

JOURNEY THROUGH THE BIBLE



EXPLORING THROUGH EXODUS



EXODUS

*I AM THE LORD
YOUR GOD
WHO BROUGHT
YOU OUT OF
Egypt*

EXODUS OUTLINE

1-5 Shemot/Names: Affliction in Egypt, discovery of baby Moses, Pharaoh

6-9 Va'eira/And I appeared: Plagues 1 to 7 of Egypt

10-13 Bo/Come: Last plagues of Egypt, first Passover

13-17 Beshalach/When He Sent Out: Parting the Sea, water, manna, Amalek

18-20 Yitro/Jethro: Jethro's advice, The Decalogue

21-24 Mishpatim/Laws: The Covenant Code

25-27 Terumah/Donation: God's instructions on the Tabernacle and furnishings

27-30 Tetzaveh/You Shall Command: God's instructions on the first priests

30-34 Ki Tissa/When You Count: Census, anointing oil, golden calf, stone tablets, Moses radiant

35-38 Vayakhel/And He Assembled: Israelites collect gifts, make the Tabernacle and furnishings

38-40 Pekudei/Accountings: Setting up and filling of The Tabernacle

EXODUS

*I AM THE LORD
YOUR GOD
WHO BROUGHT
YOU OUT OF
Egypt*

EXODUS OUTLINE

THREE PARTS

Part I: Israel in and out of Egypt (1.1–15.21):

- a. God Sees (1-2)
- b. Rise of Moses (3.1-7.7)
- c. Ten Plagues (7.7-13.16)
- d. Exodus (13.17-15.21)

Part II: Sinai and covenant (15.22–24.18):

- a. Wilderness (15.22-18.27)
- b. Sinai Theophany (19 & 24)
- c. Covenant (20-23)
- d. Sinai Theophany (19 & 24)

Part III: Sanctuary and new covenant (25:1–40:34):

- a. Covenant Renewal (25-31)
- b. Golden Calf/Tablets (32-34)
- c. Tabernacle Construction (25-40)

EXODUS

*I AM THE LORD
YOUR GOD
WHO BROUGHT
YOU OUT OF
Egypt*

EXODUS OUTLINE

THREE PARTS

Part I: Israel in and out of Egypt (1.1–15.21):

- a. God Sees (1-2)
- b. Rise of Moses (3.1-7.7)
- c. Ten Plagues (7.7-13.16)
- d. Exodus (13.17-15.21)

Part II: Sinai and covenant (15.22–24.18):

- a. Wilderness (15.22-18.27)
- b. Sinai Theophany (19 & 24)
- c. Covenant (20-23)
- d. Sinai Theophany (19 & 24)

Part III: Sanctuary and new covenant (25:1–40:34):

- a. Covenant Renewal (25-31)
- b. Golden Calf/Tablets (32-34)
- c. Tabernacle Construction (25-40)



EXODUS 18-20

Exodus 18: Jethro's Advice

- Jethro's Visit
- Moses' Leadership
- Jethro's Counsel
- Implementation

Exodus 19: At Mount Sinai

- Arrival at Sinai
- God's Covenant Proposal
- Preparation
- God's Descent

Exodus 20: The Ten Commandments

- Introduction
- The Decalogue
- The People's Fear
- Moses' Reassurance





Decalogue:

LXX: Septuagint (3rd century BC) Generally followed by Eastern Orthodox Christians.

P: Philo (1st century) Extensive homily explaining the order of the commandments.

R: Reformed Christians Follow Calvin's Institutes (1536) which aligns with the Septuagint.

Also found in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer.

