

STAND IN  
Wonder

WORKBOOK

## HELLO YOUNG PERSON!

Welcome to the workbook, and welcome to the exodus! It's a "classic" Sunday school story, but it's also integral to the development of Israel and ultimately God's purpose. It's one of those stories that you think you know, but the more you study the more you find. It's a very rewarding and exciting study.

As with every conference, you only get out what you put in. We want AYC2023 to be a lifechanging week for you, so we've done everything we can to help you study the section beforehand. You should have a copy of both the notes and the workbook, and you may be wondering what each is for.


- > The **WORKBOOK** is a guide full of questions intended to lead you through your study.
- > The **NOTES** are essentially a book covering the material. It doesn't contain questions but its brimming with exposition and exhortation.

Some people enjoy simply reading through material, and others enjoy an interactive question approach, so we've provided both resources. You might like to use them together. If you do, we recommend you try to complete each chapter in the workbook before reading the matching material in the notes – otherwise it might give away the answers! However, if you get stuck on a question, the notes are a good resource to turn to. We know people have different learning styles, so use the resources however you like to maximise the benefit of your study!

Due to the size of this study, the workbook has attempted to stick to the narrative without following too many tangents. If you find a "side-track" you think is interesting, feel free to pursue it! Remember, the workbook is a guide, you aren't at all limited to it. You can use the big margins in this workbook to jot down the extra points you find.

To help your study, we have a few tips.

- > **Begin with prayer.** Always start with prayer. We are privileged to read the Word of God, remember to ask the author for guidance as you study it.
- > **Make a plan.** Exodus 1-15 is a big section. To get through it all before conference, make a plan. Split up the workbook into smaller manageable sections and set dates to have each part done by. Try and set aside a consistent time to do your study. Tuesday nights, Friday mornings, it doesn't matter, make a schedule that works for you.
- > **Remove distractions.** To really immerse yourself in the Word, you need to remove distractions. The best way to do this is probably to put your phone in a different room and put a "do not disturb sign" on your door. Set up an environment where you can focus on what God is telling you without interruption.
- > **Read carefully.** Good Bible study is good Bible reading. Read slowly and look for every detail, it's all there for a reason. You might find using different translations helpful.

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- > **Use study resources.** There are heaps! E-sword, Biblehub, books, commentaries, concordances, bible dictionaries, lexicons, all sorts. Get familiar with what resources are available to you and use them to further your study.
  - > **Mark up your Bible.** Bible marking is very effective to help remember things and to make things stand out. We've included lots of suggestions for Bible marking indicated by the pencil icon in the margin, but it's your Bible, so we encourage you to mark it up however you'd like. Write notes in, colour things in, link verses up, there are lots of options here. We recommend establishing a bible marking system – speak to an older brother or sister if you need help here.
  - > **Look for the lesson.** This one is super important. Without taking lessons from your study, it really isn't worth that much. Make sure you are on the lookout for practical lessons for you and write them down.
  - > **Study with friends.** This one depends on you – some people like working alone. A lot of the questions in this workbook will work really well studying with a group of friends, brainstorming answers together. It will also help you stay accountable if you set up a routine study time with them.

What happens if you get stuck on a question? Well firstly, don't stress – you won't be graded on it. But here are some ideas:

- > Try another translation.
- > Read the notes.
- > Read commentaries or books – a really useful one for finding related quotes is the Treasury of Scriptural Knowledge (TSK) which you can find by clicking Cross-Refs in eSword.
- > Ask a friend or older person.
- > Bring it up at a workshop.

If the question has a \* next to it, check the back of the workbook for a hint. No hint doesn't necessarily mean the question should be easy – just that we'd like you to try out one of the other ways above.

Finally, you'll notice a QR code at the beginning of each section. These will link you to a short video to introduce each section and share some of our favourite points. You can find all the videos at [ayc2023.com/study\\_videos](https://ayc2023.com/study_videos).

We hope this workbook will prove useful in your exodus study for AYC2023 and wish you all the very best with your preparation.

READ IT

# STEP ONE



# READ

Before you do any study, you need to read the story!

The exodus may seem like a large section but it's a thrilling story that makes for a riveting read. As you read through Exodus 1-15, try to put yourself in the moment and experience God's wonders. Fifteen chapters may seem a lot to tackle, but the best way to do it is to sit down and read it all in one sitting. If you set aside an hour, you'll be able to get through all 10,688 words just fine. This way you'll gain a comprehensive overview of the sequence of events and spot repeating patterns, which might be otherwise missed. But if you're struggling to find the spare time, here are some other ways you can tackle it:

- > Read a chapter a day
- > Listen to the audio version: [ayc2023.com/listen](http://ayc2023.com/listen)

So that you don't forget all the information that you've read, use the following pages to create your own summary of the story. On the left-hand side, summarise each chapter however you like. It might be by **a diagram, a drawing, a chapter breakup, a short paragraph, a vertical timeline, dot points**, a combination of these or something else. On the right-hand side add all the questions you ask as you're reading through the section. We've put an example question there to start you off. Hopefully you can answer your questions as your study progresses!

	SUMMARY	QUESTIONS
CHAPTER 1		> Why are the names in this order? (v2-4)

## SUMMARY

## QUESTIONS

## CHAPTER 2

## CHAPTER 3

## CHAPTER 4

	SUMMARY	QUESTIONS
CHAPTER 5		
CHAPTER 6		
CHAPTER 7		

	SUMMARY	QUESTIONS
CHAPTER 8		
CHAPTER 9		
CHAPTER 10		

	SUMMARY	QUESTIONS
CHAPTER 11		
CHAPTER 12		
CHAPTER 13		

	SUMMARY	QUESTIONS
CHAPTER 14		
CHAPTER 15		

That was an incredible effort. Great job! This foundation work will be so helpful to see links and echoes as you're progressing through your study. Be sure to refer back to your summaries when you get to a new section so you can see what's coming up and what questions you want to answer.

You should also have plenty of questions... hopefully you find answers to them throughout your study. If you can't answer them, remember to look back at the tips for Bible study at the start of the workbook.

If you think your summary will be helpful to others, don't forget to share it with your friends.

## Genesis

## BACKGROUND



## GENESIS

If you had read Exodus 1-15 in Hebrew, you would have noticed that the book begins with the word 'And'. Exodus is a direct continuation of Genesis. It follows that we need to understand a bit about the previous book if we want to understand this one. The aim of this section is for you to discover how the Israelites found themselves in Egypt and what their environment was like.

The background of the Exodus begins right back with the father of the Israelite nation: Abraham. Abraham was given many great promises.

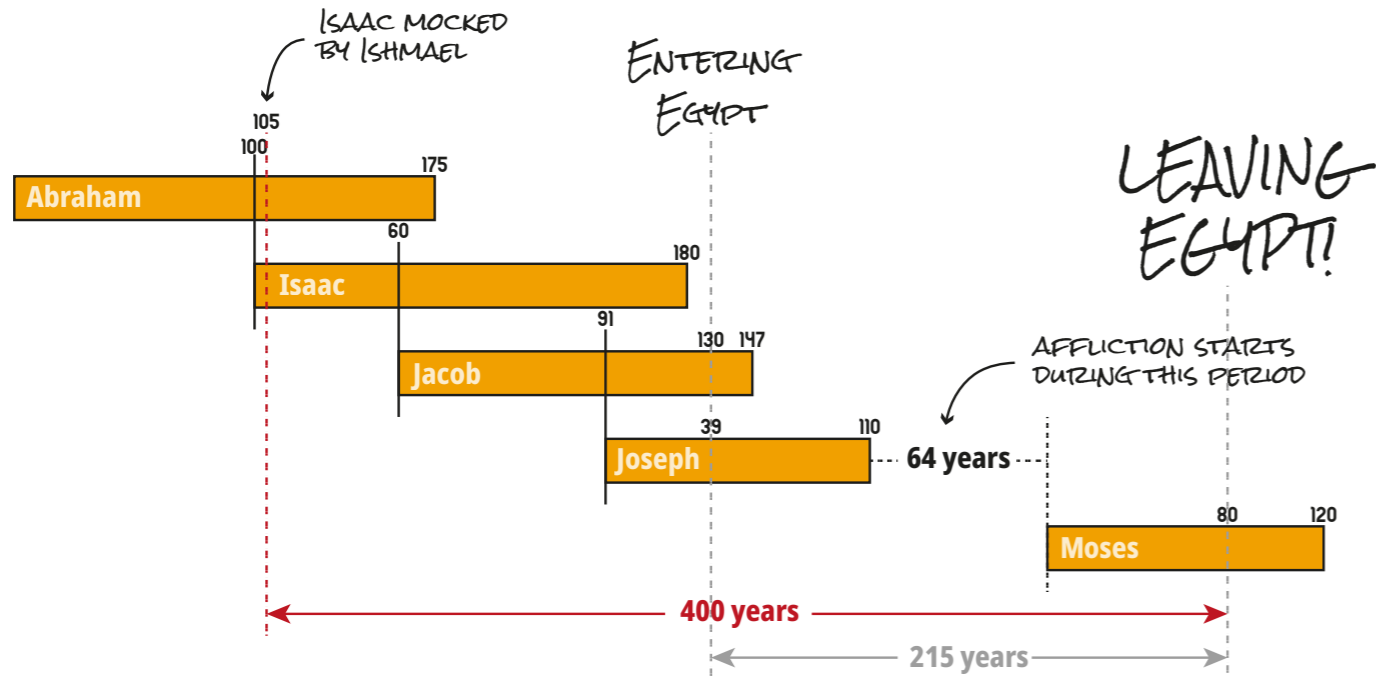
Read Genesis 15. What are the steps that God promises Abram in v13-16? If you can find them, include quotes that show the fulfilment of each step.



PROMISE	FULFILMENT
1	Ex 22v21
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

## 400 YEARS

In, Genesis 15:13 God promises Abram that his seed will be a stranger in a land not theirs as servants, being afflicted 400 years. Have a look at the timeline provided below, or if you're keen, try to make your own!



When was the first time that a descendant of Abraham was 'afflicted' by an Egyptian?\*

How many years passed between the death of Joseph and the birth of Moses?

To understand how long a period of 400 years is, think of what the world was like 400 years ago.

Write down some things that are different now compared to then!

Ex 12:40 and Gal 3:17 say that Israel had been sojourning for 430 years, not 400 years. This means it must've been counting from 30 years earlier than Isaac's weaning when Abraham was 75.

What event happened when Abraham was 75?

Why is the beginning of Abraham's 'sojourning' significant?

Add the 430 year period to the timeline.

Copy this timeline to an insert sheet or draw it in your Bible at the end of Genesis.





## ISRAEL IN EGYPT

The events near the end of the book of Genesis make up some classic Sunday school stories. Briefly skim through them to familiarise yourself with what happened.

**Write a couple of sentences to summarise the story leading up to Israel finding themselves in Egypt in chapter 46.**

**GATHER THE FACTS**  
**What does life as one of the children of Israel look like at the end of Genesis? [Look at Gen 46-50]**

## SOJOURNING

In Genesis 47:4, Jacob informs Pharaoh of his intention to sojourn in Egypt. This fulfilled one of the promises given to Abram in Genesis 15:13.

**In your own words, describe sojourning.**

Before the nation of Israel sojourned in Egypt; Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were also sojourners (Gen 23:4, 37:1, 47:4; Heb 11:8-10).

**Why were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the nation of Israel sojourners?**

**How did the Israelites fail to sojourn?**

The sojourning of the Patriarchs, and Israel's failure to successfully do so provides many lessons for us. Have a think about the application for you.

**How are you a sojourner? (Heb 11:13-16; John 15:19) How successful do you think you are?**

**FURTHER READING:** Conscience in Action (ACE)

## A REMINDER OF THE PROMISES

As you may have noted in your summary of the end of Genesis, the book ends with Joseph dying in Egypt, after Israel had been settled there for 71 years!

**What was Joseph's last message to the children of Israel?**

This may seem like a relatively insignificant act, but of all the mighty things Joseph did, this is what he is remembered for in Hebrews 11:22!

#### Why is that?

At the end of Genesis, the book of beginnings, there seems to have been no meaningful progress made since the start of the book. Despite all the events in between, the apparent saviour in the story is dead and God's people are strangers in a foreign land, in dire need of a solution. But we're left with the assurance that this stay in Egypt is only temporary (50:24-25). Similarly, when we finish reading the whole Bible, we're reminded that our stay is only temporary too. Our Saviour died and we're in a strange land, but he is alive again and left us with the message, "Surely I come quickly, Amen." (Rev 22:20). At the end of both Genesis and Revelation, the scene is set for a great work of salvation, one of Israel and one of us.



The next section commences the Exodus record. Here are some important things to do as you work through these sections:

1. **Read** each chapter before you start.
2. **Mark in** the provided chapter break up or your own from your earlier reading.
3. As you progress, **check back on the questions** you wrote at the start. Are they being answered, do some remain?
4. Each chapter will finish with space to record practical lessons or key points that you found helpful or relevant to your life. It might be tempting to skip over this as it's unguided, but this is the most important part of the study! Try to **list at least three lessons** each time and share your favourite points with your friends.
5. During your study you will come across many **types of Christ**. There is a section at the back of the workbook for you to note these down in one spot, remember to fill it out as you go.
6. There is also a spot at the back for you to **create a prayer list** as you progress if you would like to do so.

We'll prompt you to do these things throughout the workbook as well.

## Exodus 1

# OPPRESSION



## CHAPTER 1

Chapter 1 continues with the story of Jacob's family once they have settled in Egypt. At first, they were well-treated guests, but then, some time after Joseph's death, a new Pharaoh arose, and Israel became despised by the Egyptians. When we first open the book of Exodus the situation Israel finds itself in is dire and it appears as if God is absent! But God never forgets His promises. He keeps His promises to Abraham, to grow His people into a mighty nation and to take them to the Promised Land. This is the story of the birth of the most loved and hated nation in history.

### CHAPTER BREAKUP

v1-7	God has not forgotten v7 Israel multiplies
v8-14	Pharaoh's plan A: Enslave the Israelites v12 Israel multiplies
v15-21	Pharaoh's plan B: Midwives kill the baby boys v20-21 Israel multiplies
v22	Pharaoh's plan C: All Egyptians drown the baby boys

### V1-5 - NAMES

As discussed in the background section, the first word of the book of Exodus is actually "And". This makes the first line: "And these are the names". This line is the title of the book in the Hebrew Pentateuch (the five books of Moses). So, what's so special about the names?

**Look up the Hebrew word for 'names' and summarise it in your own words. Good tools to use are E-sword, Bible Hub, or perhaps a concordance!**

In Genesis 50:24 Joseph assures his brothers that God would not forget them but would visit them and bring them to the land promised to their fathers. The list of names in Ex 1:2-5 are those who God remembered.

Match the following names with their meanings.

Reuben	He will bring a reward
Simeon	See a son
Levi	Heel catcher
Judah	Judge
Issachar	Hearing
Zebulun	Let him add
Benjamin	Son of the right hand
Dan	My wrestling
Naphtali	To crowd upon
Gad	Attached
Asher	Celebrated/Praise
Jacob	Happy
Joseph	Habitation

Can you see how names were more significant than they are today? These are far from the only noteworthy names in Exodus, the book later includes the revelation of the most important name of all: **YAHWEH**. The included names are interesting, but so is the obvious exclusion of some, such as Pharaoh's, any of the Egyptian god's, or any Egyptian name at all.

Why do you think God is focusing on names in this book? Why were some names included and some excluded?\*

What book would you like your name to be included in?\*

## V7 - THE GROWTH AND STRENGTH OF ISRAEL

The growth of Israel while in Egypt was explosive! The language in this chapter really emphasises this point.

