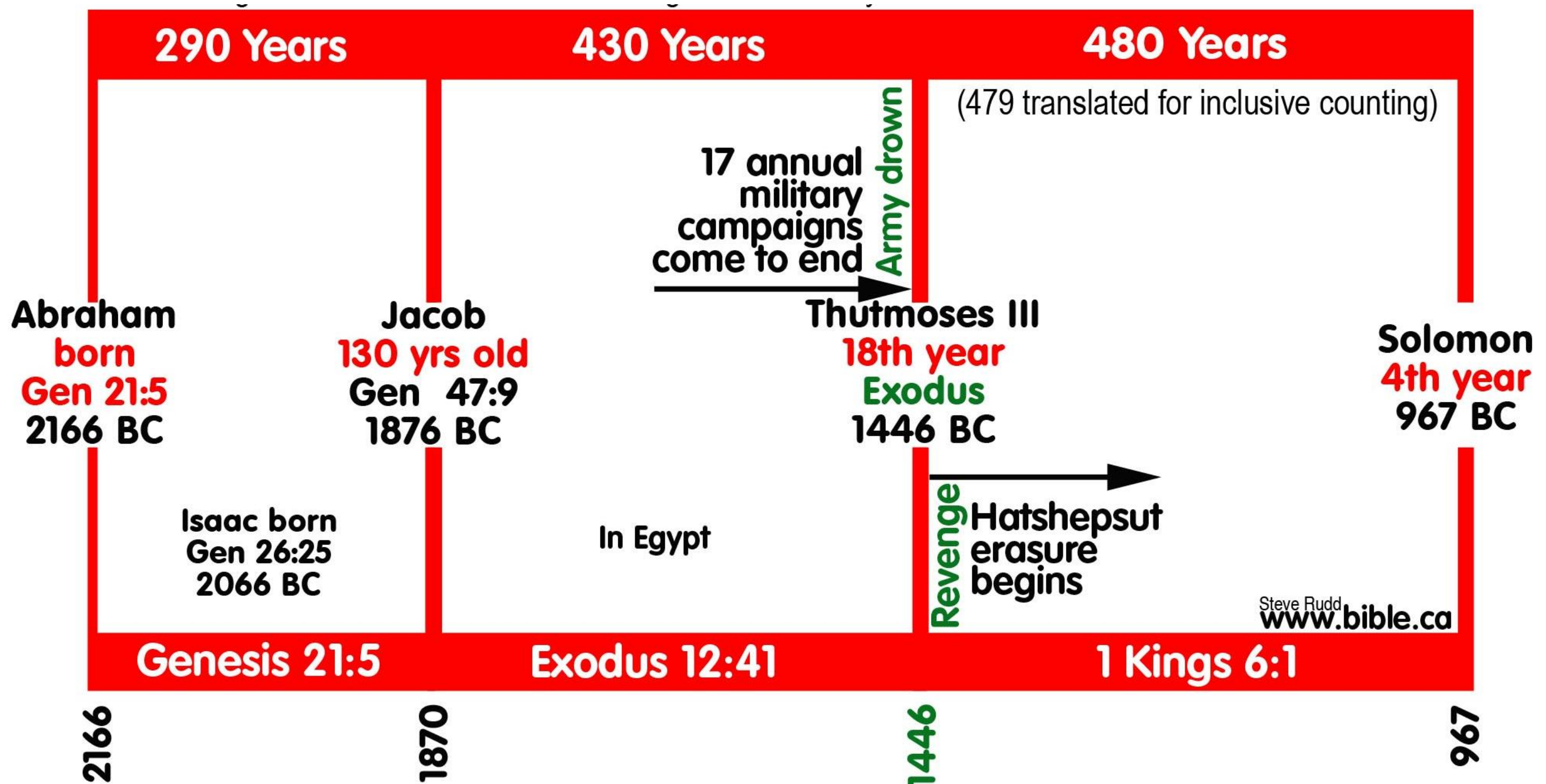
The Hyksos

- ruled Egypt for 100 years from 1656-1556 BC.
- They were the "shepherd kings" that were friendly to the Hebrews.
- Probably a Semitic tribe like the Edomites.
- shared a common heritage through Abraham.

Thutmoses III was great, powerful and full of pride

- one of the greatest and most powerful Pharaohs
- 17 campaigns into the promised land and Levant
- first campaign in the second year
- one campaign each year for the next 17 years
- they ended in 1446 (18 or 19 years after Hatshepsut died)
- Amenhotep II, his second born, succeeded him
(weak and insignificant in contrast)

1Ki 6:1 And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which is *the second month*, that he began to build the house of the LORD.



Ramesses II was not the Pharaoh of the exodus.

- who says he was? - advocates of a 1270 BC exodus (i.e skeptics)
- they say Israel lived in the city of Ramesses and helped build it.
- But Genesis 47:11 says Joseph lived in "the land of Ramesses", proving the land of Ramesses existed 430 years before Pharaoh Ramesses II was born
- Exodus 1:11 says that when Israel had to make mud bricks with straw, that "they built for Pharaoh storage cities, Pithom and Raamses
- The city is spelled Raamses, whereas the Pharaoh was spelled Ramesses
- the city of Ramesses existed almost 500 years before Pharaoh Ramesses II)
- "Ten Commandments movie" has many errors, including:
 - naming the pharaoh as Ramesses
 - saying the Pharaoh from whom Moses fled from to Midian is the same Pharaoh to whom Moses said 40 years later, "Let my people go!"
 - in fact they were two different Pharaohs

