

A WALK THROUGH THE OLD TESTAMENT

TIME FRAME #3– THE EXODUS

READING NOTES

1526 BC TO 1406 BC

SELECTED CHAPTERS IN EXODUS, LEVITICUS, NUMBERS AND DUETERONOMY

SUMMARY

The overarching theme of The Exodus is the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham and the other Patriarchs to make their descendants a great nation. He accomplishes this by delivering them from the most powerful empire on earth at the time. Their entry into the Promise Land will be delayed by their lack of faith and sinful disobedience. The key leader for this Time Frame is Moses. We will see his prayerfulness, obedience and deep desire to know God. It is no surprise he will be known as "a friend of God".

MOSES (1526 BC – 1406 BC)

EVENT #23	SCRIPTURE
BORN A SLAVE, RAISED A PRINCE	EXODUS 1:1 – 2:10
NOTES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">The sons of Jacob become the People of Israel. Exodus 1:1-7<ul style="list-style-type: none">These verses bridge the end of Genesis and the time of Moses.Over 300 years pass from the death of Joseph and his brothers to the birth of Moses. Over that time the clan of Jacob becomes a nation - the People of Israel.The words used to describe their growth: Fruitful – Multiplied – Land was filled with them – parallels God's command to Adam and Eve (Genesis 1:28) and to Jacob (Genesis 35:11).The People are enslaved by the Egyptians. 1:8-22<ul style="list-style-type: none">Soon after the death of Joseph a new Pharaoh rises to power. The place Joseph played in preserving Egypt through the severe famine has been forgotten. So are the promises made to Joseph and his family. Instead this new Pharaoh sees these prosperous foreigners living on his frontier as a possible threat in a time of war.The oppression of the People of Israel comes in three steps. 1:10-16<ul style="list-style-type: none">The first step taken is to make the Hebrews cheap labor, forcing them to build new cities (vs.11)The second step is to make them slaves (vs. 13-14)The third step is to wipe them out as a people by killing an entire generation of males. This would have forced their daughters to marry foreigners, losing their identity as Jews (vs. 15-16)The spiritual courage of the Hebrew mid-wives. 1:17-22<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is significant that these women are named.Their conviction and courage come from their fear (reverential respect) for God. God blesses both the mid-wives and the People of Israel (vs. 20)So Pharaoh turns to the Egyptians to follow through with his plan to kill the Jewish males (vs. 22)The birth of Moses. Genesis 2:1-10<ul style="list-style-type: none">It took great courage for Miriam, Moses' sister, to speak to the daughter of Pharaoh. It could have meant instant death.	

- God blesses this courageous action more than Moses’ mother could have ever imagined.
 - She will be paid to nurse and raise Moses for some 3-4 years. It is evident that she will plant faith seeds deep into his life that will take root.
 - Not only is Moses’ life preserved but he will be raised and educated in the palace. He will undoubtedly learn valuable leadership skills.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

EVENT # 24	SCRIPTURE
MOSES FLEES TO MIDIAN	EXODUS 2:11-25
NOTES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to Steven in Acts 7:23, Moses is now 40 years old. 2. Hebrews 11:24-26 tells the motivation of Moses in this moment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chose to identify with his people the Hebrews rather than Pharaoh’s daughter, even if it meant sharing in their mistreatment. • Moses chose to identify with slaves rather than royalty and power. • We are not told what lead him to this decision, but one element undoubtedly was the input of his Jewish family in the years they nurtured him. 3. Moses takes action after seeing a Hebrew beaten by an Egyptian. His decision to kill the Egyptian reveals some traits Moses will display throughout his life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He can be impulsive – act first and think later. • He displays a temper at times. This gets worse when combined with being compulsive. • Moses has a strong sense of justice and fairness. • Moses often takes the side of the weak and needy. He is a man who can be compassionate and caring. • It is possible that Moses sees himself as one who can help his people, or in time even lead them to freedom. He sees himself as a trained, qualified leader as he confronts the Hebrews who are fighting each other in Exodus 2:13. 4. Moses is rebuked and exposed. vs. 13-15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This rebuke would have brought shock and fear. His action was known, and could well lead to his death. • This rebuke is also a taste of what Moses will endure when he returns to lead the Hebrews to freedom 40 years later – grumbling – complaining – stubborn. 5. Moses flees to Midian. vs. 15-22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moses had tried to help his people using his own power and resources. The result was he is now alienated from both the Egyptians and the Hebrews. • The Midianites were descendants of Abraham through his second wife, Keturah (Gen. 25:1-2). • Evidently they held on to a knowledge of the God of Abraham. • Their territory included western Saudi Arabia, southern Jordan and portions of the Sinai Peninsula. 	