Go through chapter 1 and highlight the language that talks about the growth of Israel (v7, 9, 10, 12, 20)



The language used echoes the Creation record in Genesis 1.

List the verses in each chapter where "growth" language is used in the table below. You might find it useful to search using the Hebrew word rather than the English word.

WORD/CONCEPT	EXODUS 1	GENESIS 1
Fruitful	v7	v22, 28
Abundant		
Multiply		
Filled		
More		

What is the point of the similarity in language between these two chapters?

God frequently uses “fruitfulness” or the direction to “multiply” as a blessing. This was particularly impactful in Old Testament times when the size of a family was very important.

What examples can you find where God blessed (or promised to bless) with fruitfulness?

Israel did more than just grow in number: it grew in might.

List the three phrases that indicate this in chapter 1.

**Colour them in.**

## V8-14 – PHARAOH’S PLAN A: ENSLAVE ISRAEL

As the book of Exodus begins, Joseph is no longer around to guide the nation.

List the three phrases that mention Joseph in v5-8.

What transition do these phrases demonstrate?

The Hebrews now enjoyed a far less comfortable position with the Egyptians and Pharaoh compared to when Joseph ruled. The growth in number and strength of the Israelites reached a point where Pharaoh perceived the Hebrews as a threat to Egypt (v9-10).

What was Pharaoh afraid Israel would do?

Pharaoh tried three plans in chapter 1 to allay his fears. His actions provide us an early insight into his character.

What were the three plans?\*

1

2

3

Do you think these plans were successful? Why or why not?

As part of Pharaoh’s first strategy to reduce the risk of the Hebrews, he made them build treasure cities; Pithom and Raamses (v11).

Whose land was this?\* **Mark in your findings.**

Why did Pharaoh choose to build the cities there? Think about the effect it would have had on the Israelites.

Despite the extreme hardship Israel was exposed to, they continued to grow. This hardship is emphasised through v11-14.

How many words or phrases can you find that describe Israel's hardship? List them.

**Colour in the phrases you found.**

The disciple of Christ also faces hardship, of a different kind. Humanity is also enslaved, but to a different master.

What or who is humanity enslaved to?\*

Are we still enslaved to that master, or are we free? List any supporting quotes you can find.

From Rom 6:16-23 and other quotes you can think of, who or what should a follower of Christ serve instead?

How does the wage of our service change, depending on our master?\*

Israel was forced to lay up treasures for Pharaoh.

Where should we lay up treasures? How does this reflect who our master is?\*

**Summarise your previous 5 answers with quotes and mark this in Exodus 1 under the heading "SLAVERY".**

**Take some time to think about who you serve. Who are you working for? What do you spend your time on? Which master do your actions reflect?**

### V15-21 – PHARAOH'S PLAN B: MIDWIVES TO KILL THE BABY BOYS

Following Pharaoh's first plan to enslave Israel, he commanded the Hebrew midwives to kill all male newborns. Two midwives were given this command, perhaps the chief midwives who were to pass on the message to others.

How might Pharaoh's plan to kill the male children ruin his previous plan?

What do the names of the two midwives mean?

Read Matthew 5:16. How does this relate to the names of the two midwives and how does it relate to us?



**Mark in the meanings of the midwives' names and your conclusions from Matthew 5:16.**

The midwives did not do as the king commanded them because they feared God.

Think about the situation the midwives were in, what risk did they face due to their disobedience?

The fear of God outweighed the midwives' fear of Pharaoh. What is the fear of God?

**Mark in any quotes you found about the fear of God.**



This occasion provides the first example in the Bible of conscientious objection.

Find quotes where believers are instructed to obey God not man, and list examples of Bible characters who did this. You may like to mark these in.



The midwives rejected the command of Pharaoh and kept the babies alive. Pharaoh questioned their actions and the midwives said that the babies were delivered before they got there!

Was this response true? If not, what thoughts do you have on it?

God rewarded the midwives for their faith by "making them houses".

What does this phrase mean? What is the irony of this reward given Pharaoh's intentions?

The midwives worked through a difficult situation by prioritising their fear of God, resulting in a positive outcome. No matter the difficulty of our present situation or the unpleasantness of the immediate consequence, we have a comfort and assurance from God.

What is this assurance? What quotes can you think of that are relevant to this concept?

Rom 8v28

## V22 – PHARAOH'S PLAN C: ALL EGYPTIANS TO KILL THE BABY BOYS

Pharaoh's last resort is to ask all his people to throw every newborn son into the Nile.

Think about how the Egyptian army was eventually destroyed. What is the parallel between their destruction and Pharaoh's plan C?

Chapter 1 provides the setting for the birth of Moses, the future saviour of Israel.

How do the circumstances around the birth of Moses mirror that of the birth of Jesus?

What other types or connections to Jesus Christ can you find from chapter 1? Add them to the table of types of Christ at the end of the workbook.

List the different ways God was at work in chapter 1.

Mark these in a box in Exodus 1 under the heading "Providence".



## LESSONS FOR ME

Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.





## Exodus 2

## SAVIOUR



## CHAPTER 2

This chapter introduces us to a man who was to become one of Israel's greatest leaders. We read first of the incredible circumstances surrounding his birth and the providential events that bring him to prominence in Pharaoh's court. Then, he attempts to protect his people by slaying an Egyptian, only to flee to Midian in fear of the king. The 40 years in Egypt and the following 40 years as a shepherd in Midian were instrumental in the God-guided development of the future saviour of the Hebrews: Moses.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

<b>v1-4</b>	Moses' birth, concealment & surrender
<b>v5-10</b>	Providential adoption
<b>v11-15a</b>	Aspiring deliverer
<b>v15b-22</b>	40 years in Midian
<b>v23-25</b>	God hears Israel's cry

## V1-2 – THE BIRTH OF MOSES

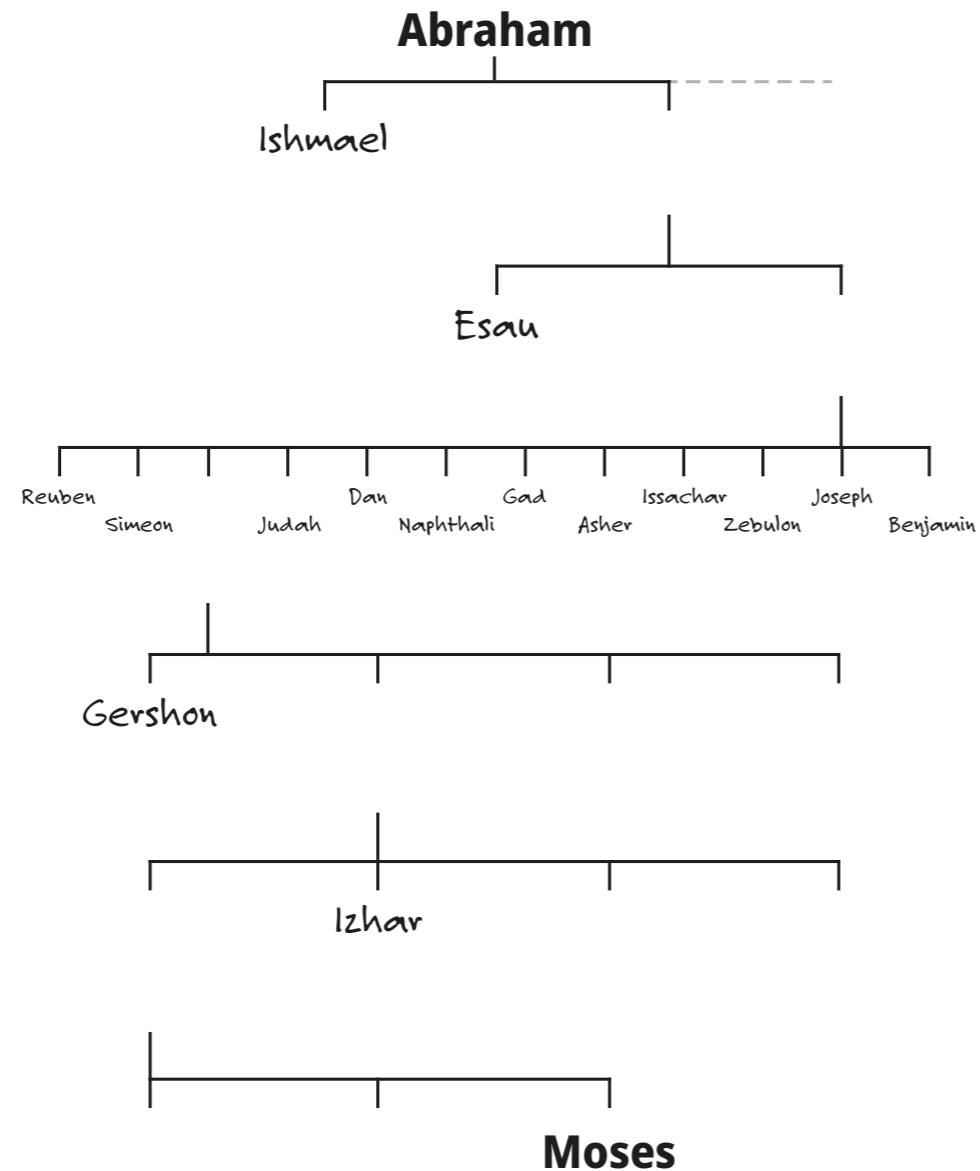
V1 does not name Moses' parents, revealing only that they were of the tribe of Levi.

**Find the names of the parents elsewhere and fill out the family tree from Abraham to Moses on the next page.**

**Who else was born into this family between v1 and v2?**

It's easy to simply read over verses like these. Pause and consider what it would have been like for a Hebrew family to have a newborn boy given the circumstances of the oppression and terror in chapter 1. All around them Pharaoh's men would be hunting for baby boys to put to death. Think about the emotions they would have felt, and the extremes they would have gone to in order to conceal the lively sounds of a baby in their home.





**Simplify this family tree to include only the individuals in the direct line from Abraham to Moses. Mark these names in Exodus 2 or Genesis 15:16 in a way that shows that Moses was 4 generations from Jacob as promised. Whichever quote you choose to write it next to, be sure to include a reference to the other.**

Write a diary entry for a day in the life of Jochebed with a crying newborn boy. (Hebrew is optional)

In v2, Moses is called a "goodly child". Compare Acts 7:20 and Hebrews 11:23. Was Moses simply attractive? What do you think is meant by the description "a goodly child"?

### V3-10 – PROVIDENTIAL ADOPTION

When Jochebed could no longer hide the baby, she put him in an ark and placed it in the river.

Read Hebrews 11:23. What similarity can you see with the attitude of the midwives in chapter 1?



Where else is the Hebrew word for “ark” used in the Bible? What parallels can you find between that event and this one? You may like to make a table of comparisons and mark it in your Bible.

Think about who found the ark in relation to her connection with the decree about male Hebrew babies

How do you think Miriam felt watching this take place?

Miriam showed tremendous courage by stepping forward and volunteering to find a Hebrew nurse for the baby. Imagine what might have happened if she hadn't done this!

What does this teach us about the relationship between age and impact? Do we have to wait until we are 'old' to influence things for good? Find relevant quotes.

Consider the perfect outcome achieved. Moses is still being raised by his parents, but is now under royal protection, and his parents are being paid for it!

List all the events that led up to Moses' adoption. Do you think that Moses' parents planned for something like this to happen?

How might God have influenced events to achieve this outcome?

### How does God work in your life? Can you think of examples of His Providential care over you?

Before entering the court of Pharaoh, Moses spent a few foundational years with his parents. This set him up with a strong spiritual foundation for life.

Find quotes that highlight the importance and effect of Godly parenting.

#### V11-14 – ASPIRING DELIVERER

V11 records a stage when “Moses was grown”.

How old was he at this point?

Note the use of the word “brethren” twice in v11 (KJV).

Though living in the royal palace, what does this tell us about who Moses felt he belonged to?

How does this apply to us, living in a foreign world?

Moses saw an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew, and in response he slew him!

Compare Acts 7:24 and Romans 12:19. Was this an appropriate reaction from Moses?

The next day, Moses tried to settle a dispute between two Hebrews.

What did Moses think his role was at this point?\*

## HEBREWS 11

In the chapter of faith, several details are recorded about the early events of the life of Moses.

### Read through Hebrews 11:23-29

What does “for a season” mean (v25)? Compare 2Cor 4:17.

What is the “reproach of Christ” (v26)?

Moses had to choose between two options.

Think about what those two options really involved for Moses. In the table below, compare the two choices. Include phrases used, actions of Moses, rewards or consequences, duration and more. Add quotes where possible.

CHOICE 1	CHOICE 2
To suffer affliction with the people of God (Heb 11:25)	To enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season (Heb 11:25)

What similar choice do we have to make today?

Near the end of Moses' life, he presents a choice to Israel in Deuteronomy 30:19.

Narrowed down to two key options, what are we really choosing between?

### What reward are you truly seeking? Do you get distracted by the treasures of Egypt?

The writer of the Hebrews says that Moses forsook Egypt, "not fearing the wrath of the king" (v27).

**TOUGH ONE!**  
How does this reconcile with Exodus 2:14-15?

### V15-22 - 40 YEARS IN MIDIAN

Pharaoh finds out about the death of the Egyptian and Moses flees to Midian in fear of his life. He would spend the next 40 years of his life as a shepherd.

Why did God require this before Moses could deliver Israel? Why couldn't Moses go ahead with his plans immediately as he desired?

Mark on the map below the route Moses would travel to Midian.



What does the event in v16-17 tell us about the character of Moses? Can you find other occasions in his life when similar attributes are shown?\*

In v18 we are introduced to Reuel. Moses was content to dwell with Reuel and even married his daughter, Zipporah, who bore him a son, called Gershom.

What does 'Gershom' mean?

What does this reveal about how Moses viewed his current situation?

Zipporah gave birth to another son at some other point in time, recorded in Exodus 18:4.

What reason did Moses give for his name?

What has Moses learnt between the events in Egypt and the naming of his second son?

Do you think Moses had given up on God's promises?

Had Moses given up on his role as Israel's deliverer?

## V23-25 – GOD HEARS ISRAEL'S CRY

Eventually, the king of Egypt died. Israel suffered and cried because of their bondage. God heard their cry and remembered His covenant.

Brainstorm a list of who else God heard in the Bible. (There is an interesting one at the start of the 400 years).

What quotes can you find to support the principle that God hears those who call to Him? Start with Psalm 4:3, 10:17 and 1 John 5:15. Collate the key ideas from each quote.

Mark in the quotes and points that you found.

How often do you cry to God and share your troubles with Him?



God did not forget his promise. He never will!

What quotes can you find to support this concept?

What confidence does this give you about your future?

Write out v25 from the ESV

Even though it might not always appear that way, what does this teach us about God's awareness of those who are important to Him?\*

**MEMORISE!** Exodus 2:23-25 is a key quote that teaches us about God. Try and commit it to memory. There are a couple of other quotes throughout Exodus 1-15 that we'll prompt you to do this with as well.

## LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*



Exodus 3 – 4:17

# CALLING



## CHAPTER 3

The third chapter of the Exodus starts with the classic story of the burning bush. God reveals that He had seen the affliction of Israel and bestows upon Moses the mission of leading His people out of Egypt. A dialogue between God and Moses commences which continues through chapter 4, a cycle of Moses doubting and God assuring. In the middle of this chapter Moses is honoured with the revelation of God's name: Yahweh.

### CHAPTER BREAKUP

v1-6	The burning bush
v-12	The commissioning of Moses
v3-15	The revelation of God's name
v16-22	God foretells the response

### V1 – MOSES THE SHEPHERD

Rather than leading a powerful nation in Egypt, or rescuing his people as a heroic saviour, Moses had become a shepherd for Jethro.