3. PLACES



EGYPT

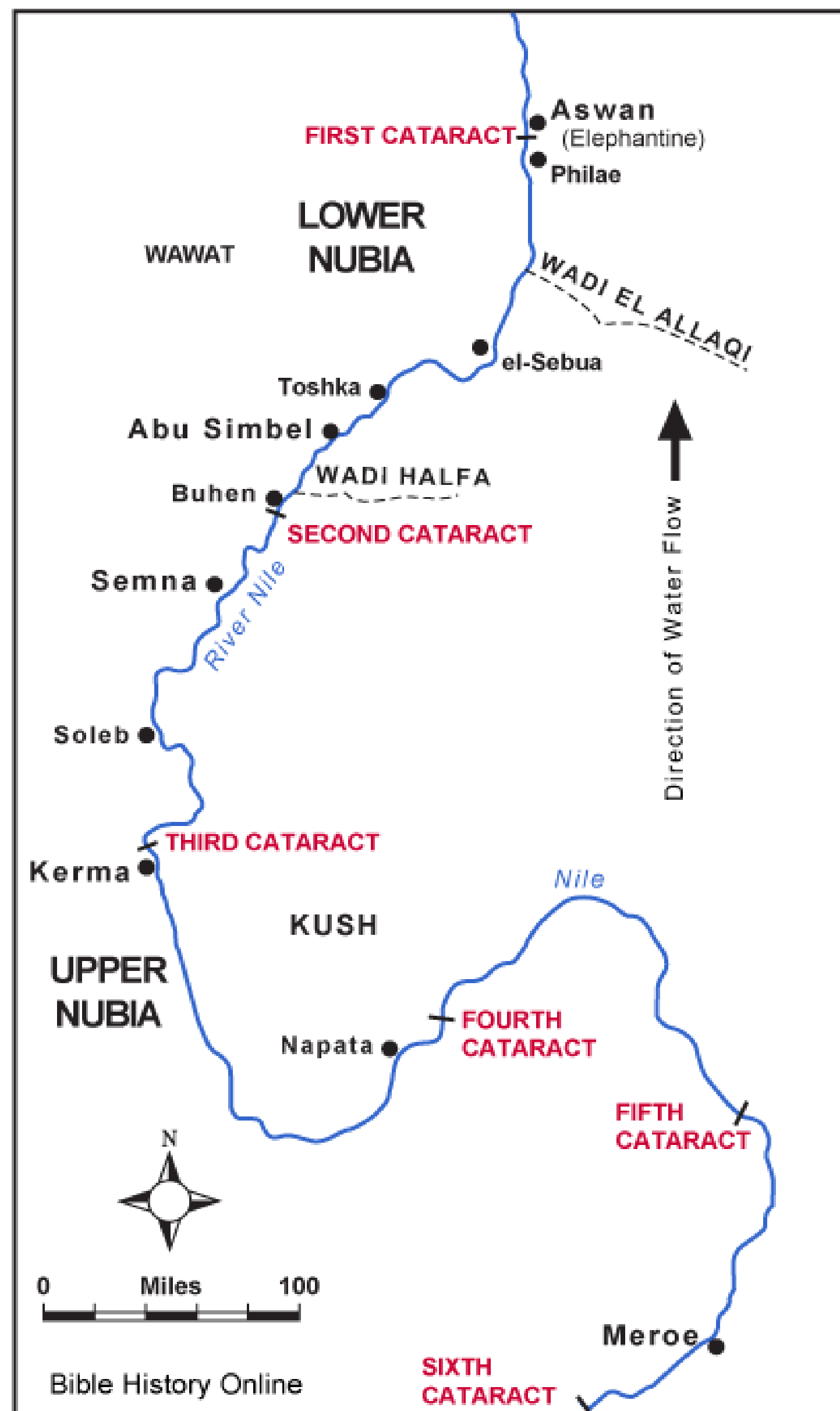
MIDIAN



Egypt in Bible Times







The Land Of Goshen

Daily Bible Study









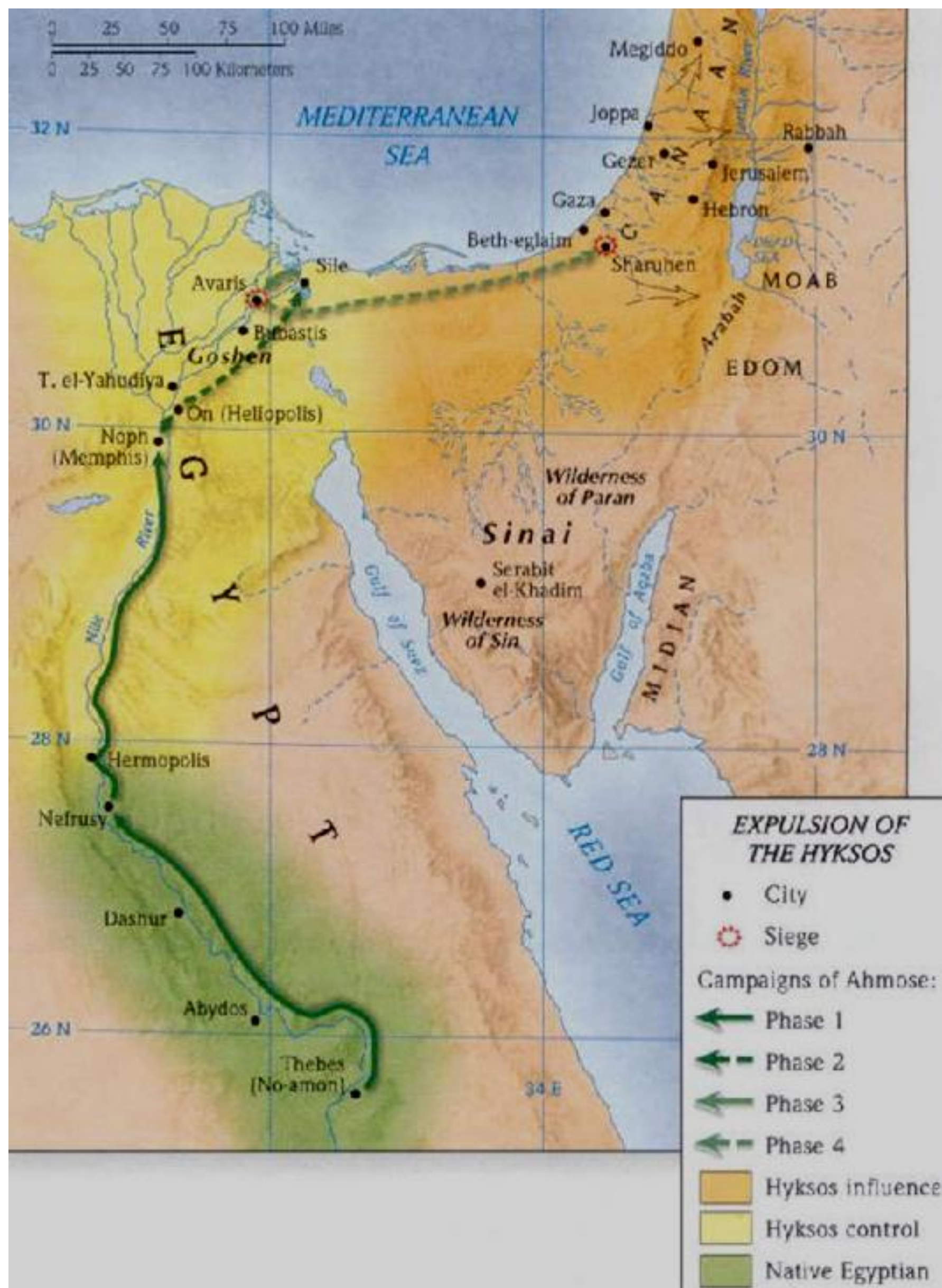
**Mortuary Temple of
Hatshepsut**





Karnak Temple





Egyptian Empire

1600 - 1200 B.C.