LXX	P	R	T	S	A	C	L	Commandment (KJV)	Exodus 20:1–17		Deuteronomy 5:4–21	
									Verses	Text	Verses	Text
—	—	(1)	1	—	—	1	—	I am the LORD thy God	2	[28]	6	[28]
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	Thou shalt have no other gods before me	3	[29]	7	[29]
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image	4–6	[30]	8–10	[30]
3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain	7	[31]	11	[31]
4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy	8–11	[32]		
4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	Observe the sabbath day, to keep it holy			12–15	[33]
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	Honour thy father and thy mother	12	[34]	16	[35]
6	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	Thou shalt not kill	13	[36]	17	[36]
7	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	Thou shalt not commit adultery	14	[37]	18	[38]

7	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	Thou shalt not commit adultery	14	[37]	18	[38]
8	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	Thou shalt not steal	15	[39]	19	[40]
9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour	16	[41]	20	[42]
10	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house	17a	[43]		
10	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	Thou shalt not desire thy neighbour's house			21b	[44]
10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife	17b	[45]	21a	[46]
10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	or his slaves, or his animals, or anything of thy neighbour	17c	[47]	21c	[48]
—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	You shall set up these stones, which I command you today, on Aargaareezem . (Tsedaka)	14c	[49][50]	18c	[49][51]

T: Jewish Talmud (c. 200 CE)

S: Samaritan Pentateuch (c. 120 BCE)

A: Augustine (4th century)

C: Roman Catholicism

L: Lutherans (Luther's Large Catechism, 1529)

Decalogue:

	Jewish	Catholic	Protestant
I	I am the Lord your G-d who has taken you out of the land of Egypt.	I, the Lord, am your God. You shall not have other gods besides me.	You shall have no other gods but me.
II	You shall have no other gods but me.	You shall not take the name of the Lord, your God, in vain.	You shall not make unto you any graven images.
III	You shall not take the name of the Lord your G-d in vain.	Remember to keep holy the Lord's Day.	You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
IV	You shall remember the Sabbath and keep it Holy.	Honor your father and your mother.	You shall remember the Sabbath and keep it Holy.
V	Honor your mother and father.	You shall not kill.	Honor your mother and father.
VI	You shall not murder.	You shall not commit adultery.	You shall not murder.
VII	You shall not commit adultery.	You shall not steal.	You shall not commit adultery.
VIII	You shall not steal.	You shall not bear false witness.	You shall not steal.
IX	You shall not bear false witness.	You shall not covet your neighbor's wife.	You shall not bear false witness.
X	You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbor.	You shall not covet your neighbor's goods.	You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbor.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS



I am the Lord...
thou shalt not have
strange gods
before Me.



Thou shalt not take
the name of the
Lord thy God
in vain.



Remember thou
Keep holy the
Lord's day.



Honour thy father
and
thy mother.



Thou shalt not
Kill.



Thou shalt not
commit
adultery.



Thou shalt not
steal.



Thou shalt not
bear false witness
against thy
neighbor.



Thou shalt not
covet thy neighbor's wife.



Thou shalt not
covet thy neighbor's goods.

Our Lady's Mantle

The Ten Commandments- Exodus 20

1 No other gods
besides God.

2 No idols,
worship only
God.

3 Always treat
God's name
with respect.

4 Have a day to
rest and
thank God
every week.

5 Obey your
parents.

6 Do not hurt
others with
words or
actions.

7 Keep your
promises to
others and
God.

8 Do not steal
from others.

9 Always tell
the truth.

10 Do not be
jealous or
envious of
others.

The Greatest
Commandment



Love the Lord your God
with all your heart and
with all your soul and
with all your mind.

Decalogue: Law or Treaty?



The Decalogue has been interpreted in various ways throughout history. Two prominent interpretations are that of a law code and that of a suzerain-vassal treaty (or king treaty).

Both are GOOD interpretations, one as a universal moral code and one as a covenantal treaty.

Decalogue: Law or Treaty?

The Decalogue as a Law Code:

- **Universality:** The Ten Commandments are broad in scope, addressing fundamental moral and religious principles applicable to all of humanity, such as the prohibitions against murder, theft, and adultery.
- **Similarity to Ancient Near Eastern Law Codes:** The format and content of the Decalogue have some parallels with other ancient law codes, like the Code of Hammurabi. These codes also list prohibitions and requirements for their societies.





