

# **Insights From Exodus**

Other non-fiction books by the author:

Biblical Oddities

Even So, Come, Lord Jesus

The Kings of Israel and Judah

Collected Sunday School Lessons (2008 – 2009)

Collected Sunday School Lessons (2010 – 2011)

Collected Sunday School Lessons (2012 – 2013)

Collected Sunday School Lessons (2014 – 2018)

The Lost Doctrines

Dinosaurs in History

Summary of Old Testament Events

Chapter Summary of the Bible

Creation: A Study of Origins

Theology: An Assortment of Articles

Heresy: A Study of False Teachers

Eschatology: A Study of the Second Coming

C S Lewis

Bill Gothard

Translation Issues: The KJV Controversy

The Catholic Church: A Study of Heresy

# Insights From Exodus

by Jonathan Cooper

First Edition on 7/14/2025

# Introduction

One of the ways I've been studying the Word of God is by making a list of everything that each book of the Bible teaches. This has resulted in more than a thousand pages of material. Although it's interesting and I've learned a lot from writing it, that's a lot of bullet points to read through!

The purpose of this book is to extract the most interesting insights from that massive list. This isn't intended to summarize each book of the Bible because that's what my "Chapter Summary of the Bible" is for. It's also not intended to list the major points of each book because you're probably already familiar with them. Finally, it's not intended to offer in-depth commentary because that's what my regular commentary is for. This book is simply a collection of points that I found interesting.

I hope there's some material here that you find edifying.

Jon Cooper  
4/29/2024

# Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Exodus.....	7



# Exodus

- When Jacob moved to Egypt he had 70 descendants. However, Joseph, Manasseh, and Ephraim were already in Egypt (Exodus 1:5).
- After Joseph died, a new king arose over Egypt who was part of a group that was smaller and less powerful than the Israelites (Exodus 1:9). He may have been a foreigner and not a native Egyptian.
- The new king who arose over Egypt believed that the wisest thing to do was oppress the Israelites to make sure they didn't cause him any problems (Exodus 1:10). In the end, this decision destroyed Egypt and cost many lives (including the life of Pharaoh). God kept His promise to Abraham to curse those who cursed Israel.
- The king of Egypt forced the Israelites to build treasure cities for him (Exodus 1:11). The Israelites built Pithom and Raamses.
- The more the king of Egypt afflicted the Israelites, the more they multiplied (Exodus 1:12).
- The Egyptians made the lives of the Israelites bitter (Exodus 1:14).
- Kings don't have the right to put innocent people to death (Exodus 1:17).
- There are times when God blesses those who bless His people (Exodus 1:20).
- Pharaoh commanded that all male Hebrew babies should be put to death (Exodus 1:22). About 80 years later, God killed all the firstborn of the Egyptians.
- The father and mother of Moses were from the tribe of

Levi (Exodus 2:1).

- It seems that the only person who saw Moses kill the Egyptian was the Hebrew he saved (Exodus 2:12). This means the person who betrayed Moses to Pharaoh, and forced him to leave the country, was the person he saved.
- When the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt, they did evil to one another (Exodus 2:14).
- When the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt, they rejected Moses (Exodus 2:14). Since they rejected the person God sent to save them, their liberation from Egypt was delayed for 40 years.
- The Hebrews didn't fight against Pharaoh when they were enslaved and their children were being murdered. Instead they fought against *Moses*, who tried to save them (Exodus 2:15). The Hebrews would continue to fight against Moses for the rest of his life.
- The father of the wife of Moses is called Reuel (Exodus 2:18). However, Reuel may have been her grandfather because her father is called Jethro in Exodus 3:1 and Hobab in Judges 4:11 (which is very confusing).
- The daughters of the priest of Midian thought that Moses was an Egyptian (Exodus 2:19).
- When Moses lived in Midian he was a shepherd (Exodus 3:1).
- Horeb was the mountain of God (Exodus 3:1). It was located in the backside of the desert.
- There are times when God appears as a flame of fire (Exodus 3:2).
- The flame of fire which was in the burning bush was the

angel of the Lord, but God is the one who spoke to Moses out of the bush (Exodus 3:4). That means the angel of the Lord was actually God.

- Moses didn't realize he was standing on holy ground until God told him (Exodus 3:5). It's not always possible for us to tell when something is holy.
- People aren't permitted to wear shoes on holy ground (Exodus 3:5).
- When God spoke to Moses about being the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, He used present tense. He said that "I *am*" their God, not that "I *was*" their God (Exodus 3:6). This meant Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were still alive (even though all three of them had died hundreds of years earlier).
- When God told Moses that He was God, Moses hid his face (Exodus 3:6). He was afraid to look upon God (which is a recurring theme in the Bible).
- God knows the sorrows of His people and He hears their cries (Exodus 3:7).
- God was the one who appointed Moses as the deliverer of the Israelites (Exodus 3:10). The Israelites may have rejected him, but God chose him.
- Moses didn't want to be the person who brought the Israelites out of Egypt (Exodus 3:11). He tried hard to get out of it. When Moses was young he was eager to rescue the Israelites from the Egyptians, but by the time he was old he had lost that desire.
- Even though Moses believed he was unqualified to go to Pharaoh, God told him He would be with him and that was all Moses needed. When He commanded Moses to

go to Pharaoh, God wanted Moses to trust that He was with him and go (Exodus 3:12).

- When Moses asked God what His name was, God told Moses "I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3:14). It seems that the name of God is "I AM". However, throughout the Old Testament God consistently called Himself the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, instead of using His name. In fact, God said that His everlasting name was the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and that was a memorial unto all generations (Exodus 3:15).
- God told Moses to ask Pharaoh for permission to take the Israelites on a trip into the wilderness to sacrifice to Him (Exodus 3:18). God didn't tell Moses to demand that Pharaoh would release the Israelites from slavery forever (even though that is what happened in the end).
- God referred to Pharaoh as the king of Egypt instead of calling him Pharaoh (Exodus 3:18).
- God told Moses in advance that the king of Egypt would refuse to free the Israelites (Exodus 3:19). This means both Moses and the elders of Israel knew *in advance* that Pharaoh wasn't going to listen. When Pharaoh did exactly that, no one should have been surprised.
- God told Moses that Pharaoh wouldn't let the Israelites go until after God did His wonders in the midst of Egypt (Exodus 3:20).
- God can cause one group of people to find favor in the sight of another group of people (Exodus 3:21).
- The Hebrew women were the ones who looted Egypt when the Israelites left. They were the ones who God commanded to borrow jewelry from their Egyptian

neighbors as they were leaving the country (Exodus 3:22).

- Moses didn't believe that the Israelites would listen to him (Exodus 4:1). Throughout the next 40 years Moses would be proven right time and time again.
- Moses told God that he shouldn't go to Pharaoh because he wasn't eloquent (Exodus 4:10). However, God had already told him that Pharaoh wouldn't free the Israelites until God had performed His wonders in Egypt. This meant the eloquence of Moses didn't matter at all. Pharaoh wasn't going to listen to Moses no matter how eloquent he was.
- When God commanded Moses to return to Egypt to speak to Pharaoh, Moses kept looking for excuses not to go (Exodus 4:10).
- God makes those who can't speak, and those who can't hear, and those who can't see (Exodus 4:11).
- Even after God spoke to Moses, gave him three miraculous signs to perform, promised to be with him, and promised to teach him what to say, Moses still didn't want to go to Egypt to speak to Pharaoh (Exodus 4:13).
- Aaron was an eloquent speaker (Exodus 4:14).
- Moses told Jethro the reason he wanted to return to Egypt was so he could visit his relatives in Egypt and see if they were still alive (Exodus 4:18). That was pretty far from the truth.
- When God commanded Moses to return to Egypt, he initially took his wife and sons with him (Exodus 4:20). However, it seems his wife got angry and left, and Moses ended up going to Egypt alone.

- The staff of Moses was called the rod of God (Exodus 4:20).
- There are times God hardens people's hearts so they do what He wants them to do (Exodus 4:21). This is an indication that people don't have free will.
- God has control over the hearts of kings (Exodus 4:21).
- God called Israel His firstborn son (Exodus 4:22).
- God told Pharaoh at the very beginning that if Pharaoh didn't let Israel go then God would kill his firstborn son (Exodus 4:23). Pharaoh didn't let Israel go, and God did indeed kill Pharaoh's firstborn son. This means Pharaoh was told the stakes from the very beginning.
- The reason God killed Pharaoh's firstborn son was because Pharaoh enslaved God firstborn son (Israel) and wouldn't let him go (Exodus 4:23).
- When Moses traveled from Midian to Egypt, God tried to kill him (Exodus 4:24). This was because Moses had failed to circumcise his son.
- Zipporah called Moses a bloody husband (Exodus 4:26). It seems she hated circumcision, and was the reason why Moses hadn't circumcised his son. After God forced Zipporah to circumcise her son, she took her children back to Midian and Moses went to Egypt alone (Exodus 18:1-6). This means the entire nation of Israel witnessed the plagues God sent upon Egypt, and the crossing of the Red Sea – with the exception of the wife and children of Moses, who missed all of it.
- Aaron told the elders of Israel all the words that the Lord had spoken to Moses (Exodus 4:30). This means the elders of Israel were told *in advance* that Pharaoh was

going to refuse to free them until God smote Egypt with His wonders. They shouldn't have been surprised at how things turned out, and yet they were.

- Pharaoh believed that granting Israel's request to hold a feast in the wilderness would be an act of obedience to God, and he refused to obey God (Exodus 5:2). Pharaoh viewed this entire event as a personal contest of strength between himself and the God of Israel. (In the end, Pharaoh lost.)
- Pharaoh decided to punish the Israelites for asking permission to make a sacrifice to God (Exodus 5:6). There are times when asking for something can make your life worse – especially when the person you're asking can do more than just say “no”.
- Pharaoh claimed that the Israelites wanted to sacrifice to their God because they were idle (which he knew wasn't true) (Exodus 5:8).
- Pharaoh wanted to stop the Israelites from worshipping God by greatly oppressing them (Exodus 5:9).
- After God promised Moses that He was going to free the Israelites, the lives of the people were immediately made much worse (Exodus 5:10). Although God did free the Israelites, it wasn't until their suffering became even more unbearable than it had been previously.
- There are times God when promises to do something good, but instead life becomes worse than it had been before and His promise isn't fulfilled until much later (Exodus 5:14).
- Pharaoh wanted to prove that he was stronger than God and had the power to oppress God's people and stop

them from sacrificing to Him (Exodus 5:17). In the end, that stubbornness killed Pharaoh and destroyed his nation.

