

Exodus 11 - 12

Day 1

Announcement of 10th Plague: Read Exodus 11:1-10

1. What did God say the effect of the tenth plague would have on:
 - Pharaoh - 11:1

 - The Egyptians - 11:2,3 (Cf. 3:21,22)

 2. With what phrase again did Moses begin his announcement? 11:4 How do you think this made Pharaoh feel?

 3. From 11:4-8, record the details Moses gave concerning the 10th plague.
 - 11:4

 - 11:5

 - 11:6

 - 11:7 (What do you think *a dog not even barking* means?)
- FYI:** "The maidservant grinding grain for an Egyptian household was considered the lowest occupation in Egyptian society."
- Henry Morris
4. What would God's protection of Israel show? 11:7b (What would that say to the Egyptians about their gods?)

 5. How was Moses going to be treated? 11:8 (Compare this to what Pharaoh had been seeking? 9:17)

 6. What things do you think fueled Moses anger? 11:8b

7. What had the plagues demonstrated about Pharaoh's pride versus God's sovereignty?
11:9,10

8. According to Romans 1:18-23:

- What causes God's wrath? 1:18
- Why is mankind guilty? 1:19,20
- How has God made Himself known to all men since creation? 1:20
- What happens to people's thinking when they reject God? 1:21,22
- What things do they replace God with? 1:23,25
- How was the Pharaoh of Moses' day a picture of this kind of rejection of God?

Applying the Word: *In what ways do you struggle with being independent and self-sufficient versus being humble and reliant upon God? What do you think makes this choice difficult?*

Day 2

Instructions for the Passover: Read Exodus 12:1-28

9. How did God emphasize the importance of the Exodus? 12:2

FYI: "This month, called Abib in 13:4, corresponds to April-May and is also called Nisan. As the Christian world dated time with respect to the birth of Christ, so Hebrew people began to mark time relative to the month of their departure from Egypt."
- The Nelson Study Bible (117)

The primary scripture for determining the date of the Exodus is based on I Kings 6:1 "*In the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites had come out of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, the second month, he began to build the temple of the LORD.*" (NIV) which traditionally puts the date around 1446 B.C.

10. Read through chapter 12 and record 2 or 3 details about each of the following.

Lamb 12:1-6	
Blood 12:7,12-13, 22,23	
Eating the Meal 12:8-11,14	

11. What do you think unleaven (12:8) symbolized? See Matthew 13:33; 1 Corinthians 5:6

- What do you think bitter herbs (12:8) symbolized? Exodus 1:14

FYI: "At that time the leaven or yeast that cause dough to ferment and thus to rise was made from a piece of unbaked bread dough left over from the previous batch. This fermented dough worked like the yeast we add to bread dough today. But using it meant that each new loaf of bread contained trace of the former bread. God wants the Israelites to set out on a new life and to make a total break with their old lives as slaves in Egypt, and He used unleavened bread as a symbol of this new life." - The Africa Bible Commentary (100)

12. In what "manner" were they to eat the Passover meal? 12:11 What would that show?

13. Whom did the Passover:

- Destroy (12:12) -
- Judge (12:12) -
- Protect (12:13) -

14. What phrases are used to describe the Passover in 12:14? (See also 12:24)

15. What characterized the Feast of Unleaven Bread?

- 12:15
- 12:16

16. How was the timing of this Feast connected to the Passover? 12:17,18

- How was the unleavened bread connected to the Passover? 12:39

17. Do you see any additional instructions or information that Moses gave to the elders?
12:22,23

Food for Thought: "Rescue from the angel of death didn't happen by a prayer or a fasting or a good work; it was accomplished by a life given on behalf of others."
- David Guzik

"For the first time, whether anyone experienced the plague was not a question of race but one of faithful obedience...Whoever did not trust and obey would not be spared. In this last plague, deliverance became a matter of faith. Did one believe God enough to obey him?"
- Robert L. Cate (64)

18. What purpose would the observance of the Passover serve? 12:24-27

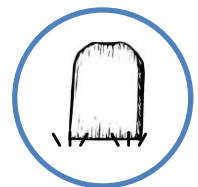
- How did the people respond? 12:27b,28

Applying the Word: *Is there any "leaven" in your life that needs to be cleaned out? How does seeing your standing in Christ as a child of God who is not condemned (Romans 8:1) and is holy and blameless in Christ (Ephesians 1:4) encourage you to live your life as a "new batch without yeast" 1 Corinthians 5:7?*

Day 3

10th Plague: Death of Firstborn: Read Exodus 12:29-51

19. Fill in information about the tenth plague on the chart: "Plagues of Egypt."



20. Compare 12:29 with 11:5. What is being emphasized? 12:29

21. How was Egypt affected? 12:30 (Compare the cry in 2:23.)

IT'S HEBREW TO ME: **Cry** "Strong's OT:6818 *tsa`aqah*; a shriek" - Strong's Concordance

22. How did Pharaoh respond? 12:31,32 What does the requests he made say about his understanding of God?

23. Why did the people urge the Israelites to leave? 12:33 (See Psalm 105:38)

- What did the people receive from the Egyptians? 12:35 (See God's promise in Genesis 15:14.)