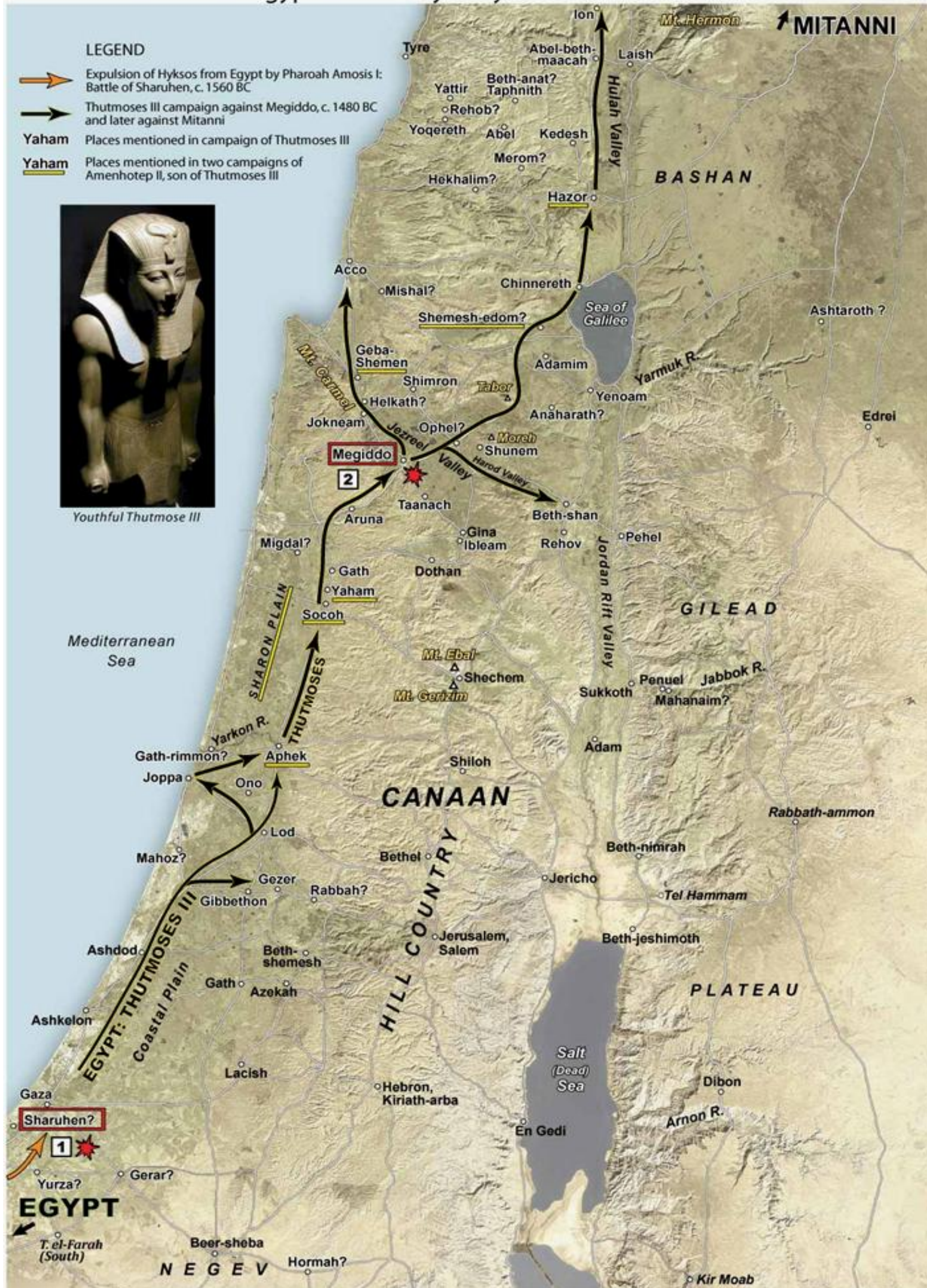


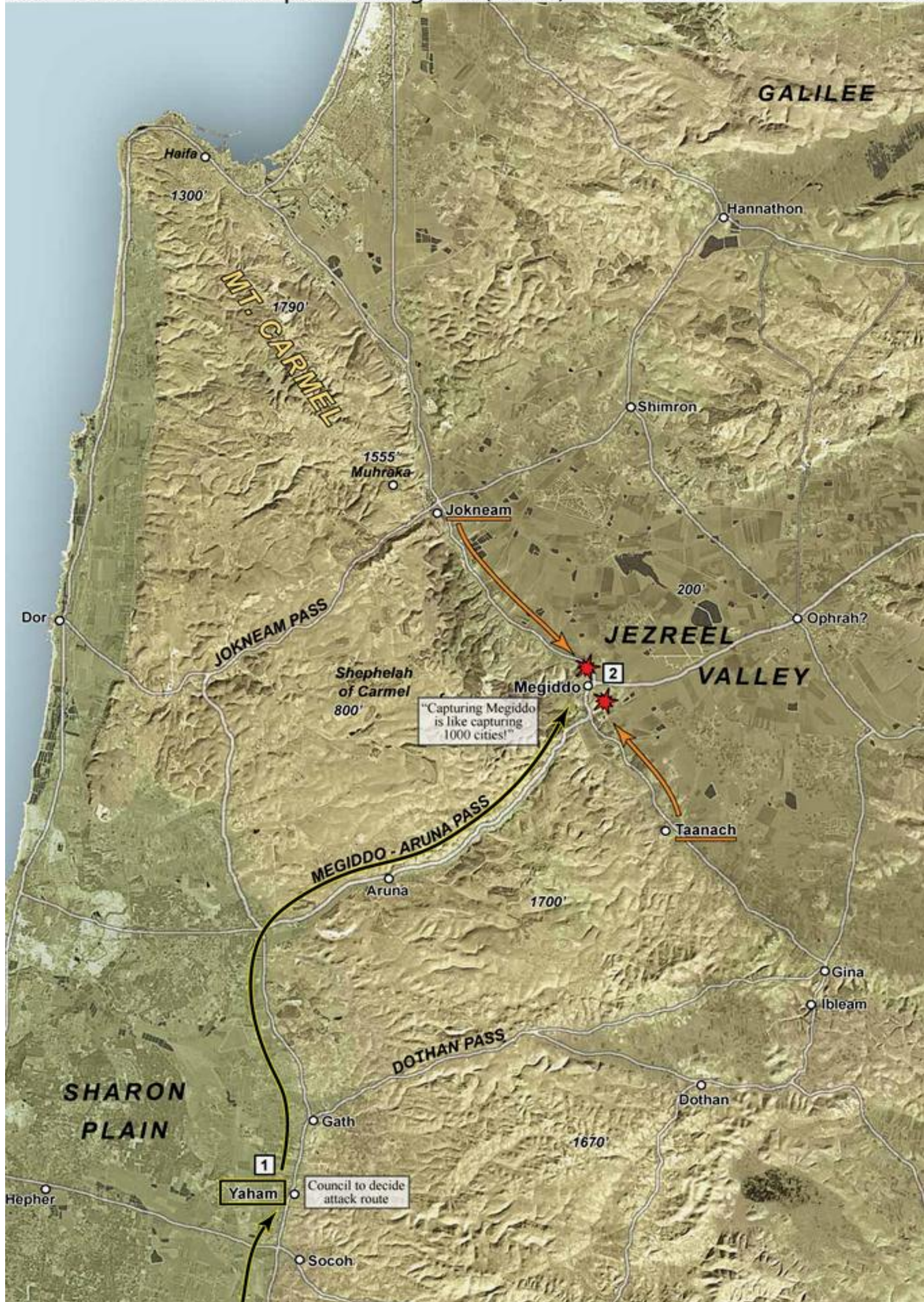
LEGEND

- Expulsion of Hyksos from Egypt by Pharaoh Amosis I: Battle of Sharuhen, c. 1560 BC
- Thutmose III campaign against Megiddo, c. 1480 BC and later against Mitanni
- Places mentioned in campaign of Thutmose III
- Places mentioned in two campaigns of Amenhotep II, son of Thutmose III



Youthful Thutmose III





26

- CAMPAIGNS OF THUTMOSE III AND AMENHOTEP II**
- City
○ City (uncertain location)
← Thutmose III (1st, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 17th campaigns)
--- Alternate Egyptian routes
← Amenhotep II (1st and 2nd campaigns)
- HATTI (HITTITES)**
MITANNI (NAHARIN)
NUHASSHE
ARAM
CANAN
EGYPT
MOAB
EDOM
SINAI
MIDIAN
- Key locations: Carchemish, Aleppo, Ugarit, Nive, Tyre, Hazor, Megiddo, Joppa, Ashdod, Gaza, Jericho, Hebron, Jerusalem, Rabbat, Amurru, Kadesh (on the Orontes), Jabo-harnath, Kadesh, Damascus, Tyre, Hazor, Megiddo, Joppa, Ashdod, Gaza, Jericho, Hebron, Jerusalem, Rabbat, Amurru, Kadesh (on the Orontes), Jabo-harnath, Kadesh, Damascus.
- Geographical features: Mediterranean Sea, Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea, Nile R., Taurus R., Euphrates R., Gulf of Suez, Gulf of Aqaba, Arabah.
- Scale: 0 25 50 75 100 Miles / 0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
- Lower Galilee**
Key locations: Mt. Carmel, Beshaph, Jezreel Valley, Megiddo, Tannach, Gashipadalia, Yaliam, Dor, Zephath, Jozneam, Arana Pats.
- Annotations:
Thutmose III departs from Egypt in 1452 B.C. (see inset map).
Thutmose III claims a central route through the Arana Pats.
Canaanite forces preventing the southern approach.
Northern alternate route.
Southern alternate route.



RAMESES 2

THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE AND THE HITTITES

- City
- ← Campaigns of Seti I
- ← Campaigns of Ramses II
- ⚔ Battle



4. PEOPLE

Moses:

Vital Statistics

- Moses = Drawer out
- Prince, Shepherd, Leader
- Born: 1526 BC
- Lived: 120 Years
- Parents: Jochebed and Amram
- Wife: Zipporah
- Father-in-law: Jethro
- Brother: Aaron
- Sister: Miriam
- Sons: Gershom, Eliezer

His sister stood at a distance to see what would happen to him.