- Pharaoh did far more than simply reject Israel's request to go into the wilderness and sacrifice to God. He took away their straw, he oppressed them, he beat them, and he refused to have mercy on them (Exodus 5:18). That's when God started sending His plagues upon Egypt, which escalated until the nation was destroyed and many were dead.
- When Pharaoh refused to free the Israelites, they immediately cursed Moses and Aaron and stopped believing that God would deliver them (Exodus 5:21). That means the Israelites didn't listen when God told them that He would indeed free them, but at first Pharaoh would refuse to set them free and would only let them go after God smote Egypt.
- When Pharaoh did exactly what God said he would do and refused to free the Israelites, Moses was surprised and upset (Exodus 5:22). It seems he hadn't been listening to God either.
- The Israelites didn't believe that God was going to free them from slavery in Egypt (Exodus 6:9). Yet God freed them anyway in spite of their unbelief.
- Israel's unbelief didn't stop God from keeping His promises (Exodus 6:10).
- It seems Moses believed that whether Pharaoh would let Israel go depended on how eloquent he was (which was entirely wrong) (Exodus 6:12).
- When God told Moses to do something, Moses had a

habit of objecting and trying to find reasons not to do it (Exodus 6:12).

- Amram (the father of Moses) married Jochebed, his aunt (Exodus 6:20).
- Amram was the grandson of Levi (Exodus 6:16, 18, 20). Since Levi went with Jacob when he moved to Egypt, this is more evidence that the Israelites weren't in Egypt for 400 years. Galatians 3:17 says that God gave the law to Moses on mount Sinai 430 years after promising Abram that if he left his homeland God would make him a great nation. Far more than 30 years passed between Abram leaving his homeland and his grandson Jacob moving to Egypt!
- God told Moses that He had made him a god to Pharaoh (Exodus 7:1).
- God told Moses that He had made Aaron the prophet of Moses (Exodus 7:1).
- God was going to speak to Moses, who would speak to Aaron, who would speak to Pharaoh (Exodus 7:2).
- God told Moses that He was going to harden Pharaoh's heart so that Pharaoh wouldn't let the Israelites go (Exodus 7:3). There are times when God hardens people's hearts so that they do something they ordinarily wouldn't have done.
- The reason God was going to harden Pharaoh's heart was so He could multiply His signs and wonders in Egypt (Exodus 7:3). If Pharaoh had let the Israelites go then there would have been no need for God to pour out His signs and wonders upon Egypt. God hardened Pharaoh's heart so He could demonstrate His power.

- One of the reasons God was going to pour out His signs and wonders upon Egypt was so they would know that He was the Lord (Exodus 7:5).
- Moses was 80 years old when he spoke to Pharaoh (Exodus 7:7). Aaron was 83.
- The person who cast down his rod before Pharaoh so it became a serpent was Aaron, not Moses (Exodus 7:10).
- The reason Pharaoh wouldn't listen to Moses and Aaron was because God hardened his heart (Exodus 7:13).
- There are times when God reveals Himself to someone by His judgments (Exodus 7:17).
- The first plague that God poured out upon Egypt was turning the river into blood (Exodus 7:17). This was the same river where the sons of the Hebrews were drowned by the Egyptians. After the Egyptians filled the river with the blood of murdered Hebrew babies, God turned it into blood.
- One piece of evidence that God is who He claims to be is His miracles (Exodus 7:17).
- God was going to turn all the water throughout Egypt into blood, including water that was stored in containers (Exodus 7:19).
- The person who stretched out his hand to bring frogs upon Egypt was Aaron (Exodus 8:5).
- Pharaoh knew the reason God wanted him to let the Israelites go was so they could sacrifice to Him (Exodus 8:8). He also knew the reason God was sending plagues upon Egypt was because he refused to let the Israelites go so they could serve Him.

- It seems that taking the frogs away from Egypt wasn't urgent to Pharaoh. He was content for Moses to wait until the following day to ask the Lord to remove them from the land (Exodus 8:10).
- When God sent the plague of frogs upon Egypt, He was specifically sending them against Pharaoh (because Pharaoh had refused to let Israel go) (Exodus 8:12).
- God didn't harden Pharaoh's heart after the frogs died. Instead Pharaoh hardened his own heart (Exodus 8:15).
- God sent the plague of lice upon Egypt after Pharaoh broke his promise to let the Israelites go if He removed the frogs from the land (Exodus 8:16).
- The lice came from the dust of Egypt (Exodus 8:16).
- The person who brought lice upon Egypt was Aaron (Exodus 8:17).
- Pharaoh's magicians couldn't use their enchantments to copy the plague of lice (Exodus 8:18). The magicians told Pharaoh that this plague was the finger of God.
- Starting with the plague of flies, God sent His plagues upon Egypt but not upon Goshen (where the Israelites lived) (Exodus 8:22). The reason God did this was so Pharaoh would know that He was the Lord in the midst of the earth.
- God referred to the Israelites as His people (Exodus 8:23).
- God referred to the Egyptians as Pharaoh's people (Exodus 8:23).
- There are times when God tells people in advance that a judgment is coming (Exodus 8:23).

- There are times when God gives people an opportunity to prevent a judgment from coming, by giving them time to repent and do what He commanded (Exodus 8:23).
- Pharaoh knew why the plagues were coming upon Egypt (Exodus 8:25).
- It seems the ancient Egyptians would kill anyone who tried to sacrifice to God (Exodus 8:26).
- As the plagues upon Egypt continued, they escalated. By the fifth plague God was killing livestock in large numbers (Exodus 9:3). Things got worse from there. As Pharaoh continued to oppress the Israelites and break his word, God's judgments against him and his nation escalated.
- God gave Pharaoh an entire day to repent and let the Israelites go before He killed Egypt's livestock (Exodus 9:5).
- God has the power to send diseases upon a nation (Exodus 9:6).
- There are times when a ruler's wickedness can cause diseases to fall upon a nation (Exodus 9:10).
- After the plague of boils, God hardened Pharaoh's heart so he wouldn't let the Israelites go (Exodus 9:12).
- One of the reasons God sent His plagues upon Egypt was to demonstrate that there was no one else like Him in all the earth (Exodus 9:14).
- After the plague of boils, God told Moses to tell Pharaoh that He was going to kill both Pharaoh and his people (Exodus 9:15). In the end that's exactly what happened.
- God decides who rules over nations (Exodus 9:16).

- There are times when God raises up wicked rulers so He can use them to demonstrate His power, and magnify His name throughout the earth (Exodus 9:16).
- When Pharaoh refused to let the Israelites go, he was exalting himself above them (Exodus 9:17).
- God gave Pharaoh an entire day to repent and free the Israelites, and avoid the hailstorm (Exodus 9:18).
- There were some people among the servants of Pharaoh who feared the Lord (Exodus 9:20).
- In the plague of hail, God put a difference between those who feared Him and those who didn't. Those who feared Him brought their people and livestock in from the field so they wouldn't be killed by the hail (Exodus 9:20).
- Moses was the one who God used to send the plague of hail upon Egypt (Exodus 9:23).
- In the plague of hail, there was both thunder and hail (Exodus 9:23). On top of that, fire ran along the ground.
- In the plague of hail, the hail smote all the people, animals, and plants who were in the field (Exodus 9:25). It was so severe that it even broke the trees.
- God can send storms that devastate entire nations (Exodus 9:25).
- The plague of hail frightened Pharaoh (Exodus 9:27).
- The earth belongs to the Lord (Exodus 9:29).
- The Lord has control over the weather (Exodus 9:29).
- By the time God sent the seventh plague upon Egypt, Moses realized that Pharaoh was lying and wasn't going to let the Israelites go no matter how many promises

Pharaoh made (Exodus 9:30).

- It was a sin for Pharaoh to promise to free the Israelites and then break that promise (Exodus 9:34).
- There are times when people harden their own heart (Exodus 9:34).
- Pharaoh wasn't the only one who hardened his heart during the plagues that God sent upon Egypt. The servants of Pharaoh hardened their hearts as well (Exodus 9:34).
- After the plague of hail, God told Moses that He had hardened the heart of Pharaoh and his servants (Exodus 10:1). The reason He did that was so He could show His signs before him.
- God wanted Moses to go back to Pharaoh even though God had hardened Pharaoh's heart and he wasn't going to listen to Moses (Exodus 10:1). There are times when God sends His people to someone who isn't going to listen to them.
- One of the reasons God sent His plagues upon Egypt was so people would know that He was the Lord (Exodus 10:2).
- There are times when God reveals Himself through signs (Exodus 10:2).
- Those who refuse to obey the Lord are refusing to humble themselves before Him (Exodus 10:3).
- By the time God sent seven plagues upon Egypt, the land had been destroyed (Exodus 10:7).
- The servants of Pharaoh blamed the plagues upon Moses and saw him as a snare and a danger to Egypt (Exodus

10:7).

- As the plagues went on, Pharaoh became more hostile to Moses (Exodus 10:11).
- There were some plants in Egypt that survived the plague of hail (because they hadn't grown yet) (v12)
- Moses was the one who God used to send the plague of locusts upon Egypt (Exodus 10:13). Some of the plagues were sent by Aaron, and others by Moses.
- The Lord used an east wind to bring locusts upon Egypt (Exodus 10:13).
- In the plague of locusts, no plants survived in the entire land of Egypt. The locusts ate every plant and left nothing at all (Exodus 10:15).
- In the plague of locusts, Pharaoh referred to the locusts as a plague of death (Exodus 10:17).
- After Moses prayed that God would stop the plague of locusts, God used a west wind to cast the locusts into the Red Sea (Exodus 10:19).
- After the plague of locusts was over, the Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart so that he wouldn't let the Israelites go (Exodus 10:20).
- There's a type of darkness that can be felt (Exodus 10:21).
- God didn't give Pharaoh advance notice that the plague of darkness was coming (Exodus 10:21). This means there are times when God *doesn't* provide advance notice that His judgments are coming.
- It seems that in the plague of darkness, people didn't even have light in their own dwellings. On this occasion

the darkness overcame the light (Exodus 10:23).

