Lesson 2

Wednesday @ the Well

Exodus

Exodus means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Brief Outline of the Book

I. The Exodus (1-18)

II. The Law (19-24)

III. The Tabernacle (25-40)

1. Three months after leaving Egypt, the Israelites were at Mount Sinai. There God made known His purpose in saving them. Why did God save them? (19:3-6)

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2. In Exodus 20, God have what we call the Ten Commandments to his people. How did Jesus sum up these commandments? (Matt 22.37-40)

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3. What was the purpose of the Law? (Galatians 3.19-24 and Romans 5.20)

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4. Why did God want this tabernacle? (Exodus 25.8)

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5. Between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies was the Veil. On the High Priest could pass through the Veil into the Holy of Holies. Anyone else would be struck dead. According to Matthew 27.51 what happened to this veil the instant that Jesus died, and what did this mean?

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6. Next comes the Holy of Holies, which contains just one piece of furniture, the Ark of the Covenant (Exodus 25.10-22). What three things were contained in the Ark (Exodus 25.16 and Hebrews 9.4)?

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7. When was the final atonement made (Romans 5.6-11)?

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Homework:

The Tabernacle was surrounded by a court. There was only one entrance to the court, by a gate that was 30 feet wide. In the court in the Tabernacle there were six pieces of furniture. As you read the following description fill out the diagram attached.

As you entered the gate, you would first encountered the Alter of the Burnt Offering, for the Brazen Alter (Exodus 27.1-8)

This is where the Israelites were to present their sacrifices. They were to place their hands on the head of the animal and confess their sins, which symbolically transferred their sin to the animal. The Israelite was then to kill the animal, and the priest applied the blood of the animal to the proper place. This taught the people about the penalty of sin - death.

Continuing on toward the Tabernacle, the next piece of furniture encountered was the Laver of Bronze (30.18). The word laver means place of washing from which we get the word lavatory.

This laver was placed between the Tabernacle and the Brazen Alter so that Aaron and his sons could wash their hands and feet before entering the Tabernacle. The laver represents the need of being cleansed from sin before entering into God’s presence. For the Christian it means following the instructions of Romans chapter 6.

After washing in the laver, the priest entered the first room of the Tabernacle. This room was called the Holy Place. On the south wall was the golden lampstand, which gave light as the priest when about their duties in the Holy Place. This scripture does not give any dimensions, but the lampstand was made of a talent of pure gold.

A talent of gold weighs 94 pounds (Exodus 25.31-40). Since gold sells now for approximately $1100 an ounce how much would the lampstand be worth?

On the north wall was the Table of Shewbread. It was made of acacia wood and overlaid with pure gold. It was a little over 2 feet high, 3 feet long, and 18 inches wide. Twelve small loaves, representing the 12 tribes, were to be placed on the table. All the dishes and the spoons were of pure gold. This food was not for God to eat, but was a symbolic reminder of Israel’s dependence upon God for their daily needs.

The last piece of furniture in the holy place was the author of incense. A detailed description of it can be found in Exodus 30.1-10. The priest were to burn incense on it twice daily as an act of worship. It represented continual intercession.

**Fill in the attached diagram of the Tabernacle using the description above.**

Fill in the attached diagram of the Tabernacle.