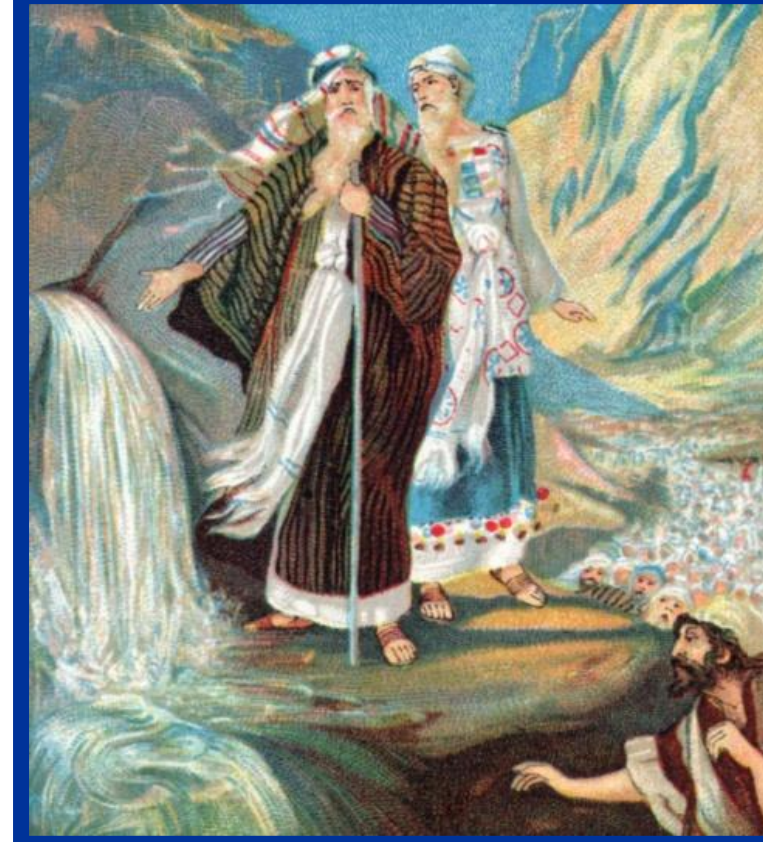
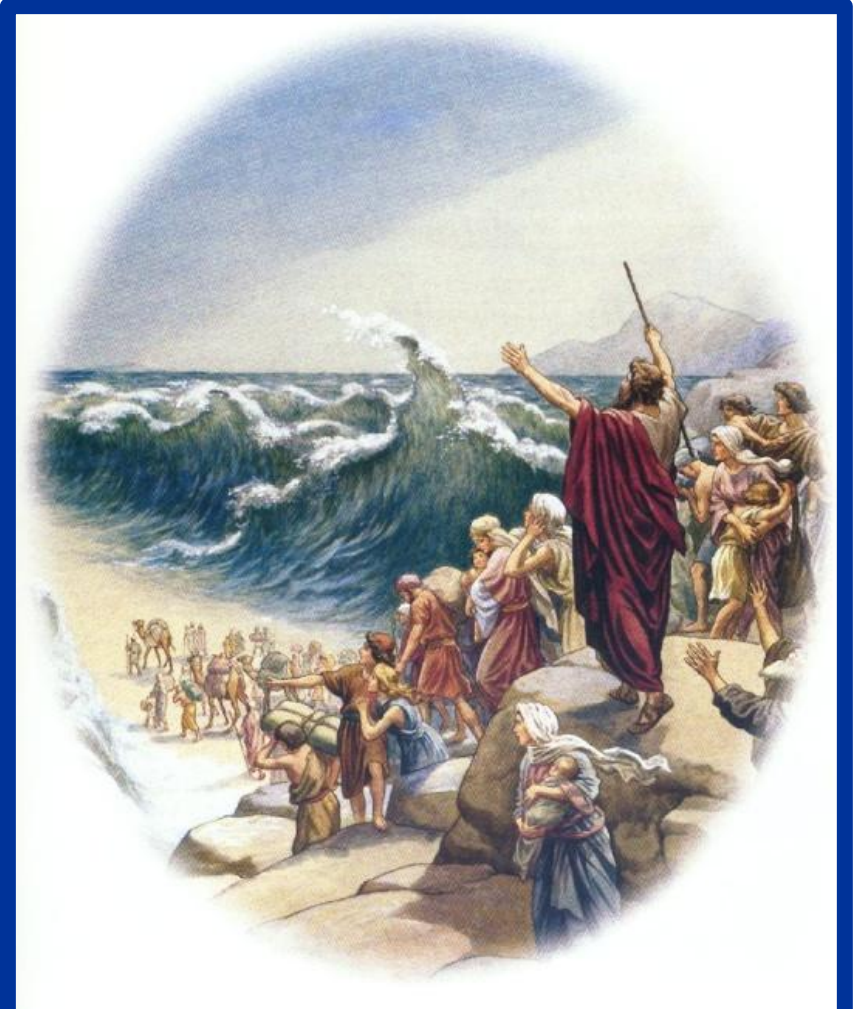
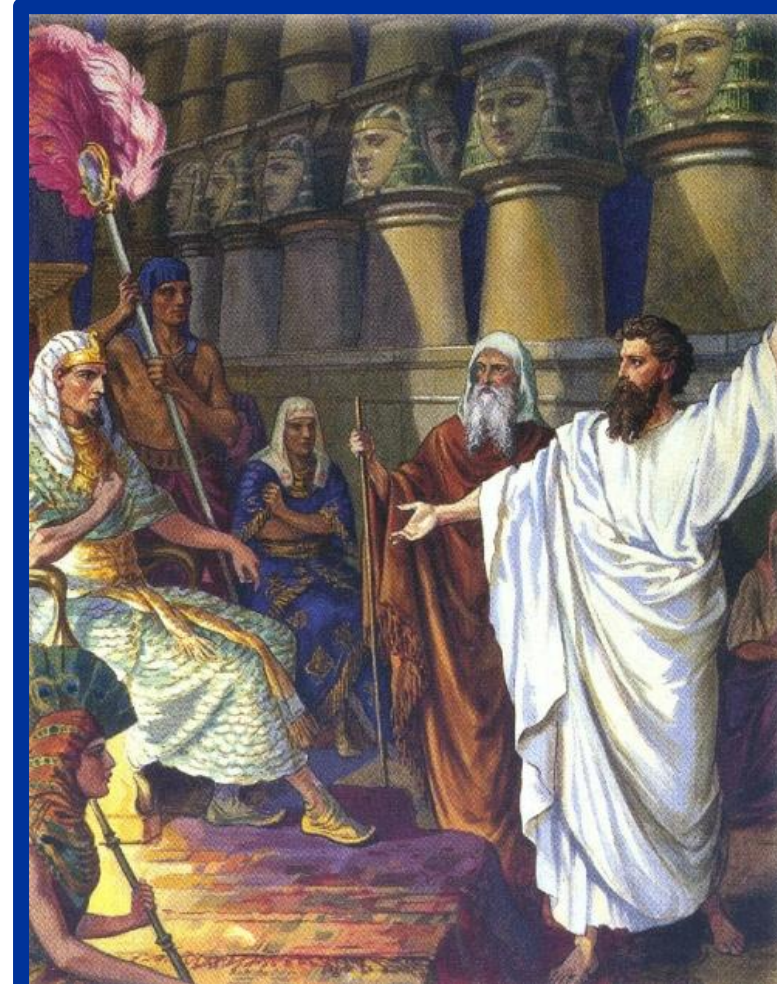
Moses' life divides into three parts of 40 years each:

- Moses the prince of Egypt ([Exodus 2:1-10](#))
- Moses the shepherd of Midian ([Exodus 2:11-4:17](#))
- Moses the lawgiver of Israel ([Exodus 4:18-Deut. 34:5](#))

Moses:

Strengths & Weaknesses

- + Followed God Faithfully
- + Leader of Exodus
- + Prophet and Judge
- + Recorded 10 Commandments (twice)
- + Authored Pentateuch
 - Reluctant to Take Role
 - Impatient
 - Disobeyed God
 - Failed to Recognized Talents of others
 - Did not delegate



Moses: Verses

- Exodus 3: 1-12; 4: 10-17; 14: 15-25; 32: 15-28; 34: 28-35
- Numbers 20: 7-12
- Deuteronomy 32: 48-52; 34: 1-12
- Luke 9: 28-36
- Acts 7: 30-43
- Hebrews 11: 23-29

...he gave him the two tablets of the testimony,



the tablets of stone inscribed by the finger of God.

Saving Characters in Exodus 1-2

- Sister
- Mother
- Midwives
- Pharaoh's Daughter
- Maiden who fetches the Basket



Jethro:

Vital Statistics

- Jethro = Excellence
- Aka Reuel [Friend of God]
- Shepherd, Priest
- Born: Circa 1550 BC
- Daughter: Zipporah
- Son-in-law: Moses
- Son: Hobab

*Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, together with
Moses' sons and wife,*



Jethro:

Strengths & Weaknesses

- + Recognized One True God
- + Organizer/Troubleshooter
 - * “Jethro Principle”



Moses agreed to stay with the man, who gave his daughter Zipporah to Moses in marriage.

Jethro: Verses

- Exodus 2: 21-22; 18: 1-27

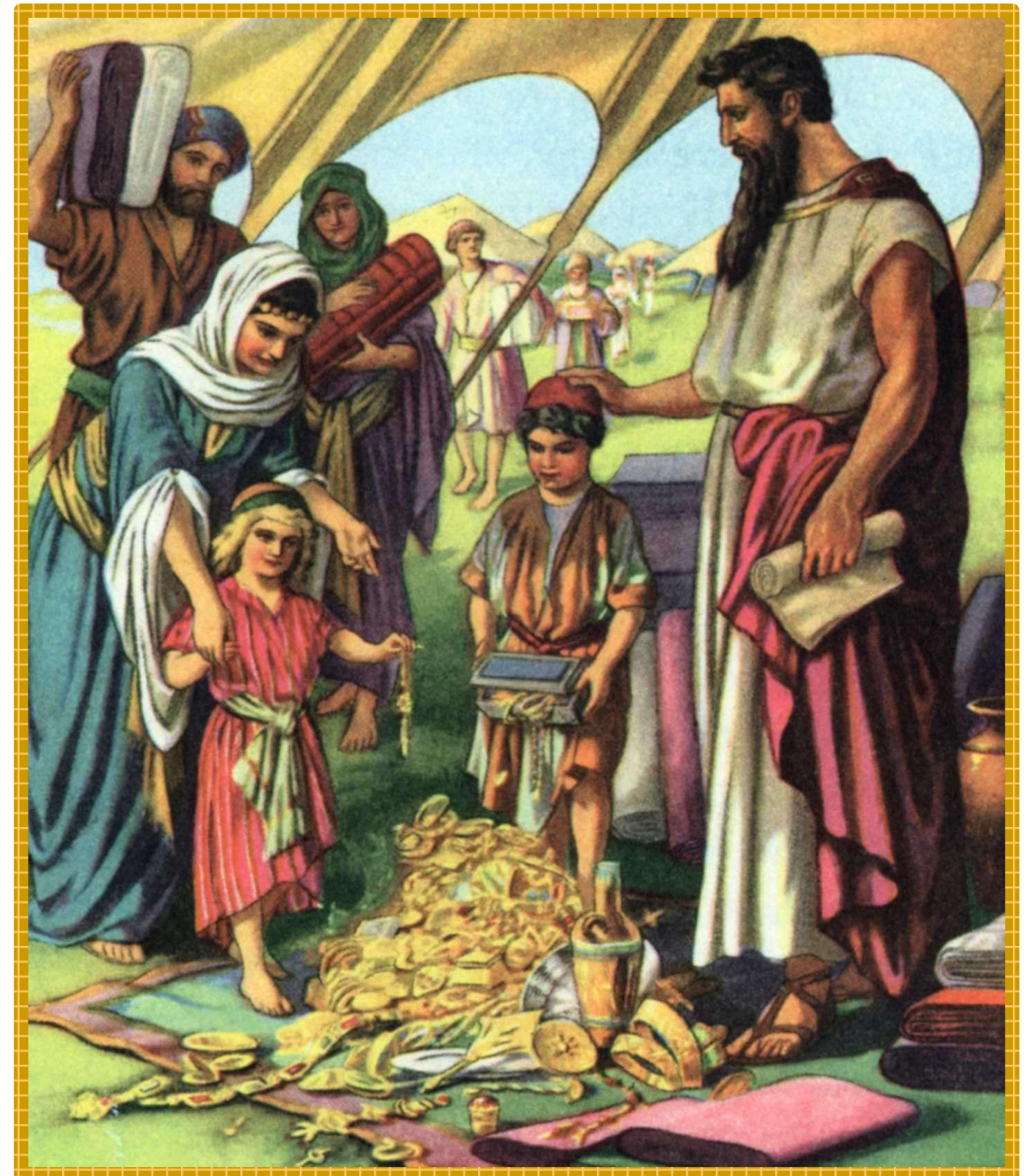
“Now I know that the LORD is greater than all other gods.”