- After the plague of darkness, the Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart so that he wouldn't let the Israelites go (Exodus 10:27).
- After the ninth plague, Pharaoh threatened to kill Moses (Exodus 10:28).
- After the ninth plague, Moses agreed to never see Pharaoh again (Exodus 10:29). However, that's not how things turned out.
- After the plague of darkness, God told Moses that He would send one more plague upon Pharaoh, and then Pharaoh would let Israel go (Exodus 11:1).
- Although the Israelites looted Egypt when they left, the Egyptians willingly gave their jewelry to the Israelites (Exodus 11:3). The Israelites didn't take it by force.
- The reason the Egyptians were willing to give their jewelry to the Israelites was because God caused the Egyptians to favor the Israelites (Exodus 11:3).
- After nine plagues, Moses was very great in the sight of Pharaoh's servants, and in the sight of the people of Egypt (Exodus 11:3).
- Moses told Pharaoh that God was going to kill the firstborn of the Egyptians at midnight (just as the Egyptians had killed the male babies of the Israelites) (Exodus 11:4). This means Pharaoh knew that the death of the firstborn was coming, because Moses warned him about it in advance.
- The final plague (the death of the firstborn) would cause the greatest cry in Egypt that there had ever been, or

ever would be (Exodus 11:6).

- God hardened Pharaoh's heart so that Pharaoh wouldn't listen to Moses (Exodus 11:9). The reason He did that was so He could multiply His wonders in the land of Egypt.
- There are times when God hardens people's hearts so that He might be glorified (Exodus 11:10).
- God said that the month in which He killed the firstborn of the Egyptians was to be the first month in Israel's calendar (Exodus 12:2).
- There were times when God required people to eat meat (Exodus 12:4).
- In the Passover, the whole congregation was to kill the sacrificial lamb on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the first month of the year (Exodus 12:6).
- In the Passover, the Israelites were to roast the lamb with fire and eat it with bitter herbs (Exodus 12:8).
- In the Passover, the lamb had to be roasted whole, with its head, legs, and internal organs still intact (Exodus 12:9).
- The ten plagues which God sent upon Egypt were judgments against the false gods that the Egyptians worshiped (Exodus 12:12).
- God was the one who was going to go through Egypt and kill all the firstborn (Exodus 12:13).
- One of the reasons God commanded the Israelites to celebrate the Passover was so they would remember the time He went through Egypt and killed the firstborn (Exodus 12:14).

- During the feast of unleavened bread, the Israelites were to eat unleavened bread for seven days (Exodus 12:15). The Israelites were also required to remove all leaven from their homes on the first day of that period, because they weren't allowed to consume any leaven during those seven days.
- During the feast of unleavened bread, the first and last days of that seven day period of unleavened bread were both holy (Exodus 12:16). This means during that week there were two sabbaths.
- On holy days, the Israelites were still allowed to eat. Holy days weren't days of fasting (Exodus 12:16).
- On holy days, even though no work could be done, the Israelites were still allowed to do whatever work was necessary so they could eat (Exodus 12:16).
- During Passover, no one was allowed to go out the door of their homes until morning (Exodus 12:22). They were required to stay inside the house that had been covered by the blood of the sacrificed lamb.
- During Passover, the destroyer wouldn't enter the houses of those whose door posts were covered by the blood of the sacrificed lamb (Exodus 12:23).
- At midnight, the Lord killed all the firstborn in the land of Egypt (Exodus 12:29).
- After God killed all of the firstborn of the Egyptians, there was a great cry in Egypt (Exodus 12:30).
- After God killed all of the firstborn of the Egyptians, every house in the land had someone who had been killed (Exodus 12:30).

- When the Israelites left Egypt, they took their dough before it was leavened (Exodus 12:34).
- When the Israelites left Egypt, there were 600,000 men (Exodus 12:37). This number didn't include women or children.
- When the Israelites left Egypt, a mixed multitude of people who weren't Israelites went with them (Exodus 12:38).
- When the Israelites left Egypt, they baked unleavened cakes from the dough that they brought with them (Exodus 12:39). The reason they did this was because they left Egypt so quickly that their dough didn't have time to rise.
- The sojourning of the Israelites lasted 430 years, right down to the very day (Exodus 12:40-41). According to Galatians 3:17, those years of sojourning began when Abram left his homeland to go to Canaan. It doesn't mean the Israelites were in Egypt for four centuries.
- The Israelites left Egypt at night (Exodus 12:42).
- The night that God brought Israel out of Egypt was to be observed forever (by celebrating the Passover each year) (Exodus 12:42).
- In Passover, none of the bones of the sacrificed lamb could be broken (Exodus 12:46).
- Only those who were circumcised were allowed to partake of the Passover (Exodus 12:48).
- God kept His promise to bring Israel out of Egypt (Exodus 12:51).
- The reason the firstborn of the Israelites belonged to God

was because He passed over the firstborn when they were in Egypt and didn't kill them along with the firstborn of the Egyptians (Exodus 13:2).

- On the day when the Israelites were delivered from Egypt (which was the day of the Passover), no leavened bread could be eaten (Exodus 13:3).
- God didn't want the Israelites to forget that they had once been slaves in Egypt (Exodus 13:8).
- God didn't want the Israelites to forget that He delivered them from slavery in Egypt (Exodus 13:8). God wants parents to teach their children about the great things He has done.
- Since God killed all the firstborn in Egypt, the Israelites redeemed their firstborn by offering a sacrifice in their place (Exodus 13:15).
- It seems that if God had led the Israelites through the land of the Philistines, they would have been attacked by the Philistines, then regretted their deliverance from Egypt and returned to Egypt (Exodus 13:17). That's why God avoided Philistine territory and led the Israelites through the wilderness to the Red Sea (Exodus 13:18).
- When the Israelites left Egypt, Moses took the bones of Joseph with him (Exodus 13:19).
- When the Israelites left Egypt, God led them by appearing as a pillar of cloud during the day and a pillar of fire during the night (Exodus 13:21). This means that while the Israelites were in the wilderness they could always see a visible manifestation of the presence of God.
- One of the reasons God appeared to the Israelites as a pillar of fire at night was to give the Israelites light

(Exodus 13:21).

- While the Israelites were in the wilderness, God didn't take away from them the pillar of cloud or the pillar of fire (Exodus 13:22).
- God set a trap for Pharaoh by leading the Israelites to a place where it looked like they were trapped and couldn't escape (Exodus 14:3). It seems Pharaoh was watching the Israelites and knew when they encamped by the sea.
- The reason Pharaoh chased the Israelites after they left Egypt was because God hardened his heart (Exodus 14:4).
- The reason God hardened Pharaoh's heart so that he would chase after the Israelites in the wilderness was so the Egyptians would know that He was the Lord (Exodus 14:4).
- There are times when God hardens people's hearts so that others would know that He was the Lord (Exodus 14:4).
- God told Moses in advance that Pharaoh was going to come after them in the wilderness (Exodus 14:4).
- When Pharaoh chased after the Israelites in the wilderness, he took all the chariots of Egypt with him (Exodus 14:7). This means Pharaoh, his army, and all their chariots were destroyed by God in the Red Sea, which would have been a devastating blow to the nation. In the span of a few hours Egypt lost its ruler and its military strength.
- When the Israelites saw Pharaoh and his army, they thought they were going to die (Exodus 14:11). In spite of all that God had done for them they had no faith that He would save them (and yet He saved them anyway).

- When the Israelites saw Pharaoh and his army, they criticized Moses for freeing them from slavery in Egypt (Exodus 14:11).
- When the Israelites were still in Egypt, they told Moses they wanted to remain enslaved to the Egyptians (Exodus 14:12). It seems the reason the Israelites kept trying to return to Egypt was because they liked Egypt and didn't want to be freed.
- There are times when God hardens someone's heart so that He can use that person to honor Himself (Exodus 14:17).
- The reason the Egyptians followed the Israelites through the sea was because God hardened their heart (Exodus 14:17).
- The pillar of cloud and pillar of fire was the angel of God (which seems to have been God Himself) (Exodus 14:19).
- When Pharaoh chased after the Israelites, the pillar of cloud acted as a source of darkness to the Egyptians (Exodus 14:20). However, it gave light to the Israelites. The pillar of cloud was able to provide both light and darkness at the same time.
- When Pharaoh chased after the Israelites, the pillar of cloud was between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of the Israelites. That pillar prevented both groups from coming near the other group all night (Exodus 14:20). God used the pillar of cloud to protect the Israelites from the Egyptians.
- Moses was the one who God used to part the Red Sea so the Israelites could cross over (Exodus 14:21).
- When Moses stretched out his hand over the sea, God

used a strong east wind to push back the sea and divide the waters (Exodus 14:21).

- The Israelites crossed the sea on dry ground (Exodus 14:22). When they passed through, there was a wall of water on their right and on their left.
- The Israelites crossed the sea at night (Exodus 14:24).
- God told Moses when to stretch out his hand over the sea and close it upon the Egyptian army (Exodus 14:26).
- When Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, God drowned the Egyptians (Exodus 14:27). Decades earlier the king of Egypt had killed the sons of the Israelites by casting them into the river. In the days of Moses, God killed Pharaoh and his army by drowning him in the sea.
- When Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, the waters killed the entire army of Pharaoh (Exodus 14:28). There were no survivors.
- When God used the sea to kill the Egyptians, their dead bodies washed up upon the shore of the sea (Exodus 14:30).
- When the Israelites saw God use the sea to save them from the Egyptians, they feared the Lord (Exodus 14:31).
- After God drowned the Egyptians in the sea, Moses sang a song to the Lord (Exodus 15:1). This means Moses wrote a song.
- Moses praised God when He killed the enemies of Israel (Exodus 15:1). It's not wrong to praise God when He triumphs over His enemies.
- The Lord is a man of war (Exodus 15:3).

- There are times when God destroys weapons of war (Exodus 15:4).
- There are times when God destroys entire armies (Exodus 15:4).
- When God killed Pharaoh and his army, He was killing people who had risen up against Him (Exodus 15:7).
- When the Israelites crossed over the Red Sea on dry ground, the waters stood up as a heap (Exodus 15:8).
- Pharaoh and his army were planning on killing the Israelites and taking their possessions (Exodus 15:9).
- There's no one like the Lord (Exodus 15:11).
- There's no one else as glorious as God (Exodus 15:11).
- There's no one else as holy as God (Exodus 15:11).
- There's no one else who can do wonders like God (Exodus 15:11).
- There's no one else as worthy of being feared as God (Exodus 15:11).
- There's no one else as worthy of being praised as God (Exodus 15:11).
- God is Israel's redeemer (Exodus 15:13).
- When God drowned the Egyptian army, it wasn't kept a secret. Other nations heard about it and were afraid (Exodus 15:14-15).
- God made a place for the Israelites to dwell in (Exodus 15:17).
- The Lord will reign forever and ever (Exodus 15:18).

