

# **PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES**

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**EXODUS**

**STUDY GUIDE**





# EXODUS

- A. The book of Exodus is the second book of the Pentateuch.
- B. The Hebrews called the book of Exodus, “And These Are The Names.”
- C. The book of Exodus is divided into forty chapters.
- D. This book reveals the events surrounding the birth of Israel as a nation.
- E. “Exodus” means exit or departure. It relates to Israel’s departure from Egypt and can be compared to salvation from sin and death.
- F. Chapter one tells of the multiplication of the descendants of Jacob and it deals with the oppression of Israel after the deaths of Joseph and those who knew him.
- G. Chapters two and three record the birth, growth, escape, and commission of Moses.
- H. Chapter four reveals Moses’ commission by God to deliver the Israelites from bondage, Moses resistance to God’s commission, God’s signs to Moses, Aaron’s appointment as Moses’ spokesman, the circumcision of Moses’ son, Moses and Aaron’s return to Egypt, and their acceptance by the elders of Israel.
- I. Chapter five tells of Moses’ request to Pharaoh for the release of the Israelites for the purpose of going and worshipping God, Pharaoh’s unfavorable response, Israel’s rejection of Moses, and Moses’ questioning of God about the matter.
- J. Chapter six tells of God’s plan for Israel’s release, Moses’ instructions to speak to Pharaoh, and the identity of Israel’s descendants by families.
- K. Chapter seven gives the account of Moses’ reassurance by God, Aaron’s rod becoming a serpent, and the waters being turned to blood.

- L. Chapter eight describes the plagues of the frogs, lice, and flies.
- M. Chapter nine reports the plagues of pestilence on the beast, boils on both man and beast, the destruction caused by hail, and God's distinction between the Israelites and the Egyptians.
- N. Chapter ten describes the plagues of locusts and darkness.
- O. Chapter eleven announces the coming plague of death and it documents God's instructions for the children of Israel to gather silver and gold from the Egyptians.
- P. Chapter twelve gives an account of the first Passover, the death of the Egyptians' firstborn, and the exodus of Israel from Egypt.
  - 1. The opposition that Moses faced while trying to carry out the mandate of God is an excellent example for us.
  - 2. God's commissions and mandates must never be judged by opposition or lack of it.
- Q. Chapter thirteen documents Israel's new beginning, the mandate to annually celebrate the Passover and the feast of Unleavened bread, and God's supernatural direction.
  - 1. The children of Israel left Egypt in "orderly ranks."
  - 2. They carried Joseph's bones out of Egypt, just as he had requested.
  - 3. God declared the day of Israel's exodus as the beginning of the year.
  - 4. This new beginning of Israel can be compared to the new birth of the believer, who dies to sin and lives for Jesus.
- R. Chapter fourteen records the beginning of Israel's journey, Pharaoh's change of heart, Israel's complaint, and the destruction of Pharaoh's army.
  - 1. Israel responded to her first opposition by complaining.

2. In spite of Israel's complaint, God delivered the Israelites and destroyed the Egyptians through the "Red Sea" experience.
- S. Chapters fifteen through seventeen tell of Israel's complaints and God's intervention.
1. Chapter fifteen documents Israel's song of deliverance.
  2. It also records Israel's second complaint and God's intervention. The bitter water was made sweet.
  3. In chapter sixteen, we find Israel complaining once again and God supernaturally providing manna.
    - a. The manna given by God to sustain the physical lives of the Israelites can be compared to Jesus, Who sustains our life. (Matthew 4:4)
    - b. Both the manna and Jesus came down out of heaven from God. (John 6:32-33)
    - c. Just as the manna was Israel's daily provision, Jesus is the daily provision of the believer. (Matthew 6:11; John 6:35)
  4. Chapter seventeen tells of Israel's complaint of lack of water and the provision of water that came as a result of Moses striking the rock.
    - a. According to I Corinthians 10:4, the rock that produced the water symbolizes Jesus, Who quenches our thirst. (John 4:10; John 7:37)
    - b. The smiting of the rock points to the provisions that came as a result of the smiting (death-burial-resurrection) of Jesus.
    - c. Chapter seventeen also records the defeat of Amalek as a result of Moses, Aaron, Hur, and Joshua each doing his part.
- T. Chapter eighteen gives insight into the legitimacy of delegated authority. This delegated authority is often referred to as the "Jethro principle."