Food for Thought: "The goods they are willingly given are some compensation for the years in which they had been exploited."
- The Africa Bible Commentary (102)

24. What picture does 12:34-39 give of the Exodus? (*If you were to draw a picture of this event, what would you emphasize in your drawing? If writing about this event, what adjectives would you include to describe the actions and emotions of the people?*)

FYI: 12:27 "The count of **six hundred thousand men** makes for a total population of perhaps two million that left Egypt for the Promised Land."
- David Guzik

"The seventy who came into Egypt could easily have multiplied to over five million in just ten generations, assuming only that the average family had six children who lived and reproduced, and that only two generations were living contemporaneously, at any one time. This was only half the size of Jacob's original family. Even an average family size of four would generate a population of over 100,000 in ten generations."
- Henry Morris

25. What was interesting about the timing of the Exodus? 12:41

FYI: 12:41 four hundred and thirty years.

"This 430 years of 'sojourning' in Egypt (Exodus 12:40) seems to conflict with the statement by God to Abraham that his seed would be a stranger in a land that would 'afflict them four hundred years' (Genesis 15:13) and the statement by Stephen to the same effect (Acts 7:6). These numbers are not just round numbers (note the stress here on 'the selfsame day'). Varied interpretations have been offered for the discrepancy of the thirty years, but the most obvious seems the inference that the first thirty years in Egypt (seventeen years before Jacob died, thirteen years after his death) were years of favor under Pharaoh, but when the new king arose 'which knew not Joseph' (Exodus 1:8), then the Israelites were soon resented and persecuted, and eventually enslaved, remaining in such disfavor for exactly four hundred years."
- Henry Morris

Some date the 430 years from the promise given to Abraham in Genesis 12:13 (See Galatians 3:16,17) and 400 years from the covenant given in Genesis 15:13. That would mean there was 430 years of "sojourning" (KJ) but only 215 years of "dwelling" (KJ) in Egypt.

26. For how long were the Israelites to remember this event? 12:42 (Cf. 12:24)
27. Who was and who was not allowed to participate in the Passover? 12:42-49 (What does this indicate about the importance of this feast?)
28. What was connected with the Exodus of the nation? 12:50
- What is the only way we can experience freedom from slavery? Romans 6:16-18 (See also Jesus' words in John 8:34-36)

***Applying the Word:** With the instructions for the Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread, people were not only given the hope that their people would survive but they were given a tool to pass on that hope. What are ways you are impacting the next generation with God's love and truth? What are some ways you would like to do it in the future?*

Day 4

The Passover and Christ

29. What do the feasts and festivals of the Old Testament point to? Colossians 2:16-17
30. Underline what the writings of Moses are about:
- John 5:46-47 [Therefore Jesus answered and was saying to them...] " For if you believed Moses, you would believe Me, for he wrote about Me. 47 "But if you do not believe his writings, how will you believe My words?" NASU
 - Luke 24:27 Then beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures. NASU
 - John 1:45 Philip found Nathanael and told him, "We have found the one Moses wrote about in the Law, and about whom the prophets also wrote-Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." NIV

31. How were the following parts of the Passover fulfilled by Christ in the New Testament?

Passover	Christ's fulfillment
Unblemished Lamb 12:5	John 1:29; 1 Corinthians 5:7, 1 Peter 1:18,19
Twilight 12:6	Luke 23:44-46
Blood 12:13	Romans 3:25, 5:9; Hebrews 10:19,20
Door 12:22	John 10:9
No broken bones 12:46	John 19:33,36

IT'S HEBREW TO ME: *Twilight/In the evening* *haa `arbaayim* (**Hebrew #6153**) - between the evenings... denoting the part of the day between the declining and the setting sun, or between noon and sunset.

- Jamieson, Robert, D.D.; Fausset, A. R.; Brown, David. "Commentary on Exodus 12:6"
www.studylight.org

"The ancient custom was to slay the Passover shortly after the daily sacrifice, i.e. three o'clock, with which hour Christ's death coincided."
- Fausset's Bible Dictionary

32. What meaning would the slaying of an innocent, gentle, unblemished lamb give to the death of God's firstborn son (John 1:14,29)? What picture does it give of our sin? What picture does it give of God's love?

Applying the Word: *What do the details about the Passover make you appreciate most about Christ's sacrifice?*

Questions and Discoveries:



"The Story of the Lamb"

"One of the major narrative plot lines of the Bible is the story of the lamb. It runs all through the Bible, beginning with the story of Abraham being asked to kill Isaac, continuing with the Passover in Egypt, and running through the Passover supper with Jesus and his disciples. In all of these cases a lamb is offered as a sacrifice for a debt. In John 1, John the Baptist tells us to "behold the lamb of God," meaning to soak in and understand who Jesus is and the debt he paid for us with his death." - Timothy Keller
http://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/847789.Timothy_Keller

"There had been slain before the Lord a lamb every morning, and a lamb every evening, all the year round throughout the centuries of Israel's history. Always and ever the continual sacrifice of the lamb was the symbol of Jehovah's dwelling with His people. But John puts his finger down upon a single Sacrifice and says, "This is the Lamb." All the other daily lambs had been but prefigurations of this! 'Behold the Lamb.'" - Charles Spurgeon

"Many are offended by the fact that the Old Testament is replete with animal sacrifices, of actual blood being spilled. Every morning and every evening there were animals slain in the temple in Jerusalem. On the great feast days of Israel thousands of animals were sacrificed. A stream of blood runs all through the Old Testament. But nowhere are these sacrifices ever explained. In Leviticus we read, 'the life of the flesh is in the blood' (Leviticus 17:11), and it is clear there would be no remission of sins without the shedding of blood. But nowhere is it explained why God demands blood.

Every sacrifice, however, was a testimony that Someone was coming who would supply that explanation. ... Centuries later, as John sees Jesus coming toward him... he says to the crowd, "Behold, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world." Here is the one who will fulfill all the promise of the sacrifices of the Old Testament." - Ray Stedman