

**INTRODUCTION:**

1) TODAY WE WILL BE LOOKING AT *ISRAEL'S EARLY YEARS*

**THINGS WE WILL LOOK AT IN THIS LESSON:**

- 1) EXODUS: ESCAPE FROM EGYPT
- 2) LEVITICUS: PRESCRIPTION FOR LIVING
- 3) NUMBERS: PRESCRIPTION FOR TRAVELING
- 4) DEUTERONOMY: CENTRALITY OF THE COVENANT

**PART 1 – EXODUS: ESCAPE FROM EGYPT:**

**Q 1) WHAT DOES “EXODUS” MEAN?**

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**Q 2) WHAT ARE THE MAJOR THEMES OF EXODUS?**

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**OUTLINE OF EXODUS...**

- I. God Delivers Israel from Slavery, 1–13:19
  - A. Oppression in Egypt (1)
  - B. Preparation of Moses (2–4)
  - C. The contest: God and Pharaoh (5–11)
  - D. The Passover and the Exodus (12:1–13:19)
- II. From Egypt to Sinai, 13:19–19:2
  - A. God's deliverance (13:20–15:21)
  - B. On the way to Mount Sinai (15:22–19:2)
- III. God's Covenant with Israel, 19:3–24:18
  - A. Preparing to meet God (19:3–25)
  - B. The Ten Commandments (20:1–17)
  - C. Laws for Israel (20:18–23:33)
  - D. Approving the covenant (24)
- IV. The Tabernacle, 25–40
  - A. Preparing to build (25–31)
  - B. Idolatry and judgment (32–34)
  - C. Building the tabernacle (35–40)

**PART 2 – LEVITICUS: PRESCRIPTION FOR LIVING:**

**Q 3) WHAT DID THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS ESTABLISH?**

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**OUTLINE OF LEVITICUS...**

- I. The Offerings, 1–7
- II. The Priests, 8–10
- III. The Laws, 11–22
- IV. The Feasts and Holy Days, 23–25
- V. The Choice, 26–27

**FIGURE 1)**

Old Testament Sacrifices and Offerings			
Type	Leviticus	Offering	Purpose
1. Burnt offering	1; 6:8–13; 8:18–21; 16:24	Bull, ram; dove or pigeon by the poor; burned to ashes	Free act of worship; atoned for unintentional sins, that is, those done without planning or desire. Showed complete surrender to God.
2. Grain offering	2; 6:14–23	Grain, flour, olive oil, incense, baked bread	Free giving of thanks and praise to God for His goodness and provisions; offered with a burnt offering or fellowship offering, but never alone
3. Fellowship offering	3; 7:11–34	Any animal without defect from a herd or flock	Free act of worship; the priests and the person bringing this offering ate part of it together to show fellowship between God and humankind.
4. Sin offering	4:1–5:13; 6:24–30; 8:14–17; 16:3–22	a. Young bull for the high priest and Israelites b. Male goat for leader c. Female goat or lamb for a common person d. Dove or pigeon for poor e. Flour for the very poor	Required for certain unintentional sins. Forgiveness and cleansing from sins confessed.
5. Guilt offering	5:14–6:7; 7:1–6	Ram or lamb	Required to atone for unintentional sins; required restitution and a fine of 20 percent. Necessary to restore relationships.

**Q 4) WHAT WERE THE PRIESTS' DUTIES?**

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**FIGURE 2)**

Name	Leviticus	Purpose and Explanation
1. Sabbath	23:3	A day of rest set apart to God; no work for people or animals
2. Sabbath Year	25:1–7	A year of rest for the land
3. Year of Jubilee	25:8–55; 27:17–24	To help the poor; debts were cancelled, slaves freed, and land returned to first owners.
4. Passover	23:5	To recall deliverance from Egypt; each family killed and ate a lamb with bitter herbs and unleavened bread.
5. Unleavened Bread	23:6–8	To recall that God brought Israel out of Egypt in haste; ate bread without yeast, met together several times, and gave offerings.
6. Firstfruits	23:9–14	To recognize the Lord's blessing in the land; waved a sheaf of barley grain and gave a burnt offering and a grain offering.
7. Weeks; Harvest (Pentecost)	23:15–21	To rejoice and give thanks for the grain harvest; a feast of joy; included both required and freewill offerings.
8. Trumpets; Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	23:23–25	To present Israel to God and seek His favor; the people met, blew trumpets, and offered sacrifices.
9. Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	16; 23:26–32	To cleanse priests and people from sin; to purify the Holy Place; people rested, fasted in mourning over their sins, and sacrificed.
10. Tabernacles (Booths, Ingathering)	23:33–43	To recall the journey from Egypt to Canaan; for a week they lived in booths made of tree branches or palm trees and rejoiced for all the Lord had provided; each seventh year, priests read all of the Pentateuch.
11. Sacred Assembly	23:36	To recall the closing of the cycle of feasts; they met, rested, and offered sacrifices.

**PART 3 – NUMBERS: PRESCRIPTION FOR TRAVELING**

**Q 5) WHAT DOES THE BOOK OF NUMBERS SUMMARIZE?**

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**OUTLINE OF NUMBERS...**

- I. At Sinai: God Prepares Israel to Inherit Canaan, 1:1–10:10
  - A. Preparing to march (1–4)
  - B. Establishing camp rules (5:1–6:21)
  - C. Dedicating the tabernacle (6:22–9:16)
  - D. Following divine guidance to Canaan (9:17–10:10)
- II. At Kadesh: The People Forfeit Their Inheritance, 10:11–21:35
  - A. Complaints and an outpouring of the Spirit (10:11–12:16)
  - B. Rebellion with ten spies (13–14)
  - C. Thirty-eight years of wandering (15–19)
  - D. From Kadesh to the Plains of Moab (20–21)
- III. At Moab: God Prepares a New Generation to Possess Canaan, 22–36
  - A. Balak and Balaam (22–25)
  - B. The second census (26)
  - C. Joshua: the new leader (27)
  - D. Commands about offerings, feasts, and vows (28–30)
  - E. War with Midian (31)
  - F. Dividing and settling the land (32–36)

**PART 4 — DEUTERONOMY: CENTRALITY OF THE COVENANT**

**Q 6) WHAT DOES “DEUTERONOMY” MEAN?**

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**Q 7) WHAT DOES DEUTERONOMY PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF?**

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**OUTLINE OF DEUTERONOMY...**

- I. Moses's First Message: History, 1–4:43
  - A. Review of Israel's failures (1–3)
  - B. Encouragement to obey (4:1–40)
  - C. Cities of refuge (4:41–43)
- II. Moses's Second Message: Law and Love, 4:44–26:19
  - A. Covenant; Ten Commandments (4:44–11:32)
  - B. Laws for living in Canaan (12–26)
- III. Moses's Third Message: Blessings or Curses, 27–30
- IV. Moses's Final Words and Death, 31–34
  - A. Joshua's commission (31:1–29)
  - B. Song and blessing of Moses (31:30–33:29)
  - C. Death of Moses (34)

**Q 8) WHAT FIVE CONCEPTS DO WE SEE IN MOSES'S SECOND MESSAGE?**

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**HOMEWORK FOR THE WEEK:**

*Read Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, or Deuteronomy. Follow the outline to break up the reading. If you choose to use an Audio Bible, that is fine too.*