Aaron: Vital Statistics

- Aaron = Enlightened, Rich, Teacher
- Priest, 2nd in Command
- Born: Circa 1450 BC
- Parents: Amram, Jochebed
- Brother: Moses
- Sister: Miriam
- Wife: Elisheba
- Sons: Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, Ithamar

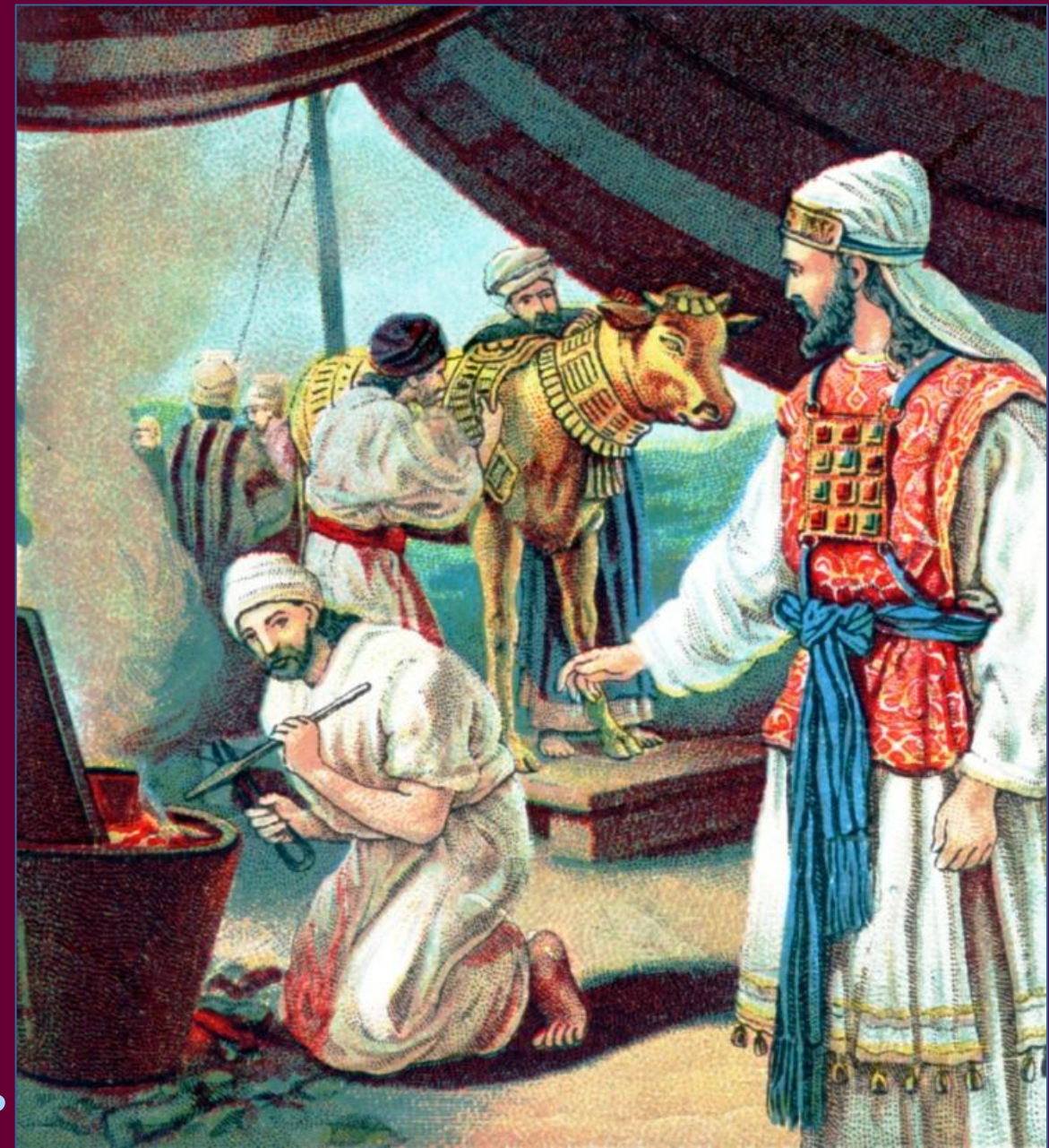
"Make us gods who will go before us."



Aaron: Strengths & Weaknesses

- + Spokesman
- + First High Priest
- Easily Influenced
 - Golden Calf
 - Rock incident
 - Revolt with Miriam

He took what they handed him and



made

shape of a calf....

the

Aaron: Verses

- Exodus 4: 27-31; 7: 1-7; 32: 1-10
- Leviticus 8: 1-9
- Numbers 12: 1-13

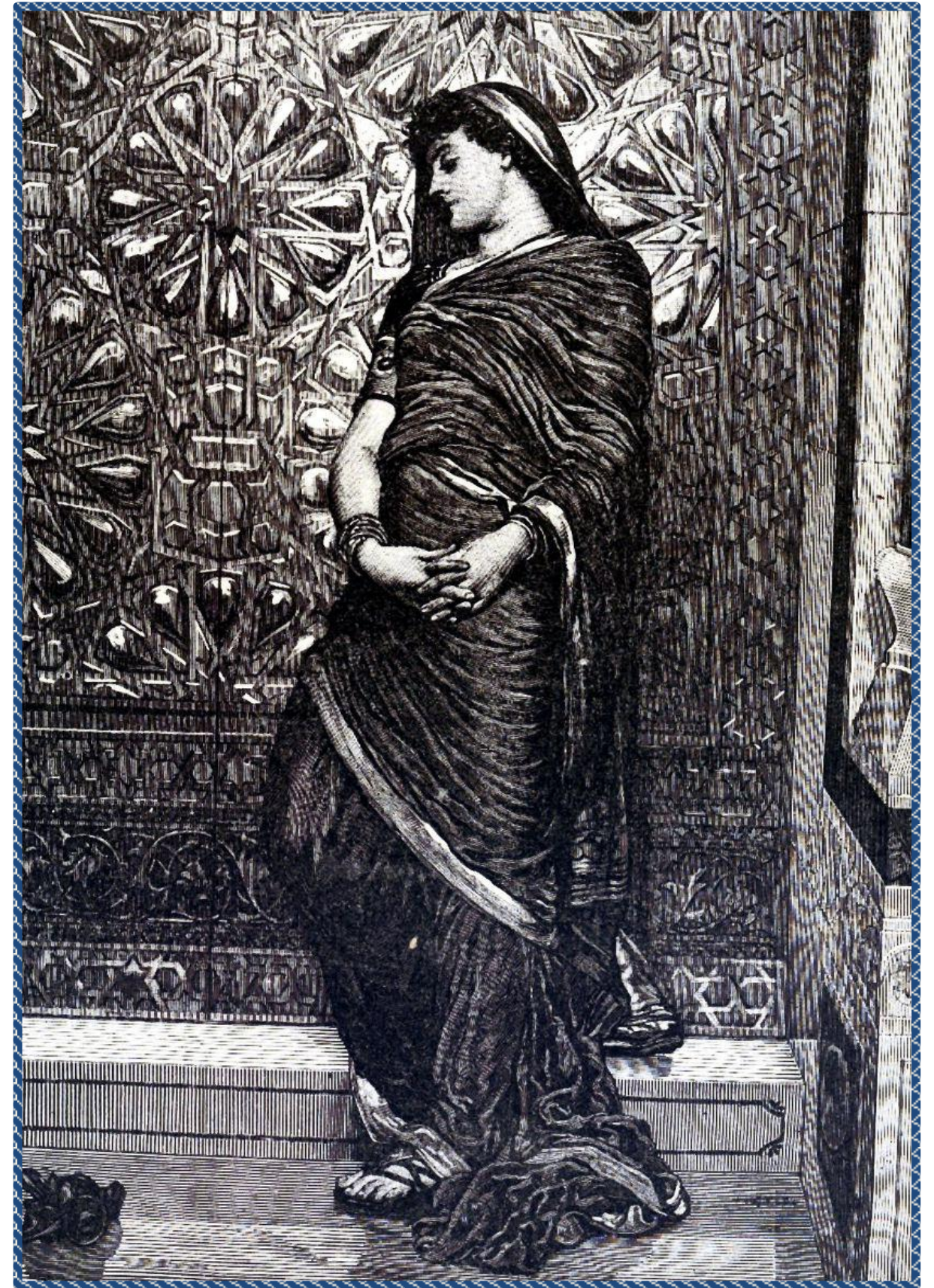
“So I will consecrate the Tent of Meeting and the altar and will consecrate Aaron