**How does Moses' current lifestyle compare to his previous one?**

**What attributes does Moses develop during this period that would prove useful in his later role?**

While leading the flock, Moses came to the 'mountain of God'.

**Do some research and label on the map on page 41 where you think this might have been.**





## V2-6 - THE BURNING BUSH

The scene recorded in v2 is incredible!

Use the space below to illustrate it. You could write about how you visualise it, draw a picture, create a painting, use origami or whatever other means you find useful.

This is the first mention of the place called 'Horeb' in the Bible.

What other name does it have? Find evidence.

Mark this alternative name and a proof quote in your margin.

What is the Hebrew word for 'bush'? Can you see a similarity to the other name of Horeb?

Who else spent time on this mountain with God in a period of development? How many similarities can you find between these occasions?

No wonder this scene caught the attention of Moses! The bush burned with fire but was not consumed.

Can you think of what this metaphorically or prophetically represents? Who is the bush? Find quotes.\*


What historical or biblical examples can you find that fulfil the symbol above?

Fire is frequently used in the Bible in connection with God. Amongst other things, it's used to mark His presence (or that of His messengers), illustrate Divine intervention, cast judgment, direct people, show approval, show disapproval, and even to describe Him!

List as many examples and quotes as you can that link God to fire. Try to find at least 10.

**HAVE A THINK:**  
Why is there such a strong connection between God and fire? What does it teach us about God?

Mark what you've discovered about fire into your Bible (including quotes).




Moses turned to see the great sight, and God called to him from the bush. But wait! Didn't v2 say an angel was in the bush? Yet v4 says God called?

Is it an angel or God? How can this be explained? Find quotes that support this principle.

Moses responds to his call with the words, "Here am I".

Who else in the Bible answered their call in the same way? Mark these in your margin with quotes.



Think about how you can do the same.

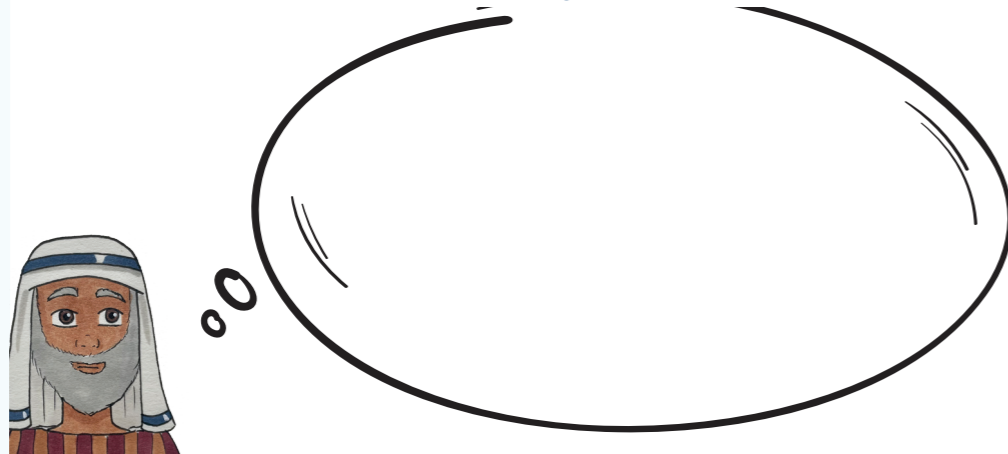
Moses was commanded to take off his shoes, for the place where he stood was holy ground.

Who else was instructed to do the same thing at another time?

**TOUGH ONE!**  
Why couldn't shoes be worn on holy ground?

God introduces himself as the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. At this point Moses hid his face for he was afraid to look upon God.

What thoughts do you think were running through the mind of Moses? Remember he had been in Midian for 40 years now.



Contrast the reaction of Moses in v6 with his request in chapter 33:18. How had his relationship with God changed between these two events?

Israel like a flock (Ezek 34; Mk 6v34)

taught humble and patient leadership.

can mean any relative by marriage - father-in-law, husband, brother-in-law, etc. (e.g. 4v25; Judg 4v11)

Means 'desert'. Also called Sinai (Ex 19).  
Means 'place of the bush'  
A rare word for bush: 'seneh'

Sight is the key sense. Moses later told Israel to stand still and SEE (14v13).  
And then God says "I have seen!"  
Acts 7v31-34 emphasises sight even more

Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law, the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the backside of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb. And the angel of Yahweh appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush; and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. And Moses said, I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt. And when Yahweh saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush, and said, Moses, Moses. And he said, (Here am I.) And He said, Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. Moreover He said, I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. And Moses hid his face; for he was afraid to look upon God.

Like Reuel... (2v16)

but Yahweh/God called from the bush - God manifestation

The angel would later lead Israel in a pillar of fire (13v21)

Like Israel: persecuted, but not destroyed (Mal 3v16; Isa 43v2)

Same response as Abraham, Jacob, Samuel and Isaiah

Joshua later told the same (Josh 5v15)

patriarchs referred to 7x in 2:24-6:8, because of the promises!

Also, "God of thy father" means Amram was faithful

This would change. He later ASKED to see God! (Ex 33v18) and his face would shine so that the Israelites couldn't bear to look at it! (34v29)

**Exodus 3:1-6**

## V7-12 – THE COMMISSIONING OF MOSES

In v7 God says that He had seen the affliction of his people, He heard their cries, and He knew their sorrows.

**How does this compare to our relationship with God? What relevant quotes can you find?**

God describes Israel as “my people”.

**How many times is this phrase used in Exodus? What is the significance of the repeated use of the phrase?**

God proclaimed that He had come to deliver Israel from the Egyptians! He would take them to “a land flowing with milk and honey”.

**Where else is this phrase used? What does it mean?**

God sends Moses to Pharaoh to bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt. But Moses objects!

**What is his objection? Carefully read who he compares himself with in v11.**

**How does God perfectly respond? Compare Romans 8:31 and summarise it in your own words.**

Think about the willingness of Moses to deliver Israel back in chapter 2 and contrast that with his confidence now.

**What has changed? Why did God require this transition?**

God promises that when Moses brought forth Israel from Egypt, they would serve Him on this mountain.

**When did this happen?**

This objection is the first of four that Moses makes in Sinai, plus a final plea that isn't really an objection at all. Then when he returns to Egypt, he has two more moments of weakness where he questions God.

**Find each objection and the final plea (through chapters 3 & 4) and record them in the table below with the corresponding response from God. Quote them as stated or record them in your own words!**

MOSES' OBJECTION	YAHWEH'S RESPONSE

**Colour in and number each of these objections in your Bible.**



## V13-15 - THE NAME OF GOD

We now come to the crux of the book of Exodus: God revealing His name to Moses. This subject is very significant, and the following questions are only brief. We recommend you do your own study into God's name and how important it is.

**As a starter, read through pages 107-117 of the notes. Jot down anything you find particularly interesting.**

**MEMORISE! Exodus 3:14-15 is where God reveals His name to us! Commit it to memory.**

**Why did Moses ask for God's name?**

**REFRESHER FROM PAGE 21**  
**What is the Hebrew word for 'name'? How else can it be used?**


**Considering the previous answer, what is one reason that God chose to reveal His name in Exodus 3?\***  
**If you think of other reasons, add them too.**

What is God's 'reputation' to you? Describe it in your own words.

What tense (past, present or future) does Rotherham's Emphasised Bible use for God's name?

Why would God's name use this tense?\*

What name does God tell Moses to introduce Him to the Israelites by?\*



Colour in all the times Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are mentioned from ch 2:24 to ch 6:8 (there are 7).

Why would the Israelites be encouraged to know that this God was the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob?\*

What else did God promise these three men, allowing us to be included in God's name as well?\*

### V16-22 – GOD FORETELLS THE RESPONSE

From v16 God now repeats his previous instructions to Moses with the addition of His name. In v18 He predicts the response: "they shall hearken to thy voice".

Where is this fulfilled?

Moses was told to request of Pharaoh that Israel could journey three days into the wilderness to sacrifice unto God.

**HAVE A THINK**  
Why did God tell him to ask this if the true aim was to leave Egypt altogether?

In v19-20, God contrasts two hands – his outstretched hand vs. the mighty hand of the king of Egypt.

What does a hand represent? Find example quotes.

What would someone stretch out their hand for? See if you can find quotes.\*

Find each time God's hand mentioned throughout Exodus 1-15.



**Colour them in!**

God said that His people would not leave empty-handed, but would be given jewels of silver and gold, and raiment.

Which of the promises to Abram in Genesis 15 does this fulfil?

How is this concept later reflected in the law?\*

The section in v18-22 is perfectly fulfilled as Exodus progresses.

What does this tell us about God's knowledge? What quotes can you find to support this?

## LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*

# CHAPTER 4

Chapter 4 continues straight on from the previous chapter with the dialogue between God and Moses. Moses continues to raise objections, which God continues to overcome. Moses is provided three signs as proof that he had been sent by God. He returns to Egypt and, along with Aaron, informs Israel that God had seen their affliction and that their time of deliverance was near.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

v1-9	Moses given three signs
v10-17	Moses persuaded to lead Israel
v18-23	Moses journeys to Egypt
v24-26	Moses learns the importance of circumcision
v27-31	Moses & Aaron present to Israel, the people believe

## V1-9 – THREE SIGNS

Moses objects again: “they (Israel) will not believe me!”

**How does this compare to what God had just promised him?**

**Highlight the two contradictory phrases.**

**Can you relate to the feelings of Moses thinking about your own preaching efforts?**

Rather than reprimanding Moses for not listening, God gives him three signs to prove he was sent from God.

In your own words, describe each sign in the table below. Think about the lesson each sign is teaching and add that to the second column. You might need to do some research or discuss this with others.\*

SIGN	LESSON

**Mark the meaning behind each sign into your Bible.**

**What reason did God provide for the signs?**

**We don't have miraculous signs to use in our preaching. How can we make others believe?**



**V10-13 – MOSES CONTINUES TO OBJECT**

In v10, Moses objects again. He says he is not eloquent, neither in the present or the past, but he is of slow speech and of a slow tongue.

**What does Stephen say about Moses in Acts 7:22?**

**Look up the Greek word for ‘words’ that Stephen uses. Could Moses be mighty in words while not being eloquent? Compare with Paul in 2Cor 10:10.**



**Mark 2 Corinthians 10:10 next to v10.**

God responds by reminding Moses who created him.

**Is God limited in His plan and purpose by our weaknesses? Summarise 1Cor 1:27 and 2Cor 12:9.**



**Mark the two quotes mentioned in the previous question next to v11.**

**List some other Bible characters who overcame their natural weaknesses through God’s help.**

By this point Moses has made four objections and God has answered each with a solution.

**Write out v13 from the ESV.**

Moses had made several excuses and finally asked God to send someone else!

**Put yourself in the sandals of Moses. Why do you think he was so unwilling to go?**

**Do you have times when you are unwilling to do God’s work when it is required? How can you overcome this?**

**V14-17 – THE DIALOGUE FINISHES**

After being patient with Moses for a long time, the anger of Yahweh is kindled.

**What solution does He provide for Moses’s most recent objection?**

God has accommodated all the needs of Moses through chapters 3 and 4, patiently allaying his fear and anxiety about taking up the mission.

**What does this teach us about God's willingness to work with us? What supporting quotes can you find?**

In v15, God said He would be with the mouth of Moses and Aaron.

**Where is this reflected in the New Testament? How does this apply to us today?\***

**Mark in the New Testament quotes you found.**

Moses was to be to Aaron "instead of God!"

**How was this the case? How did this role foreshadow Moses' future role for Israel?**



**Exodus 4:18 – 7:6**

# RESPONSE



## V18-23 – MOSES JOURNEYS TO EGYPT

Moses returns to Jethro and gets his permission to return to Egypt.

**What further reassurance did God provide Moses as he left Midian?**

God told Moses that he would harden Pharaoh's heart.

**What was the purpose of this?**

This can be a challenging concept. To understand how God hardened Pharaoh's heart and yet still punished him for it, we recommend you read through pages 129-132 of the notes.

**In your Bible, write the key quote of Romans 9:15-23 next to v21.**

**Find all the references to Pharaoh's heart being hardened in Ex 1-15.**

**Colour them all in**

God describes Israel as His firstborn son.

**Where else is Israel described as a son of God?**

**What firstborn privileges did Israel receive?\***

**How can we become children of God? Try and find quotes.**

**How is our child-parent relationship with God different from Israel's?\***

## V24-26 – A STRANGE ENCOUNTER

V23-25 make up one of the more perplexing sections in the Bible. For an explanation of the verses read the corresponding section in the notes (pages 134-136).

The episode centres around the lack of circumcision of one of Moses's sons.

**What was the significance of circumcision? Who was to be circumcised when, and what was the punishment for not following this command?\***

What does the fact that Moses did not have his son(s) circumcised tell you about Moses during his years in Midian?

What is the connection to 1Tim 3:5 in this situation?  
Mark this quote in.

List other examples in Scripture where we are taught to do things God's way and not our own.

After this event, did Moses' family continue with him to Egypt or head back to Jethro?\*

### V27-31 – MOSES AND AARON PRESENT TO ISRAEL

Aaron is instructed to go to the wilderness to meet Moses.

List everything you can think of that Moses would have shared with Aaron in v28.

What might Aaron have shared with Moses?

How had Moses changed since Aaron had last seen him? (Think spiritually, mentally and physically).

Aaron speaks the words of God unto the people and performs the signs. The people believed and worshipped!

What verse does this fulfil from the previous chapter?

Next to 4:31, note that God had fulfilled his promise along with the verse you found

What feelings do you think Moses would have had at this time?

Do you think the Hebrews remembered Moses? If so, how do you think they felt towards him?

Israel worshipped God when they heard that He had sent them a saviour from their affliction.

**How do you react when God answers your prayers and needs? Do you sometimes take it for granted when things work out? How do you personally worship God?**

**BRAINSTORM WITH FRIENDS:** There are multiple parallels between the lives of Moses and Paul. List as many as you can!

**Mark these comparisons at the top of your margin, onto an insert sheet or on a blank page in the back of your Bible.**

## LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*

## CHAPTER 5

A new phase of the Exodus record begins. Moses and Aaron appear before Pharaoh and demand on behalf of God that he "Let my people go"! The request is not received well, and the state of Israel quickly turns from bad to worse. The children of Israel lose their faith in Moses and Aaron, and Moses desperately turns to God for help.

### CHAPTER BREAKUP

v1-3	The first request to Pharaoh
v4-19	Pharaoh's reaction – oppression increased
v20-21	Israel blame Moses and Aaron
v22-23	Moses' reaction

## V1-3 – THE FIRST REQUEST TO PHARAOH

The whole life of Moses had led him to this point. With Aaron, he went to Pharaoh to petition for the release of his people.

How do you think Moses felt coming before Pharaoh?

**How confident do you feel speaking about God to strangers?**

What did Moses and Aaron request?

Do you think the feast requested was held later? Which feast might it have been?

List each of the times that Pharaoh is asked to “let my people go”.

**Colour them in!**

Pharaoh questioned who Yahweh was, claiming “I know not Yahweh”, and refused to let Israel go.

Do you think Pharaoh was telling the truth?

If ‘no’, what does that say about Pharaoh?  
If ‘yes’, what does that say about the children of Israel?

Find all the uses of the word “know” after this event, in Exodus 5-15. What did God make sure of after Pharaoh’s response?

**“shall know that I am Yahweh” is a major theme of Exodus. Colour in the ones you found.**

Why do you think Moses and Aaron chose to call God, “the God of the Hebrews” in their response?\*

Do you think Moses and Aaron knew what Pharaoh’s response would be?

Pharaoh again responds quite disrespectfully to the elaborated request in v3

Who did he disrespect and how?\*

What was Pharaoh's biggest concern?