- Miriam (the sister of Moses and Aaron) was a prophet (Exodus 15:20).
- After God saved the Israelites from the Egyptian army, Miriam went out to dance in celebration (Exodus 15:20). Since she was the older sister of Moses, that means she would have been more than 80 years old at the time.
- After God saved the Israelites from the Egyptian army by having them walk through the sea, He led them into a wilderness where there was no water (Exodus 15:23).
- When the Israelites failed to find water after searching for three days, they didn't cry out to God. Instead they criticized Moses (Exodus 15:24).
- There are times when God leads people into the wilderness in order to test them (Exodus 15:25).
- There was a time when God turned bitter water into sweet water by using a tree that was cast into it (Exodus 15:25).
- God told the Israelites that if they diligently listened to Him and obeyed all of His commandments, He wouldn't put any of the diseases of the Egyptians upon them (Exodus 15:26).
- There are certain diseases that are linked to sin (Exodus 15:26).
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness of Sin, they accused Moses and Aaron of bringing them into the wilderness in order to kill them (Exodus 16:3).
- After God rescued the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, they repeatedly told Moses that their life was better when they were slaves in Egypt (Exodus 16:3).

- When the Israelites were in the wilderness of Sin and complained that they had no food, God told Moses that He would rain down bread from Heaven for them (Exodus 16:4).
- One of the reasons God rained down bread from Heaven for the Israelites was to see whether they would obey Him (Exodus 16:4). It turns out they wouldn't.
- When the Israelites murmured against Moses and Aaron, they were actually murmuring against God (Exodus 16:7).
- God hears it when we murmur against Him (Exodus 16:7).
- God has the ability to provide people with food (Exodus 16:8).
- There were times when the glory of the Lord appeared as a cloud (Exodus 16:10).
- One of the reasons God provided the Israelites with food while they were in the wilderness was so they would know that He was the Lord (Exodus 16:12).
- God provided quails for the Israelites to eat while they were in the wilderness of Sin (Exodus 16:13).
- God used the morning dew to provide the Israelites with manna (Exodus 16:14).
- Manna was round and very small (Exodus 16:14).
- The reason the Israelites called the bread from Heaven "manna" was because they didn't know what it was (Exodus 16:15).
- God commanded the Israelites to gather an omer of manna per person (Exodus 16:16).
- For the first six days of the week, the Israelites weren't

allowed to store manna until the next day. Instead they were required use it all in the same day they gathered it (Exodus 16:19). Some of the people ignored this and discovered that if it was left until the next day, it bred worms and stank (Exodus 16:20).

- When the sun became hot, the manna melted and disappeared (Exodus 16:21).
- On the sixth day the Israelites were told to gather two omers of manna per person instead of one, because no manna would be provided on the sabbath (Exodus 16:22). On that one day the manna wouldn't breed worms if it was kept overnight.
- Some Israelites baked the manna (Exodus 16:23).
- Some Israelites boiled the manna (Exodus 16:23).
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness, they refused to keep God's commandments (Exodus 16:28).
- The Sabbath was a gift that God gave to the Israelites (Exodus 16:29).
- Manna was white (Exodus 16:31).
- Manna tasted like wafers that were made with honey (Exodus 16:31).
- God commanded the Israelites to fill an omer with manna and keep it so future generations could see it (Exodus 16:32, 34). This omer was eventually placed in the Ark of the Covenant, but was subsequently lost.
- The Israelites ate manna for 40 years (Exodus 16:35). If they hadn't refused to enter Canaan the first time God brought them to the promised land, they would have only eaten it for a few months.

- God led the Israelites from one place where there was no water to another place where there was no water (Exodus 17:1).
- When the Israelites found there was no water at Rephidim, they didn't cry out to the Lord and ask Him to provide. Instead they criticized Moses (Exodus 17:2). Even though they had just seen God miraculously provide water in the wilderness, they still had no faith that He would provide.
- Even though the Israelites saw the miraculous provision of God every day (the manna from heaven), they still had no faith in Him (Exodus 17:2).
- Even though the Israelites could see the presence of God every day (the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire), they still had no faith in Him (Exodus 17:2).
- When people demonstrate a lack of faith in God, they're tempting Him (Exodus 17:2).
- When the Israelites were at Rephidim, they criticized Moses for delivering them from Egypt (Exodus 17:3). This is a recurring theme.
- When the Israelites were at Rephidim, they accused Moses of delivering them from Egypt just so he could kill children with thirst (Exodus 17:3). The Israelites had no faith in God at all, in spite of the astonishing number of miracles they witnessed Him perform on their behalf.
- When the Israelites were at Rephidim, Moses told God that the Israelites wanted to stone him (Exodus 17:4). This is another recurring theme.
- When the Israelites were at Rephidim, they asked whether the Lord was with them or not (Exodus 17:7).

They questioned God's goodness in spite of the fact He delivered them from Egypt, He destroyed Pharaoh and his army, and He miraculously provided them with food each day.

- After the Israelites tempted God at Rephidim, the Amalekites came out and waged war against them (Exodus 17:8). This was the first battle they fought after leaving Egypt.
- When the Israelites faced their first battle, Moses put Joshua in charge and told him to lead the army (Exodus 17:9). Joshua was a young man at the time.
- When the Amalekites came out to fight Israel, Moses had to keep his hand lifted up in order for the Israelites to prevail (Exodus 17:11).
- When God gave Israel victory over the Amalekites, He told Moses that He was going to utterly wipe out Amalek from under heaven (Exodus 17:14). Centuries later, God told King Saul that He remembered what Amalek had done to Israel and told Saul to kill them (Exodus 17:1-3, 23). Saul disobeyed, and it cost him the throne of Israel.
- When God gave Israel victory over the Amalekites, Moses built an altar and named it "Jehovah nissi" (which seems to mean "the Lord is my banner") (Exodus 17:15). This was because God swore to wage war against Amalek from generation to generation (Exodus 17:16).
- There were times when people in the Bible gave their children names that reflected the grief or problems in their life (Exodus 18:3).
- After Moses left Egypt, he didn't send for his wife and sons to be brought to him. Instead his father-in-law

Jethro brought them after he heard everything God had done for the Israelites (Exodus 18:5).

- There are times when God sends disasters upon a nation because of how they've treated Israel (Exodus 18:8).
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible of people blessing the Lord for the great things He has done (Exodus 18:10).
- When Jethro heard all the good things that God had done for Israel, he said that he now knew that God was greater than all gods (Exodus 18:11). This was because in the areas where people said that the gods ruled, the God of Israel had triumphed and proven His strength.
- The plagues of Egypt proved that God was greater than all gods (Exodus 18:11).
- Rulers must have the ability to govern (Exodus 18:21).
- Rulers must fear God (Exodus 18:21).
- Rulers must love the truth (Exodus 18:21).
- Rulers must hate covetousness (Exodus 18:21).
- The Israelites reached the wilderness of Sinai in the third month after leaving Egypt (Exodus 19:1).
- God referred to the Israelites as the house of Jacob (Exodus 19:3).
- God told the Israelites that if they obeyed Him and kept His covenant then they would be a holy nation, a kingdom of priests, and a peculiar treasure to Him above all other people (Exodus 19:5-6). In the end the Israelites didn't obey Him or keep His covenant.
- All of the earth belongs to God (Exodus 19:5).

- The elders of Israel told Moses that they would do everything God told them to do (Exodus 19:8). They lied.
- One of the reasons God wanted the Israelites to hear His voice when He spoke to Moses was so that they would believe Moses forever (Exodus 19:9). God wanted the Israelites to believe Moses.
- The Israelites had to wash their clothes and spend two days getting sanctified before they could go before God and hear His voice (Exodus 19:10).
- When God came down upon mount Sinai, the Israelites weren't allowed to touch the mountain. Anyone who did so (including animals) was to be put to death (Exodus 19:12-13). It's a very serious thing to come near the presence of God (even if you're sanctified).
- The Israelites had to wait until the trumpet sounded long before they could approach God (Exodus 19:13).
- The Israelites were told in advance what day the trumpet would sound (Exodus 19:13). They were also told how to prepare for the sounding of the trumpet.
- When the Israelites heard the loud trumpet sound on the third day, they trembled (Exodus 19:16).
- Before the trumpet sounded on the third day, there were thunders and lightning (Exodus 19:16).
- On the third day, when Moses brought the Israelites to meet God, mount Sinai was covered in smoke and quaked greatly (Exodus 19:18). This was because God had descended upon it in fire.
- The smoke that ascended from mount Sinai after God came down upon it was compared to the smoke that

ascended from a furnace (Exodus 19:18).

- On the third day, the voice of the trumpet sounded long, and waxed louder and louder (Exodus 19:19). That was the signal it was time for the Israelites to approach God.
- On the third day, when Moses spoke, God answered him by voice (Exodus 19:19). When that happened the Israelites could hear both Moses and God.
- When God came down upon mount Sinai, if the Israelites went up the mountain to gaze upon God they would have been killed (Exodus 19:21).
- If the priests weren't sanctified when they came near to God then He would kill them (Exodus 19:22). People must be sanctified in order to enter into God's holy presence.
- God spoke the ten commandments to Moses when he and Aaron were at the top of mount Sinai, and the Israelites were gathered at the base of the mountain (Exodus 20:1).
- The Israelites heard the voice of God speak the ten commandments (Exodus 20:1, 22). This didn't stop the Israelites from creating an idol just a few weeks later.
- It's a sin to worship God plus other gods as well (Exodus 20:3). We must worship God alone.
- It's a sin to make an idol (Exodus 20:4).
- There are things that live in the water under the earth (Exodus 20:4).
- God is a jealous God (Exodus 20:5).
- God visits the iniquity of the fathers upon the children of the third and fourth generation of them who hate Him

(Exodus 20:5). This means there are times when a person's sin has consequences on their descendants.

- God shows mercy to those who love Him and keep His commandments (Exodus 20:6).
- The holy name of God must be treated as something that's holy (Exodus 20:7).
- The sabbath is the seventh day of the week (Saturday), not the first (Exodus 20:10).
- The Israelites weren't allowed to put their animals to work on the sabbath day. Even the animals were to rest that day (Exodus 20:10).
- The way the sabbath was kept was by not doing any work that day (Exodus 20:10).
- God created the universe, and everything in it, in six days (Exodus 20:11).
- When God rested on the seventh day after creating everything in six days, He made that day a holy day (Exodus 20:11).
- There was a day when God rested (Exodus 20:11).
- God promised the Israelites that if they honored their father and their mother, they would spend a long time in the land which God gave them (Exodus 20:12).
- When God spoke the ten commandments to Moses, there was thunder and lightning on mount Sinai, and the mountain was smoking (Exodus 20:18).
- After God spoke the ten commandments to Moses, the Israelites told Moses that they were afraid to hear the voice of God any more (Exodus 20:19). They thought they

were going to die.

