

Session: OT- Exodus, Tabernacle, and Sacrifice

A. Recap of our last session

B. Learning Objectives for this session:

1. See how the roots of worship in Genesis applies to God’s revelation in Exodus
2. Exodus illustrates God’s salvation of Israel, pointing to His future redemption of all peoples
3. Worship is the whole-life orientation to God in personal and moral fellowship
4. True worship has always been offered by those who have been redeemed

The Name of God – YHWH

Exodus 3:13–14 : The Bible contains the _____ – _____ of the _____

to all mankind. The Lord’s testimony about His name, “ _____,” is one proof of this statement.

God “ _____” and He “ _____”. He does _____ of goodness, mercy, justice and power; rather, _____ goodness, mercy, justice and power.

Exodus 15:3 (Song of Moses)

Exodus 20:2–3 (1st Commandment)

Holy Places vs. YHWH

A. Holy Places

B. YHWH – *The OT affirms that the One and only Creator and Lord of the universe made himself known to the forefathers of Israel at particular times and in particular places. (Heb 1:1–2)*

The religion of the patriarchs showed a *very real* and *personal* communion between the _____ and their _____.

C. But what is Covenant? *“Covenant” is the act initiated by God to freely establish a mutually binding relationship with humankind. Through the covenant God bestows blessings on humans in conditional and unconditional terms. Conditionally, God blesses humans as they obey the terms of the covenant. Unconditionally, God bestows blessings on humans regardless of their obedience or disobedience to the terms of the covenant.*

The Exodus as Redemption (Exodus 1–24)

A. YHWH Initiates Israel’s Redemption (Ex 1–15) *All that happened in Exodus – Deuteronomy was an extension and fulfillment of the covenant promises made by YHWH to the patriarchs in Genesis.*

- B. YHWH Draws Israel to Himself (Ex 16–19) *The Lord tested Israel to prepare them for His holy presence and to hear His words to His chosen people.*
- C. YHWH Speaks the Ten Words (Ex 20–24) *The transforming reality of YHWH’s word prompts us to worship in the joy of a purified heart and in the honor of seeing the glory of God.*

YHWH Prepares to Dwell with Israel (Exodus 25–40)

- A. YHWH Reveals His Dwelling Place to Moses (Exodus 25–27) *A copy and shadow of the heavenly things.*
- B. YHWH Introduces High Priestly Role to Moses (28–31) *A person to be a shadow of heavenly realities.*
- C. Israel Worships Golden Calf (Exodus 32) *Disobedience leads to idol worship.*
- D. Moses Intercedes for Israel (Exodus 33–34) *YHWH’s unchanging relationship to His covenant people.*
He was _____ to His covenant; YHWH was His _____ name; His name was _____ to Israel’s God
- E. Israel Builds Tabernacle (Exodus 35–39) *Obedience and faithfulness leads to worthy worship.*
- F. **YHWH** Dwells in the Midst of Israel (Exodus 40) *YHWH inhabits the praises of His covenant people.*

What are the implications for worship from the Torah?

- A. _____ means “guidance or direction from God to His people.” Moses said, “Command your children to observe all the words of this law [lit. torah].” (Deut. 32:46)
- B. While the English word “law” doesn’t suggest this, both the _____ and the _____ of the law made the Torah.
- C. Torah was to be seen as a _____ of _____ because it was God’s direction for living the covenant relationship.
- D. _____ was given to the _____ slaves of Egypt who were Abraham’s descendants.
_____ may only be offered by the redeemed.
- E. YHWH proclaimed His own _____ – His _____ and _____.

Next Week: Psalms, the Prophets, and Worship: YHWH, Covenant, and the Future Hope