### V4-19 – PHARAOH'S RESPONSE

Summarise the response of Pharaoh from v4-9 in a series of dot points.

Were these demands realistic?

What was Pharaoh hoping to achieve by the increase in work (v9)?

**Do you think you can be too busy with work and 'things' that you forget to give time to God?**

What was the result of the new workload on Israelites? (v12)

Where else does this happen in the Bible?\*

How would this affect morale?\*

The Hebrews could not reasonably meet this added demand.

Who did they turn to?

Who should they have turned to? Why do you think they didn't?

The appeal to Pharaoh was unsuccessful. He repeated his reasoning and then doubled down on the impossible task.

What do you think Pharaoh was trying to accomplish?

In v19 the officers of the children of Israel say that they were "in evil case".

What does this mean? How do other translations put it?

Mark in the meaning you've discovered.



## V20-21 – MOSES AND AARON ARE BLAMED

In response to the actions of Pharaoh, the officers of the people blamed and condemned Moses and Aaron. How quickly they went from believing in ch 4:13 to this!

What does this reveal about their faith?

### How does this compare to your faith?

The officers say that Moses and Aaron put a sword in the hand of Pharaoh to slay them! Yet Pharaoh had not specifically threatened them with this.

Why did they feel this way?

In your own words, describe the mood of the nation.

## V22-23 – THE REACTION OF MOSES

How do you think Moses felt upon hearing the words of the officers? Think about what v23 says about his confidence in his mission.

What was Moses' instant response to this new challenge?

Why should we do the same? Find supporting quotes.

Mark in the quotes you've discovered along with a small explanation.



### Do you do the same? How do you react in times of trouble?

God had already told Moses that Pharaoh would be stubborn and refuse to let the people go. He never promised it would be easy.

Why was Moses accusing God?

During his time conversing with God on Mount Sinai, Moses' concerns and objections had been for himself.

How had his concerns changed?



How had the situation for Israel changed between the start and end of the chapter? How do you think the average Israelite was feeling?

### LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*

## CHAPTER 6

After the worrying events of chapter 5, God reassures Moses and renews His promises to Israel. Moses shares this with the children of Israel but they hearken not unto him. God commands Moses to speak before Pharaoh again, but the confidence of Moses is dwindling by this point, and he is reluctant to go. Inserted into this chapter is the genealogy of Moses and Aaron from Levi. The chapter ends with a command from God to Moses and Aaron and another objection from Moses.

### CHAPTER BREAKUP

v1-8	God reassures Moses
v9-13	Israel disheartens Moses again, so God gives him a command
v14-27	The family tree of Israel's leaders
v28-7:6	God's command to Moses and Aaron

### V1-8 – GOD'S REASSURANCE OF MOSES

What is God's commitment in v1?

God said that "Now shalt thou see what I will do to Pharaoh." It sounds like God wanted the events of the previous chapter to happen first before the plagues.

Why might this be?

God declared: "I am Yahweh: And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob".

How would this have encouraged Moses?



## Think about the comfort you personally find in the knowledge of our God.

God says, "by my name Yahweh was I not known to them", yet Yahweh ("the LORD") is often used by people throughout the book of Genesis.

Find some quotes where God's name is used in Genesis.

Write these quotes next to Exodus 6:3 and add a comment something like "they DID know His name".

**HAVE A THINK:**  
How can you reconcile these quotes with God's statement "by my name Yahweh was I not known to them"?

List all the things that God says in v1-8 to provide Moses with reassurance and confidence.

In the same verses, how many times is the phrase "I am the LORD" used?

What about the phrase "I will"?

Colour in both of these phrases each time they occur.

How do they relate to each other?\*

Note this connection in your margin

Why is the number of times that "I will" is used important?

Fill out the table below. List each of the promises God gives in v6-8. Many of these promises have been made before. If it exists, find where the promise was originally made and where it is subsequently fulfilled.

PROMISE ("I WILL")	PROMISED	FULFILLED
Bring you out from the burdens of the Egyptians	ch 3v8,17 Gen 15v14	Ex 12

PROMISE ("I WILL")	PROMISED	FULFILLED

Mark this in as a table in your Bible, or jot the quotes in your margin.

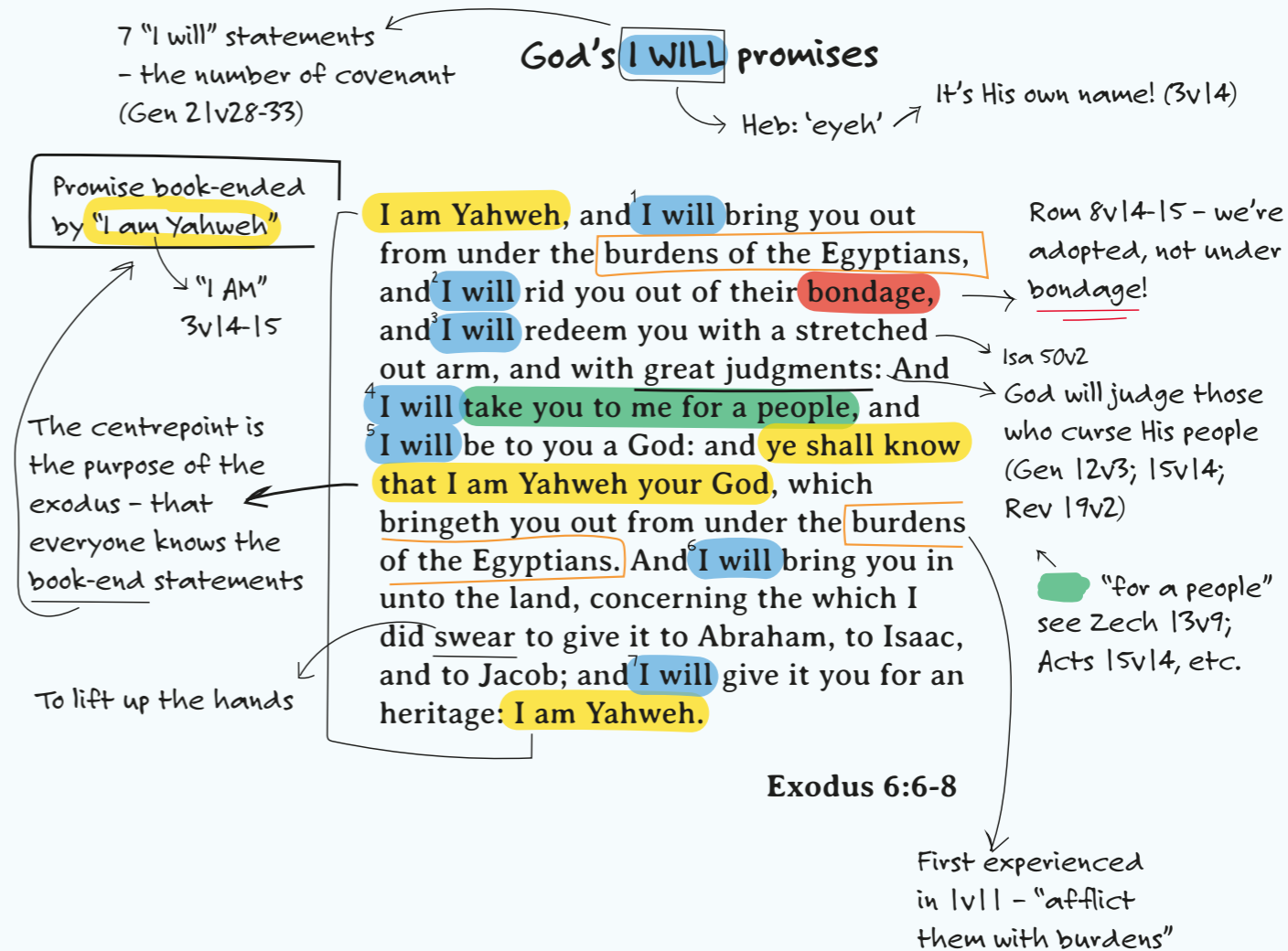
### V9-13 - THE PEOPLE HEARKEN NOT

Moses shares the words of God with the children of Israel, but they hearken not!

What reasons are given for their rejection?

What does the Bible counsel us to do when we're in a terrible mental and spiritual state like Israel? Try and find quotes.

In response to the people's rejection of Moses, God directs Moses to speak to Pharaoh again, that he would let Israel go. But Moses objects! If his own people wouldn't listen to him, why would Pharaoh, for he was of uncircumcised lips?



**TOUGH ONE**  
What is the meaning of “uncircumcised lips”?\*

Think about the emotional rollercoaster Moses has been on!

Where was he at this point? High or low?

### V14-27 – THE HEADS OF THEIR FATHER'S HOUSES

Seemingly inserted at random, the conversation is interrupted by a genealogy. This runs from v14-27, and then the story continues where it left off.

Why was the genealogy put here (and not at the start)?

**TOUGH ONE**  
The family lists the heads of the houses of Reuben, Simeon and Levi. Why these three? What about the rest of the tribes?

The most detail is provided for the house of Levi, obviously to provide background for the two protagonists of the story.


Why might more attention have been given to Aaron than Moses in the family tree?

Other than his wife, what relation was Jochebed to Amram?

**MATHS TIME!**  
Do you think Amram or Jochebed were alive to see the events of chapter 6 and beyond?

The focus of the whole family tree is on Moses and Aaron.

To emphasis the point, colour in “these are they” and “these are that Moses and Aaron” (2x) in v26-27



### LESSONS FOR ME

Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.

# CHAPTER 7

After all the background and suspense of the previous chapters, we finally arrive at the action - the plagues commence! God begins the chapter by providing final assurance for Moses. Moses and Aaron visit Pharaoh again to win Israel's freedom, attempting to prove their Divine authority through the miraculous transformation of a rod into a snake. The magicians manage to match the move, leaving Pharaoh with a hardened heart. In response God unleashes plague 1 of 10!

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

**6:28-7:6** God's command to Moses and Aaron  
**v7-13** Pharaoh ignores the warning sign  
**v14-25** Plague 1: Water into blood  
     **v14-18** Warning  
     **v19-25** Plague

## V1-6 – GOD'S FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MOSES

God provides some final instruction and assurance to Moses before the narrative really heats up. This is the "charge" that God gave Moses and Aaron in 6:13. You can see that 6:28-30 is a quick summary of 6:1-12, so now, in chapter 7, we're reading God's reply.

**Place brackets around 6:14-27 and colour in "uncircumcised lips" in v12 and v30 to show that they are the same event.**

God first says, "See, I have made thee a god to Pharaoh".

What did he mean by this?

Who else did God say Moses would be a god to?\*

**HAVE A THINK**  
 In what way can we be "God" to others?

God stated that Aaron would speak to Pharaoh.

Find each time God's message was given to Pharaoh. Was it always Aaron?

What does this tell you about Moses' confidence over time?

What does this section reveal about the purpose of the plagues to come?

What efforts can you make to let others around you know God?

The words of v6 are beautifully simple. Could they be used to describe you?



# CROSSWORD!

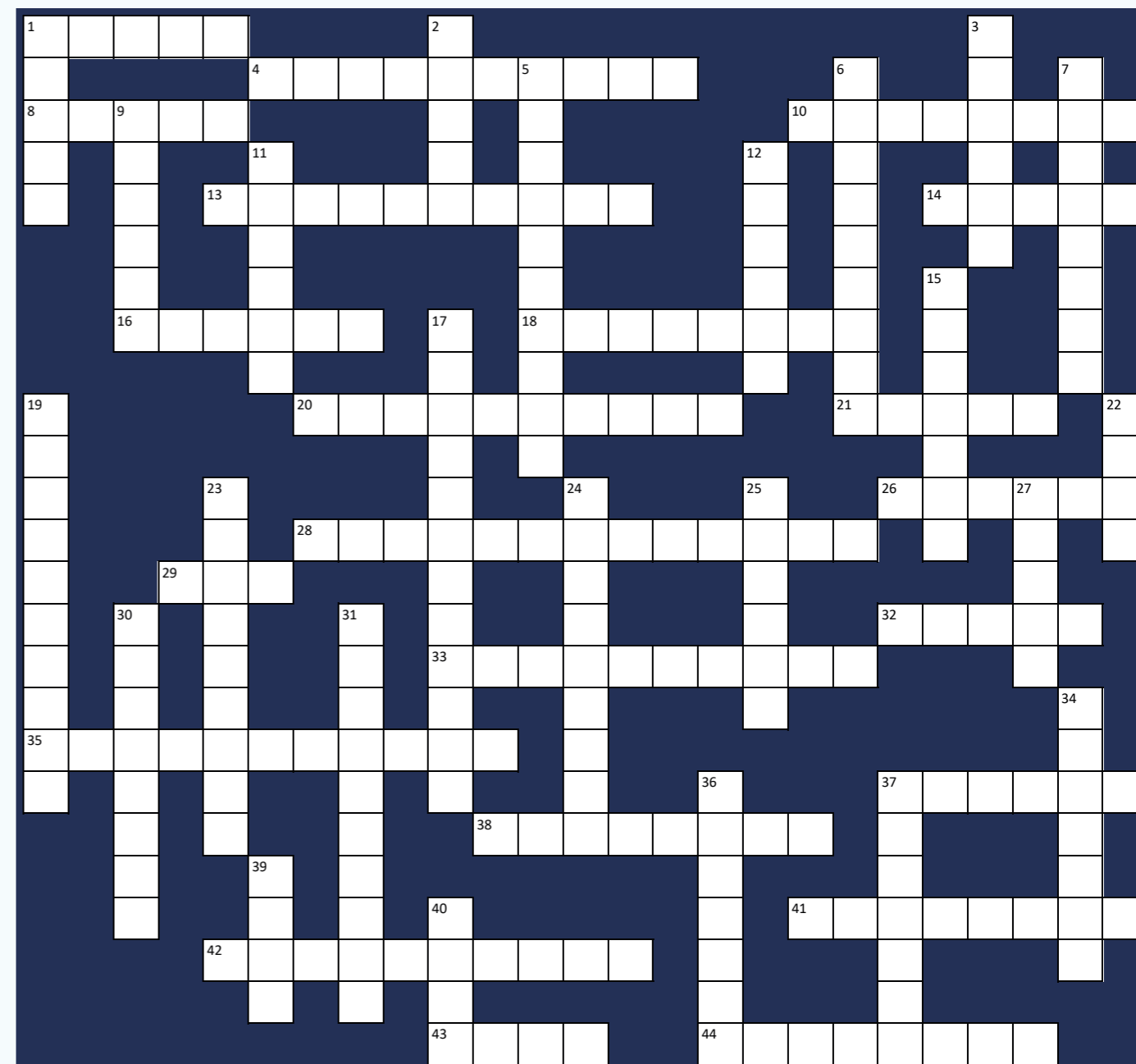
Take a break every now and again to complete this crossword. It includes clues from Exodus 1-15. If you find it too easy, try the impossible cryptic crossword at the end of the workbook!

## Across

1. Present in the ovens
4. The LORD triumphed
8. The ingredient for the sixth plague
10. The state of Pharaoh's heart
13. Israel's position in Egypt
14. The contents of vessels of wood and stone
16. Of cloud or fire
18. Aaron's wife
20. The day of the month Passover was kept
21. No longer provided for bricks
26. A store city
28. The big demand
29. Daubed in slime
32. The protagonist
33. Number of chosen chariots
35. Holy in the first and seventh day
37. Collective flies
38. A plague lasting three days
41. Zipporah's mother in law
42. Camp between Migdol and the sea, before
43. Its dukes shall be amazed
44. A midwife

## Down

1. To occur in the wilderness
2. Thrown into the sea with a horse
3. Removed from chariots
5. Type of food eaten for seven days
6. The competitors of Moses and Aaron
7. Between the eyes with a sign on the hand
9. A paintbrush replacement
11. The description of baby Moses
12. The land severed by God in the fourth plague
15. A grievous disease
17. A symbol of the covenant
19. Roasted with head and legs
22. Firstling of an ass redeemed with
23. Died
24. Jewels borrowed from
25. The priest of Midian
27. The mountain of God
30. Time of lethal angelic activity
31. The name of God (KJV)
34. The instrument of the prophetess
36. Moses' hand as snow
37. Destination after Rameses
39. Smote every herb of the field
40. The first plague the magicians couldn't match



Exodus 7:7 – 10:29

# WONDERS



## V7-13 – RODS AND SNAKES

Moses and Aaron now come before Pharaoh for the second time. This time they had a miracle to show, and the result of the encounter would be the first plague.