Decalogue: Law or Treaty?

The Decalogue as a Suzerain-Vassal Treaty:

- **Structure and Format:** The format of the Decalogue mirrors the structure of ancient Near Eastern suzerain-vassal treaties. These treaties typically began with a preamble identifying the suzerain (king), followed by a historical prologue recounting the king's benevolent acts, stipulations for the vassal, blessings for obedience, and curses for disobedience. The Decalogue starts with God identifying Himself and recounting His act of delivering the Israelites from Egypt, followed by the stipulations (the commandments).
- **Relational Context: (NEXT SLIDE)**

Decalogue: Law or Treaty?

Structure of Suzerain-Vassal Treaties:

1. **Preamble:** Identification of the suzerain.
2. **Historical Prologue:** A recounting of the suzerain's past benevolent actions towards the vassal.
3. **Stipulations:** Terms and conditions the vassal must adhere to.
4. **Deposition and Provision for Reading:** Stating where the treaty would be kept and how often it should be read to remind the vassal of their obligations.
5. **Blessings and Curses:** Outlining the benefits of obedience and the consequences of disobedience.
6. **Witnesses:** Usually invoking deities to witness the agreement.





I AM the LORD your GOD
You shall have No other gods before ME

You SHALL NOT take the Name of the LORD GOD in VAIN

Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy

Honor your FATHER and MOTHER

You SHALL NOT Kill

You SHALL NOT Commit Adultery

You shall NOT STEAL

You shall NOT bear FALSE WITNESS

You SHALL NOT COVET your neighbor's WIFE

No you shall covet your neighbor's goods

Mediterranean

egypt

Red Sea

© Jen Norton

J. NORTON



EXODUS 21-24 (Lev 23)

Exodus 21: Laws on Servitude and Personal Injury

- Laws about Servants
- Personal Injuries
- Protection of Property

Exodus 22: Property Rights and Social Ethics

- Protection of Property
- Social Responsibility
- Justice and Mercy

Exodus 23: Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances

- Laws of Justice and Mercy
- Sabbath Laws
- Three Annual Festivals
- Conquest

Exodus 24: Ratification of the Covenant

- The Covenant Confirmed
- Moses on Mount Sinai
- Moses' Prolonged Stay on the Mountain

EXODUS 21

"Laws on Servitude and Personal Injury"

- This chapter primarily details regulations about Hebrew servitude and various laws regarding personal injuries, highlighting a system of justice and reparation.
- Laws about Servants: Regulations for Hebrew servants, including release after six years of service.
- Personal Injuries: Laws concerning injuries caused by one person to another, like the principle of "an eye for an eye."
- Protection of Property: Rules about the consequences if someone's property is damaged or stolen.



CHRISTIAN VIEWS ON LAW

OLD COVENANT VS NEW COVENANT

LAW VS GOSPEL

(Law here to show us the need for Christ)

Decalogue, Noah Laws, Mosaic Law (Old Covenant)

Mitzvot - 613 in total

“Mosaic Law”

1) Moral 2) Civil 3) Ceremonial

[4) Dietary 5) Sacrificial]

Supersessionism VS Dual-Covenant

CHRISTIAN VIEWS ON LAW

OLD COVENANT VS NEW COVENANT
LAW VS GOSPEL

(Law here to show us the need for Christ)

Decalogue, Noah Laws, Mosaic Law (Old Covenant)

Mitzvot - 613 in total

“Mosaic Law”

1) Moral 2) Civil 3) Ceremonial

[4) Dietary 5) Sacrificial]

Supersessionism VS Dual-Covenant

CHRISTIAN VIEWS ON LAW

What are the 613 commandments in the Old Testament Law? | GotQuestions.org

Share

Got Questions.org

WHAT ARE THE 613 COMMANDMENTS?