6. Moses gains a wife and settles in Midian. **vs. 16-22**

- Moses helps the daughters of a priest named Reuel. We know him better as Jethro (**Exodus 3:1**)
- He is offered the hand of his daughter, Zipporah in marriage. Moses accepts, and settles into the life of a shepherding sheep. This will be great training for his future leadership role.
NOTE: Shepherding sheep was considered a low status position by the Egyptians, who looked down on them with contempt (**Genesis 46:33-34**). Moses is going through an extended lesson on humility. In time, this compulsive, take charge leader becomes a shepherd/servant leader.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

EVENT # 25	SCRIPTURE
MOSES IS CALLED BY GOD	EXODUS 3-4
NOTES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moses leads his sheep to Horeb, the Mountain of God. This mountain is also known as Mt. Sinai. It is here that Moses will receive the Law from God. 2. Moses encounters God at the burning bush, where God reveals Himself, His Promise and His Purpose for Moses. Exodus 3:1-10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Himself (vs. 6,14) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “I am the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob” (vs.6) – He is the One who made the Abrahamic Covenant. ○ “I Am Who I Am” (vs.14) – ‘Yahweh’ in Hebrew; ‘Jehovah’ in Greek. God is the self-existent One Who is not dependent on anyone. His is the personal promise keeping God Who is faithful to His people. • His Promise (vs.7-8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I will deliver my people from slavery. This will make them a nation. ○ I will give them the Land I have promised them. • His Purpose for Moses (vs.9-10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I will send you to Pharaoh, and use you to lead my people to freedom. 3. Moses protests this call by raising five questions, but God answers each one. Exodus 3:11-4:16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question #1 – “Who am I that I should go?” (vs11-12) Moses questions his credentials and ability. Undoubtedly he remembers what happened last time he tried to rescue the Hebrews! <i>God’s Answer – I will be with you. God is the One who will enable him.</i> • Question #2 – “What is Your name, that I may tell the people Who sent me?” (vs.13-15) <i>God’s Answer – I Am Who I Am (Yahweh). See the note above. God is the all-powerful creator God Who is about to fulfill His promise to His people.</i> 	

- Question #3 – “The people will not believe or listen to me” **(4:1-9)** Moses knew this from personal experience!
God’s Answer – He gives Moses three miraculous signs to show the Hebrews – his rod turning into a serpent; his hand being made leprous and then healed; turning the water of the Nile into blood. These are meant to show that Yahweh is with Moses.
- Question #4 – “I am not eloquent, I am slow of speech” **(4:10-11)**. Some scholars speculate Moses has a speech issue such as stuttering.
God’s Answer – I made your mouth and will teach you what to say.
- Question #5 – “Please send someone else” **(4:13-16)**. Out of excuses/protests, Moses simply asks God to choose someone else. He has no desire to return to Egypt or deal with the Hebrews, who already rejected him once.
God’s Answer – Notice that it is here that God becomes angry with Moses. Up to now God has given Himself as the answer to his questions. Now God gives Moses his brother, Aaron as a helper and spokesperson. Aaron will prove to provide much weaker help than God will.

4. Moses returns to Egypt. **4:18-31**

- Note the central role God plays in the return of Moses. He tells Moses when it is safe to return **(vs.19-20)**; He reminds Moses of his mission and predicts the outcome **(vs.21-23)**; He forces Moses to obey the Covenant and circumcise his sons **(vs.24-26)**; He sends Aaron to meet, encourage and assist him **(vs.27-28)**.
- Moses and Aaron meet with the Elders of Israel **(vs.29-31)**. The people hear Moses’s account of his meeting with God and performs the signs. The Elders believe and then worship God.

