

EXODUS STAGE 1

Exodus means way out in English., taken from the Septuagint version. In Hebrew title of the book it is not called Exodus.

In this stage, we find:

- * The captivity and deliverance of Israel
- * The failure to enter the promise land because of unbelief.
- * Stayed in the wilderness for 40 years
- * Mannah was first introduced here
- * The giving of the ten commandments
- * The building of the tabernacle in the wilderness
- * Walk in the wilderness for 40 years.
- * Sin and death of Moses
- * The leadership of Joseph
- * Miracles performed by God.

Moses was 80 years old when he went back to Egypt and performed the first miracle.

Aaron was 83 years old.

- * “Let my people go” – the first statement of Moses
- * First miracle – rod – turned into a snake (Ch. 7:10) In 1 Timothy 3:8, Paul gave the names of the magicians (Jannes and Jambres).

Examples:

Bloody water – Oziris – god of the Nile
Frogs – Hekt – frog god
Lice – SLB – earth god
Flies – Hatkoc – wife of Oziris
Cattle disease - - Apis – sacred bull god
Boils – Typhon
Hail and fire – Shu – atmosphere god
Locust – Serepia – god who protected Egypt against locust.
Darkness – Ra – sun- god
Death of first born – against all the gods of Egypt.

- result of final plague – April 14, death angel passed over Israelites. April 15, early morning – six hundred thousand men and their families borrowed money from the Egyptians.
- mixed multitude = 3m – they led to compromise.

4. Ch. 10:24 – “leave but don’t bring your flocks and herds”

- * in 11 occasions, Pharaoh hardened his heart but at least in 7 occasions – God hardened the heart of Pharaoh.
- * Observation of people: How can we understand “God hardening the heart of Pharaoh”
 - frozen reiver – both ends are clay.
 - When the weather is winter, river freezes
 - When the sun shines, the water melts but the clay hardens
- * Plagues – related to God’s salvation. We can’t explain everything about the plagues but we know all those things happened.
- * Egypt is a very filthy country. I ksects are always problems in Egypt.
- * Boils – in Egypt can mean leprous or running sores in Hebrew.
- * locusts – capable of eating his own weight = 200 M locusts = 1sq. mile. Locust can cover 400 sq. miles – can carry 80 Billions – locust.
- * Eyes could only adjust accdg. To the small light the eyes can take.
- * Unblemished, 1 year old lamb – to be killed on the 14th day.
 - the blood will be mixed with hyssop branches
 - flesh – roasted and to be eaten on the 14th night with bitter herbs an unleavened bread.
 - Leaven – libadura – yeast – form of a bacteria – always symbolizes evil.
 - In the New Testament, leaven stands for:
 - a. hypocrisy – Luke 12:1
 - b. rationalism – Matthew 16:6,112
 - c. worldliness – Mark 8:15
 - d. evil conduct – 1 Cor. 5:6
 - e. false doctrine – Gal. 5:9
 - The Bible says, beware of these!
- * Lord Supper = pure juice and unleavened bread

2 purposes of the plagues:

1. to demonstrate to Israel the strength of their /God.
 2. show the Egyptians the total inability of their gods.
- * each plague is dedicated to every god of the Egyptians ..

Ten (10) plagues:

1. water was turned in to blood – 7:20
2. the invasion of frogs – 7:26
3. lice – 8: 17
4. flies – 8:24
5. cattle disease
6. boils – 9: 10
7. hales mingled with fire – 9:24
8. locusts – 10:13
9. 3-days darkness – 10:22
10. slaying of the first born – 12:29

- the starting point of the feast of the Pass-over of the Israelite.
- Symbolizes the shedding of the blood of Christ on the cross. That Christ became our Passover lamb. (John 5:24) (from death unto life).
- In the NT, the significance of the Passover is the death of Christ on the cross.
- Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of the Passover – one of the most important feasts of Israel. Israelites flock to Jerusalem during the feast.

4 Compromises of Pharaoh

1. ch. 8:25 – “don’t leave”
2. 8:28 – “leave but don’t go too far”
3. 10:10 – “leave, but let your children remain here”