**Why do you think they didn't do this on their first visit? Read the start of chapter 5 again and think about what Pharaoh had an opportunity to learn between the visits.**

**What does this opportunity that Pharaoh was given teach us about God?**

Aaron cast down his rod and it became a serpent.

**How many times does this happen to this rod?**

Interestingly, the word for 'serpent' in chapter 7 is different to the first time this miracle is performed.

**Look up the meaning of the two words. What do you think Moses' rod turned into?**

The magicians of Egypt did the same, but Aaron's 'rod' swallowed theirs!

**What did this demonstrate to Pharaoh?**

Try to find a similar New Testament event where a 'sorcerer' was shown up by a real agent of God.



**Cross-reference to this event in your margin.**

We don't have magicians transforming sticks into snakes anymore.

**How does mankind try and challenge the authority of God today?**

Pharaoh refused to listen.

**What motivation did he have to refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of God?**

So the plagues begin! On the next double page is a table to summarise the plagues. As you go through your study of the plagues in chapters 7 to 12, come back here and fill it out.

## V14-25 – THE FIRST PLAGUE: WATER INTO BLOOD

Moses is instructed to go to Pharaoh in the morning when Pharaoh was "out unto the water".

**What do you think Pharaoh was doing at this time?**

After instruction from God, the first plague commenced! Moses and Aaron smote the waters with the rod, and they turned to blood.

**Why was it useful for Moses to meet Pharaoh where he did?**

**What is the significance of this plague?\***

Think about how the life of an average Egyptian would be affected.

**List as many effects of this plague as you can.**



PLAGUE	PLAGUE ANNOUNCED? COMMAND TO PHARAOH	WHERE?	WHO?	PURPOSE	WHO USED THE HAND OR ROD?	EFFECT
1. Water to blood	Yes. Let my people go.	By the river	Aaron	thou shalt know that I am Yahweh	Aaron	River stank. Fish died. No drinking water.

REPLICATED BY MAGICIANS?	DEATH INVOLVED? ON WHO/WHAT?	DISTINCTION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND EGYPT?	PHARAOH'S REPOSE	WHO HARDENED HIS HEART?	EGYPTIAN GOD TARGETED (SEE NOTES FOR WHAT EACH OF THESE 'GODS' ARE)
Yes	Yes. Fish	No	Heart grew hard, didn't hearken	Pharaoh	Hapi, Khnum, Osiris, Hatmeyt
					Heqet
					Geb?
					Khepri, Utachit
					Hathor, Apis, Ptah, Mnevisa, Amon
					Isis, Sekhmet, Imhotep, Serapis
					Nut, Set, Shu
					Osiris, Set, Serapis, Nepri, Ermutet, Thermusis, Isis
					Ra, Amon-ra, Aten, Atum, Horus, Thoth, Khonsu
					PHARAOH!

God is always complete in His works. Not only would the river turn to blood, but so would the streams, the ponds, the pools, and the contents of all the vessels!

The magicians managed to replicate this act.

**Why does this backfire on them?**

**What does the word "enchantments" mean? How does this compare to the way God performs His wonders?**

**Mark in the word for enchantments and contrast it to the way God works.**

Pharaoh again ignored the obvious work of God.

**Do you think you sometimes miss what God is trying to show or teach you in your life? How can you be more conscious of God in your life?**

**What did the Egyptians have to do to get water?**

**Find quotes about what a well represents.**

**What is the spiritual lesson behind digging wells for water?**

**Write the spiritual lesson in your margin along with the quotes you found about the significance of wells.**

## LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*

# CHAPTER 8

Chapter 8 brings the next three plagues in quick succession. As Pharaoh continues to refuse to let Israel go, Frogs, lice and flies are brought in huge numbers against the land of Egypt. The magicians help the situation by bringing up even more frogs but they are unable to do the same with the lice and flies, admitting to Pharaoh that the works are by “the finger of God”. Goshen, where the Israelites dwelt, was protected from the plague of flies, as further proof of God’s power. Pharaoh gives permission for sacrifices in the land and is even convinced by Moses to let Israel sacrifice in the wilderness, but hardens his heart again when the plague is removed.



## CHAPTER BREAKUP

<b>v1-15</b>	Plague 2: Frogs
	<b>v1-4</b> Warning
	<b>v5-7</b> Plague
	<b>v8-15</b> Die at Pharaoh’s request
<b>V16-19</b>	Plague 3: Lice
<b>V20-32</b>	Plague 4: Flies
	<b>v20-23</b> Warning
	<b>v24</b> Plague
	<b>v25-32</b> Removed at Pharaoh’s request

## V1-15 – FROGS

In response to Pharaoh’s continued refusal to let Israel go, Moses and Aaron bring the second plague: Frogs.

List the details of the plague from v3-6 in dot point form.

The verses are very descriptive and specific.

What’s the point?  
Compare Psalm 78:45

In v7, the magicians do the same.

See if you can think  
of a way that they  
might have done  
this.

In v8, Pharaoh calls for Moses and Aaron.

What does Pharaoh  
promise he will do  
for the first time?

What offer does  
Moses give Pharaoh  
in v9? How would this  
prove God’s control?

Moses carries out his side of the deal.

What reason does  
he give for fulfilling  
Pharaoh’s request?

Moses cried to God, and the frogs died in Egypt.

Was the plague over yet? Why or why not?

When Moses “cried to Yahweh”, Yahweh answered his requests exactly as asked.

Besides affecting Pharaoh, what affect would this have had on Moses? Consider his spiritual journey over the last few chapters.

Do you think God hears and responds to your prayers? What quotes can you find to support your answer?

**Mark in the quotes you’ve found.**

Pharaoh went back on his word and hardened his heart once he saw the respite.

How does Psalm 52 fit this situation? Mark it in your margin.

## How good are you at keeping your word?

### V16-19 – LICE

God’s response to Pharaoh hardening his heart is swift. Without warning, the dust is transformed into lice throughout all the land of Egypt!

Imagine living in this environment. What are the implications of this plague? Who or what is affected and how?

The magicians tried to replicate this plague but could not.

What did they confess to Pharaoh?

Of who else is this phrase used and in what context?\*

**Cross-reference your answer to the last question in your margin.**

The actions of the magicians suggest they thought that if they could disprove that God was at work, obedience to Him wouldn’t be necessary.

How does this compare to our society today? Can you think of any specific examples?

**How easy do you find it to decipher where the finger of God is at work in your life?**

Pharaoh ignored his own magicians.

What did Pharaoh's response indicate about his character?

### V20-32 – SWARMS

God commands Moses to rise up early in the morning, to appear before Pharaoh when he went to the water and command that Pharaoh "let my people go".

When had this happened before? How would Pharaoh have felt when he saw Moses in the same spot with the same words?

Notice that in the KJV, the words 'of flies' are in italics. This means that the words aren't in the original text. But what were the swarms then?

Look up the Hebrew word for 'swarms' and summarise what you think this plague involved.

**Mark in the meaning of the word along with your theory about what the swarms were.**

Where were the flies sent? Where were they not sent?

What was the purpose of the division?

Contrast the effect this division would have had on the Egyptians versus the Israelites.

If you've ever been to Outback Australia, you'll know how frustrating flies and bugs are. If you haven't been, you probably still know how frustrating they are. Imagine this grievous swarms, filling the houses of Egypt and corrupting the land. No wonder Pharaoh quickly gives in!



**But what compromise does Pharaoh propose? Why would he add this?**

Moses replied that this wouldn't work because the Egyptians would stone them!

**Find a quote to explain why this was the case.\***

Moses demands a three-day journey into the wilderness. Faced with the flies, Pharaoh agrees, but only if they did not go very far away.

**What was his concern?**

Moses agrees to remove the flies, but he tells Pharaoh not to deal deceitfully anymore!

**How had the boldness of Moses progressed since chapter 6:12? What had given him such confidence?**

**Do you feel confident in your God? What gives you confidence in Him?**

God removed the flies such that "there remained not one".

**What principle does this teach us about God? Can you think of other examples of this?**

**Write this principle in your margin.**



Once again, Pharaoh hardened his heart.

**How many times had he done this? Do you think Moses expected it now?**

## LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*

# CHAPTER 9

As Pharaoh continues to harden his heart, God continues to send plagues on Egypt. Chapter 9 brings the next three plagues: the death of Egypt's livestock, boils, and hail. Pharaoh keeps hardening his heart leaving the situation largely unchanged between the start and end of the chapter, apart from the continued decimation and humiliation of Egypt.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

<b>v1-7</b>	Plague 5: Livestock disease <b>v1-5</b> Warning <b>v6-7</b> Plague
<b>v8-12</b>	Plague 6: Boils
<b>v13-35</b>	Plague 7: Hail, thunder and fire <b>v14-18</b> Warning <b>v19-25</b> Plague <b>v17-35</b> Cease at Pharaoh's request

## V1-7 – LIVESTOCK DISEASE

Once again, Moses is commanded to go before Pharaoh to request that he “let my people go”. God promises a consequence if his request is denied, and duly carries it out.

What things in v2-7 clearly demonstrate this was the hand of God?

1

2

3

V3 details that the cattle, the horses, the asses, the camels, the oxen and the sheep would suffer a “grievous murrain”.

What is a “grievous murrain”?\*

Mark in your definition.

The plague affected all the livestock of Egypt.

How might it have affected their daily lives?

What do you think Pharaoh's intention was in sending for a report from Goshen (v7)?

Pharaoh hardened his heart once again.

Don't forget to keep filling out the table of plagues on page 96.

## V8-12 - BOILS

As a direct punishment for Pharaoh again hardening his heart, God brings the 6<sup>th</sup> plague on Egypt: boils.

**How was Moses to bring it about?**

Compare this to previously where the plagues came without an action required of Moses.

**What might these furnaces have been used to create?\***

**Mark in the connection you found in the previous answer.**

**What was the point of Moses doing this "in the sight of Pharaoh"?**

In v11 we read of the magicians for the last time.

**How has the status of the magicians changed since the first plague ?**

STEP	QUOTES
1	7v11,22; 8v7
2	8v18
3	9v11

**How does this progression contrast to God and His actions?**

**How would this have affected Moses and Pharaoh differently?**

**What extra detail is recorded of the hardening of Pharaoh's heart in v12 for the first time?**

**Find a connection to Psalm 81:11-12.**

**Mark in the connection you found in the previous answer.**



## V13-35 - HAIL

Once again, Moses is told to rise up early in the morning and petition Pharaoh. This time, his speech is much longer.

Summarise the main points from v13-19 in dot point form.

**MEMORISE! Exodus 9:13-16 is the purpose of the Exodus. Make sure you memorise these verses. Start with "Thus saith" in v13 and learn to the end of v16.**

V16 is a key verse in the section of the plagues.

For what purpose had God put Pharaoh into power? Find as many quotes about this as you can.

God provides warning to put animals and people undercover before the plague came. The Egyptians were given a choice to protect themselves.

What does this say about God? Compare Ezekiel 18:32

Write Ezekiel 18:32 in your margin along with any other relevant quotes or comments.



Those that believed the word of God followed this instruction and were saved.

What parallel can be drawn between these events and our situation?\*

Those Egyptians that feared the word of God put their animals and servants undercover in expectation of the hail.

Do you think this would have been the majority or minority? Why?

**Do you fear the word of Yahweh? What does this mean to you?**

The Egyptians only had a short amount of time to prepare before the storm, they couldn't procrastinate. We too only have a short amount of time!

Are you well-prepared? Write down a plan for what you need to do to prepare for the coming day of judgment.

This was no ordinary storm. There was thunder and hail, and fire running along the ground, “such as hath not been in Egypt since the foundation thereof even until now.”

Use the space below to depict the scene. You could choose to use visual arts or use some creative writing.

Pharaoh describes the thunders as “the voice of the LORD”.

Find a Psalm where thunders described this way. How many times does it occur?\*

Colour in each occurrence of “the voice of the LORD” in this Psalm.

Can you think of another place where this many thunders are mentioned?

Mark in the quotes you found in the previous two questions.

This plague seems to have been a step up from the others. It would have been absolutely terrifying to witness the greatest storm in Egypt since its foundation. It seems to have had a strong effect on Pharaoh who has some remarkable words for Moses and Aaron.

What did he:  
Confess?

Acknowledge?

Request?

Pharaoh declared the sinfulness of himself and the righteousness of God.

How do you relate to this attitude?

Find some quotes to build on the concept of confessing our sins and acknowledging God's righteousness.

Mark in the quotes you found.

Again, Pharaoh hardens his heart when the plague is removed.

What does this say about his statement in v27?

## LESSONS FOR ME

Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.

# CHAPTER 10

Chapter 10 brings the last two plagues before the finale: locusts and darkness. The previous plagues were enough for Pharaoh's own servants to turn on him and request that the Hebrews be freed. But Pharaoh is only willing for the Hebrew men to go and worship God, consequently bringing locusts upon the land. After the plague of darkness, Pharaoh is willing for all the Hebrews to go, but their flocks must remain. This, of course, would not do and we are left in anticipation of the final plague.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

<b>v1-20</b>	Plague 8: Locusts <b>v11</b> Warning <b>v12-15</b> Plague <b>v16-20</b> Blown away at Pharaoh's request
<b>v21-23</b> <b>v24-29</b>	Plague 9: Darkness Pharaoh still refuses to let Israel go

## V1-20 - LOCUSTS

In v2, God says that the stories of these plagues would be told for generations.

What Bible passages can you find where the plagues are recounted?\*

Moses and Aaron again come to Pharaoh and request the release of the Hebrews. If not, a terrible plague of locusts would come.

List all the phrases that describe this plague.

How would you feel being a servant of Pharaoh and hearing that plague foretold for Egypt?

Clearly the servants were worried. The seven plagues so far had destroyed Egypt, and there was about to be another. They plead with Pharaoh to let the people go!

How do you think the servants felt towards Pharaoh by this point?

Consider that the Egyptians thought Pharaoh was a god. Telling him what to do was audacious!

How was God gaining honour over Pharaoh and the Egyptians?

At first, Pharaoh seems to listen to his servants. He tells Moses and Aaron to go and serve their God. But the issue of who would go appears to be a problem. The KJV renders v10 in a confusing way.

Write out v10 from the ESV or RSV. How does this change the dialogue?

V15 says that after the locusts had passed “there remained not any green thing”.

What similarity is there between the plague of locusts in v14 and the plague of hail in 9:24? What is the significance of this?

Note this connection in the margin of these two verses.



Pharaoh would not let all the Hebrews go, and so the 8<sup>th</sup> plague was brought on Egypt.

What previously discussed concept does this build upon?\*

For the second time, Pharaoh confesses his sin and requests that the plague is removed.

When the locusts are removed, what detail links to the previous question?

## V21-29 - DARKNESS

God hardens Pharaoh's heart and brings the 9<sup>th</sup> plague: darkness. The Egyptians would have had a lot to think about when none "rose from his place" and could not see.

Write out what you think the thought process of an Egyptian might have been.