- U. Chapters nineteen through thirty-one reveal God's covenant, the constitution for the nation of Israel, and the plan and order for worshipping God.
1. In chapter nineteen, God offers the priesthood to the entire nation of Israel.
  2. Chapter twenty documents the "Ten Commandments."
  3. Chapters twenty-one and twenty-two deal with civil laws.
  4. Chapter twenty-three emphasizes justice, the Sabbatical year, the three required feasts (Passover/Unleavened Bread-Harvest-Gathering), and the importance of obeying the angel of the Lord.
  5. In chapter twenty-four, Moses ratifies the covenant by reading the Book of the Covenant and sprinkling blood on both the book and the people.
  6. Moses was commanded by God to come up the mountain to receive the law and commandments which God wrote in stone.
  7. Moses was on the mountain (Sinai/Horeb) forty days and forty nights.
    - a. While on the mount, Moses received the pattern from God to make the tabernacle and everything that pertained to it.
    - b. Moses was also instructed to make Aaron, his brother, the high priest.
  8. Chapters twenty-five through thirty give detailed descriptions for the tabernacle, its framework and coverings, the ark of the covenant, the altar of incense, the lampstand, the table of showbread, the laver, the brazen altar, the garments of the priests, the anointing oil, the incense, and the consecration ceremony for the tabernacle and priests.
  9. In chapter thirty one, God appointed **a** man (Bezalel) to oversee the construction of the tabernacle and all the items to be used in relation to the tabernacle.

- a. Although Bezalel was appointed by God to oversee the construction of the tabernacle, the revelation of the tabernacle was given unto Moses, not Bezalel.
  - b. God's appointment of Bezalel was conveyed to Moses, who actually appointed him to oversee the building of the tabernacle.
  - c. Because the pattern for all the items to be built was revealed to Moses, not Bezalel, Moses had to convey accurately the pattern that he had seen so that Bezalel could implement the construction of each item to specification.
10. Instructions concerning the Sabbath are reiterated in chapter thirty one.
  11. After receiving the instructions of God, Moses was given two tables of stone written by God, Himself.
- V. Chapter thirty-two records the sin of Israel and Aaron regarding the golden calf, which was made while Moses was on Mount Sinai.
1. The sin of Israel was revealed to Moses by God before he left the mountain. (Exodus 32:7-8)
  2. Had Moses not interceded for Israel, God would have completely destroyed them. (Exodus 32:9-14)
  3. When Moses saw the golden calf and the actions of the people, he threw the commandments of God to the ground, breaking them. (Exodus 32:19-20)
  4. During this time of rebellion, the tribe of Levi was chosen for priesthood because of their zeal for the Lord. (Exodus 32:26-28)
  5. Moses made unprecedented intercession when he asked God to forgive Israel or else blot his (Moses') name out of His book. (Exodus 32:31-33)
- W. Chapters thirty-three and thirty-four record conversation between God and Moses and the rewriting of the Ten Commandments after the incident with the golden calf.

1. God commanded Moses to depart from their location, assuring him that He would send His angel before him.
  2. God told Moses that He would not go up in their midst, lest He consume them because of their stubbornness.
  3. God honored Moses' request "to know His way" and literally revealed Himself to Moses. (Exodus 33:13-23)
  4. Moses provided the second set of stones upon which God wrote the commandments. (Exodus 34:1)
  5. God warned Moses against making a covenant with the inhabitants of the Promised Land. (Exodus 34:12)
  6. Once again, God reiterated the mandate for attending the three required feasts (Passover/Unleavened Bread-Harvest/Pentecost-Ingathering/Tabernacles).
  7. When Moses returned from talking with God, the skin of his face was shining so brightly that he had to cover his face to talk with the people. (Exodus 34:29-35)
- X. Chapters thirty-five through forty record Moses' appeal for materials to build the tabernacle, the response of the people, the building of the tabernacle and its accessories, and setting up the tabernacle for worship.
- Y. The Christ of Exodus is the Deliverer, Supplier, and Our Passover.
1. According to I Corinthians 10:4, Jesus was the "Rock" from which the water came forth in the wilderness.
  2. In John 6:33, Jesus declares Himself to be the Bread of God Who comes down from heaven and gives life.
  3. The blood of the slain lamb that was applied to the doorposts is symbolic of Jesus, the Lamb Who was slain to take away the sin of the world. His blood must be applied to the doorposts of our hearts.