- When the Israelites heard the voice of God and were afraid, Moses told them that God had come so they would fear Him and not sin (Exodus 20:20). Our fear of God *must* lead us to avoid sinning. If it doesn't then we don't fear God.
- After God spoke the ten commandments to Moses, the Israelites moved away from the mountain where God had descended. However, Moses drew nearer to the thick darkness where God was located (Exodus 20:21). Moses went closer to God so he could receive more commandments from Him.
- God told the Israelites that if they made an altar out of stone, it couldn't be made out of hewn stones. If they used a tool on a stone then that stone was polluted and couldn't be used to make an altar to Him (Exodus 20:25).
- God commanded the Israelites to not have steps that led up to His altar (Exodus 20:26).
- There were times when God illustrated how to interpret His commandments by providing judgments (essentially case law), which illustrated how they were to be applied (Exodus 21:1).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone purchased a Hebrew servant he was only to serve for six years. In the seventh year he was to be freed (Exodus 21:2).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a Hebrew servant was given a wife by his master during his term of service and he had children with her, when he was freed he was freed alone. His wife and children weren't freed with him because his wife was provided by his master and so she and her

children belonged to his master (Exodus 21:4).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a Hebrew servant was given a wife by his master during his term of service, he had the option of plainly saying that he loved his wife and children and didn't want to be freed (Exodus 21:5). In that case he could remain a servant forever and keep his wife and children.
- Under the Mosaic Law, when a master purchased a maidservant he was actually marrying her (Exodus 21:8). For that reason maidservants weren't freed after six years of service. Instead he was supposed to keep her as a wife forever.
- Under the Mosaic Law, a man could purchase a maidservant and then marry her to his son (Exodus 21:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, a man was allowed to have more than one wife (Exodus 21:10). The Mosaic Law didn't prohibit polygamy.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man took an additional wife, he wasn't allowed to start feeding his existing wife any less (Exodus 21:10). Instead he had to continue providing her all the same things he had been previously.
- Under the Mosaic Law, a man had a responsibility to feed his wives (Exodus 21:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, a man had a responsibility to provide clothing for his wives (Exodus 21:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man took an additional wife, he wasn't allowed to treat his existing wives worse (Exodus 21:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man didn't feed his wife or

provide her with clothing then she was allowed to leave him without having to pay him anything (even if he purchased her) (Exodus 21:11).

- Under the Mosaic Law, murderers were to be put to death (Exodus 21:12).
- Under the Mosaic Law, murder was defined as an attack upon an innocent person which proved to be fatal (Exodus 21:12). The attack had to be deliberate and not an accident. However, the person didn't have to mean for their attack to be fatal – only that it was a deliberate attack which resulted in an injury that killed the victim.
- Under the Mosaic Law, God didn't allow mercy to be shown to murderers. They had to be put to death (Exodus 21:12).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if one person hit someone else by accident and killed him, the attacker wasn't considered a murderer. Instead he was to flee to a city of refuge (Exodus 21:13). God put a difference between intentionally and accidentally killing someone.
- If someone killed another person by accident, there were still consequences. They had to flee to a city of refuge (and then remain there until the death of the high priest) (Exodus 21:13).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who physically attacked their parents were to be put to death (Exodus 21:15). No mercy could be shown to them.
- Under the Mosaic Law, kidnappers were to be put to death (Exodus 21:16). This was true even if they were caught before they did anything to their victim. No mercy could be shown to them.

- Under the Mosaic Law, those who cursed their parents were to be put to death (Exodus 21:17). No mercy could be shown to them.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if two people got into a fight, and one of them injured the other but didn't kill him, the attacker had to provide medical care for the victim so he was thoroughly healed and recovered completely from the attack (Exodus 21:19). The attacker was also required to pay the victim for the time that he lost while recovering from his injuries.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man hit his servant and he died, the master was a murderer and had to be prosecuted (Exodus 21:20). Masters weren't allowed to kill their servants.
- Under the Mosaic Law, husbands weren't allowed to kill their wives (Exodus 21:20).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man hit his servant and he died several days later, the master wasn't a murderer (Exodus 21:21). It was only murder if the person died of their injuries soon after they were inflicted, not days later.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man attacked a woman and caused her to give birth prematurely, and the child was born safely and wasn't injured, the attacker had to pay a fine (Exodus 21:22).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man attacked a woman and caused her to give birth prematurely, and the child died, the attacker was to be put to death (Exodus 21:23).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who attacked others and caused permanent physical harm were to have that same physical harm inflicted on them (Exodus 21:23).

- The "eye for eye and tooth for tooth" clause of the Mosaic Law was talking about the legal punishment for those who attacked others and caused permanent injury (Exodus 21:24).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man hit his servant and caused permanent injury, the servant had to be set free immediately (Exodus 21:26).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man hit his wife and caused permanent injury, his wife was to be set free immediately (Exodus 21:26). This means a wife could leave her husband if he injured her.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an ox gored someone and killed him, the ox had to be stoned and its flesh couldn't be eaten (Exodus 21:28).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an ox killed someone, its owner wasn't held liable as long as there was no prior history of bad behavior by that ox (Exodus 21:28).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an ox had a prior history of attacking people, and the owner knew it but didn't take steps to keep it from attacking people, and the ox then killed someone, the owner was liable and was to be put to death (Exodus 21:29).
- Under the Mosaic Law, people were required to pay the fines that were put on them by the legal process. They couldn't ignore the rulings of judges (Exodus 21:30).
- Under the Mosaic Law, an ox that attacked someone else's servant had to be stoned (Exodus 21:32).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the fines that were paid when someone's servant was attacked were paid to that servant's master, not to the servant (Exodus 21:32).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone dug a pit and didn't cover it, and someone else's animal fell into it, the person who dug the pit was liable (Exodus 21:33). This means those who created hazardous situations but did nothing to prevent harm from resulting were liable for any injuries that were sustained.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if one person's ox injured another person's ox and killed it, and the attacking ox had a prior history of violence but the owner didn't take steps to prevent it from attacking others, the owner was liable and required to pay for the dead ox (Exodus 21:36). The dead ox then belonged to him.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man stole an ox, he had to restore five oxen to the person he stole it from (Exodus 22:1). The penalty for theft was making restitution to the victim. The thief had to pay back multiple times the value of the item that he stole.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a thief was attacked and killed while breaking into a house at night, those who attacked him weren't guilty of murder (Exodus 22:2). This is because if someone broke into a house while they knew the homeowner was there, it was lawful to assume the thief intended to hurt the people in the house, and the homeowner was allowed to defend himself.
- Under the Mosaic Law, people weren't allowed to kill thieves (Exodus 22:3). However, the Law put a difference between a thief who broke into an empty home and robbed it while no one was there, and a thief who entered a home that he knew was occupied. The Mosaic Law didn't require a homeowner to do nothing and let the thief kill him and his family.

- Under the Mosaic Law, thieves were required to make full restitution (Exodus 22:3).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if the thief couldn't make full restitution then he had to be sold into slavery for his theft (Exodus 22:3).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a thief stole an animal and it was found in his possession alive, he had to restore double what he stole (Exodus 22:4). If the stolen animal was never found, or if the thief killed it, then the penalty was much greater. The penalty for theft depended on whether the stolen item could be recovered in its original condition.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man put his animal into someone else's field and allowed it to graze, he had to take the best of his own field and use it to make restitution (Exodus 22:5). This means allowing your animals to graze in someone else's field was stealing.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the penalty for arson was making restitution to the victim (Exodus 22:6).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if one person entrusted his money to another person, and it was stolen, the thief was required to make restitution by paying double (Exodus 22:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if one person entrusted something to another person, and it was stolen, the person who was required to care for the item didn't have to pay restitution for its loss (Exodus 22:7). This was true even if the thief was never found.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man entrusted his animal to someone and asked him to care for it, and the animal

died or was lost, and no one saw it happen, the person who was entrusted to keep it didn't have to make restitution (Exodus 22:10).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone borrowed something from their neighbor, and something happened to it while their neighbor wasn't around, they had to make restitution for it (because they borrowed the item and it was damaged or destroyed) (Exodus 22:14).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if one person borrowed something from their neighbor, and something happened to it while their neighbor *was* around, the person who borrowed it didn't have to make restitution (Exodus 22:15).
- Under the Mosaic Law, a woman's father had the right to decide who she should marry. If he refused to give his permission then she couldn't get married (Exodus 22:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when a virgin was married her family was paid a dowry (Exodus 22:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, witches were to be put to death (Exodus 22:18).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who sacrificed to anyone other than the Lord were to be put to death (Exodus 22:20).
- Under the Mosaic Law, oppressing foreigners was forbidden (Exodus 22:21). God said this was because the Israelites were foreigners in Egypt.
- Under the Mosaic Law, afflicting widows or orphans was forbidden (Exodus 22:22). God cares about widows and the orphans.

- God hears the cries of widows and orphans (Exodus 22:23).
- God warned the Israelites that if they oppressed a widow or orphan who then cried out to Him, He would kill their oppressors with the sword so that their wives would become widows and their children would become orphans (Exodus 22:24).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites couldn't charge interest to the poor when they loaned them money (Exodus 22:25).
- God is gracious (Exodus 22:27).
- God cares about the poor (Exodus 22:27). He also required the Israelites to care about the poor.
- Under the Mosaic Law, people weren't allowed to curse judges or rulers (Exodus 22:28).
- Under the Mosaic Law, people couldn't delay giving their firstfruits to the Lord (Exodus 22:29).
- Under the Mosaic Law, God required people to be holy (Exodus 22:31).
- Under the Mosaic Law, people weren't allowed to eat anything that was found dead in a field and had been torn by animals (Exodus 22:31). Instead it had to be cast to dogs.
- Under the Mosaic Law, eating something that was found dead in a field and torn by animals made the person who ate it unclean (Exodus 22:31).
- Under the Mosaic Law, people weren't allowed to give false testimony (Exodus 23:1).

