

Book of Exodus –

1. What did this person do right? Mistakes / sins?
2. What was God doing in them? Through them?
3. Major events?

Characters: (God)...(people)

Moses	Pharoh 1, Pharoh 2
Aaron	Jannes & Jambres (2 Tim 3:8)
Miriam	Jochebed
Ziporah	Jethro
Joshua (Exod 17:10)	

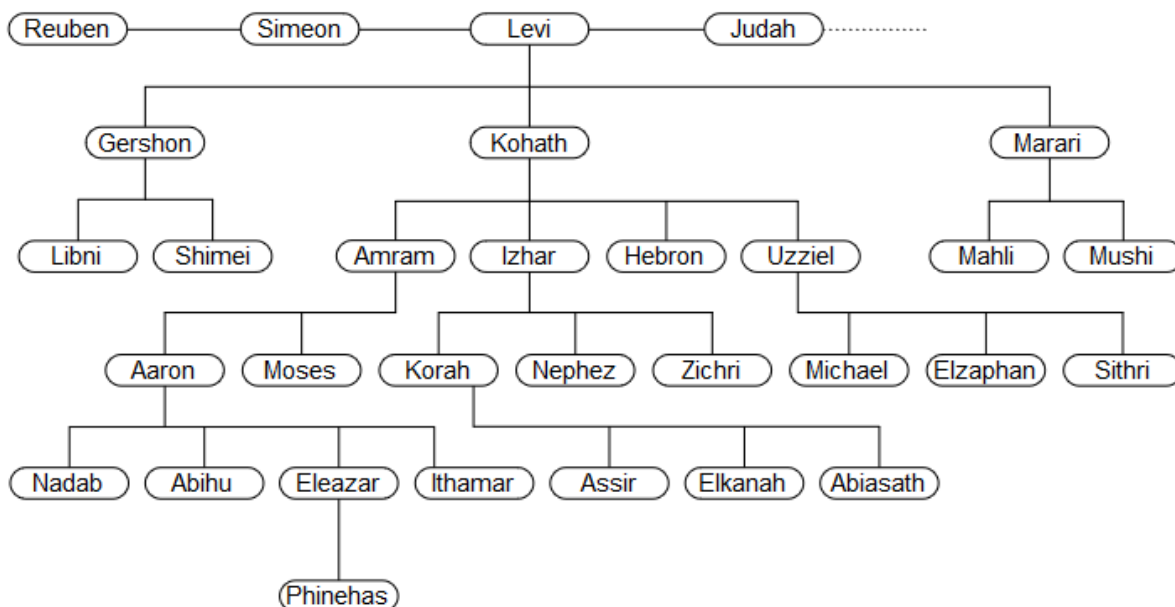
Events:

Baby in river	killing Egyption	Burning bush
10 plagues	Passover	
2 to 3 million people, NOMADS		
Fire and cloud	mana, quail, water	
complaining of people	the Law – 2 sets of tablets?	Covenant vs law?
golden calf party	Mt Sinai (Horeb)	
Wandering 40 years	water from the rock (exod 17:1-7)	
Battles	Amalekites - Moses raised his hands Ex 17:8-15	
Crossing red sea	Ark of covenant – Exod 25	
Tabernacle – Exod 25:1-9 (see booklet on tabernacle)		

The story unfolds like this:

- Moses is born and Jochebed sees him as a “goodly” child. That’s motherly instincts speaking. It is the rare mother who sees her child as anything other than special.
- Jochebed hides Moses for three months in her home.
- Knowing she can’t maintain this deception forever, she weaves a reed basket and coats it with tar.
- She puts Moses in the basket and strategically places the basket near the edge of the Nile close to the reeds where Pharaoh’s daughter would be bathing.
- She stations Moses’ older sister, Miriam, where she can watch from a distance to see what would happen.
- Pharaoh’s daughter sees the basket and has one of her maids fetch it.
- When she opens the basket Moses is crying and, even though she recognizes him as Hebrew, she has compassion.
- Miriam, recognizing the natural response of a woman to a new born, runs to her, offering to find a Hebrew woman to nurse the baby.
- The princess agrees and Miriam gets Jochebed.
- Pharaoh’s daughter pays Jochebed to nurse Moses.
- When old enough, Moses is delivered to Pharaoh’s daughter and he becomes her son. She gave him the name Moses, which means “draw out.”