THE BIBLE



Watch on  YouTube

LAWS EXAMPLES

Topic - Type - Translate

Ex 21:2 When you buy a male Hebrew slave, he shall serve six years, but in the seventh he shall go out a free person, without debt

Ex 21:15-17 “Whoever strikes father or mother shall be put to death. “Whoever kidnaps a person, whether that person has been sold or is still held in possession, shall be put to death. “Whoever curses father or mother shall be put to death.

Ex 21:28–30 When an ox gores a man or a woman to death, the ox shall be stoned, and its flesh shall not be eaten, but the owner of the ox shall not be liable. If the ox has been accustomed to gore in the past and its owner has been warned but did not restrain it, and it kills a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and its owner also shall be put to death. If a ransom is imposed on the owner, then the owner shall pay whatever is imposed for the redemption of the victim’s life.

LAWS EXAMPLES

Topic - Type - Translate

Workers Rights - Sabbath/Love Neighbor - Fair Wages

Ex 21:2 When you buy a male Hebrew slave, he shall serve six years, but in the seventh he shall go out a free person, without debt

Ex 21:15-17 “Whoever strikes father or mother shall be put to death. “Whoever kidnaps a person, whether that person has been sold or is still held in possession, shall be put to death. “Whoever curses father or mother shall be put to death.

Ex 21:28–30 When an ox gores a man or a woman to death, the ox shall be stoned, and its flesh shall not be eaten, but the owner of the ox shall not be liable. If the ox has been accustomed to gore in the past and its owner has been warned but did not restrain it, and it kills a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and its owner also shall be put to death. If a ransom is imposed on the owner, then the owner shall pay whatever is imposed for the redemption of the victim’s life.

LAWS EXAMPLES

Topic - Type - Translate

Ex 22:21 “You shall not wrong or oppress a resident alien, for you were aliens in the land of Egypt.”

Ex 22:22-24 “You shall not abuse any widow or orphan. If you do abuse them, when they cry out to me, I will surely heed their cry; my wrath will burn, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall become widows and your children orphans.”

Ex 23:4-5 “When you come upon your enemy’s ox or donkey going astray, you shall bring it back.

“When you see the donkey of one who hates you struggling under its burden and you would hold back from setting it free, you must help to set it free.”

EXODUS 21

"Laws on Servitude and Personal Injury"

- Laws about Servants: More like indentured servitude than slavery. Was a debt contract. Typically came last in ANE Law Codes, shows more importance to people
- Personal Injuries: Are very limiting in retaliation to one another. There was a "kin-ship" that would redeem a murder.
- Protection of Property: Slaves set free if injured and animals have value. More limiting incase of accidental injury.



EXODUS 21-24

Exodus 21: Laws on Servitude and Personal Injury

- Laws about Servants
- Personal Injuries
- Protection of Property

Exodus 22: Property Rights and Social Ethics

- Protection of Property
- Social Responsibility
- Justice and Mercy

Exodus 23: Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances

- Laws of Justice and Mercy
- Sabbath Laws
- Three Annual Festivals
- Conquest

Exodus 24: Ratification of the Covenant

- The Covenant Confirmed
- Moses on Mount Sinai
- Moses' Prolonged Stay on the Mountain



EXODUS 22

"Property Rights and Social Ethics"

- Exodus 22 expands on the protection of property rights and introduces various laws that emphasize social responsibility, justice, and ethical conduct.
- Protection of Property (continued): Further laws about stealing and restitution.
- Social Responsibility: Commandments about social ethics, including care for the needy and fair treatment of foreigners.
- Justice and Mercy: Instructions on justice, honesty, and compassion in dealing with others.

EXODUS 22

1. **Theft and Restitution**: Rules for compensating theft, including payment of double the value of stolen goods.
2. **Guardianship**: Laws concerning responsibility for safeguarding others' property.
3. **Damage to Crops**: Regulations for compensation when livestock damage crops.
4. **Borrowing and Responsibility**: Rules about borrowing items and the responsibility for damages.
5. **Social and Ethical Laws**: Commandments on ethical treatment, including prohibitions against exploiting the vulnerable, such as widows, orphans, and foreigners.
6. **Religious Conduct**: Instructions on religious behavior, including prohibitions against sorcery, bestiality, and sacrificing to false gods.