Can you think of others who had lots to think about during three days of darkness? What effect did this period have on them?\*

Mark in any examples you found.

Do you spend much time in undistracted meditation and reflection thinking about God? What verses can you find to support this concept? How could you improve in this area?

Pharaoh tells Moses to go and serve God with their little ones, but to leave the flocks. Pharaoh had been giving in a little bit more after each plague and was nearing breaking point.

Fill in the missing cells in the table below about the progression of Pharaoh's concessions.

PHARAOH'S CONCESSION	QUOTE
	8v25
Serve God in the wilderness, not very far away	
	10v11
Everyone could go, but flocks remain	10v24

While Egypt was covered in darkness, Israel remained in light.

What is the spiritual lesson of this? What relevant quotes can you find?

If we have the light, what responsibility do we have?\*



Mark in any quotes you find about light vs. darkness.

Moses rejects Pharaoh's offer saying they needed the animals for offerings. Pharaoh hardens his heart once more and threatens Moses.

Do you think Moses was afraid of the threat? What was Pharaoh's motivation for giving it?

### LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*



Exodus 11-13

# LIBERATION



# CHAPTER 11

The words of God no doubt provided great relief to Moses when he was told that there would only be one more plague. After that, Pharaoh would finally let all the Hebrews and their livestock go. Not only that, but they would be given jewels of silver and gold! The final plague was to be the most painful of them all. All the firstborn in Egypt would die, from the firstborn of Pharaoh to the firstborn of the servants.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

**v1-3** Parenthesis: Yahweh declares the final plague  
**v4-8** Moses announces the final plague to Pharaoh  
**v9-10** Pharaoh's stubbornness is for God's wonders

## V1-3 - INTRODUCTION

**HAVE A THINK**  
 How did chapter 11 occur if Moses didn't see Pharaoh again (10:28)?

God told Moses that after the final plague, Pharaoh would thrust the Hebrews out. Before this, they were to borrow of their neighbours' jewels of silver and gold.

Look backwards and forwards through Exodus (and even Genesis!), when was this first predicted and when did it take place?

Write these quotes in your margin like this:  
 Predicted: \_\_\_\_\_. Fulfilled: \_\_\_\_\_.

What does the word "borrow" mean? Would they be returning the jewels?

V3 states that "the man Moses was very great in the land of Egypt".

How do you think the average Egyptian felt towards him? What would they think when they saw him?

When was Moses previously great in Egypt? What are the major differences between then and now?

Through all of the plagues, who did Moses want the Egyptians to esteem as "very great"? Did he ever look for exaltation himself?

What characteristic of Moses does this demonstrate?

## V4-10 – THE FINAL PLAGUE

Moses spells out the details of the final plague.

What time does he say it would come?  
What other passages can you find that refer to redemption and judgment at this time?



**Mark this answer in your margin, including quotes and an explanation.**

What lessons can we take in relation to the return of Christ?

The firstborns in all the land of Egypt would die. This is really emphasised in v5, listing three examples: Pharaoh, the maidservant and animals.



**Note how many times ‘firstborn’ is mentioned in v5. Colour them in and link this verse to 12:39 when the plague occurs.**

Why do you think the maidservant is mentioned?

Can you think of a reason why it changes to prisoner in 12:39?

When was the death of the firstborn foretold?

Why would God kill Pharaoh’s firstborn?

Israel had not been a very faithful nation.

Why was God so committed to bringing them out of the land of Egypt?

What hope and assurance does the redemption of Israel provide us today?

After foretelling the final plague and the resulting freedom of the Hebrews, Moses left Pharaoh in “a great anger”.

How was Moses’ anger a reflection of God’s (Psa 78:49-50)?

What similarity is there to Christ’s anger in Mark 3:5?

Reminder: Complete the table of plagues on page 96.





You've now spent several hours reading and studying the section of Exodus covering the plagues. Can you remember them all? In order? **Try right now.** If you got it right first shot, nice work. **CHALLENGE:** Record yourself reciting them in under 5 seconds.

Use the space below to come up with a method of remembering all 10 plagues in order. It might be an acronym, a story, a poem, rhyming lines, a song, a memory palace, connecting a plague to each of your toes, whatever it takes! Make it work for you.

## LESSONS FOR ME

Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.

## OPTIONAL EXERCISE

Construct a table comparing the destruction of Egypt in Exodus 1-15 to the destruction of Babylon in Jeremiah 50-51.

DESTRUCTION OF EGYPT	DESTRUCTION OF BABYLON

Mark this on an insert sheet or in the back of your Bible. See page 167 of the notes if you want to add an extra column for Rome.

## CHAPTER 12

Chapter 12 marks a turning point in the narrative after the repetition of the previous nine plagues. God spends the first portion of the chapter explaining the details of The Passover and The Feast of Unleavened Bread to Moses and Aaron. Moses passes on the instruction to Israel and then the tenth plague takes place: all Egyptian firstborns die. Finally, Pharaoh's resistance is broken, and he lets God's people go. After 430 years of sojourning, God brings Israel out of Egypt.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

- v1-14** God instructs Moses about Passover
  - v1-2** The beginning of the year changed
  - v3-6** Preparing the lamb
  - v7-11** Eating the lamb
  - v12-13** The blood will save them
  - v14** A memorial forever
- v15-20** God instructs Moses about Unleavened Bread
- v21-28** Moses instructs the elders about Passover
  - v24-27** As a reminder for their children
- v29-30** Plague 10: Death of the Firstborn
- v31-36** The people are compelled to leave
- v36-42** Escape at Last!
- v43-51** God declares the law of Passover

## V1-2 – A NEW BEGINNING

God instructed Moses and Aaron that "this month" would be the beginning of months, the first month of the year.

What month was it?

What does the word mean? What time of year is this month?

What was this new year, month and season meant to signify to the children of Israel?\*

Mark in your answer to the previous three questions.

### OPTIONAL EXERCISE

Fill out the table. You won't find all the months in the Bible, so you'll need to do some research.\*

	NAME	SEASON	FEAST
1			
2	Zif		
3			
4	Tammuz		
5	Av		
6			
7	Ethanim		
8	Bul		
9	Kislev		
10		winter	
11	Shevat		
12			Purim

### V3-13 – THE PASSOVER INSTITUTED

God provides very specific details about the Passover, and every detail is significant. The Passover is incredible in the number of connections it has to Jesus Christ and his death.

In the table below, list as many connections as you can find between the Passover and Jesus Christ. You might find Deuteronomy 16 helpful to find even more. (This is a great exercise to do with friends!)

PASSOVER	THE LORD JESUS CHRIST
Ex 12v3: A lamb	John 1v29: Lamb of God
Deut 16v2:	Deut 18v15:
Ex 12v7:	Heb 9v12:
Ex 12v22:	John 19v29:
Ex 12v14:	1Cor 11v25:
Ex 12v6:	Matt 27v20:

Mark this table on an insert, in your margin or in the back of your Bible.

The Passover Lamb was to be taken from the flock.

**How was Christ one of us? Why was this important? Find supporting quotes and add them to the table on the left.**

**Think about how the death of Christ provides a means of salvation for you. Are you truly thankful for his sacrifice? Does it impact the way you live your life?**

The Hebrews were told to eat the Passover dressed and ready to go (v11).

**Why was this?**

**What quotes can you find that support a similar concept about our level of preparation before the day when we will be freed from 'Egypt'?**

**Write these quotes next to v11 in your margin.**

**How prepared are you? Would you truly be happy for Christ to come tomorrow?**

In v12-13 God revealed that he would pass through Egypt smiting the firstborns of the land. But when He saw the blood on the houses of the Israelites, he would pass over them.

**Why did the blood cause the angel to pass over?**

**How does this relate to the blood of Jesus Christ saving us? Find quotes.**

**Mark these quotes into your Bible next to Ex 12:7**

Being prepared and being saved by Christ's blood are just two of the many lessons the Passover contains.

**RESEARCH. Try and find a lesson that can relate to yourself for each element of Passover listed below. You will need to do some reading and research for this one!**

**Unblemished lamb**

*We must remove every impurity since God cannot look on sin (Hab 1v13). However, this is only possible through Christ.*

**Share with other households**

**Roasted with fire**

**Hyssop**

**Must remain in the house**

The whole lamb  
consumed

Bitter herbs

Leftovers burnt before  
morning

Loins girded

Shoes on your feet

Staff in your hand

Don't stop with just these suggestions though - there are more... like what is 'purtenance' and why is it important?



Mark the symbols and lessons that you found into your Bible next to the verse that mentions it.

## V14 - A MEMORIAL

Israel was commanded to keep the Passover for a memorial forever.

In what sense do we  
do the same?\*

What benefit does  
this provide us?

There are many connections between Yahweh's memorial Passover feast and Christ's memorial feast. Complete the table below. Combine the Passover with the feast of unleavened bread in your table.

PASSOVER	THE MEMORIALS
Ex 12v8: Unleavened bread	1Cor 11v23-24:
Ex 12v7,13,22: Blood	1Cor 11v25:
Ex 12v19-20: Search for leaven	1Cor 5v8:
Ex 11v4, 12v29: Celebrated at night, waiting for midnight	Matt 25v6:
Ex 12v48: Only for the circumcised	Col 2v11:
Num 9v10-13: Must be kept even if travelling or unclean	Heb 10v25:
Ex 12v4,6,21: Eat in one house with neighbours	1Cor 11v33; Acts 2v46:
Ex 12v46: No bones broken	1Cor 1v10; Eph 5v30:
Ex 12v23: Angel passed over	Rom 3v25:
Ex 13v3-5: Looking forward to the Promised Land	Matt 26v29:

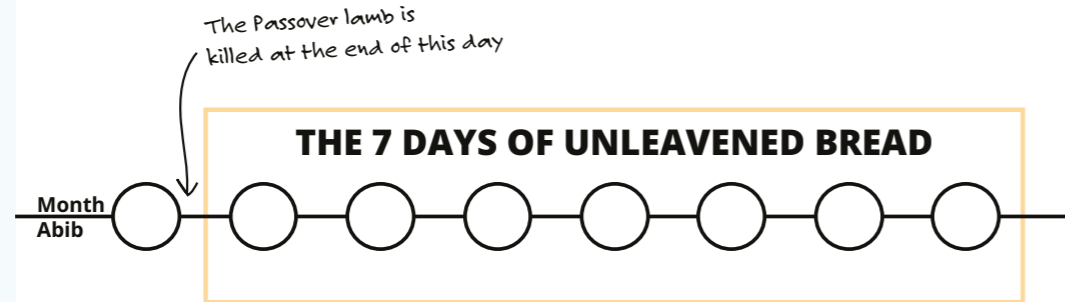
Throughout the Bible, there are at least 16 memorials to be kept for all generations.

Find the first one.\*

## V15-20 - THE FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD

In v15-20 Moses lays out the foundation for the Feast of Unleavened Bread. For seven days, Israel would eat unleavened bread.

Fill out the dates in the circles on the chart below to show when the feast of unleavened bread was held. Use Leviticus 23:4-8 to highlight the three 'holy convocation days'.



Mark this simple chart at the bottom of your Bible in Exodus 12.

What does leaven represent in the Bible? Use quotes to support your answer.

What then is the significance of UNleavened bread?

Write an explanation of the symbol of unleavened bread in your margin (with quotes).

Have you removed all leaven from your life or does some remain?

Leaven had to be completely removed from the house.

Why is emphasis so strong on not even have leaven in the house when the issue was the eating of leaven?

How do we ensure we keep leaven out of our house, our lives and ecclesia?

## V21-30 - THE PASSOVER IS KEPT

When Moses instructs the people in v22, he had further details. "None of you shall go out at the door of his house until the morning."

What would happen if they did?

What is the spiritual application for us? What danger is there in leaving the house? Use the following quotes to help: John 15:4-10, Heb 3:5-6, 1 Jn 2:19

Are you ever tempted to leave the house? Will it be worth it when the second exodus begins?

Moses tells the people to keep the Passover as a reminder of the salvation God provided from the Egyptians.

**What does our weekly remembrance remind us of?**

At midnight, Yahweh smote all the Egyptian firstborns. A great cry went up in Egypt. These cries would carry to Goshen, to the ears of the expectant Hebrews.

**Imagine how they felt hearing this! Write a diary entry for an Israelite excitedly keeping the Passover.**

**In complete contrast, how do you think Pharaoh and the Egyptians felt?**

**Explore Matthew 25:1-13. There will be another cry at midnight, how do you think you'll feel when you hear this one?**

## V31-36 – THE HEBREWS SET FREE

Finally, Pharaoh calls for Moses and Aaron, and tells them to go with the children of Israel and their flocks and serve Yahweh. Read Exodus 5:2. Think about how much it took to get to from there to this point!

**What does this demonstrate about God's will and His commitment to His promises?**

After all he had said and done, Pharaoh asks Moses to "bless me also"

**What does this show he now recognised about his position?**

The Egyptians were "urgent" that the people might leave "in haste". Consider their terror after the ten plagues and this final crescendo. They thought they were all going to die!

**Do you feel at home in 'Egypt' around you? Are you ready to leave at any moment? Do you fit in or do you stand out? Do the 'Egyptians' know you are different?**

As predicted, the people were given jewels of silver and gold from the Egyptians, and anything they required.

**See if you can find where this silver and gold were later used.**

**Write this cross-reference in your margin.**



## V37-42 – THE SOJOURNING OF THE HEBREWS

Israel could finally leave! They journeyed from Rameses to Succoth.

Mark this step of the journey on the map below. If you want to read ahead in Exodus, you can research and include all their stops until Sinai.



600,000 men of Israel left Egypt. See the diagram at the end of the workbook that demonstrates that this equated to approximately 2.5 million when women and children are included.

V38 details that “a mixed multitude went up also with them.”

Search for other references to the mixed multitude.\*

Who do you think was in this group and why would they have joined?

What is the significance of this group for us?\*

**AMAZING POINT!**  
Look up 1Chron 4:18 and the surrounding verses. Who is mentioned that could have been in this group? Look up what her name means.

Mark in what you’ve discovered about the mixed multitude in the last 4 questions.





V41 clearly states that Israel left Egypt on the exact day the 430-year period ended.

**What does this teach us about God?**

**Refresher:** Refer back to the Background section at the start of the workbook for details on the 430 years.

### V43-51 – FURTHER INSTITUTION OF THE PASSOVER

In v43-51 Moses and Aaron are provided further details on the Passover. The focus is on who could be included in the Passover feast.

List in the table below who could be included and who would be excluded from participation.

INCLUDED	EXCLUDED

**What is the key difference between those who could participate and those who could not?**

**Why was this important?\***

Read Col 2:11-12 and Rom 2:28-29. What is required of us before we can join the household of God and partake of "Christ our Passover" (1Cor 5:7)?

### LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*

# CHAPTER 13

For most of the chapter God repeats instruction about the Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread to Moses, providing some additional instructions. Then, God leads the people out of Egypt through the wilderness towards the Red Sea. Moses took the bones of Joseph as he requested with God guiding the people in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

<b>v1-2</b>	God instructs Moses to sanctify the firstborn
<b>v3-10</b>	Moses instructs Israel about Unleavened Bread <b>v8-10</b> As a reminder for their children
<b>v11-16</b>	Moses instructs Israel about the firstborn <b>v14-16</b> As a reminder for their children
<b>v17-22</b>	God leads the people out

## V1-2 – SANCTIFICATION OF THE FIRSTBORN

In v2, God requests that all firstborns are sanctified unto Him.

What does “sanctified” mean? Look up the Hebrew word and write a definition in your own words.

What was special about the firstborn? What privileges did they receive? Read Gen 25:29-34; 49:3 and Deut 21:17.

Back in Exodus 4:22 God proclaimed Israel as His firstborn.