NOTE: In **4:21** God states that “I will harden Pharaoh’s heart”. Here are some notes regarding this.

1. The heart refers to our intellect, will and emotions. To harden ones heart means to determine to elevate self over God; to intentionally reject God, His Word and His commands.
2. Here we see the sovereignty of God and the responsible decisions of a person working simultaneously.
 - There are 6 references to God hardening Pharaoh’s heart **(9:12; 10:1; 10:20; 10:27; 11:10; 14:8)**
 - There are 3 references to Pharaoh hardening his own heart **(8:15; 8:32; 9:34)**
 - There are 7 references that state ‘Pharaoh’s heart was hardened’. This could refer to God hardening it or Pharaoh hardening his heart, depending on the context **(7:13; 7:14; 7:22; 8:19; 9:7; 9:35; 14:5)**
3. Pharaoh himself hardened his heart and refused to submit to God. God caused Pharaoh to harden his heart towards Him. Both are true! God works His sovereign purposes and people are responsible for their responses to God.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

EVENT # 26	SCRIPTURE
MOSES CONFRONTS PHARAOH/FIRST 9 PLAGUES	EXODUS 5:1-6:13; 7:1-10:29
NOTES	
<p>1. Moses and Aaron confront Pharaoh with God’s demand. Exodus 5:1-9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demand is for Pharaoh to let the Hebrews go into the Wilderness to worship God. From the beginning, the demand comes from God, not from Moses. • Pharaoh’s response reveals a stubborn and prideful heart. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He scoffs at the LORD – “Who is the LORD that I should obey his voice?” (vs.2) ○ He reveals his pride by asserting his control over the Hebrews. There is an attitude of being able to do whatever he wants. (vs.4-9) <p>2. As the Hebrews react against Moses (vs.15-20) we see his heart for God. His immediate response is to, “turn to the LORD” (vs.22-23). God quickly responds by assuring Moses that He, the LORD was about to act. (6:1)</p> <p>3. God brings on the first nine plagues against Egypt. Each one of them will show God’s power over one of the false Egyptian gods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plague #1 – Water turned to blood. The Egyptian god – Hapi, god of the Nile. (Exodus 7:14-25) NOTE: <i>In Exodus 7:22 and 8:7 the Egyptian magicians are able to replicate the miracle. Writings from this time indicate magicians/priests were able to do extraordinary feats. While the Bible does not say whether they used trickery or some demonic power, it is clear that unlike Moses and the LORD, they do not have mastery over them. Starting with the third plague they are unable to replicate what God has done. This leads them to tell Pharaoh that, “This is the finger of God’.</i> (8:19) • Plague #2 – Frogs. The Egyptian goddess – Heqt, frog headed goddess who helped women in childbirth. (8:1-15) • Plague #3 – Gnats. The Egyptian god – Osiris, god of death and the underworld. • Plague #4 – Flies. Egyptian god – Horus, the sky god. • Plague #5 – Egyptian livestock die. Egyptian god – Hathor, Apis and Mnevis, all of whom had cow or bull heads. • Plague #6 – Boils. The dust used by Moses and Aaron came from the kilns used to fire the bricks used by the Hebrews to build. Perhaps this is a plague directed at the enslavement of God’s people. • Plague #7 and #8 – Hail and Locusts. Egyptian gods – Isis and Min, associated with harvest and fertility. God is showing His power over the Egyptian’s food supply. • Plague #9 – Darkness. Egyptian god – Ra, the sun god. <p>4. Throughout these plagues, Pharaoh has moments when he agrees to let the Hebrews go worship as well as offering alternatives to what God has demanded. In the end, his hardened heart refuses to let them go. It is clear that while fear causes him to have moments when he wants relief from the plagues, he has no desire to know of submit to God.</p> <p>PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:</p>	