Miriam: Vital Statistics

- Miriam = Bitterness/ Rebellion
- Born: Circa 1450 BC
- Lived: About 100 years
- Parents: Amram, Jochebed
- Brothers: Moses and Aaron
(She was eldest sibling)

*"I sent Moses to lead you, also
Aaron and Miriam."*



Miriam:

Strengths & Weaknesses

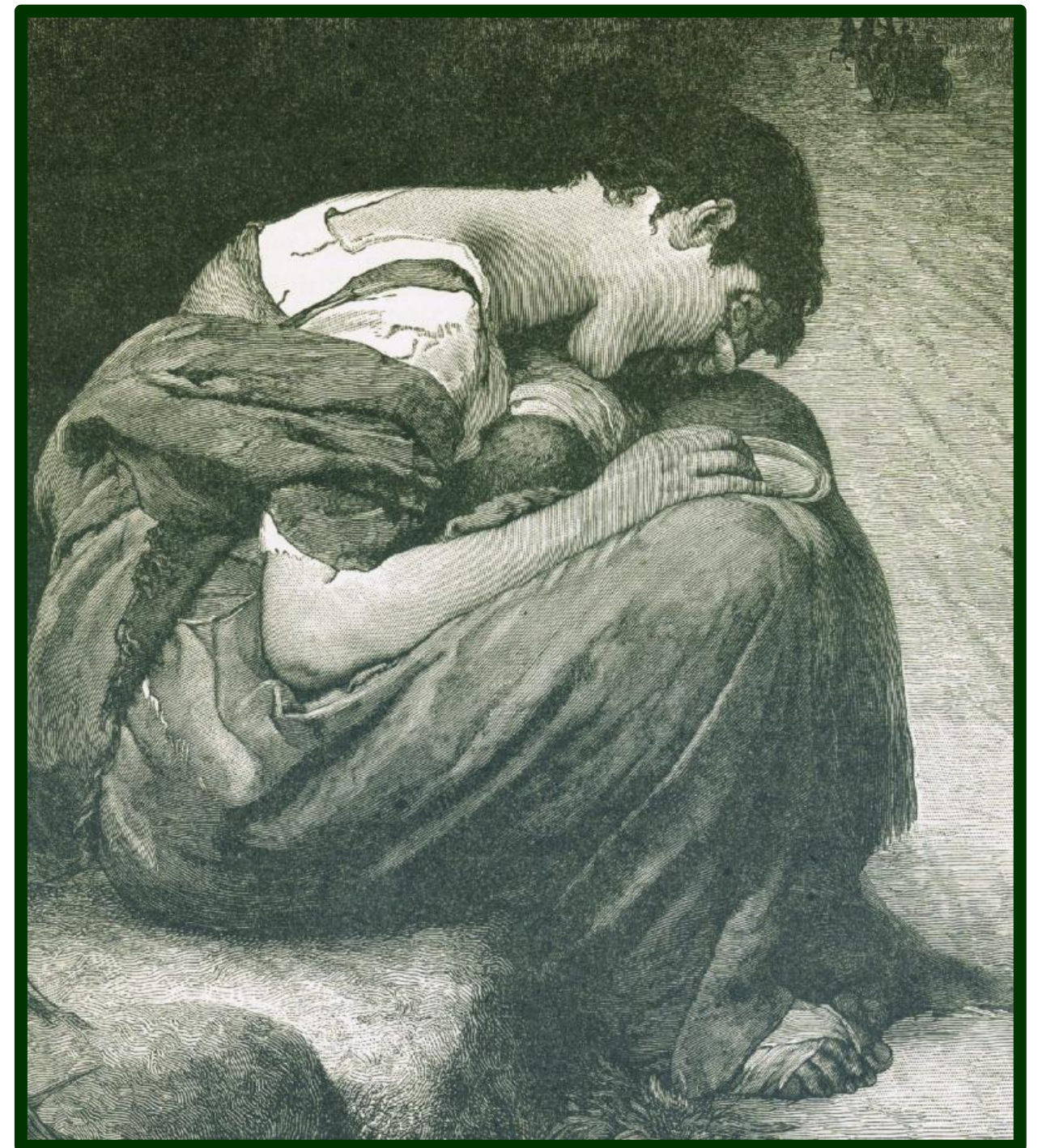
- + Quick Thinking
 - *Saved infant Moses
- + Leader/Prophetess
- + Songwriter
- Jealous of Moses
- Openly Critical



Miriam: Verses

- Exodus 2: 5-10; 15: 20-21
- Leviticus 8: 1-9
- Numbers 12: 1-13
- Deuteronomy 24: 8-9
- Micah 6: 2-4

*“Remember what the LORD your
God did to Miriam...”*



5. PLAY

Exodus 1:1-7

Historical review: How Israel came to Egypt.

- **Exodus 1:1-5 (KJV)** - Now these *are* the names of the children of Israel, which came into Egypt; every man and his household came with Jacob. Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Benjamin, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher. And all the souls that came out of the loins of Jacob were seventy souls: for Joseph was in Egypt *already* (see also Gen 46:8-27 – next slide)
- These 70 multiplied greatly under favourable conditions for more than 400 years ([Exodus 12:40-41](#); [Genesis 15:13](#))
- they became numerous and wealthy

Genesis 46:8-27 (KJV) – 70 souls (excluding wives of sons)

Leah's children (33), as follows:

- Reuben and sons (Hanoch, Phallu, Hezron, Carmi)
- Simeon and sons (Jemuel, Jamin, Ohad, Jachin, Zohar, Shaul - the son of a Canaanitish woman)
- Levi and sons (Gershon, Kohath, and Merari)
- Judah and sons (Shelah, Pharez, Zerah – note Er and Onan died in the land of Canaan). Pharez sons were Hezron and Hamul
- Issachar and sons (Tola, Phuvah, Job, Shimron)
- Zebulun and sons (Sered, Elon, Jahleel)
- Daughter – Dinah

Zilpah's children (Leah's servant) (16), as follows:

- Gad and sons (Ziphion, Haggi, Shuni, Ezbon, Eri, Arodi, Areli)
- Asher and sons (Jimnah, Ishuah, Isui, Beriah – and his sons Heber & Malchiel), and Serah their sister

Rachel's children (14), as follows:

- Joseph and sons (Manasseh and Ephraim) – by Asenath the daughter of Potipherah priest of On
- Benjamin and sons (Belah, Becher, Ashbel, Gera, Naaman, Ehi, Rosh, Muppim, Huppim, Ard

Bilhah's children (Rachel's servant) – (7) as follows:

- Dan and son (Hushim)
- Naphtali and sons (Jahzeel, Guni, Jezer, Shillem)

Exodus 1:8-22

He hasn't heard of Joseph, so he oppresses them.

- After Joseph died, a new pharaoh came to power "who knew nothing about Joseph" and therefore did not care about the Israelites.
- He also feared them because of their numbers and power.
- The Egyptians tried forced labor and infanticide—construction and destruction—as means of controlling the Israelites



BUT GOD protected the Israelites and they continued to prosper.

Seeds for persecution

– suspicious because?

- Numerous
- High birth rate
- Foreigners
- Shepherds
- Goshen
- Religious differences

RELEVANCE TODAY?

Exodus 2:1-10

Released by his mother, rescued and raised by a princess.

- Moses was born into the tribe of Levi.
- His parents' attempt to save him from infanticide
- this led to his being raised in the household of Pharaoh (parallels with Joseph?)

Exodus 2:1-2

1 Now a man from the house of Levi went and married a daughter of Levi.

2 The woman conceived and bore a son; and when she saw that he was beautiful, she hid him for three months

Exodus 2:3-4

3. But when she could hide him no longer, she got him a wicker basket and covered it over with tar and pitch. Then she put the child into it and set it among the reeds by the bank of the Nile.