How does this apply to us?\*

## V3-16 – REPETITION OF THE FEASTS

Many of the details in chapter 12 about the feasts are repeated in this chapter.

Why might this be?

Note the emphasis of v3, 8-10 and 14-16. God never wanted His people to forget what He had done.

Why were the recent events so important? Did Israel ever forget them?

What is the point of v9 and v16? What is the relevance for us today?

This isn't the first time that Moses tells the people to keep the feast as a reminder for their sons, nor is it the last. Interestingly this wasn't part of God's instructions to him.

Highlight the three times in ch 12-13 (maybe with a line in your margin).

V12 details the specific separation of the firstborn.

Who can you think of that separated themselves to God in the Bible?

How is separation relevant to us today?\*

Separation to God involves separation in all aspects of our lives. Fill out the below table summarising what each verse teaches us about separation.

<b>MENTAL SEPARATION</b> COL 3:1-3	
<b>PHYSICAL SEPARATION</b> 1PETER 2:11-12	
<b>SOCIAL SEPARATION</b> JAMES 4:4	
<b>SPIRITUAL SEPARATION</b> 2COR 6:14, EPH 5:11	

Read Numbers 18:15-17. What was the process of redeeming a firstborn?

Why were some animals redeemed and some not?

## V17-22 – GOD LEADS THE PEOPLE OUT

When Pharaoh had let the people go, God led them out of Egypt. He didn't take them on the direct route through the Philistines land, but rather went through the wilderness of the Red Sea.

What did God know about His people that made Him direct them this way?

When did they later want to return to Egypt?

Write your answer next to v17 to show that God was right.

Why were the wilderness wanderings necessary?\*



V18 records that the people “went up harnessed out of the land”.

**Write down the phrase from a different translation.**

**Why do you think Israel left in this manner?**

Joseph’s final request was fulfilled by Moses when his bones were taken from Egypt. The words of Joseph were fulfilled when he predicted that “God will surely visit you”.

**What do you think Moses thought as he led the people out with the bones of Joseph? What emotions would he have felt?**

Joseph’s coffin would be taken with Israel all through the wilderness wanderings.

**What would this mean to the Israelites and Moses as they journeyed?**

**God provided a pillar of cloud and fire to lead his people day and night. What provision has He made for us to guide our steps?\***

## LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*



Exodus 14:1-15:21

# VICTORY



## CHAPTER 14

We're nearly at the end of our story. It seems all the action is complete, and Israel can now freely journey to the Promised Land. Not so fast! Pharaoh changes his mind and chases Israel! He takes his army and pursues the Hebrews, trapping them against the Red Sea. All seemed lost! But God always provides a way. He parted the Red Sea and made a way for the Hebrews to escape. Pharaoh and his army tried to follow but the water came crashing back destroying Pharaoh's army and leaving Israel finally free from their Egyptian captors forever.

### CHAPTER BREAKUP

v1-4	Israel turns back
v5-9	Pharaoh changes his mind
v10-14	Israel cries for help
v15-18	God instructs Moses to open the sea
v19-21	The Red Sea parts
v22-31	The chase through the sea

### V1-4 – ISRAEL TURNS BACK

God provided instruction for Israel to turn back from their direction of travel to camp by the sea, 'shut in' by the wilderness (v3).

**Why did God put Israel in this apparent trap?**

**Do you have times in life when you can't understand where God is taking you? What lesson or assurance does the record in Exodus 14 provide?**

What does the Hebrew word for “Pi-Hahiroth” mean (v2)?

What does this tell us about the geography of the region Israel was in? Draw a picture.



Mark in the meaning of Pi-hahiroth. Add your sketch if you like!

Compare v3-4 with v8-9.

What does this demonstrate about God?

God proclaimed that He would be “honoured upon Pharaoh”.

How many times does He say that in this chapter?

What does the phrase mean and why is it emphasised?



Colour them in!

## V5-9 – PHARAOH CHANGES HIS MIND

In v5 Pharaoh is informed that the Israelites have left, and he and his servants question why they released them.

How could they have forgotten the devastation of the plagues so quickly?

Pharaoh pursued in his chariot with a mighty army. The plagues had demonstrated God’s supremacy over the Egyptian gods

What final power was God to show His authority over?

V8 details that Israel “went out with an high hand”.

Compare this with 13:16 and Psalm 89:13. Why is this stated immediately after a description of Pharaoh’s army?

## V10-12 – ISRAEL DOUBTS


Israel sees the Egyptians chasing and they are terrified! Even though they had just witnessed 10 plagues of devastating power, their faith seemingly evaporates, and they blame and accuse Moses (v11).

**Even though you know the incredible works God has done, do you sometimes doubt His power? Or perhaps His presence?**

## Do you ever feel “trapped”?


What assurance do we have in God?\*


Find quotes that talk about trusting in chariots and horses. What is Israel’s problem?

 Add these cross-references in your margin next to v7. Also, colour in each time the chariots, horses and army are mentioned in the chapter.

The Israelites first accuse Moses of leading them to die in the wilderness.

What “graves in Egypt” had they forgotten about?\*

 Find the occasions that the Israelites might be talking about in v12 and write them in your margin.

 Colour in references to Egypt in v11-12. (You may like to colour them in throughout the entire chapter).

Notice that in those two verses, there are no references to God!

What does this say about Israel’s focus? Who did they believe to be supreme?

How does this occasion justify God’s logic in chapter 13:17?

Think about the type behind Israel’s words.

Why is it better for us to “die” in the wilderness than to serve Egypt?\*

What does Stephen say about Israel in Acts 7:39?

Although Israel had physically left Egypt, what had they not left behind?

**We too have been called out of Egypt. Do you find it easy to leave it behind? Or does your heart sometimes turn back? What Egyptian influences can you remove from your life to encourage you to leave behind that way of life?**

## OPTIONAL EXERCISE

Time and time again, Israel forgets God when a crisis arises.

Find further examples where Israel did this and fill out the table below.

QUOTE	CRISIS	ISRAEL'S RESPONSE
Ex 14	Egyptians pursue	
Ex 15v24	Lack of water	
Ex 16v3		
Ex 17v3		
Ex 32v1		

## V13-14 – MOSES REASSURES

Moses has now developed into an incredible leader. Rather than retort to each of their claims, in response to his flock's weakness and lack of faith he provided stirring words of encouragement.

What are the three steps Moses gives the people?

- 1
- 2
- 3

# STAND STILL

How often do you take the time to stand still and see the salvation of Yahweh? How can you do this more often?

Do it right now. Pause your study. Take some time to find a quiet spot and meditate on the wonder and power of God.



## OPTIONAL EXERCISE

When else is the instruction “Stand still and see the salvation of the LORD” given? Use a Bible tool like E-sword to find the chapter and then fill out the table of parallels below.

EXODUS 14-15			
QUOTE	DESCRIPTION	QUOTE	DESCRIPTION
14v13	Israel told to “fear not, stand still and see the salvation of the LORD”	v17	
14v9		v1-2	
14v10-12		v3-4	
15v1	Sang songs of praise	v21-22	

What is the point of the many similarities?

## V15-22 – THE PARTING OF THE RED SEA

God gave Moses instruction on how he would part the Red Sea. The Israelites would then cross on dry ground. He again gave reason for His actions, that He would get “honour upon Pharaoh”.

What motive is revealed between the two uses of that phrase? Who else would learn this at the same time?

The angel of God used the pillar of cloud to separate the Israelites from the Egyptians.

What detail in v20 might have given the Egyptians flashbacks and perhaps second thoughts on their actions?

Cross-reference this echo in your margin too.

When Moses stretched his hand over the sea, God caused a strong east wind to drive the sea back.

What might this have brought back memories of?\*

Cross-reference this echo in your margin too.

The children of Israel then walked through the sea, a wall of water on either side.

**What had caused them to so quickly develop the faith to do this?**

## V23-31 – THE DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS AND SALVATION OF ISRAEL

The Egyptians pursued into the sea. But God troubled them, removing their chariot wheels!

**What is so significant about the declaration the Egyptians make in v25?\***

At God's command, Moses stretched forth his hand and the sea came crashing back, drowning the Egyptian army.

**Where have we heard the last line of v28? What is the relevance?**

And so, God saved Israel that day from the Egyptians. As Moses instructed, Israel saw the work of God and believed.

**What else apart from belief is required for salvation? How had Israel achieved this?\***

Israel saw the Egyptians dead on the seashore.

**Read Romans 6:4-7. What dies when we emerge from the waters of our transformation?**

**Write the quote and your answer to the last question in your margin.**



## LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*

# CHAPTER 15

A legendary miracle had just occurred, one that would be told of for generations to come. In response, Moses and the children of Israel sing unto Yahweh of His glorious triumph. They praise His power and his dominion over the Egyptians, giving Him honour over Pharaoh. Miriam leads the women of Israel in song and dance praising God for His victory. While their journey to the land is just beginning, the remarkable events of the exodus of God's chosen people from Egypt are complete.

## CHAPTER BREAKUP

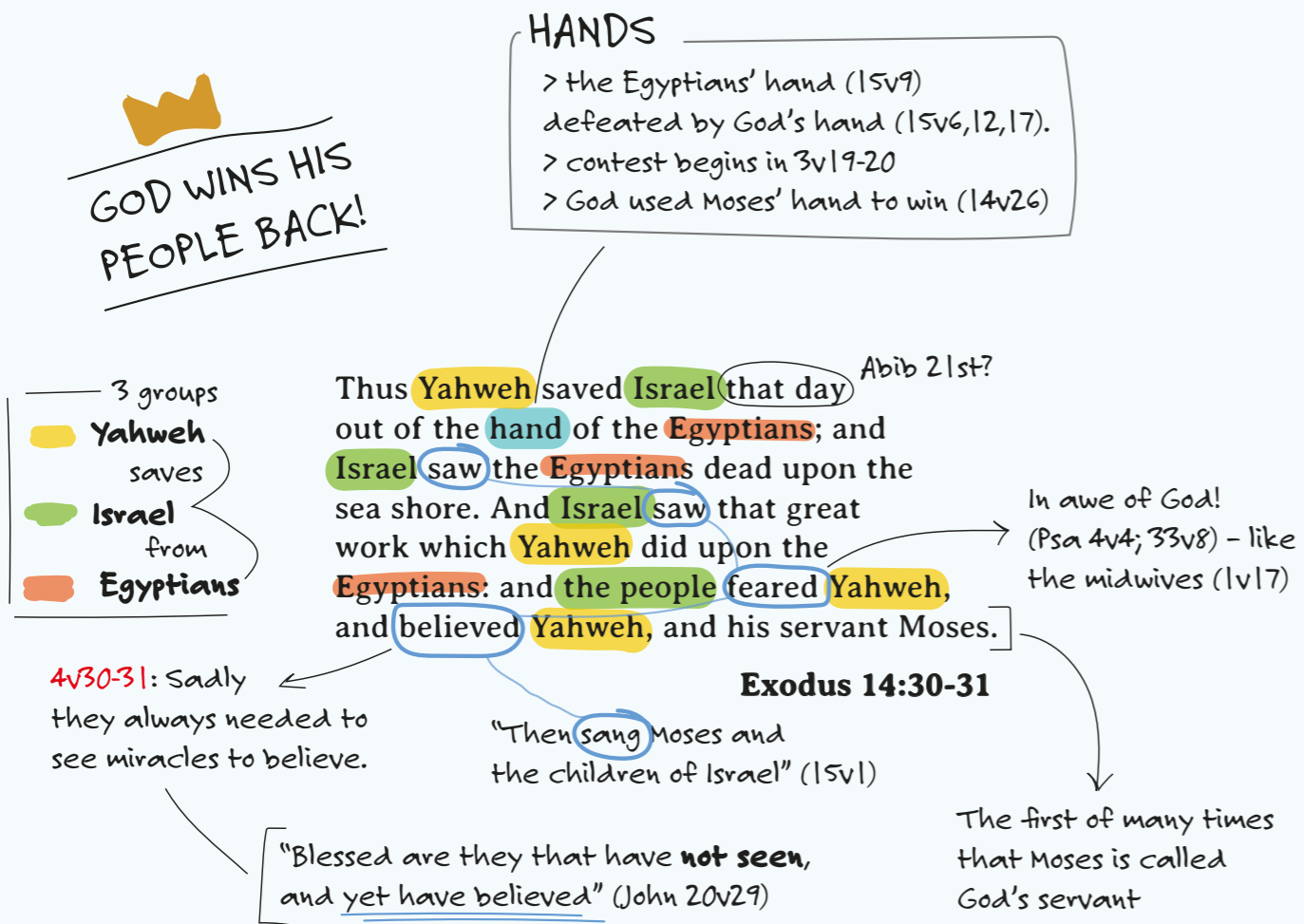
- v1-18 The song of Moses
- v19 Historical context for the song
- v20-21 Miriam and the women sing the refrain

## V1-18 - THE SONG OF MOSES

Think about the incredible journey Moses had been through up to this point.

How do you think he felt at this time?

After witnessing God's almighty power, Israel could only sing His praises! Carefully read through the whole song.



Consider how perfectly the song complements the exodus from Egypt.

In the table below, match up phrases or themes of the song with the Exodus record.

SONG OF MOSES	EXODUS 1-14
15:1,3-12,19,21	3:6,13,15,16; 4:5
15:1-3,6,11,16-19,21	3:8-10
15:2 "my father's God"	6:7; 7:5,17; 8:10,22; 9:14,29; 10:2; 14:4,18
15:3 "The LORD is his name"	14:4,17,18
15:6,12,16 "Thy right hand", "stretched out thy right hand", "thine arm"	6:6
15:11 "Who is like unto thee, O LORD, among the gods?"	3:15; 12:14,17,24; 14:13
15:11 "Who is like unto thee... doing wonders?"	3:10,17
15:13 "Thou in thy mercy hast led forth the people"	8:10; 9:14, 12:12
15:13 "which thou hast redeemed"	3:8,17
15:15 "the inhabitants of Canaan shall melt away"	3:20, 6:6; 7:4,5; 9:3,15; 13:3,9,14,16
15:17 "Thou shalt bring them in, and plant them in the mountain of thine inheritance"	3:20; 4:21; 7:3; 11:9,10
15:18 "Yahweh shall reign for ever and ever"	3:13-15, 9:16

Mark these cross references next to the appropriate verse, or make a table of comparisons.

Note that the entire focus of the song is on God, His might, and His destruction of the enemy. A perfect example is in v13, where Moses said God had led forth the people, not him.

**Do you find it easy to attribute glory to God? How do you react when you receive praises from man?**

What relevant quotes can you find to support the concept that all glory should be to God?

Moses penned some beautiful words in praise and exaltation of God. He used his song of praise to describe God and describe His actions.

List the phrases he uses under each heading.

**Descriptions of God**

**Actions of God**



Write down how you would describe God.

**How do you feel when personally praising God in prayer or song? Does it come easy to you? How often do you do this?**

Make a list of quotes you can think of that encourage praising God and His name.

How might you improve in this area, and praise Him more often?

Write down how you personally relate to the titles that Moses gives God in v2.

**My strength**

**My song**

**My salvation**

**My God**

The song emphasis God's triumph over horses and chariots (v1,4-5,19,21).

**Colour these in throughout the song (and through chapter 14 if you haven't already).**

What do horses and chariots represent? Find quotes.



What relevant instruction did God provide in the law to kings?\*

In v14-16 Moses predicts the fear of the surrounding nations who would hear of God's mighty works.

What quotes can you find where this is fulfilled?

Add these cross-references next to v14-16.

Contrast v18 with God's words in 14:13. What do we learn about the reign of God in comparison to the kingdoms of men?

Echoes to the song of Moses are found all throughout the Bible.

What songs, chapters or Psalms can you find that quote or allude to his song?

At the top or bottom of your Bible, write down the quotes you found in the previous answer.. You'll probably add to them as you find more in your daily readings.