HONOUR THE IMMIGRANT

EXODUS:22v21



Photo Courtesy of Flickr user byronv2

EXODUS 21-24

Exodus 21: Laws on Servitude and Personal Injury

- Laws about Servants
- Personal Injuries
- Protection of Property

Exodus 22: Property Rights and Social Ethics

- Protection of Property
- Social Responsibility
- Justice and Mercy

Exodus 23: Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances

- Laws of Justice and Mercy
- Sabbath Laws
- Three Annual Festivals
- Conquest

Exodus 24: Ratification of the Covenant

- The Covenant Confirmed
- Moses on Mount Sinai
- Moses' Prolonged Stay on the Mountain



EXODUS 23

"Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances"

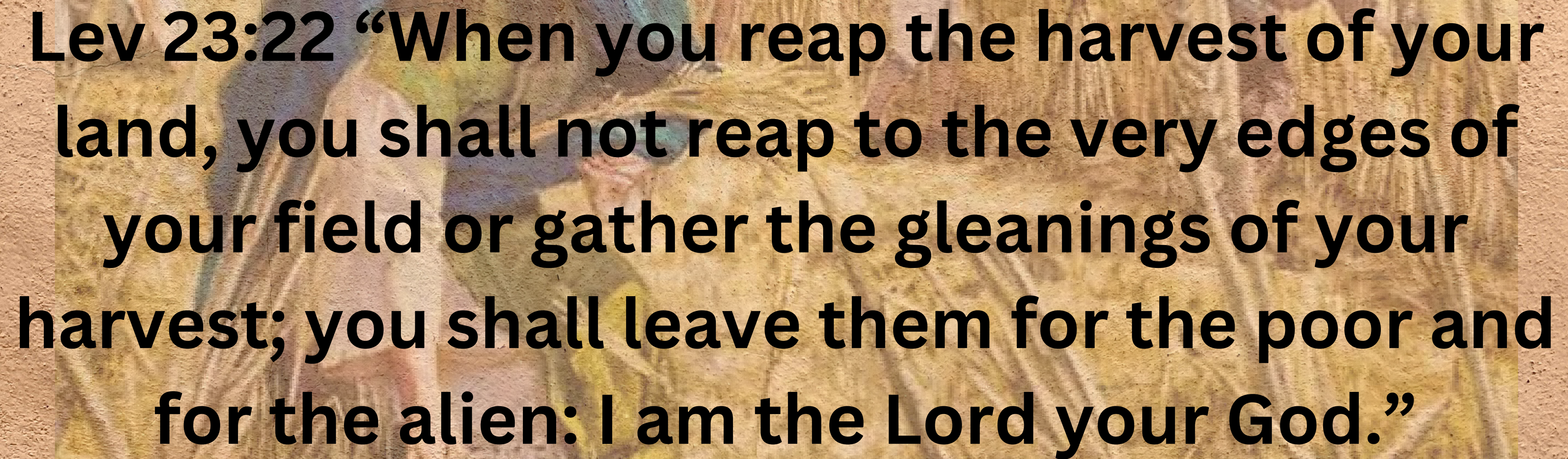
- This chapter continues with themes of justice and mercy, and introduces laws related to Sabbath observance and annual religious festivals, underscoring the importance of community ethics and religious practices.
- Laws of Justice and Mercy: Emphasis on fair judgment, help to the needy, and respect for God's ways.
- Sabbath Laws: Regulations about observing the Sabbath and allowing land to rest in the seventh year.
- Three Annual Festivals: Instructions to observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of Harvest, and Feast of Ingathering.