EVENTS # 27	SCRIPTURE
TENTH PLAGUE AND EXODUS FROM EGYPT	EXODUS 11:1-14:31
NOTES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. God gives warning that there is one more devastating plague to come. All of the first born in Egypt will die. Not only will the Egyptians demand the Hebrews leave, but will give them silver and gold jewelry. These will be used later to build the Tabernacle. Despite all he had seen and experienced, Pharaoh will not listen and will not let the Hebrews go until after this last plague. (11:1-10) 2. God gives instructions for The Passover. Even today, Jews celebrate this festival every year to remember the Exodus from slavery. Here are some of the highlights given by God: (12:1-20) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each household is to sacrifice an unblemished lamb. (vs.3-6) • They were to take blood from the lamb and place some on the sides and top of their door frame. If God sees this blood, He will ‘Pass Over’ that house when He delivers the 10th plague. This is a clear picture of Christ and our salvation in Him. (vs.7, 12-13) • They are given a specific meal to eat together as households. One element was they are to be dressed and ready to leave. (vs.8-11) • This feast is to be observed every year. (vs.14-17) • There is to be no leaven in the house for seven days. This represented repentance from sin and embracing holiness. (vs.19-20) 3. God delivers the 10th Plague, as the first born in Egypt are killed. 12:21-32 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hebrews are warned and instructed by Moses to observe the Passover (12:21-28) • The plague goes throughout Egypt, striking every household from Pharaoh to the lowest slave (vs. 29-30) • As God had predicted, Pharaoh demands that the Hebrews leave Egypt. 4. The Hebrews leave Egypt and slavery and begin the journey for the Promised land of Canaan. 12:33-51 5. God’s presence was with the Hebrews in a visible way. There was the cloud by day and a pillar of fire at night. This is known as ‘The Shekinah Glory’. This provided guidance as well as the assurance that God was leading and protecting them (vs.17-22). Jesus has promised to never leave us (Hebrews 13:5) and we have the indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit (Romans 8:9-11). 6. As the Israel comes to the Red Sea, they experience the deliverance of God from Pharaoh’s army. This is an experience that lives on as a reminder of what God does for His people. 14:1-31 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is God who hardens Pharaoh’s heart, leading to the decision to pursue and recapture the people of Israel. He does this to have final victory and prove His power and dominion over all. (14:1-9) • As the Egyptian army approaches we see a familiar response from the people – fear and anger directed towards Moses and a bad case of amnesia regarding the difficulties in Egypt! (vs.10-12) • Moses again shows his faith and relationship with God. It is important we see that we will not see or hear God if our hearts are agitated. Thus the words, “stand firm...be silent”. (vs.13-14) • It is God’s presence (The pillar of cloud) that gets between the people and the army, providing protection. (vs.19-20) • God parts the sea and dries the land with a strong wind. After the people of Israel safely cross, God causes the water to engulf the pursuing Egyptian army, drowning them all. • The response of the people of Israel was to fear God and believe in Him and in Moses. We see a similar response of the Disciples to Jesus in Luke 5:1-11. 	

EVENT # 28	SCRIPTURE
JOURNEY TO MT. SINAI AND THE GIVING OF THE LAW	EXODUS 19-20

NOTES

1. Moses and the People of Israel arrive at Mt. Sinai around 7 weeks after leaving Egypt. This fulfills the promise God made to Moses at the burning bush – “when you have brought the people out of Egypt, you shall serve God on this mountain”. **Exodus 3:12**

2. Exodus 19 records God’s instructions to the people to ready themselves for His arrival on Mt. Sinai.
 - The LORD calls Israel to be faithful to the Covenant. **(19:4-6)** The people commit to do just that **(vs.7-8)**
 - God will come with visible and audible signs so the people will believe Moses is to be followed **(vs.9)**.
 - The people are to consecrate themselves over three days to prepare for God to descend on Mt. Sinai **(vs.10-15)**
 - Wash their clothing
 - Do not set foot on the mountain
 - Do not have sexual relations
 - Wait for a trumpet blast, and then approach the mountain.
 - God manifests His presence on the mountain **(vs.16-19)**

3. God calls Moses to come up to the top of the mountain **(vs.20-25)**
 - Moses is instructed to go back down to warn the people not to come up the mountain.
 - He is also instructed to bring Aaron back with him.

4. God gives Moses the 10 Commandments. These serve as the core of God’s Law and the principles by which His people are to live. They reveal how Israel is to remain faithful to God and how they are to relate to each other. **20:1-17**
 - The first four commandments relate to one’s relationship with God.
 - The other six commandments relate to one’s relationship with other people.

