

The Exodus

Part Two—Red Sea, Sinai, Ten Commandments

V. The Exodus from Egypt and crossing the Red Sea (Ex. 13-15)

- A. Theological liberals and many “evangelicals” say that Israel crossed north of the Red Sea in the Bitter Lakes region.
- B. The Hebrew word *yom suph*, translated “Red Sea,” literally means “sea of reeds,” In the New Testament it is called the Red Sea and not the Reed Sea (Ac. 7:36; Heb. 11:29).
- C. Israel crossed a sea, and the description of the crossing is not the description of a marsh or a lake (Ne. 9:11; Ps. 78:13; Ps. 106:9; Isa. 51:10; Hab. 3:15).
- D. We believe that Israel crossed the Red Sea in the north part of the Gulf of Suez. It is possible that the crossing was over a land bridge four miles south of Suez City. The land bridge is 20 feet deep, a mile wide and four miles across. This would provide all the elements described in Exodus. The water would be a wall on both sides of them (Ex. 14:22, 29) and they could cross in one night (Ex. 14:27).

VI. Israel at Mt. Sinai (Ex. 19 - Nu. 10)

- A. Israel remained at Sinai for _____ months (Ex. 19:1; Nu. 10:11).
- B. The three great things that occurred while Israel was at Sinai were:
 - 1. the giving of the _____ of Moses,
 - 2. the construction of the _____
 - 3. the establishment of the Levitical _____.

Bird's Eye View of the Scriptures

- C. The Sinai covenant is the “ _____ Testament” and “the law of Moses.
- D. Moses went up on Mt. Sinai to meet with God _____ times.

VII. The 10 Commandments.

A. Romans 3:19-25

- (1) The law is given to show that the world is _____ before God (Ro. 3:19).
- (2) No one can be saved by the law (Ro. 3:20).
- (3) By the law is the knowledge of _____, not the forgiveness of sin (Ro. 3:20).
- (4) The law shows the righteousness of God and points to salvation (Ro. 3:21).
- (5) The righteousness of God is by _____ in Jesus Christ (Ro. 3:22), for all sinners who believe (Ro. 3:22-23), by God's free grace (Ro. 3:24), through Christ's redemption (purchased with a price) (Ro. 3:24), through Christ's propitiation (the satisfaction of a debt) (Ro. 3:25).

B. Galatians 3:10-14, 24-26

- (1) The law is God's _____ to lead sinners to salvation in Christ (Ga. 3:24; Joh. 1:29).
- (2) The law demands perfect obedience and therefore _____ every man (Ga. 3:10-12).
- (3) Christ took the sinner's curse by His redemption work on the _____ (Ga. 3:13).
- (4) God's salvation in Christ is received by _____ (Ga. 3:11, 14, 24).

Bird's Eye View of the Scriptures

- (5) After the sinner has saving faith in Christ, he is a child of God and is no longer under the condemnation of the law (Ga. 3:25-26).
- C. Since the law of Moses was given to show men their lost condition and point them to Christ, we can use it in evangelism (Romans 1-3).
- D. The New Testament believer is not under the law of Moses; he is under a new and higher law (2 Co. 3:3, 7).

Note some of the lessons:

- (1) The law of Moses is a law of condemnation and death ("the letter killeth," 2 Co. 3:6; "ministration of death," 2 Co. 3:7; "ministration of condemnation," 2 Co. 3:9).
- (2) The law of Moses is "done away" for the believer. (2 Co. 3:7, 11, 13, 14).
- (3) The believer is under a _____ law (2 Co. 3:14-18).
- The believer's law is the law of _____. He is the glory of the Lord (2 Co. 3:18). We are predestinated to be conformed to His image (Ro. 8:29).
 - The believer's law is the law of the _____ (2 Co. 3:17-18). To be "filled with the Spirit" means to surrender to Him, to yield to Him (Eph. 5:18).
 - The believer's law is the law of _____ (2 Co. 3:17). In James 1:25 it is called "the perfect law of liberty." The believer's law is not called the law of liberty because we are free to live as we please (Galatians 5:13) It is called the law of liberty because our condemnation fell upon Christ and we are free

Bird's Eye View of the Scriptures

to serve God without the fear of eternal condemnation.

- E. The law of Moses is full of practical wisdom and justice and would make this world a better place if the laws were obeyed. Consider a few examples:
 - (1) Theft and destruction of property is punishable by restitution (Ex. 22:1-6).
 - (2) The law of Moses calls for kind treatment of the poor and needy.
 - (3) Justice is to be exercised equitably-- without partiality, deception, prejudice, bribery, or oppression.
 - (4) Witnesses were to speak truth, and those who tried to corrupt the law by deceit and false witness were to be punished (De. 19:16-21).
 - (5) Those who were robbed or otherwise oppressed, were to be repaid and healed (Ex. 22:1, 4, 5, 9; 21:19-20).
- F. The laws are the expression of God's character: His holiness, righteousness, and compassion. More than 50 times in the law, God says, "I am the LORD" (Ex. 20:2).
- G. Israel was to be a light to the nations by these righteous laws. "For thou art an holy people unto the LORD thy God, and the LORD hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon the earth" (De. 14:2). See also Mt. 5:14; Ro. 3:1-2.
- H. Believers don't control society today, but we can do God's will in the churches and this is a light to the world (Php. 2:15).
- I. God's law will be established in the world when Jesus returns. The law of God will go forth from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth (Isa. 2:2-4).