EXODUS 23

"Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances"

- Laws of Justice and Mercy: Emphasis on truth in court and not siding with majority. Focus on care for others and their property. "Second mile service"
- Sabbath Laws: Regulations about observing the Sabbath and allowing land to rest in the seventh year. This was also to let others eat from the fields. TELL STORY.
- Three Annual Festivals: Instructions to observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of Harvest, and Feast of Ingathering.
- Conquest

A painting depicting a woman in the foreground, wearing a blue headscarf and a white dress, looking down. In the background, several other people are working in a field, some using tools like sickles. The scene is set in a rural, agricultural landscape with a blue sky and golden fields.

Lev 23:22 “When you reap the harvest of your land, you shall not reap to the very edges of your field or gather the gleanings of your harvest; you shall leave them for the poor and for the alien: I am the Lord your God.”





EXODUS 23

"Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances"

- Laws of Justice and Mercy: Emphasis on truth in court and not siding with majority. Focus on care for others and their property. "Second mile service"
- Sabbath Laws: Regulations about observing the Sabbath and allowing land to rest in the seventh year. This was also to let others eat from the fields. TELL STORY.
- Three Annual Festivals: Instructions to observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of Harvest, and Feast of Ingathering.
- Conquest

EXODUS 23

Feast of Unleavened Bread (Passover):

This feast marks the beginning of the Israelite year and commemorates the Israelites' exodus from Egypt, where they left in such haste that their bread did not have time to rise. It involves eating unleavened bread for seven days.

Feast of Harvest (Shavuot or Pentecost):

Celebrated seven weeks after the beginning of the grain harvest, this feast is a time of thanksgiving for the harvest. It's also known as the Feast of Weeks, and in Christian tradition, it's called Pentecost.

Feast of Ingathering (Sukkot or Feast of Tabernacles):

This feast occurs at the end of the harvest season and involves living in temporary shelters (sukkot) to remember the period of wandering in the wilderness and the reliance on God's provision.