5. God gives instructions regarding Worship. **20:22-26**
 - They are not to mix idolatry with worshipping Yahweh. This will be exactly what their descendants will do generations later. **(vs.22-23)**
 - They are instructed not to use hewn stones, but either earth or field stones. In addition, they were to build alters only where God instructed them to. **(vs.24-26)**

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

EVENT # 29	SCRIPTURE
THE GOLDEN CALF AND GOD'S MERCY	EXODUS 32-34
NOTES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="196 260 1455 359">1. Moses goes up Mt. Sinai in Exodus 24:15-18 and is there for 40 days, receiving detailed laws from God as well as instructions regarding the Tabernacle. After completing these God intend to give Moses the 10 Commandments written by His finger on two stone tablets. <li data-bbox="196 403 1471 720">2. The Israelites grow impatient waiting for Moses to return. It is quite possible they assume that he is dead. This impatience and lack of faith in God leads to a great failure on their part. Exodus 32:1-6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="293 474 1065 506">• They tell Aaron to make new idols for them to worship. (vs.1) <li data-bbox="293 512 1471 646">• Unfortunately, Aaron obliges them. (vs.2) After making the idol (Golden Calf) he even builds an altar to use to worship it. Apparently he thinks they can fold all of this into worshipping The Lord. (vs.4-5) He had been left in charge by Moses when he went up Mt. Sinai. However, he proves weak and ineffective. <li data-bbox="293 653 1471 720">• When the people get up the next morning they copy the worship of the Pagans they have seen, eating, drinking and engaging in sensual play. (vs.6) <li data-bbox="196 764 1430 831">3. God responds in righteous anger, and tells Moses that He is going to wipe the people out and start a new people through him. 32:10 <li data-bbox="196 875 1446 1115">4. Moses shows his love for God and the people of Israel by imploring God to spare them. 32:11-14 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="293 909 1097 940">• He appeals to God's Name and honor among the nations (vs.12) <li data-bbox="293 947 1211 978">• He appeals to God's promise to Abraham and the other Patriarchs (vs.13) <li data-bbox="293 984 1446 1083">• This appeal shows the character of Moses and his understanding of God and His character. Rather than take advantage of the situation for himself and his descendants, he puts God and God's people first. This is a great principle for spiritual leadership. NOTE: We see this heart for God and the people in Moses's prayer in Ex. 32:30-34. <li data-bbox="196 1159 1455 1371">5. However, then it is time for Moses to express his righteous anger at what the people have done. We see his temper and his impulsive side as he flings the tablets containing the 10 Commandments to the ground, shattering them. 32:18-24 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="293 1268 1406 1335">• Moses symbolically shows the futility of the idols by turning it into powder and forcing the people to drink it (vs.20) <li data-bbox="293 1341 1284 1371">• He confronts Aaron, who gives one of the lamest excuses ever for sin (vs.21-24) <li data-bbox="196 1415 1455 1514">6. Moses orders the Levites (his Tribe) to put some of the people to death for what they have done. It is probable that these 3000 men were not chosen randomly, but had been leaders in the sin of the people. (vs. 25-29) God holds us responsible for our actions, not the actions of others (see Ex. 32:33). <li data-bbox="196 1558 1422 1656">7. God declares that He will not go with the people of Israel into the Land, but will send an angel to go with them. This causes the people to go into mourning. There is a sense they are regretting their sin and perhaps moving towards repentance. Exodus 33:1-6 <li data-bbox="196 1701 1463 1974">8. This brings out a response from Moses that again reveals his heart for God and the intimate relationship he has with The LORD. Exodus 33:7-23 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="293 1768 1463 1902">• We are given a picture of the daily conversation that took place between God and Moses at what is called the 'tent of meeting'. This must have been an awe inspiring scene for the people to watch! We are told God spoke to Moses face to face, like a friend. We also see Joshua given the title of Assistant to Moses, as he faithfully guards over this special meeting place. (vs.7-11) <li data-bbox="293 1908 1406 1974">• Once again Moses intercedes for not only the people, but himself. He asks that either God Himself take them into the land or let them stay right where they are. Given the choice of 	

blessing without God, Moses chooses to ask for God’s presence without the blessing. If they stay where they are, God’s presence is with them. Moses also appeals to God’s name and honor again. **(vs.12-16)**