The song finishes in v18 and is followed in v19 by a one-sentence historical commentary to provide context for anyone who later reads or sings the song on its own.

## V20-21 – THE SONG OF MIRIAM

Interestingly, v20 is the first time Miriam is mentioned by name in the Bible.

What title is she given? Can you find the other individuals given the same title in the Bible?

Mark these other examples in your margin.

Miriam takes a timbrel and dances with the women of Israel in praise to God, further singing His praises.

**What talents do you have that you can use to praise or serve God? Are you utilising them in that way?**

Find quotes that discuss the use of our talents for God.

## CONCLUSION

Well done on completing the workbook, that's a lot of work! We hope it helped increase your understanding and enthusiasm for the remarkable events of the Exodus. But don't put the workbook away yet! Taking the time to review and reflect on your study is tremendously valuable. This is the difficult part that most of us skip over, but don't underestimate its importance. We have a couple of recommendations for reinforcing your learnings and transforming them into practical tips for your day-to-day life. Set apart some time to do this properly – it's worth it.

1. Go through the questions you wrote at the start of the workbook. Have they all been answered? If not, make sure to follow them up!
2. Collate the "lessons for me" that you wrote at the end of each chapter (there should be at least 45!). Select the lessons you thought were the most powerful and write them down. Stick them on your wall or somewhere you will regularly see them.
3. Think about how you can practically apply each of those lessons. If you wrote "I need to use my talents for God", how will you do this? What talents will you use and in what way? Write this down and be specific, include as many details as you can.
4. Now that you've formulated some practical actions you can take, commit to **DOING** them. Make a plan and set some goals (SMART). If you don't do this, nothing will change.
5. Pray to God. Thank Him for opening His Word to you and ask for guidance in putting these lessons into your life.

If you've been working through this workbook and perhaps the notes or your own study on a regular basis, you've probably built an excellent Bible study habit. Don't stop now! Find a new study and keep going with your routine. One idea is to keep going through Exodus, but you might like to start something new. Either way, don't lose the momentum you've gained!

God bless, we can't wait to share AYC2023 with you!

Where have you heard the words of her short song before? How do you think her song was integrated into Moses' song?\*

**Colour in Miriam's words in v21 along with the other occurrence.**

Moses, Miriam, and Israel earnestly praised God for what He had done for them.

**On a separate piece of paper, take the time to write out your own personal song or prayer of praise to God. Think about His works in your life and the salvation He has given you. Then present it to God.**

### LESSONS FOR ME

*Use this space to write, dot point, draw, mindmap, etc.*



# EXTRAS



## PRAYER LIST

Use this space to note down things to pray for as you study.





# TYPES

Use this space to list the types of Christ that you find as you progress through your study.

THE EXODUS	JESUS CHRIST
<p>Israel were under heavy burdens which Moses saved them from (chapter 1, 5)</p>	<p>He offers to bear our burdens (Matthew 11v28-30). Burdens are sins, which he takes away too (1Jn 3v5)</p>

THE EXODUS	JESUS CHRIST

Check if your friends found any others that you can add, then mark this table on an insert sheet or in the back of your Bible.



# POPULATION GROWTH

**600,000 MEN OVER 20 YEARS OLD**  
(Num 1:46; Ex 12:37)

**30,000 SINGLE MEN** + **570,000 MARRIED MEN** + **570,000 MARRIED WOMEN** + **30,000 SINGLE WOMEN**

We assume that most men would have been married and arbitrarily pick 30,000 unmarried.

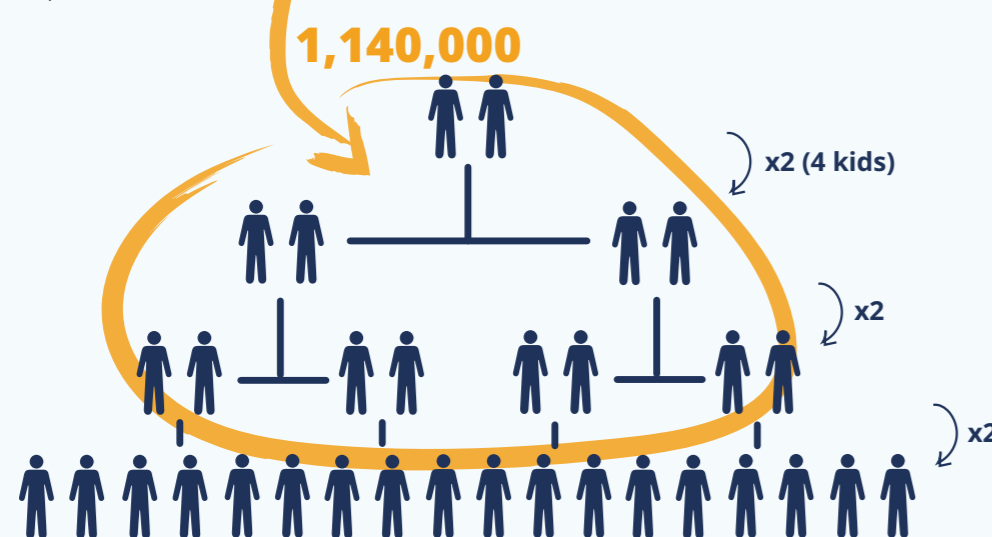
We assume an equal number of males and females.

**75-100 OLDEST**  
162,800

**50-75 MIDDLE**  
325,700

**20-50 YOUNGEST**  
651,400

**0-20 CHILDREN**  
1,300,000



## 2.5 MILLION



## HINTS

Page 4: That's not a real hint. It's just showing you what a hint look like.

Page 14: Genesis 21

Page 15: Exodus 12:40

Page 17: Joshua 24:24; Exodus 32:11

Page 17: Genesis 50

Page 18: Think of the example that Joseph is providing.

Page 22: Malachi 3:16

Page 23: Revelation 3:5; Philippians 4:3

Page 25: The third was a variant of the second

Page 25: Genesis 47:11

Page 26: Romans 6:16-23

Page 27: Stay in Romans 6.

Page 27: Matt 6:19-20,24

Page 38: Acts 7:25

Page 42: Think about Moses' strong sense of right and wrong.

Page 44: Luke 12:7; Psalm 147:5; Psalm 139

Page 50: Malachi 3:6; Isaiah 43:1-2

Page 57: 2 Samuel 7:23; Psalm 106:7-8

Page 58: Numbers 14:21; Habakkuk 2:14

Page 58: Read v14-15 carefully.

Page 58: Exodus 2:24

Page 59: Galatians 3, especially v29

Page 60: It can be used for two things: 1) Isaiah 14:27; 59:1; 2) Jeremiah 32:17.

Page 60: Deuteronomy 15

Page 63: Consider the objects involved and what they represent. You might need the notes here.

Page 66: One example: Matthew 10:19.

Page 69: Romans 1:16

Page 69: Romans 8:15; Galatians 4:5-6

Page 69: Genesis 17:10-14: read the whole chapter!

Page 70: Exodus 18

Page 75: See "What is a Hebrew?" on page 58-59 of the notes.

Page 75: There's more than one answer...

Page 77: Genesis 11

Page 77: Think about the previous question.

Page 83: Think back to the name of God in chapter 3.

Page 86: Exodus 4:10; Jeremiah 6:10; Leviticus 26:41

Page 89: During his first commissioning in chapter 4.

Page 95: Think about what the river was a source of and what blood represents.

Page 103: Search for "finger of God" in eSword or something similar.

Page 106: Genesis 46:34

Page 109: Look up the words in a concordance or use other translations.

Page 110: Exodus 5:7-19

Page 113: 2 Peter 3:9

Page 115: Search for "voice of the LORD" in Psalms.

Page 117: Check out the resources section of the notes (or, if you're out for a big task, Appendix A).

Page 119: Look at plague 4.

Page 120: Jonah 1:17; Acts 9:9

Page 121: Matthew 5:14-16

Page 132: 1 Corinthians 5:17; 10:1-2; Romans 6:4

Page 132: Leviticus 23 will help here.

Page 136: 1 Corinthians 11

Page 137: You've already studied it in chapter 3.

Page 143: Leviticus 24:10 is the one that might be hard to find.

Page 143: Ephesians 3:6

Page 145: Try Genesis 17 and Deuteronomy 10:16.

Page 147: James 1:18; Revelation 14:4

Page 148: John 17:14

Page 149: Deuteronomy 8:2

Page 151: Psalm 119:105

Page 156: 1 Corinthians 10:13

Page 156: Exodus 1:22

Page 157: Romans 6:3,8,17-18

Page 161: Exodus 10:13

Page 162: v4,17,18

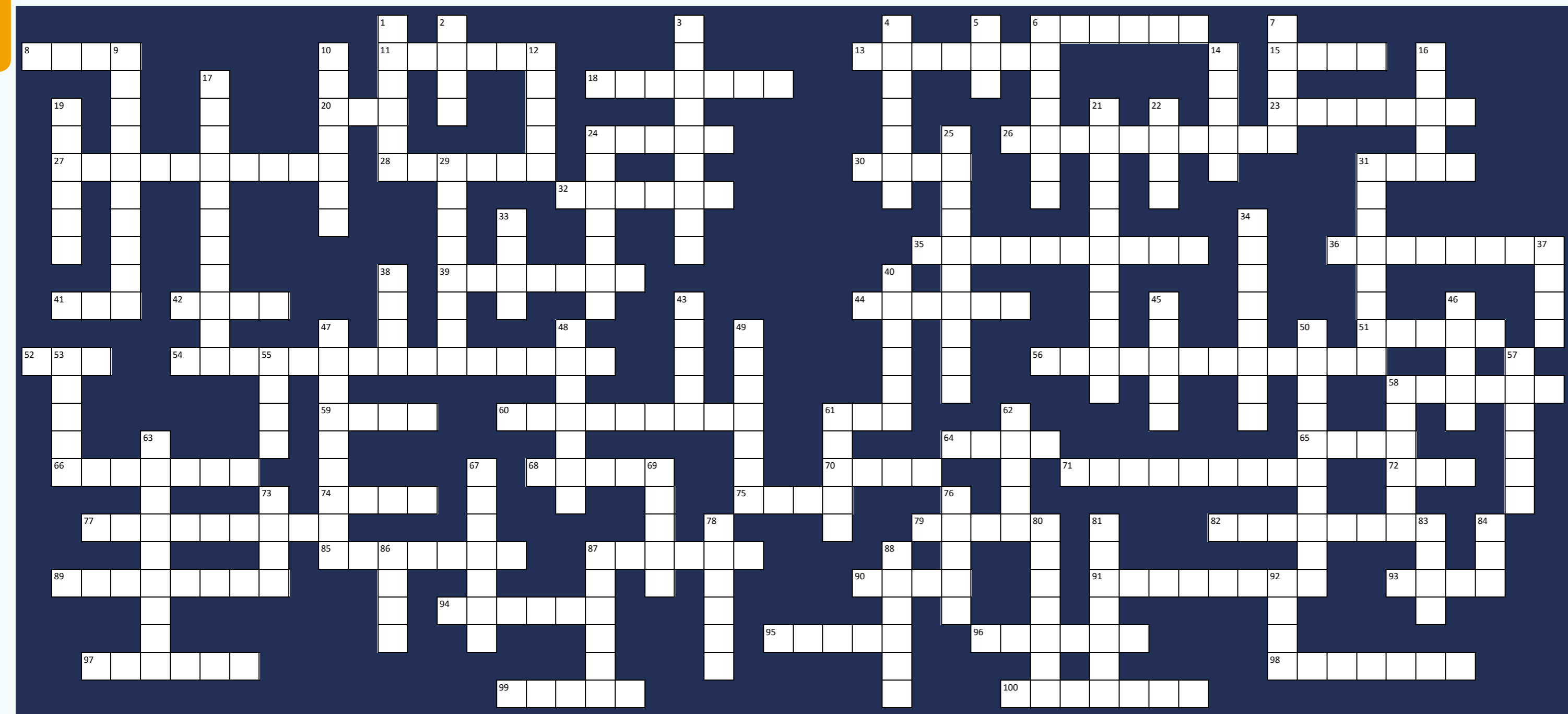
Page 162: 1 Corinthians 10:2

Page 170: Deuteronomy 17:16

Page 172: It's a refrain from earlier in the chapter.

# CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

Turn the page for the most extreme exodus crossword you'll ever attempt. If you manage to complete this crossword without cheating, you're in for some big merch prizes and a shoutout at conference. Don't expect any help from us though – we'll consider it our victory if no-one completes it 😊



- 6. Except ley
- 8. As well as strength
- 11. Used to be Odus
- 13. Mr. Brel's full name
- 15. Worshipping laziness
- 18. A type of watch
- 20. Wheaty smile
- 23. Back to irahc
- 24. Knowledge of toes
- 26. 3.14-laughhelloanger
- 27. Knighted come-size
- 28. Centre of Ian
- 30. Brick story
- 31. Canaanite escape route
- 32. Sing 'ble' without words
- 35. Between the Egyptians and Israel
- 36. Jumbled hipporaz
- 39. Dwellers with bees
- 41. Or out
- 42. Ran on the ground

- 1. Deem again
- 2. Whistling indicates
- 3. Or progealed
- 4. Food
- 5. Noah and Moses had one
- 6. A bit like a blem
- 7. Whatever floats your boat
- 9. Limited Jenny
- 10. A venomous stick
- 12. Steven without tea
- 14. In denial
- 16. A pea in the soil
- 17. Explosive in nation
- 19. Lawn jumper
- 21. The one behind the mill
- 22. What Pharaoh drew and Israel looked at
- 24. Thover and \_\_\_
- 25. Annoying lence

**Across**

- 44. Hebrew-els
- 51. An hair product
- 52. What the Nile and Sea have in common
- 54. Requiring animal drinking containers
- 56. The act of conning Greg
- 58. Euphemistic theft
- 59. Wet weather greeting
- 60. Alien
- 61. Star cast into the river
- 64. Aurum
- 65. What the feast of unleavened bread was kept for
- 66. Three glorious umphs
- 68. Moustaches nick name
- 70. Aaron's first cousin twice removed
- 71. Someone who removes livers
- 72. Shall not move his tongue
- 74. Month to catch falling food

**Down**

- 29. \_\_\_ door salesman
- 31. Wizard named Ian
- 34. An insect of the bund variety
- 33. Go away from me (name)
- 37. Ground like cheese
- 38. Small toed
- 40. Go away from N
- 43. Battery powered Ron
- 45. The last one
- 46. Jumbled, hardened earth
- 47. Of fellowship
- 48. Fair vowel
- 49. Disease like ice
- 50. Undomesticated erness
- 53. Electronic jipped
- 55. A handy connection
- 57. A cheer for Shen
- 58. Where a Bur lives
- 61. The S word

- 75. Shifted by half
- 77. Not last died
- 79. Bthrees, Btwos,
- 82. Cstovebug
- 85. Plural dizzy
- 87. One of James, Cephas and John
- 89. Or fail under
- 90. Greatest of all time sacrifice
- 91. Blast origination
- 93. To charge a clock
- 94. Resentful herbs
- 95. The shortage situation in Egypt
- 96. He make coffee
- 97. His bread
- 98. Before C-leave
- 99. A chariot cover
- 100. Des & Troy

- 62. A sgreen slemon
- 63. Bull sees red,
- 67. A big worboat
- 69. LXX
- 73. Moses' score against Pharaoh
- 76. Where to keep the Lord's law
- 78. Not dad tricks
- 80. Gathered it, the start of a beard
- 81. Used for deceptive camping
- 83. Caught by Moses
- 84. Rad, red, rid,
- 86. Like plumbum
- 87. You in a purse
- 88. Singuler der
- 92. Moses had many, Mary had one