The Three Pilgrimage Festivals



Share

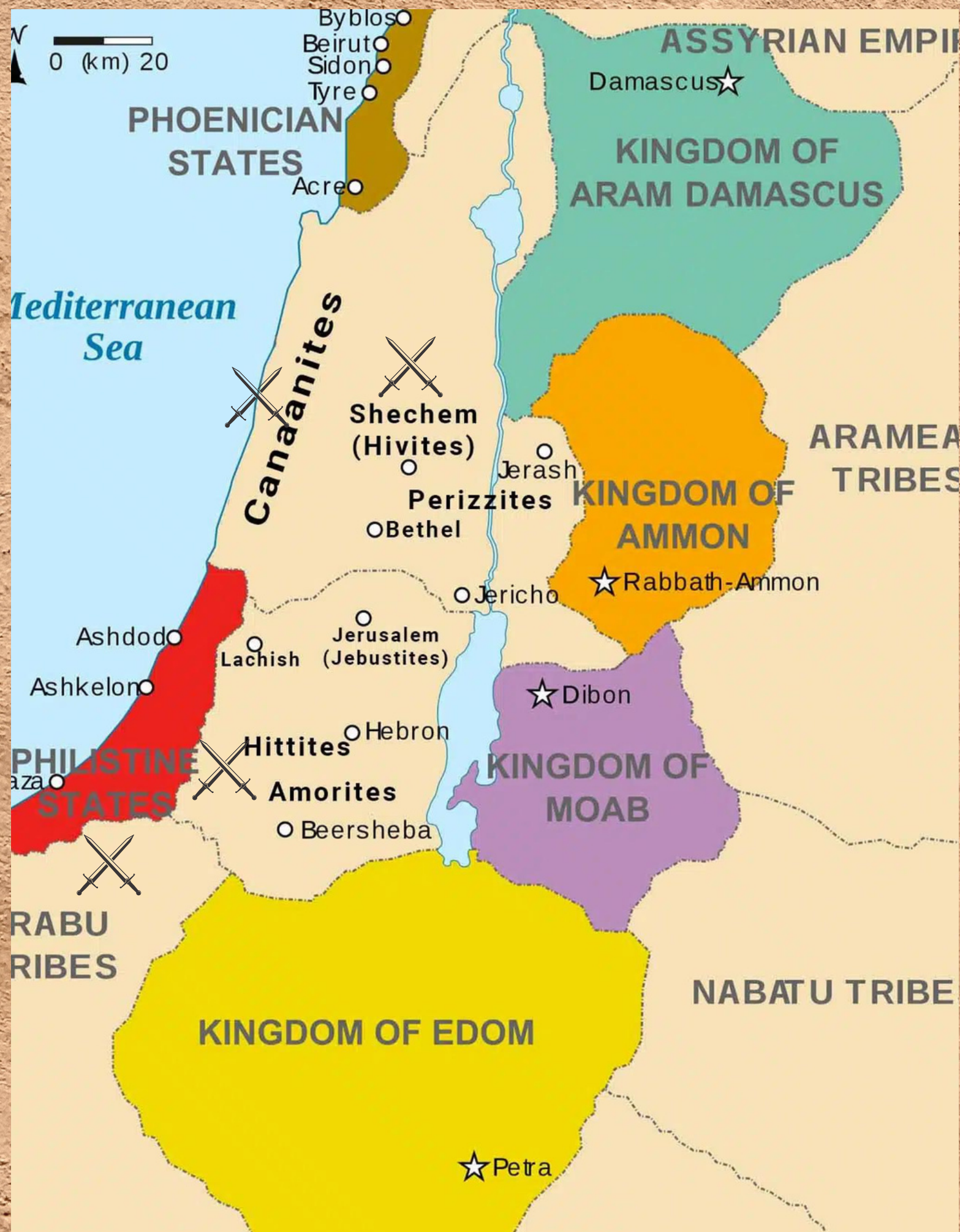


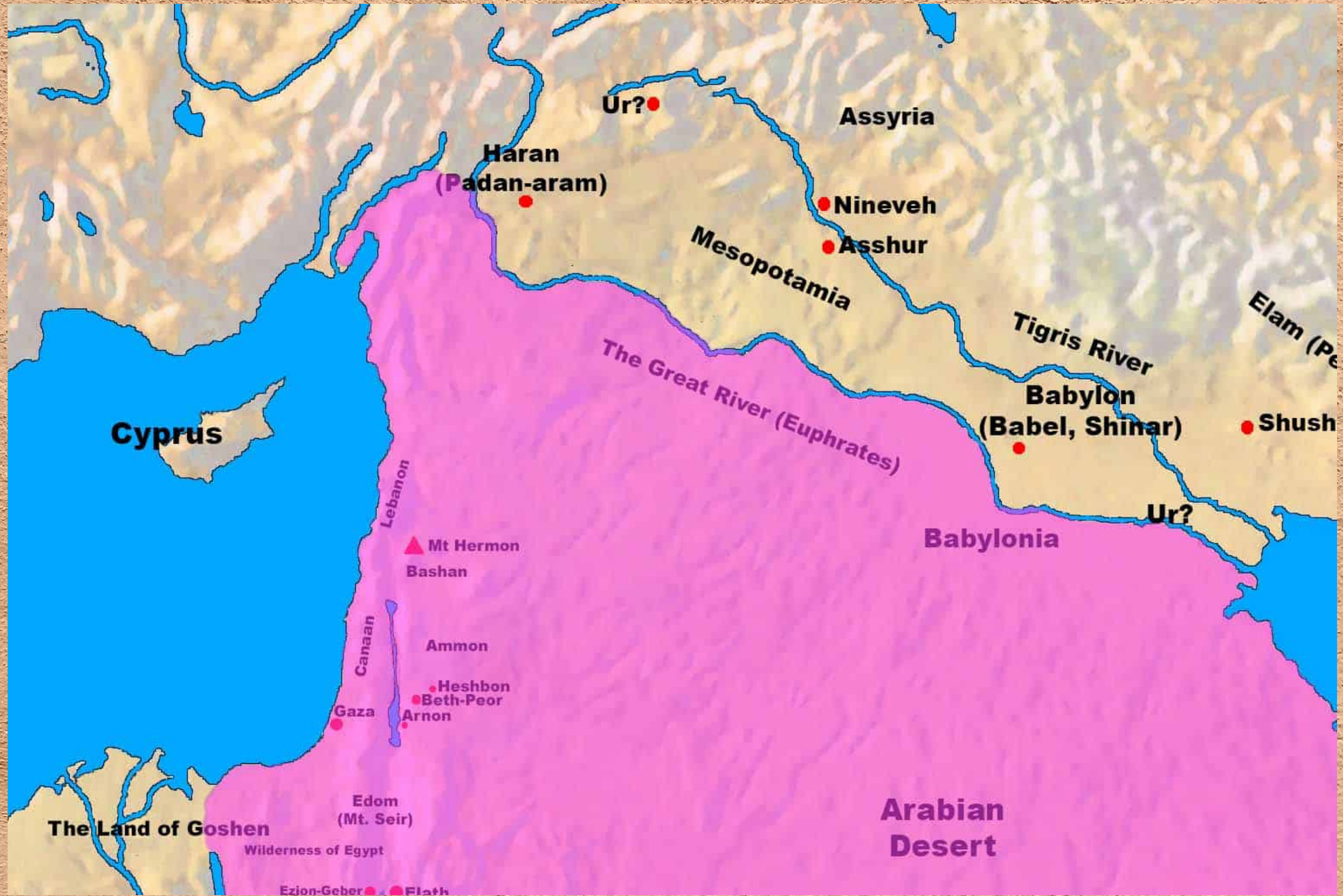
Watch on  YouTube

EXODUS 23

"Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances"

- Laws of Justice and Mercy: Emphasis on truth in court and not siding with majority. Focus on care for others and their property. "Second mile service"
- Sabbath Laws: Regulations about observing the Sabbath and allowing land to rest in the seventh year. This was also to let others eat from the fields. TELL STORY.
- Three Annual Festivals: Instructions to observe the Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of Harvest, and Feast of Ingathering.
- Conquest





EXODUS 21-24

Exodus 21: Laws on Servitude and Personal Injury

- Laws about Servants
- Personal Injuries
- Protection of Property

Exodus 22: Property Rights and Social Ethics

- Protection of Property
- Social Responsibility
- Justice and Mercy

Exodus 23: Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances

- Laws of Justice and Mercy
- Sabbath Laws
- Three Annual Festivals
- Conquest

Exodus 24: Ratification of the Covenant

- The Covenant Confirmed
- Moses on Mount Sinai
- Moses' Prolonged Stay on the Mountain



EXODUS 24

"Ratification of the Covenant"