- God agrees to join them to the Land, for ‘you have found favor in my sight and I know you by name’. This phrase communicates personal closeness with Moses. **(vs.17)**
- Moses then asks for more. He desires to see God’s glory. God agrees, and describes what He will do in order for Moses to see back, but not His face. **(vs.18-23)**

9. The next morning God tells Moses to cut two tablets God will use to rewrite the 10 Commandments and then come to the top of Mt. Sinai. God then does exactly what He had said the day before. **24:1-9**
 - Note that this is God describing Himself. These are the character qualities He most wants to be known for.
 - God begins with qualities that are relational to people – merciful, gracious, slow to anger, abounding in steadfast love and faithfulness, forgiving sin. Then God tells us that He will not overlook unrepentant sin, but will bring judgement with long lasting consequences. We always have the opportunity to seek God. If we refuse to do that, we will be held accountable. **(vs.5-7)**
 - The response of Moses is to bow before God in worship. He acknowledges the stubbornness of the people, but asks God to be merciful and to take them as His inheritance. Again, Moses shows his heart for both God and the people he has been called to lead.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

EVENT # 30	SCRIPTURE
THE SACRAFICES	LEVITICUS 1:1-4; 2:1-3; 3:1-5; 4:1-4; 5:14-19
<p>NOTES</p> <p>1. The sacrifices were to be brought to the Tent of Meeting, which is also called The Tabernacle. It is described in Exodus 25-26. Here are two websites where you will find descriptions and illustrations of the Tabernacle and its furnishings.</p> <p>http://www.bible-history.com/tabernacle/TAB4Overview.htm http://the-tabernacle-place.com/articles/what is the tabernacle</p> <p>There is also a diagram included in these Reading Notes.</p> <p>There are five basic types of offerings described in Leviticus.</p> <p>2. The Burnt Offering. Leviticus 1:1-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the most common of the offerings as well as the most expensive. This is because it was to be totally consumed on the altar. • One brought a bull, ram or male bird. • The purpose of the offering was a voluntary act of worship; atonement for unintentional sin in general; an expression of devotion, commitment and complete surrender to God. 	

3. The Grain Offering. **Leviticus 2:1-3**
 - One brought grain, finest flour, and baked bread. No yeast or honey. Often accompanied Burnt or Fellowship Offering.
 - The purpose was a voluntary act of worship; recognizing God’s goodness and provision; devotion to God.

4. The Peace or Fellowship Offering. **Leviticus 3:1-5**
 - One brought any animal without defect from herd or flock; variety of breads.
 - Purpose was a voluntary act of worship, thanksgiving and fellowship.

5. The Sin Offering. **Leviticus 4:1-4**
 - One brought:
 - A young bull for the High Priest
 - A male goat for a leader
 - Female goat or lamb for a common person
 - Dove or pigeon for the poor
 - Tenth of an ephah of finest flour for the very poor
 - Purpose was mandatory atonement for specific unintentional sin; confession of sin; forgiveness of sin; cleansing from defilement.

6. The Guilt Offering. **Leviticus 5:14-19**
 - One brought a ram.
 - Purpose was mandatory atonement for unintentional sin requiring restitution; cleansing from defilement; make restitution; pay 20% fine.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

EVENT # 31	SCRIPTURE
REBELLION AT KADESH-BARNIA	NUMBERS 13-14
NOTES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Israelites arrive near Kadesh-Barnia, located near the southern end of Canaan. There was a large oasis located there. The LORD instructs Moses to select 12 men, one leader from each Tribe, to go into the Land and spy it out. The intention was to excite the people with the fruitfulness of the Land (after several months in the desert) and to encourage them as they began the conquest of the Land. Two of the men are Caleb and Joshua. Numbers 13:1-16. 2. The men leave to fulfill their assignment. Undoubtedly they work in pairs, fanning out across the southern part of Canaan. They go at least as far as Jerusalem, since they talk about the Jebusites who live there. 13:17-24 3. While they acknowledge the fruitfulness of the Land, most of the spies are less than encouraged about the ability of Israel to conquer it. They mention the descendants of Anak. A future descendant will be Goliath, so these are large, tall warriors. They also mention walled cities and the violent people who 	