MOSES' FAMILY TREE (EXOD. 6:14-27)



MOSES' LIFE

New Beginning!

Pharaoh's Palace

First 40 years

Power & Riches
&
Rulership

**Man's work stemmed
from self-confidence.**

Danger: Education, riches and power tends to build our confidence in our skills rather than in the one who Gave us the skills.

Psalm 90:1-6

Dry Desert

Second 40 years

Runaway &
Poor &
Shepherd

**Man's work held back
by lack by self-pity.**

Danger: we mistakenly believe we are important to God. We are secretly bitter against God for our situation in life.

Psalm 90:7-12

God's Journey

Third 40 years

God's staff &
God's resources &
Leader of God's people

**God's work done in
and through Moses.**

Opportunity: We finally realize we can't do anything for God on our own. We desire God to do His work in and through us.

Psalm 90:13-17

- These are common sins of complaining. (murmuring against Moses)

1. Complaining unveils the heart ([John 6:56-61](#); [Jude 1:16](#)).
2. Complaining hinders education ([Isaiah 29:24](#)).
3. Complaining troubles the soul ([Psalm 77:3](#)).
4. Complaining breeds lies ([Numbers 16:30-41](#); [Deuteronomy 1:27](#)).
5. Complaining displeases the Lord ([Numbers 11:1](#)).

1. Blood: Ex. 7:14-24

2. Frogs: Ex. 7:25-8:15

3. Lice or Gnats: Ex. 8:16-19

4. Wild animals or flies: Ex. 8:20-32

5. Pestilence of livestock: Ex. 9:1-7

6. Boils: Ex. 9:8-12

7. Thunderstorm of hail and fire: Ex. 9:13-35

8. Locusts: Ex. 10:1–20

9. Darkness for three days: Ex. 10:21–29

10. Death of firstborn: Ex. 11:1–12:36

The 6 Elements of a Traditional Seder Plate

Which teach the meaning of Passover:

1. Maror

This is the bitter herb, which reminds the Jews of the bitterness of the slavery their forefathers endured in Egypt. It's usually represented on Seder plates with horseradish. You can use part of a full root or spoon out some of the jarred stuff.

How it's used: The maror may be used a few times during the Seder. First, it gets dipped or mixed into some charoset. It's sometimes also made into a small sandwich with charoset and matzo.

2. Z'roa

Usually a roasted lamb shank bone, the z'roa is just for show to represent the lamb that was sacrificed the night the Jews left Egypt. (Some communities use a roasted chicken neck instead.) The word *z'roa* means arm, and people often say this item also symbolizes the outstretched arm of G-d.

How it's used: The shank bone is not eaten (it's a bone, after all!), but is used symbolically.

3. Charoset

The charoset is meant to resemble the mortar and brick made by the Jews when they were slaves in Egypt under Pharaoh. Some communities of Ashkenazi Jews make it with apples, walnuts, and wine. Sephardic Jews often use figs and dates, which are more common than apples.

How it's used: Charoset is eaten with horseradish and, during some Seders, it's turned into what's called Hillel's sandwich, put between two pieces of matzo with the maror.

4. Chazeret

A second bitter item, which is sometimes left off the Seder plate entirely, romaine lettuce symbolizes the fact that the Jewish stay in Egypt began soft and ended hard and bitter (look at the two ends of a piece of lettuce).

How it's used: Some families do use the chazeret and the maror interchangeably or together. And sometimes the chazeret is used in the sandwich mentioned above.

5. Karpas

Typically represented with parsley (although some families use boiled potatoes), the karpas is a symbol of spring and new beginnings. It can also symbolize the initial flourishing of the Israelites during the first years in Egypt.

How it's used: To start the Seder, participants take a small piece of parsley and dip it in salt water to remember the tears the Jews shed when they were slaves in Egypt.

6. Beitzah

There are many different explanations for why a roasted hard-boiled egg sits on the Seder plate. Some families say it represents the pre-holiday offering. It's also said the roundness of the egg represents the cycle of life. And other people say it represents new beginnings and hope.

How it's used: Although it's traditional to begin the actual Seder meal with each person eating a hardboiled egg that's dipped in the bowl of salt water, the egg on the Seder plate is typically not eaten.