- Exodus 24 focuses on the formal confirmation of the covenant between God and the Israelites, including Moses' ascent to Mount Sinai to receive the tablets of law, symbolizing the establishment of a divinely guided legal and religious order.
- The Covenant Confirmed: Moses reads the Book of the Covenant to the people who agree to obey.
- Moses on Mount Sinai: God calls Moses to the mountain to give him the tablets of stone with the law and commandments.
- Moses' Prolonged Stay on the Mountain: Moses stays on Mount Sinai for forty days and nights.

EXODUS 21-24

Exodus 21: Laws on Servitude and Personal Injury

- Laws about Servants
- Personal Injuries
- Protection of Property

Exodus 22: Property Rights and Social Ethics

- Protection of Property
- Social Responsibility
- Justice and Mercy

Exodus 23: Justice, Mercy, and Sacred Observances

- Laws of Justice and Mercy
- Sabbath Laws
- Three Annual Festivals
- Conquest

Exodus 24: Ratification of the Covenant

- The Covenant Confirmed
- Moses on Mount Sinai
- Moses' Prolonged Stay on the Mountain



Exodus: A Brickfilm | Full Movie (Bible Bricks Feature)



Share



Watch on  YouTube

Start at 29:00

**Questions on
21-24 Mishpatim/Laws**

**Next Week THANKSGIVING
THEN Israel - Palestine**