live throughout the land. It is important to remember that the Israelites only had small hand held arms, and those were probably in short supply. The Canaanites were heavily armed and occupied fortified positions. Without God, it would be improbable if not impossible for the Israelites to conquer them. On the other hand, remember all of the miracles the Israelites had seen God do! He had delivered them from Egypt, the most powerful empire on earth. The question is, will the Israelites see their situation only through human eyes and resources, or through the eyes of faith in God? **13:25-29**

4. Caleb tries to redirect the focus, encouraging the people to go begin the conquest without hesitation. However, he is outnumbered 10 to 2, so his voice is drowned out, as they focus on the 'negative', the challenges they face. None of them bring God into the conversation. **13:30-33**
5. The People of Israel give heed to the 10 spies, and begin to complain against God, Moses and Aaron. They start talk of choosing another leader and heading back to Egypt. Eventually they talk of stoning them along with Caleb and Joshua. **14:1-12**
 - Caleb and Joshua exhort the people to not rebel against God. The tearing of clothing was a sign of deep grief over the people's response. **(vs.6,9)**
 - They rightly put the focus on God, and His ability to overcome the Canaanites. What would be impossible for the people is nothing to God. **(vs.7-9)**
 - Their words fall on deaf ears, as the people are in a 'mob mindset'. Their response is to seek to stone them.
6. God finally speaks, threatening to bring destruction on the people. Again He says He will start over with Moses and his descendants. **14:11-12**
7. Once again, Moses shows a heart for God and the people over himself, as he intercedes on their behalf. **14:13-19**
 - He appeals to God's honor and testimony among the nations. **(vs.13-16)**
 - He also appeals to God's graciousness, using the same words God had used to describe Himself in Exodus 34. **(vs.17-19)**
8. God responds by extending mercy. However, He also brings severe consequences on this generation of adults. **14:20-38**
 - This generation of adults will not enter the Land. Instead, their bodies will fall and be buried in the Wilderness. **(vs.20-30)** The exception is Caleb, who is described as a man 'with a different spirit and has followed me fully'. **(vs.24)** Joshua will also be allowed to enter as well. **(vs.30)**
 - God will show mercy to their children, and allow them to enter the Land after the completion of 40 years. This amounts to one year for every day spent spying out the Land. **(vs.31-35)**
 - God then brings full judgement on the 10 spies who had led the people into rebellion through their bad report by striking them dead with a plague. **(vs.36-38)**

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

EVENT # 32	SCRIPTURE
40 YEARS OF WANDERING IN THE DESERT	DEUTERONOMY 1-3
<p style="text-align: center;">NOTES</p> <p>These three chapters of Deuteronomy contain a great summary of Israel's history from Mt. Sinai to Kadesh-Barnia to the 40 years in the Wilderness. It leaves us with the nation poised to enter the Promised Land. There are no notes needed, so enjoy reading!</p> <p>PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:</p>	

EVENT # 33	SCRIPTURE
THE DEATH OF MOSES	DEUTERONOMY 34
<p style="text-align: center;">NOTES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moses is shown the Promise Land by God, but was not allowed to enter. This was because of Moses's angry outburst at Kadesh in Numbers 20:10-13. (Duet. 34:1-4) 2. The death of Moses takes place quietly and privately, with only God there. His body is buried by God Himself, so the people will not embalm it and use it as an idol. This would have been the practice of the Egyptians. Deut. 34:5-8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After all he had done; after being called a friend of God; after being shown God's glory in Exodus 34, Moses is called simply, 'the servant of the LORD'. This fits his humility in life. (vs.5) • The people do mourn Moses for 30 days, as was the custom of that time. (vs.8) 3. Joshua steps up as the designated successor of Moses. That would have been a daunting task! However, God has given Joshua the gift of wisdom for leading, just as Moses had possessed. (vs.9) 4. In verses 10-12 we have the epitaph for Moses, the man God knew face to face. <p>PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:</p>	