- Under the Mosaic law, when a multitude was doing evil, people weren't allowed to join them (Exodus 23:2). Right and wrong weren't determined by a majority vote.
- Under the Mosaic Law, judges couldn't show partiality to the poor (Exodus 23:3).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a person saw his enemy's ox going astray, he was required to bring it back to him again. He couldn't ignore it and do nothing (Exodus 23:4). People had to care for one another, including for their enemies.
- The concept of loving your enemies was part of the Mosaic Law (Exodus 23:4-5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, judges couldn't deny justice to the poor (Exodus 23:6).
- Under the Mosaic law, killing the righteous was forbidden (Exodus 23:7).
- God won't justify the wicked (Exodus 23:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, people weren't allowed to take bribes (Exodus 23:8).
- Under the Mosaic Law, people were allowed to sow seed on their land for six years and reap the harvest. However, in the seventh year they were required to leave their land alone so it could rest (Exodus 23:10-11).
- One of the reasons the Israelites were required to let their land rest on the seventh year was so the poor could have food to eat (Exodus 23:11). In that year the poor were allowed to go into other people's fields and gather whatever grew on its own.
- One of the reasons people were required to rest on the

seventh day was so they could be refreshed (Exodus 23:12).

- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to say the names of other gods (Exodus 23:13). They weren't allowed to worship other gods *or even say their names*. That's why when the Israelites did say the names of false gods throughout the Old Testament, they used a corrupted version of that god's name instead of its actual name.
- God commanded the Israelites to be careful to obey all of His commands (Exodus 23:13).
- Under the Mosaic Law, there were three yearly feasts that the Israelites were required to keep (Exodus 23:14).
- All of the Israelite males were to appear before God three times a year (Exodus 23:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, sacrifices couldn't be accompanied by leavened bread (Exodus 23:18).
- God told the Israelites that if they obeyed the voice of the Angel that He sent before them, He would be an enemy to their enemies and an adversary to their adversaries (Exodus 23:22).
- God told the Israelites that if they served Him then He would bless their bread and their water, and would take diseases away from them (Exodus 23:25).
- God told the Israelites that if they served Him then neither their people nor their animals would have miscarriages (Exodus 23:26).
- God told the Israelites that if they served Him then God would give them long lives (Exodus 23:26).

- One of the reasons God didn't drive out all the enemies of the Israelites from Canaan in a single year was to prevent wild animals from multiplying and becoming a threat (Exodus 23:29). God said He would drive out the nations that lived in Canaan little by little, to give the Israelites time to increase and inherit the land (Exodus 23:30).
- God set the bounds of the nation of Israel from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea, and from the desert to the Euphrates River (Exodus 23:31). God is the one who determined Israel's border.
- God forbade the Israelites from making a covenant with any nation that lived in Canaan (Exodus 23:32).
- God forbade the Israelites from entering into a relationship with any of the gods of the nations that lived in Canaan (Exodus 23:32).
- God forbade the Israelites from allowing the nations that lived in Canaan to continue to live in the land (Exodus 23:33). If the Israelites allowed the Canaanites to remain then they would lead the Israelites into sin (which is exactly what happened).
- If the Israelites served the gods of the Canaanites it would become a snare to them (Exodus 23:33).
- When Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and the 70 elders of Israel went up the mountain to worship God, only Moses was allowed to get near the Lord. Everyone else had to stay far from God (Exodus 24:2). God gave Moses privileges that He didn't give to anyone else.
- When Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and the 70 elders of Israel went up the mountain to worship God, the rest of

the Israelites weren't allowed to join them (Exodus 24:2).

- When Moses told the Israelites all the words and judgments of God, they said with one voice that they would do everything God told them to do (Exodus 24:3). They lied.
- Moses wrote down all the words of God (Exodus 24:4). It seems Moses wrote his own copy of all the commandments that God gave him, which was separate from what was written by God on the two tablets of stone (which Moses didn't receive until later).
- After Moses read the book of the covenant to the Israelites and they promised to do everything God told them to do, Moses took the blood from the sacrifices and sprinkled it on the people (Exodus 24:8). Moses told them that the blood was the blood of the covenant, and God was making a covenant with them.
- The ten commandments are part of a covenant that God made with the Israelites (Exodus 24:8).
- When the 70 elders of Israel went up the mountain in Sinai, they saw the God of Israel (Exodus 24:10).
- When God appeared at the top of the mountain in Sinai, under His feet was a paved work of sapphire stone (Exodus 24:10). It seems the sapphire stones were transparent.
- One of the reasons God wanted to give Moses the stone tablets that had His law written on them was so Moses could teach the Israelites His law, so they would keep the covenant they had made with Him (Exodus 24:12).
- When Joshua and Moses went up the mountain to spend some time with God, Moses told the elders of Israel that

they had Aaron with them and he could handle whatever arose in his absence (Exodus 24:14). What Aaron actually did in Moses' absence was make the golden calf.

- When Moses went up the mount of God, a cloud covered the mountain for six days (Exodus 24:16). God didn't call out to him until the seventh day, which means Moses spent six days waiting.
- There are times when people must wait upon God (Exodus 24:16).
- When the Israelites saw the manifestation of God's glory at the top of the mountain, His glory looked like a devouring fire (Exodus 24:17).
- Moses was in the mountain with God for 40 days and nights (Exodus 24:18). That's how long it took for the Israelites to decide that Moses was gone forever and it was time to start worshipping idols.
- When God told Moses to command the Israelites to bring Him an offering for the construction of the tabernacle, that offering was to consist of however much the Israelites chose to willingly give with their heart (Exodus 25:2). It wasn't a fixed amount or percentage per person.
- One of the reasons God commanded the Israelites to make Him a tabernacle was so He could dwell among them (Exodus 25:8). God intended to dwell in the sanctuary that the Israelites made for Him.
- God commanded the Israelites to create the tabernacle according to the pattern that He provided (Exodus 25:9).
- The testimony which God gave to Moses (the tablets of stone) was to be put inside the Ark of the Covenant (Exodus 25:16). The reason the ark was called the Ark of

the Covenant was because it was created to contain the covenant that God made with Israel (which was written on those tablets of stone).

- The mercy seat was where God spoke to the high priest when he went into the Holy of Holies on the Day of Atonement (Exodus 25:22). That's where God communicated with the high priest about everything He had commanded the Israelites to do.
- The curtains of the tabernacle were to have cherubims woven into them (Exodus 26:1).
- The tabernacle veil divided the holy place from the most holy place (Exodus 26:33). The Ark of the Covenant was to be inside the most holy place of the tabernacle (Exodus 26:34).
- The tabernacle altar was to have a horn on each of its four corners (Exodus 27:2).
- In Israel, days went from evening to morning (Exodus 27:21).
- The priests were to keep the candlestick that was in the holy place of the tabernacle burning continually (Exodus 27:21). God said that the command to keep it continually burning was a statute forever, for all generations.
- One of the reasons priestly garments were made for Aaron was for glory (Exodus 28:2).
- One of the reasons priestly garments were made for Aaron was for beauty (Exodus 28:2).
- The priestly garments were part of Aaron's consecration as priest (Exodus 28:3). He needed those garments to minister to God in the office of priest.

- When Aaron wore the priestly ephod, which had the two onyx stones, he was bearing the names of the tribes of Israel before the Lord (Exodus 28:12). This is because the stones had the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved upon them.
- The names of the twelve tribes of Israel were also engraved upon the twelve stones on the priestly breastplate (Exodus 28:21). Each stone had the name of one of the tribes of Israel engraved upon it.
- The Urim and the Thummin were placed into the pocket of the priestly breastplate (Exodus 28:30). This meant they were upon Aaron's heart.
- The priestly breastplate was also called the breastplate of judgment (Exodus 28:30).
- When Aaron went into the presence of the Lord in the holy place of the tabernacle, he brought the Urim and the Thummim with him (because they were inside the priestly breastplate) (Exodus 28:30). By doing this he was continually bearing the judgment of the Israelites upon his heart.
- On the hem of the robe of the high priest were alternating pomegranates and golden bells (Exodus 28:34). First there was a golden bell, then a picture of a pomegranate, then another golden bell, then another picture of a pomegranate, and so forth.
- When Aaron wore the garments of the high priest, he was also wearing bells on the hem of his robe (Exodus 28:35). This meant his sound was heard as he walked around because the bells on his robes made noise.
- When Aaron worked in the holy place of the tabernacle,

he was working in the presence of the Lord (Exodus 28:35).

- If Aaron didn't wear bells on his priestly outfit when he went into the holy place and was in the presence of the Lord, he would die (Exodus 28:35).
- The inscription which was engraved upon the golden plate that was on the mitre (the priestly hat) of the high priest's outfit was to say HOLINESS TO THE LORD (Exodus 28:36).
- When Aaron wore the garments of the high priest, the golden plate that said HOLINESS TO THE LORD was on his forehead (because it was on the hat that he wore on his head) (Exodus 28:38). That golden plate played a role in Aaron's ability to bear the iniquity of the holy things and bring Israel's gifts to God. If Aaron didn't wear that plate then God wouldn't accept Israel's gifts.
- If Aaron or his sons didn't wear the linen breeches when they ministered in the office of priest, they would bear their iniquity and die (Exodus 28:43). God said that this was a statute forever for Aaron and all his descendants.
- The process to hallow priests involved a young bull, two rams without blemish, unleavened bread, unleavened cakes, and unleavened wafers (Exodus 29:1-2).
- One of the uses of anointing oil was to hallow priests (Exodus 29:7).
- The office of priest would always belong to Aaron and his sons (Exodus 29:9).
- Aaron and his sons had to be consecrated before they could serve as priests (Exodus 29:9).

- There's a recurring theme of people putting their hands on the head of an animal before offering it as a sacrifice (Exodus 29:10).
- In order for a priest to be consecrated, a bull had to be sacrificed (Exodus 29:11).
- When Aaron and his sons were consecrated, a sin offering was offered (Exodus 29:14).
- When Aaron and his sons were consecrated, the blood of the second ram had to be put on the tip of their right ear, and on the thumb of their right hand, and on the great toe of their right foot (Exodus 29:20).
- When Aaron and his sons were consecrated, the blood that was on the altar had to be sprinkled on them and their garments (Exodus 29:21). Once this was done, their garments would be hallowed.
- In order for Aaron and his sons to be hallowed, the blood of a sacrifice had to be applied (Exodus 29:21).
- When Aaron and his sons were consecrated, they were to wave all the ingredients of the wave offering before the Lord (Exodus 29:24). It seems that in wave offerings the ingredients of the offering were literally waved before the Lord (and then burned on the altar).
- The high priestly garments of Aaron were to be passed down to Aaron's son (Exodus 29:29). In other words, the office of high priest was passed down from Aaron to one of his sons.
- There were times when animals were boiled in the holy place of the tabernacle (Exodus 29:31).
- Part of the job of being a priest involved eating the flesh

of a ram (Exodus 29:32).