4 His sister stood at a distance to find out what would happen to him.

- meant to save lives
- meant to float
- covered with pitch

Noah

Ordered to build an ark (Teä)

It will protect Noah and his family and the animals from the destruction of the flood.

Noah is delivered from the waters of the flood.

Moses

His mother gets a basket (Teä)

It will protect Moses from the destruction mandated by the pharaoh's orders.

Moses is delivered from the waters of the Nile.

Moses

Born of simple parents

The pharaoh issues a decree to kill all male children

Moses would grow up to be the deliverer of his people

Jesus

Born of simple parents

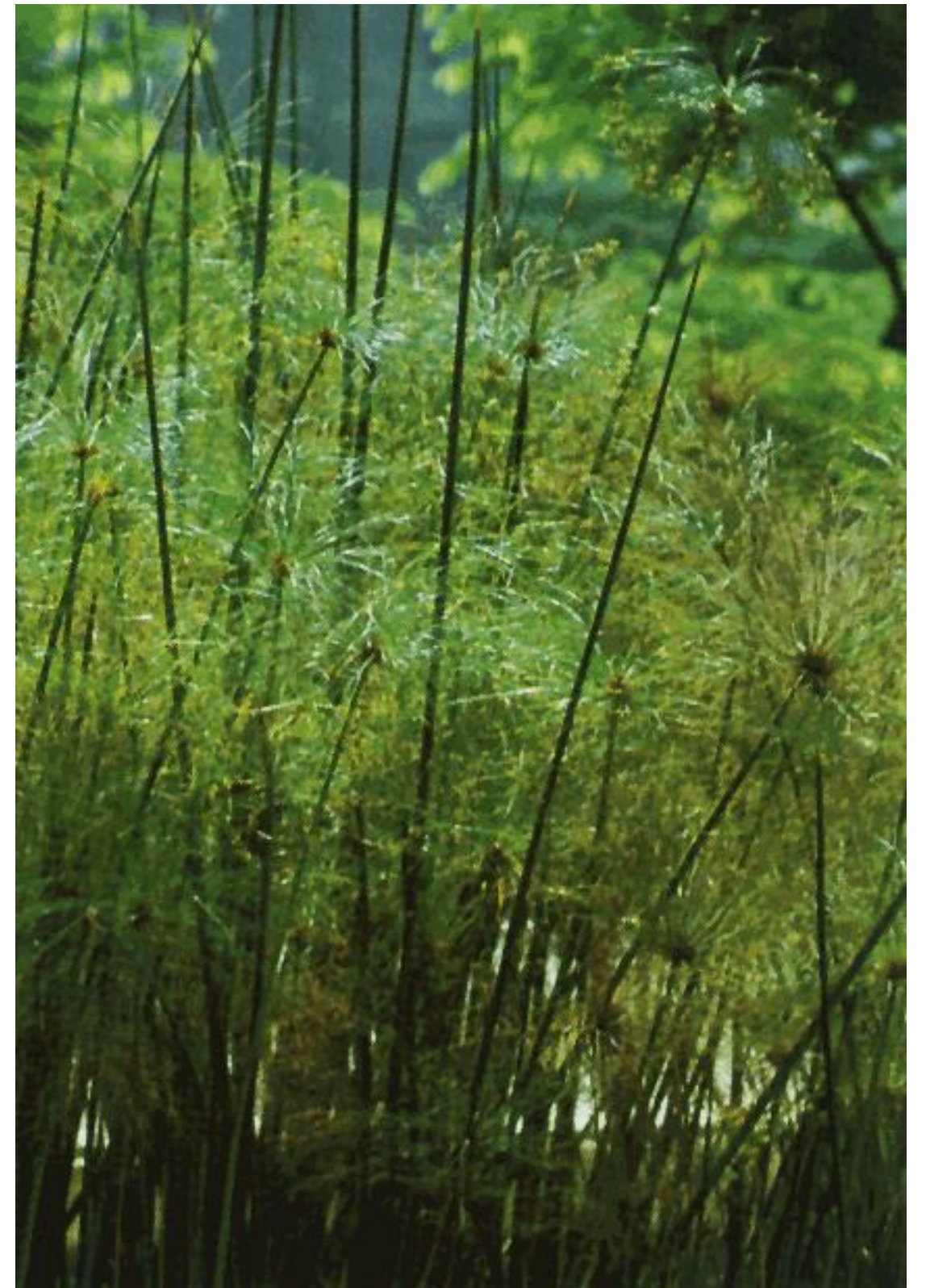
Herod issues a decree to kill all young children in Bethlehem

Jesus would grow up to be the Deliverer of all men

Exodus 2:5-6

5 The daughter of Pharaoh came down to bathe at the Nile, with her maidens walking alongside the Nile; and she saw the basket among the reeds and sent her maid, and she brought it to her.

6 When she opened it, she saw the child, and behold, the boy was crying. And she had pity on him and said, "This is one of the Hebrews' children."



Exodus 2:7-9

7 Then his sister said to Pharaoh's daughter, "Shall I go and call a nurse for you from the Hebrew women that she may nurse the child for you?"

8 Pharaoh's daughter said to her, "Go ahead." So the girl went and called the child's mother.

9 Then Pharaoh's daughter said to her, "Take this child away and nurse him for me and I will give you your wages." So the woman took the child and nursed him.

Exodus 2:10

The child grew, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter and he became her son.

And she named him Moses, and said, "Because I drew him out of the water."

I ...?

Exodus 2:11-12

11 Now it came about in those days, when Moses had grown up, that he went out to his brethren and looked on their hard labors; and he saw an Egyptian beating a Hebrew, one of his brethren.

12 So he looked this way and that, and when he saw there was no one around, he struck down the Egyptian and hid him in the sand.

Exodus 2:11-22

Hebrew hostility sends Moses to Midian.

- Moses killed an Egyptian who was mistreating a Hebrew slave.
- When the Israelites responded with hostility toward Moses, he feared for his life and fled to the land of the Midianites in the Sinai desert.
- There he married Zipporah, daughter of Jethro, and became a shepherd.
- The Midianites were descendants of Abraham through Midian, one of his six sons by Keturah ([Genesis 25:1-2](#)).

Acts 7:22

Moses was educated in all the learning of the Egyptians, and he was a man of power in words and deeds.



Exodus 2:11-12

11 Now it came about in those days, when Moses had grown up, that he went out to his brethren and looked on their hard labors; and he saw an Egyptian beating a Hebrew, one of his brethren.

12 So he looked this way and that, and when he saw there was no one around, he struck down the Egyptian and hid him in the sand.



Hebrews 11:24-26

24 By faith Moses, when he had grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter,

25 choosing rather to endure ill-treatment with the people of God than to enjoy the passing pleasures of sin,

26 considering the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt; for he was looking to the reward.



Acts 7:25

And he supposed that his brethren understood that God was granting them deliverance through him, but they did not understand.

Exodus 2:13-14

13 He went out the next day, and behold, two Hebrews were fighting with each other; and he said to the offender, “Why are you striking your companion?”

14 But he said, “Who made you a prince or a judge over us? Are you intending to kill me as you killed the Egyptian?” Then Moses was afraid and said, “Surely the matter has become known.”

Exodus 2:15



When Pharaoh heard of this matter, he tried to kill Moses. But Moses fled from the presence of Pharaoh and settled in the land of Midian, and he sat down by a well.



Exodus 2:16-17

16 Now the priest of Midian had seven daughters; and they came to draw water and filled the troughs to water their father's flock.

17 Then the shepherds came and drove them away, but Moses stood up and helped them and watered their flock.



Exodus 2:18-20

18 When they came to Reuel their father, he said, “Why have you come back so soon today?”

19 So they said, “An Egyptian delivered us from the hand of the shepherds, and what is more, he even drew the water for us and watered the flock.”

20 He said to his daughters, “Where is he then? Why is it that you have left the man behind? Invite him to have something to eat.”

Exodus 2:21-22

21 Moses was willing to dwell with the man, and he gave his daughter Zipporah to Moses.

22 Then she gave birth to a son, and he named him Gershom, for he said, “I have been a sojourner in a foreign land.”

Moses

A foreign king tried to have him put to death along with all the other Hebrew male children

He was the son of Hebrews but adopted by the daughter of pharaoh

He determined to be identified with the people of God

Jesus

A foreign king tried to have him put to death along with all the other male children of Bethlehem

He was the Son of God but was raised as the son of Joseph

He identified Himself with all those who trust in the Lord

Exodus 2:23-25

23 Now it came about in the course of those many days that the king of Egypt died. And the sons of Israel sighed because of the bondage, and they cried out; and their cry for help because of their bondage rose up to God.

24 So God heard their groaning; and God remembered His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

25 God saw the sons of Israel, and God took notice of them.



Exodus 2:23-25

Israel cries out, God "remembers" them.

