

The Exodus

The Forty Year Wilderness Wandering

I. Israel left Sinai and journeyed to _____ in the second year, the second month, and twentieth day (Nu. 10:11-12).

II. **The Unbelieving Spies (Nu. 13-14).**

A. The spies were sent from Kadeshbarnea in the wilderness of Paran (Nu. 13:3; 32:8).

1. _____ of the spies were unbelieving and saw only the giants and the walled cities (Nu. 13:27-29).

2. Caleb and Joshua, on the other hand, were living by _____ rather than sight (Nu. 14:6-10).

B. God punished Israel's unbelief by making them wander in the wilderness for _____ years until that generation died (Nu. 14:26-34).

III. **The Rebellion of Korah (Nu. 16:1-35).**

A. A group of men led by Korah rebelled against Moses and Aaron and charged them with exalting themselves above the congregation (Nu. 16:1-3).

B. The _____ opened up and swallowed them alive (Nu. 16:23-33). This is a strong warning against rebellion toward God-ordained authority (Heb. 13:7, 17)

C. Another murmuring and another judgment (Nu. 16:41-50).

IV. **Water from the Rock at Rephidim (Ex. 17:1-7).**

A. Israel failed the test by _____ God and _____ against their leader (Ps. 81:7).

B. The Rock was _____ (1 Cor. 10:4).

(1) The water flowed from the _____-smitten rock

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(Ex. 17:6), which symbolizes that Christ was smitten once for our sins, and the blessing of salvation, the living water, flows from His one Sacrifice.

(2) The water was God's _____ (Eph. 2:8-9).

(3) The water was _____ (Ps. 78:16).

V. The Budding Rod (Nu. 17:1-13).

- A. Korah, a son of Kohath, had tried to exalt himself to the same position as _____ (Nu. 16:8-11).
- B. God re-affirmed His choice for the high priesthood with the budding rod (Nu. 17:8).
- C. This was Messianic typology. It represents Christ cut off or dying and rising from the dead as our High Priest.

VI. The Tithe (Nu. 18:24-28).

- A. The Israelites were to give a tithe of all the _____ to the Levites (Nu. 18:24; 1 Ti. 3:15).
- B. Paul taught that gospel preachers are to be _____ by the churches as the Levites were supported by the tithes (1 Co. 9:13-14).

VII. The Disobedience of Moses in the Wilderness of Zin at Kadesh (Nu. 20:1-13).

- A. Again, the people murmured (Nu. 20:3-5).
- B. Moses sinned in the matter of bringing water from the rock. He acted in _____ and arrogance (Nu. 20:10).
- C. Instead of speaking to the rock as God commanded, Moses struck the rock _____ (Nu. 20:10-11; 20:8).
- D. This is a warning to make sure that Lord is _____ by strict adherence to the typology and pictures we present to the world (Nu. 20:12).

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- E. For this disobedience, God refused to allow Moses to enter the promised land (Nu. 20:12). Sin can be forgiven, but it still has consequences in this life.

VIII. The Death of Aaron on Mt. Hor (Nu. 20:24-29).

IX. The Brazen Serpent (Nu. 21).

- A. Again, the people murmured against Moses (Nu. 21:5).
- B. God judged the people with the _____ serpents.
- C. In response to Moses' prayer, God instructed him to make a brazen serpent and lift it up on a pole for the people's _____.
- D. In Joh. 3:14-16, we see that the brazen serpent is symbolic of Christ on the cross. Consider some lessons:
 - (1) As the serpent is a symbol of _____, so Christ was "made sin" on the cross (2 Co. 5:21; Ps. 22:1; Mt. 27:46).
 - (2) The brazen serpent had to be _____ to become effective (Joh. 12:32-33).
 - (3) The offer of healing was to be proclaimed to _____ (Mr. 16:15).
 - (4) The healing was available for all, but it had to be individually _____ (1 Ti. 4:10).
 - (5) The sinner had to _____ and _____ (Nu. 21:7; Ac. 17:30; Ro. 10:13).
 - (6) There was no other effective remedy (Acts 4:12).
 - (7) The healing was immediate, sure, and permanent (Heb. 10:14).

X. Defeating Sihon and Og (Nu. 21:20-35; De. 2-3; 2:8-19).

- A. They defeated Sihon king of the Amorites (Nu. 21:21-25).

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- B. Then they defeated Og king of Bashan (Nu. 21:32-35).
- C. God destroyed these nations because of their idolatry and moral wickedness (Le. 18:1-3, 19-29; De. 12:29-31).

XI. Balaam's Attempt to Curse Israel (Nu. 22-24).

- A. Balaam was an _____ of God and he perished with the enemies of God (Nu. 31:7-8).
- B. Balaam taught Balak to tempt Israel with _____ (Re. 2:14; Nu. 25:1-3).
- C. Balaam gave a _____ of the Messiah (Nu. 24:17).
 - He is described as a _____ and a _____ (Re. 22:16; Ps. 45:6).

XII. Joshua is Chosen to lead Israel (Nu. 27:15-23).

God's people need good leaders. Joshua was God's choice. Joshua had proven himself faithful (1 Ti. 3:10).

- A. He was Moses' _____ (Ex. 24:13).
- B. He loved to spend time in God's _____ (Ex. 33:11).
- C. He was a _____ military leader (Ex. 17:13).
- D. He was a man of _____ (Nu. 14:6-10).

XIII. Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh were given territory on the _____ side of Jericho (Nu. 32:33).

XIV. The extent of the land given by God (Nu. 34:1-12). It extended from the river of Egypt in the south to the Euphrates in the north. This was the general extent of Solomon's kingdom.