

Session 3: A Nation is Formed

Apprentice Track Workshop: Biblical Story

5) The New (Good) _____: Too many _____! (Exodus 1)

- a) The growing population of the Hebrews is mentioned _____ times in the 22 verses of Exodus 1.
- b) Abraham's family is fulfilling God's original intention for humanity as a new _____ and _____.
- c) But this is also the language of God's Covenant with Abraham whose descendants would be as numerous as the dust of the earth and stars in the sky.
- d) God used the land of Goshen like a _____ (Genesis 47:1).

6) The New (Unqualified) _____ (Exodus 2-4)

a) Things Working Against Moses

- i) Almost _____ as a baby.
- ii) Not _____ by his parents.
- iii) A known _____.
- iv) Not a great _____ (Ex. 4:10)
- v) Viewed as an _____ by his own people.

b) Things Working for Moses

- i) Well-_____
- ii) Familiar with Pharaoh's _____
- iii) _____ & _____ by God

7) The _____ Exit (Exodus 5-16)

a) Preparation and Plagues

- i) God, the main character and central actor in the drama of Scripture was using key sociological _____ in Egypt to prepare the Hebrews to depart Egypt.
- ii) The heightening _____ of the plagues demonstrate just how lopsided Yahweh's _____ against the Egyptian king really was.

b) Passover, Plundering, and Parting

- i) Passover (Exodus 12-13)
 - (1) A Lamb -
 - (2) Unleavened Bread -
- ii) The Plundering of Egypt (Exodus 12:25-26)
- iii) The Parting of the Red Sea (Exodus 14-15)

8) The Law (Exodus 19-24)

- a) A shared legal tradition is essential to _____. (Land, People, Government).

b) What is the Law?

- Books of Moses, (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy).
- But specifically, the Law is all the instructions God gave to Israel through Moses while in the wilderness.
- And even more specifically, the center of the Law is found in Exodus 19-24, which is also called the Book of the Covenant.

c) Overview of the Book of the Covenant

- i) Covenant _____ (Exodus 19)

ii) Covenant _____ (Exodus 20-23)

(1) 10 “Words” (Exodus 20)

(2) Unpacking the 10 Commandments (Exodus 21-23)

iii) Covenant _____ with a _____ (Exodus 24)

d) Purpose of the Mosaic Covenant

i) The Law was Israel’s path to _____ and the _____ life.

ii) The Law created a national _____ that bore witness to the surrounding nations of the goodness of God’s design.

iii) The Law explains the _____ of the Covenant.

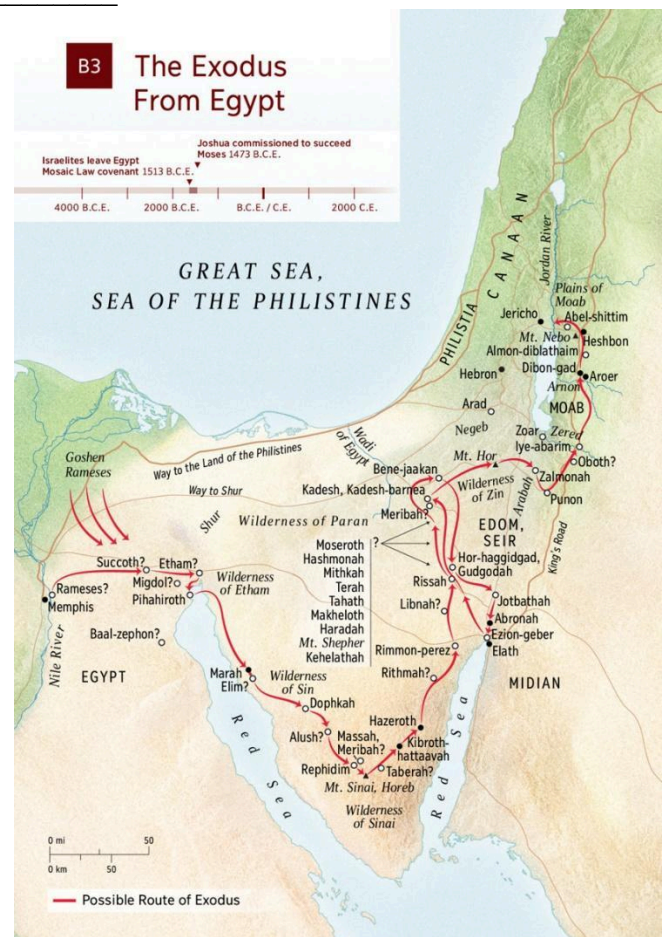
(1) God knew Israel couldn’t _____.

(2) The Law could _____ usher in God’s _____ to dwell perfectly with his people under his reign as they were intended.

(3) Instead, the law is like a 1,400 year-long _____ lesson showing humanity’s inability to keep the covenant (Romans 8:3; Galatians 3:10-4:7)

9) Sinai and Wandering (Exodus 25-Deuteronomy 34)

a) After the Parting of the Red Sea, in Exodus 16-18 they make about a 3-month journey to Mt Sinai where they stay for 1 year. The events of this year are recorded in the second half of the book of Exodus, all of



Leviticus, and the first 10 chapters of Numbers.

Three major things happen during this year at Mt. Sinai.

- i) In the second half of Exodus, the _____ is built and God fills it with his presence.
 - ii) In Leviticus, God gives the people specific instructions about how to _____ him and make _____.
 - iii) And then in the first part of Numbers, the people _____ to leave and make the two-week journey from Mount Sinai northeast into the promised land.
- b) Twelve Spies
- i) The Report: The land is _____, *but* the _____ are strong and the _____ are well fortified.
 - (1) The Majority opinion: We are _____ to go up against the people!
 - (2) The Minority Opinion: We can _____ them!
 - ii) The Result: God promises _____ and judgment.

10) Reflections: The _____ of Redemption

- a) **The problem:** the people are oppressed in _____.
- b) **The solution:** the LORD's _____-handedly acts to save the people, sparing them from his judgment through a blood _____.

- c) **The result:** the LORD leads his people to the promised land where they can _____ him and be in _____ with him.

11) Recap of Three Central Themes

a) God's Kingdom

- i) God's is clearly shown to be king over all _____.

 - (1) Yahweh is not just a _____ deity like so many of the ancient gods in the pantheons. Instead, God is sovereign even over Egypt and Egypt's Pharaoh- the greatest empire of the world.
 - (2) And not only is he sovereign over human politics, but also over _____.

- ii) At the same time, God chose to make his rule and reign visible and manifested in a _____ way through _____ particular group of people. He wants to make his kingdom known through *his* people, so he governs *his* people, leads *them*, and provides for *them* in a *special* way.
- iii) So, which is it? Is God's kingdom universal or limited to his people? In God's reign over the nation of Israel, we get a glimpse at God's future _____ for all humanity- life under the _____ reign of her king.

b) God's Presence

- i) The Exodus proves God's _____-presence.
- ii) In the Exodus, God showed Israel and all the world the _____ of his presence with *his* people- the presence that we will know fully once Christ returns and brings the New Heavens and New Earth.

c) **God's Promise**

- i) In the formation of the nation of Israel, God brings about his specific promise to _____. They are in the process of becoming a great nation. They already have a population, a leader, and a law system. Now they just need a territory to occupy.
- ii) But God is also keeping his covenant with _____. Israel is commissioned to bear God's name and image, bearing fruit and multiplying as they represent his rule on earth.