- Pharaoh's death set the stage for Moses to return to Egypt ([Exodus 4:19](#)), where his people were still being oppressed.
- When the Israelites cried out in their distress, God "remembered" his promise to Abraham and his descendants ([Exodus 2:24](#)).
- Remembered" does not mean God had forgotten the Israelites. It means the time was right in God's plan. The Hebrews were closer to "concentrate on" or "act on."

NOW LET'S MOVE
FROM THE SCENE
SEQUENCE OF
CHAPTERS 1 & 2 TO A
CONTENT SUMMARY
- BY THEMES -

I. The Persecution of God's People

(Exo 1:1-22)

- A new generation
- A new king
- A new strategy

A new generation (Exo 1:1-7)

- The bondage of Israel in Egypt had been predicted in Gen 15:13-16.
- God also fulfilled the promise of multiplying the people (Gen 46:3), and Jacob's original seventy became over a million!
- They increased in spite of persecution and suffering. See Act 7:15-19.

A new king (Exo 1:8-14)

- Act 7:18 says this was “another king of a different kind” (literal Gk.) - from a different people.
- the “Hyksos” invaders took over in Egypt. They were Semites, probably from Assyria (Isa 52:4).
- The new king warned his own people (not the Egyptians) that the presence of so many Jews was a threat to their own rule; so they decided to deal vigorously with the Children of Israel.
- the bondage in Egypt is a picture of the sinner’s spiritual bondage to this world.
- The Jews went down to Egypt and lived in the best of the land (Gen 47:6), but this luxury later turned into trial and suffering.
- like the path of the lost sinner today; sin promises pleasure and freedom, but it brings sorrow and bondage.

A new strategy (Exo 1:15-22)

- The king's plan (from Satan - to destroy the Jews and keep the Messiah from being born) was to kill all the male babies thwarted by the intervention of God.
- midwives confound the king - a baby's cry reaches the heart of Pharaoh's daughter.
- God uses the weak things of this world to defeat the mighty.
- Later, Satan would use King Herod to try to slay the baby Jesus.
- Authority? - was it right for the women to defy the orders of the king?
- Yes, for "we ought to obey God rather than men" (Act 5:29). When the laws of the land are definitely contrary to the commandments of God, then the believer has the right and duty to put God first.
- Pharaoh instituted drowning – and later saw his own army drown in the Red Sea (Exo 15:4-5). We reap what we sow, even though the harvest may be slow in coming (Ecc 8:11).

II. The Preparation of God's Prophet (Exo 2:1-25)

- It seemed as though God was doing nothing. The Jews prayed and cried out for help (Exo 2:23-25) and wondered where God's deliverance was.
- Had they only remembered the Word in Gen 15:1-21, they would have known that 400 years had to elapse.
- Why did God wait? To prepare his people and waiting in mercy - giving the wicked nations of Canaan time to repent (Gen 15:16).
- God is never in a hurry; He had His leader chosen for the Hebrews and was preparing him for his mighty task.

God's Preparation of Moses

- A godly home
- A special education
- A great failure
- A long delay

A godly home (Exo 1:1-10)

- godly parents of Moses (Amram and Jochebed) - (Act 7:20-28 and Heb 11:23).
- Exo 6:20 – that they wed during such difficult times was an act of great faith and love, and God rewarded them for this.
- Since they acted by faith (Heb 11:23), they must have had a communication from God concerning the birth of their son, Moses.
- He was a “goodly child” (beautiful in the sight of God), and so they gave him to God by faith.
- Parents never know what God sees in each child that is born, and it is important that parents raise their children in the fear of God.
- It took real faith to put the child in the river, the very place where the young boys were being destroyed!
- Note how God used a child’s tears to touch the princess, and how He arranged for the child’s own mother to raise him. Read Job 5:13.

A special education (Act 7:22)

- Raised in the palace as the adopted son of the princess, Moses was trained in the great Egyptian schools.
- Even today, scholars marvel at the learning of the Egyptians.
- Moses made use of his training.
- But it was no substitute for the wisdom of God that came through suffering and trial and his personal walk with God.

A great failure (Exo 1:11-15; Heb 11:24-26)

- Aged 40 when he made his great decision to leave the palace
- Can commend him for his courage and love for his people, but he ran ahead of the Lord
- Exo_1:12 - he killed the Egyptian who was beating a Hebrew - walking by sight, not by faith
- Like Peter in the Garden of Gethsemane, Moses depended on his own energy and sword
- Sword exchanged later for a rod – power from God's hand, not his own (see Exo 6:1).
- He buried the body, but this was no proof that the deed went unseen.
- next day – 2 Jews fighting, tried to help them, but they all knew he had killed a man.
- Act_7:24 may indicate that Moses killed the man in self-defence
- Either way - he was still a criminal in the eyes of the Egyptians.
- only recourse was to flee from the land.
- Overall - too hasty in his actions
- God had to set him aside for further training – so that he could see the invisible, choose the imperishable, and do the impossible.
- The weapons of our warfare are not fleshly, but spiritual (2Co 10:3-6).

6. PRINCIPLES

THE FAMILY OF MOSES (Prince of Egypt)

Exodus 1:1-2:10; Acts 7:20-41

- Israel suffers in Egypt (Exo. 1)
- Moses is born (Exo. 2:1-10; Heb. 11:23)
- Forty years in Egypt (Exo. 2:10; Acts 7:21-23)

THE FLIGHT OF MOSES (Shepherd of Midian)

Exodus 2:11-25; Acts 7:23-30

- Flees from Pharaoh (Exo. 2:11-15)
- A new life in the desert (Exo. 2:15-25)
- Forty years in the desert (Acts 7:30)

THE FAITH OF MOSES (Prophet of God)

Exo. 3 - Deut. 34; Acts 7:30-41; Hebrews 11:23-29

- God calls Moses at the burning bush (Exo. 3:1-4:17)
- "Let my people go!" (Exo. 5:1-12:42)
- The exodus from Egypt to Sinai (12:31 - 18:27; 1 Cor. 10:1-2)
- The law of Moses (Exo. 20-31)
- The rebellion of Israel at Sinai (Exo. 32)
- The rebellion of Israel in the wilderness (Num. 11-14)
- Forty years of wandering in the wilderness (Num. 14)

MOSES AND THE LAW

- The Law-giver (Exo. 24:12; Deut. 4:44; 31:9, 24-27; Jno. 1:17)
- The Law-follower (Exo. 25:40᠓39:42-43᠓40:16; Num. 15:32-36)
- The Law-breaker (Num. 20:1-13; Psa. 106:32-33)

MOSES AND THE MESSIAH

- Messianic prophecy (Deut. 18:18-19)
- Messianic visitation (Lk. 9:30-35)
- Messianic fulfillment (Lk. 24:44)

GLIMPSES OF GOD IN THE LIFE OF MOSES

- A glimpse of the greatness of God (Exo. 1-2)
- A glimpse of the grace of God (Exo. 3-4)
- A glimpse of the glory of God (Exo. 32-33)
- A glimpse of the holiness of God (Lev. 10:1-7)
- A glimpse of the wrath of God (Num. 25)

LESSONS FOR US

- parallels between the Exodus of the OT and The Cross of the NT
- God has a strategy (create, redeem, restore) – He is sovereign
- God works and demonstrates that strategy in every book of the Bible
- God sees and responds to the trials of His people
- God delivers us from the bondage of sin
- God can and will use every person of faith
- Perseverance is key to obtaining God's continuing approval
- Man must hear and heed the law of God
- God is not a respecter of persons.
- Successful leaders of God's people are led by God

Emerging Spiritual Lessons from the life of Moses

(in Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy)

- God's way is the right choice – even if it means denying ourselves the pleasures of this life ([Heb 11:25-26](#))
- There's no use in trying to excuse ourselves from God's service. He can answer all our excuses ([Exo 3:11-15](#); [4:1-17](#)).
- We shouldn't try to do everything ourselves. We should be willing to let others help us ([Exo 18:13-26](#)).
- Fellowship with God will bring a radiance to our lives that others will notice ([Exo 33:18-23](#); [34:29-35](#)).
- Moses' successful leadership was due in part to his love for those he led ([Exo 32:32](#); see [Rom 9:1-3](#); [10:1](#)).
- Moses, the world's most humble person ([Nums 12:3](#)), failed God and forfeited his place in the Promised Land because of anger ([Num 20:2-13](#)). In the words of Paul, "If you think you are standing strong, be careful, for you, too, may fall into the same sin" ([1 Cor. 10:12](#)).
- Our goal in life should be spiritual, not worldly, success ([Deu. 34:10-12](#); [2 Tim. 4:7](#)).
- **Key Verse**

"For the law was given through Moses; God's unfailing love and faithfulness came through Jesus Christ" ([John 1:17](#)).

Page Size 45 x 33