- Part of the job of being a priest involved eating bread (Exodus 29:32).
- When Aaron and his sons ate the things by which atonement was made (the sacrificed meat and the bread), it consecrated and sanctified them (Exodus 29:33).
- The sacrifices that were offered to the Lord were holy (Exodus 29:33).
- God didn't allow foreigners to partake of holy things (Exodus 29:33).
- The bread that was in the basket by the door of the tabernacle was holy (Exodus 29:34).
- The consecration process for priests lasted seven days (Exodus 29:35).
- Every day during the consecration process for priests, a bull was to be offered as a sin offering (Exodus 29:36). The bull was offered to make atonement.
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible of sacrifices being offered to make atonement (Exodus 29:36).
- The process to make atonement for the tabernacle altar took seven days (Exodus 29:37). After atonement was made for the altar it would become most holy.
- After atonement was made for the tabernacle altar, anything that touched it would become holy (Exodus 29:37).
- Each day, two lambs that were a year old were to be offered upon the tabernacle altar (Exodus 29:38-39). One

was to be offered in the morning and the other in the evening.

- The lambs that were offered upon the tabernacle altar each morning and evening were a sweet savor to the Lord (Exodus 29:41).
- The Lord was going to speak to people at the door of the tabernacle (Exodus 29:42). That's why burnt offerings were to be continually offered.
- The Lord was going to sanctify the tabernacle with His glory (Exodus 29:43).
- Before Aaron and his sons could minister to the Lord, they first had to be sanctified (Exodus 29:44).
- One of the reasons God brought the Israelites out of Egypt was so He could dwell among them (Exodus 29:46).
- The altar of incense, which was inside the holy place of the tabernacle, was to have horns (Exodus 30:2).
- God commanded Aaron to burn incense on the altar of incense every morning and every evening (Exodus 30:7-8). God described that incense as being sweet.
- God commanded Aaron to dress the lamps that were in the holy place of the tabernacle every morning (Exodus 30:7).
- God commanded Aaron to light the lamps in the holy place of the tabernacle every evening (Exodus 30:8).
- The only incense that could be offered on the altar of incense was the specific incense that God permitted. No other incense could be offered on it (Exodus 30:9). Two of the sons of Aaron would later violate this commandment and be killed for it on the spot (Leviticus 10:1-2).

- No burnt offering, meat offering, or drink offering could be offered on the altar of incense (Exodus 30:9).
- Once a year Aaron was commanded to make atonement for the sins of Israel by putting blood on the horns of the altar of incense (Exodus 30:10). That blood was taken from a sin offering.
- When a census was taken of the Israelites, each male who was 20 years old or older was required to give a half shekel to God as an offering (Exodus 30:12-14). This was required to ransom their soul. If they didn't give this offering then God would send a plague among them and kill them. (The money was used for the upkeep of the tabernacle. If the tabernacle wasn't maintained then the sacrificial system that made atonement for people's sins would stop.)
- Taking a census of the Israelites wasn't forbidden. However, when a census was taken, each Israelite male that was included in the census had to give money to God in order to avoid being hit by a plague (Exodus 30:12).
- When a census was taken of the Israelites, both the rich and the poor were to give a half shekel to God as an offering (Exodus 30:15). The rich didn't pay more and the poor didn't pay less.
- Whenever Aaron or his sons went into the holy place of the tabernacle or approached the altar, they first had to wash their hands and feet with water in the brass laver (Exodus 30:20-21). If they didn't then God would kill them. God required them to be clean before they could approach Him.
- God didn't allow the holy anointing oil or incense to be used outside of its usage in the tabernacle (Exodus 30:32,

37). Anyone who did so was to be cut off from the nation (Exodus 30:33, 38).

- When the high priest entered the Holy of Holies, he was required to take a small amount of the holy incense (which was beaten very small) and place it before the Ark of the Covenant when he went in (Exodus 30:36).
- God called Bezaleel (a craftsman) by name, and chose him to make the items of the tabernacle (Exodus 31:2). He's the first person who God said that He filled with His Spirit (Exodus 31:3). There are times when God uses a skilled craftsmen, filled with His Spirit, to make items for His glory.
- God filled Bezaleel wisdom, understanding, knowledge, and His Spirit so that he could be a master craftsman and make the holy tabernacle and its holy items (Exodus 31:3-6).
- The skills that people have come from God (Exodus 31:4). They're gifts from Him.
- The wisdom that people have comes from God (Exodus 31:6). It's a gift from Him.
- After commanded Moses to create the tabernacle and its items, God gave Moses the pattern for how they should be created, and provided someone who was capable of creating them (Exodus 31:6).
- The commandment to keep the sabbath was given specifically to Israel (and never to the Gentiles). It was a sign of the special relationship that God had with the Israelites (Exodus 31:13, 17).
- The Israelites were to keep the sabbath throughout their generations (Exodus 31:13). This was described by God as

a perpetual covenant (Exodus 31:16).

- Israelites who defiled the sabbath were to be put to death (Exodus 31:14).
- Those who worked on the sabbath defiled it (Exodus 31:14). The way the sabbath was to be kept holy was by not working on that day.
- The sabbath was the seventh day of the week (not the first day of the week) (Exodus 31:15).
- God created both heaven and earth in six days (Exodus 31:17).
- When God rested on the seventh day after creating the entire universe in six days, He was refreshed (Exodus 31:17).
- After God gave Moses the law and commanded him to build the tabernacle, He gave him two tablets of stone (which were called the tablets of the testimony) (Exodus 31:18). The reason the Ark of the Covenant was also called the ark of the testimony was because it contained the testimony that God wrote in stone.
- The two tablets of stone that God gave to Moses when he was on mount Sinai had the law of God written upon them by the finger of God (Exodus 31:18).
- When the Israelites saw Moses go up mount Sinai to speak to God on their behalf and remain there for weeks, they didn't ask God how much longer Moses would be on the mountain. Instead they rebelled against God and began worshiping idols (Exodus 32:1).
- After the Israelites made a covenant with God to keep all of His commandments and walk in all of His ways, they

broke that covenant just 40 days later (Exodus 32:1).

- The Israelites began worshiping idols while they could still see the presence of God on mount Sinai (Exodus 32:1).
- The Israelites began worshiping idols while Moses was on mount Sinai obtaining God's law and the instructions for building the tabernacle (Exodus 32:1).
- The Israelites wanted idols to lead them, not God (Exodus 32:1). In spite of all that God did for them and all the miracles they saw Him perform, they still rejected Him and turned to idols.
- When the Israelites asked Aaron to create idols for them to worship, he didn't refuse or rebuke them. Instead he agreed to make their idols (Exodus 32:2). Aaron didn't try to stop the Israelites from worshiping idols.
- In ancient Israel, both men and women wore earrings (Exodus 32:2).
- It seems that in ancient times, earrings were connected to idolatry (Exodus 32:2). There's a recurring theme in the Bible of earrings being used to make idols.
- It seems that when the Israelites wanted Aaron to make an idol, no one tried to stop him (Exodus 32:3). The only people who weren't present at the time were Moses and Joshua (because they were both on mount Sinai).
- Aaron took the golden earrings that the Israelites gave him and turned them into a molten calf (Exodus 32:4). The Israelites then claimed that their idol was the one who delivered them from Egypt (thus taking the credit away from God, who truly deserved it) (Exodus 32:4).
- After Aaron created the golden calf, he declared that a

feast should be held the next day so that the Israelites could worship the golden calf (Exodus 32:5).

- When God saw that the Israelites had created an idol and sacrificed to it, God referred to the Israelites as the people of *Moses* (Exodus 32:7). Previously God had referred to the Israelites as His people, but not this time.
- Worshiping idols is an act of corruption (Exodus 32:7).
- When God saw that the Israelites had created an idol and sacrificed to it, He told Moses that He was going to kill all of them (Exodus 32:10). If Moses hadn't immediately interceded for them they would have all died.
- When Moses interceded on behalf of the Israelites and asked God to not to kill them, he didn't argue that the Israelites deserved to be forgiven, or that they were good people, or that they had made a mistake. Instead he told God that if He killed the Israelites it would make Him look bad in the sight of the Egyptians (Exodus 32:12).
- There are times when God makes promises by swearing by Himself (Exodus 32:13).
- When the Israelites were engaging in idolatry, Joshua was unaware of it and didn't know what was going on (Exodus 32:17).
- When Moses drew near the Israelite camp and saw their idolatry, he became so angry that he threw the stone tablets out of his hands and broke them at the bottom of the mountain (Exodus 32:19). That's how the first set of stone tablets (which had the law of God engraved upon them with the finger of God) got destroyed. It seems that Moses destroyed them within a few minutes of receiving them.

- When Moses went down the mountain, he took the golden calf that Aaron had made, ground it into powder, cast the powder into water, and forced the Israelites to drink it (Exodus 32:20).
- When Moses confronted Aaron over his sin of making the golden calf, Aaron didn't apologize or take responsibility for doing it (Exodus 32:22). In fact, there's no record of him ever apologizing for it. Instead he put the blame on the Israelites and claimed it was their fault.
- When Moses confronted Aaron over his sin of making the golden calf, Aaron inadvertently confessed that the Israelites didn't force him to make the idol. Instead they simply asked him to do it and he was happy to make it for them (Exodus 32:23).
- When Moses confronted Aaron over his sin of making the golden calf, Aaron tried to put the blame on *Moses* for spending too much time with God on top of the mountain (Exodus 32:23).
- When Moses confronted Aaron over his sin of making the golden calf, Aaron said that he took the gold that the Israelites gave him, cast it into a fire, and a calf magically appeared all by itself (which was a lie) (Exodus 32:24). Aaron acted as if he was barely involved, when in reality he was the person who made the idol and declared a feast so that it could be worshiped.
- When Moses asked who was opposed to the idolatry of the golden calf, the Levites gathered to him (Exodus 32:26). This is interesting because there's no record of them objecting to that idolatry *before* Moses came down the mountain.
- After Moses destroyed the golden calf, he returned to

God and asked Him to forgive Israel's sin (Exodus 32:32).

- Moses was willing to be blotted out of the Book of Life if it meant that the Israelites would be forgiven and not killed (Exodus 32:32).
- God told Moses that He would only blot out of His book those who sinned against Him (Exodus 32:33). God wasn't willing to blot out a righteous person so that a wicked person could be forgiven.
- People can only be blotted out of the Book of Life for their own sin. They can't be blotted out for the sin of someone else, even if they desire it (Exodus 32:33).
- God won't blot out of the Book of Life those who haven't sinned against Him (Exodus 32:33).
- After the Israelites made the golden calf and worshiped it, God sent plagues upon them (Exodus 32:35).
- Even after the Israelites sinned against God and worshiped the golden calf, God was still going to bring them to the land of Canaan because that's what He promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (Exodus 33:1). God keeps His promises even when other people don't.
- God was going to use an angel to drive the inhabitants of Canaan out of the promised land (Exodus 33:2).
- When Israelites sought the Lord at a time when He was angry with the nation over its idolatry, they had to go outside the camp to do so (because the tent that Moses pitched was outside the camp) (Exodus 33:7).
- There were times when God spoke to Moses through the cloudy pillar (Exodus 33:9).
- There was a time when God spoke to Moses face to face,

the way that a person speaks to their friend (Exodus 33:11). However, it seems that during this encounter Moses didn't get to see the face of God.

- It seems that when Moses was inside the tent that he pitched outside the camp, and God spoke to him face to face, Joshua was with him in the tent (Exodus 33:11).
- When God delivered the Israelites out of Egypt, Joshua was a young man (Exodus 33:11).
- God told Moses that He would give him rest (Exodus 33:14).
- Moses told God that if His presence wasn't going to go with him then he didn't want God to take the Israelites to the promised land (Exodus 33:15). Moses only wanted to go if God went with him because he didn't want to go anywhere without God.
- Moses told God that the only way the Israelites could know if they had found grace in His sight was if He went with them (Exodus 33:16).
- Moses told God that if He didn't go with the Israelites then they would be separated from all the people upon the face of the earth (Exodus 33:16).
- God told Moses that He knew him by name (Exodus 33:17).
- It seems the reason God agreed to go with the Israelites, as Moses asked, was because Moses found grace in His sight and He knew Moses by name (Exodus 33:17). Moses successfully interceded on Israel's behalf.
- Moses asked God to show him His glory (Exodus 33:18). He had an earnest desire to see God's glory – and so God

showed it to him.

- God didn't say that He would show mercy to everyone. Instead He said that He would show mercy to those He chose (Exodus 33:19).
- The reason God showed His glory to Moses was because Moses asked to see it (Exodus 33:19).
- God told Moses that He wasn't going to reveal His face to Moses (Exodus 33:20). Moses didn't get to see the face of God.
- After Moses smashed the first set of stone tablets that God gave him, God commanded Moses to carve two more stone tablets as replacements (Exodus 34:1). Once Moses created the two replacement tablets, God said that He would write the same words upon them that were on the first set.
- The second set of stone tablets, which had the words of God written upon them by God Himself, were identical to the first set of stone tablets that Moses destroyed in anger (Exodus 34:1).
- God is merciful (Exodus 34:6).
- God is gracious (Exodus 34:6).
- God is longsuffering (Exodus 34:6).
- God is abundant in goodness (Exodus 34:6).
- God is abundant in truth (Exodus 34:6).
- God forgives sins (Exodus 34:7).
- God doesn't clear those who are guilty (Exodus 34:7).
- When God defeated the nations that were in Canaan, He

said that it would be a marvel the likes of which the world had never seen before (Exodus 34:11).

- God commanded the Israelites to destroy the altars and idols that were in Canaan (Exodus 34:13).
- God is a jealous God (Exodus 34:14). He requires everyone to worship Him and Him alone.
- God forbade the Israelites from partaking in things that were sacrificed to the gods of the Canaanites (Exodus 34:15).
- The Israelites were required to rest on the sabbath even during plowing time and harvest time (Exodus 34:21).
- God promised to protect Israel from invasion during the three times of the year when the all male Israelites went to appear before Him (Exodus 34:24).
- God has the power to stop nations from waging war (Exodus 34:24).
- When Moses was up on mount Sinai for 40 days and nights, he didn't eat any bread or drink any water (Exodus 34:28).
- The words that God wrote on the second set of stone tablets were the ten commandments (Exodus 34:28). Those tablets were later put inside the Ark of the Covenant.
- When Moses went down from mount Sinai after being with God for 40 days and nights, the skin of his face shone (Exodus 34:29). When the Israelites saw that the face of Moses was shining they were afraid to get near him (Exodus 34:30).
- Since the Israelites were afraid when they saw the face of

Moses shining, he put a veil over his face so they could approach him without fear (Exodus 34:33).

- Moses only wore a veil when he was speaking to the Israelites. He didn't wear it when he spoke to God (Exodus 34:35).
- It's possible for rest to honor God (Exodus 35:2).
- The Israelites weren't allowed to kindle a fire on the sabbath (Exodus 35:3).
- Moses referred to craftsmen as those who were wise hearted (Exodus 35:10).
- Sometimes our heart can motivate us to do things (Exodus 35:21).
- Sometimes our spirit can motivate us to do things (Exodus 35:21).
- Both men and women gave to the offering that was collected to obtain the raw materials needed to build the tabernacle (Exodus 35:22).
- When the Israelites gave to the offering that was collected to obtain the raw materials needed to build the tabernacle, some women brought cloth that they created themselves (Exodus 35:25).
- When Moses collected materials to build the tabernacle, the people who donated the precious stones were the rulers (Exodus 35:27).
- When Moses collected materials to build the tabernacle, the people who donated the spices were the rulers (Exodus 35:28).
- When Moses collected materials to build the tabernacle,

the people who donated the oil were the rulers (Exodus 35:28).

- God put it in the heart of Bezaleel to teach others how to be a skilled craftsman (Exodus 35:34).
- The reason God gave Bezaleel wisdom was so he could be a skilled craftsman (Exodus 35:35). Bezaleel was a craftsman, an engraver, and an embroiderer. He could create items out of precious metals, wood, and fabric. He could even make the incense and anointing oil because he had the skills of an apothecary.
- God provided the wisdom that the craftsmen needed to build the tabernacle (Exodus 35:1).
- Bezaleel and Aholiab didn't build the tabernacle by themselves. There were other people who helped them (Exodus 35:1).
- Moses took the raw materials that was collected for the tabernacle and gave them to Bezaleel, Aholiab, and the other skilled craftsmen, so they could use it to create the tabernacle (Exodus 35:3).
- Each morning the Israelites donated to the offering that was collected to build the tabernacle (Exodus 35:3). Once the craftsmen received all the raw materials they needed, Moses told the Israelites to stop donating materials (Exodus 35:6).
- Bezaleel made the Ark of the Covenant (Exodus 37:1).
- Bezaleel made the mercy seat (which rested on top of the Ark of the Covenant and had two cherubims which faced each other) (Exodus 37:6).
- Bezaleel made the tabernacle's shewbread table (Exodus

37:10).

- Bezaleel made the tabernacle's golden candlestick (Exodus 37:17).
- Bezaleel made the tabernacle's incense altar (Exodus 37:25).
- Bezaleel made the tabernacle's holy anointing oil (Exodus 37:29).
- Bezaleel made the tabernacle's incense (Exodus 37:29).
- Bezaleel made the altar of burnt offering (Exodus 38:1).
- Bezaleel made the court of the tabernacle (Exodus 38:9).
- Ithamar was the person who counted all the items of the tabernacle and made sure that everything which needed to be made was actually made (Exodus 38:21).
- The gold that was used when making the holy place of the tabernacle weighed twenty nine talents (2175 pounds), plus an additional seven hundred and thirty shekels (15 pounds) (Exodus 38:24).
- The silver that was used when making the tabernacle weighed a hundred talents (7500 pounds), plus an additional one thousand seven hundred and seventy five shekels (36 pounds) (Exodus 38:25).
- The silver that was used when making the tabernacle came from the tax that was collected when a census was taken of the Israelites (Exodus 38:25). In that census there were 603,550 men who were 20 years old or older, each of whom paid half a shekel (Exodus 38:26). This would have collected more than 6,000 pounds of silver.
- The Israelites donated 70 talents of brass (4900 pounds),

plus an additional 2400 shekels of brass (50 pounds), in the freewill offering that was collected to create the tabernacle (Exodus 38:29).

- Bezaleel made the high priestly ephod (Exodus 39:2).
- When the craftsmen created the linen for the priestly ephod, they took gold and beat it into thin plates. They then cut those thin plates into wires and wove them into the ephod (Exodus 39:3). The golden threads in the ephod were literally made of gold.
- Bezaleel made the breastplate of the high priestly ephod (Exodus 39:8).
- The Israelites built the tabernacle exactly as God commanded (Exodus 39:32).
- After the tabernacle was created, the Israelites brought it to Moses (Exodus 39:33).
- When Moses saw that the tabernacle had been built exactly as God commanded, he blessed the Israelites (Exodus 39:43).
- After the Israelites built the tabernacle, God gave Moses instructions regarding how to set it up (Exodus 40:1). There are times when God waits for us to do what He told us to do, and only then gives us instructions regarding what to do next.
- God told the Israelites when to set up the tabernacle (Exodus 40:2). It was to be set up on the first day of the first month of the year.
- Once the tabernacle and its items were anointed with the holy anointing oil, they became holy (Exodus 40:9). It seems they weren't considered holy until then.

- Aaron needed to be washed with water, be wearing the high priestly garments, and be anointed with the holy anointing oil before he could carry out the office of high priest (Exodus 40:13).
- The tabernacle was set up in the first month of the second year (meaning it was set up one year after the Israelites left Egypt) (Exodus 40:17). It seems it took a year for the Israelites to leave Egypt, cross the Red Sea, travel to Sinai, receive the Law, and build the tabernacle.
- It seems that Moses was the one who set up the tabernacle for the first time (Exodus 40:18, 33). The text seems to indicate that the first time the tabernacle was set up, he did all the work personally.
- After Moses set up the tabernacle for the first time, a cloud covered it and the glory of the Lord filled it (Exodus 40:34).
- When the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle, Moses couldn't enter it (Exodus 40:35).
- When the cloud of the Lord was taken up from the tabernacle, the Israelites packed up and continued their journey (Exodus 40:36). When the cloud of the Lord remained on the tabernacle, the Israelites remained where they were until the day the cloud moved (Exodus 40:37).
- The cloud of the Lord was upon the tabernacle during the day. At night, the presence of God upon the tabernacle was manifested as fire (instead of a cloud) (Exodus 40:38). This meant the Israelites could see a visible manifestation of the presence of God upon the tabernacle both by day and by night.