

# Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy



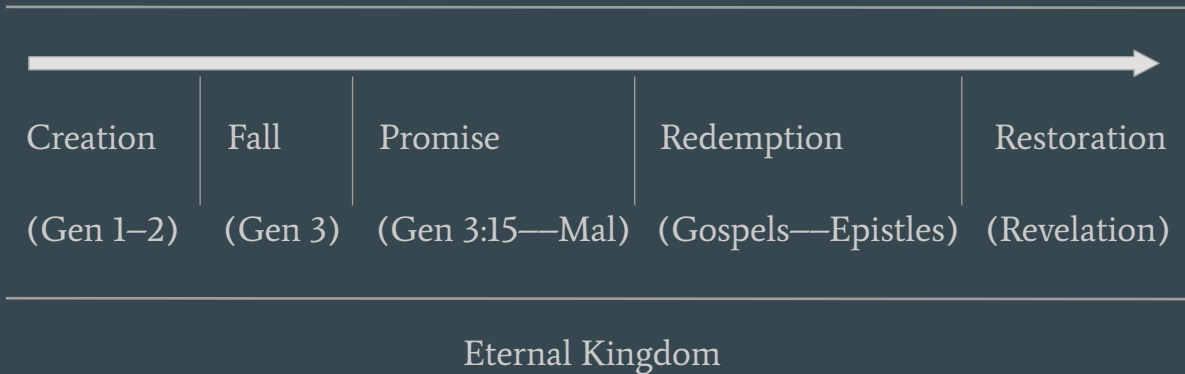
The Kingdom of God

# Objectives

- Relationship to the Kingdom of God
- Summary of each book
- Outlines of each book
- Key events
- Key people

# Kingdom program overview ...

## Pre-Mediatorial Kingdom



- **Pre-Mediatorial Kingdom**

- Only the universal kingdom existed
- No mediatorial kingdom
  - No rulers
  - No realm
  - No rulership
- This state will never exist again

- **Timeline** (Vlach : Kingdom : 304-328)

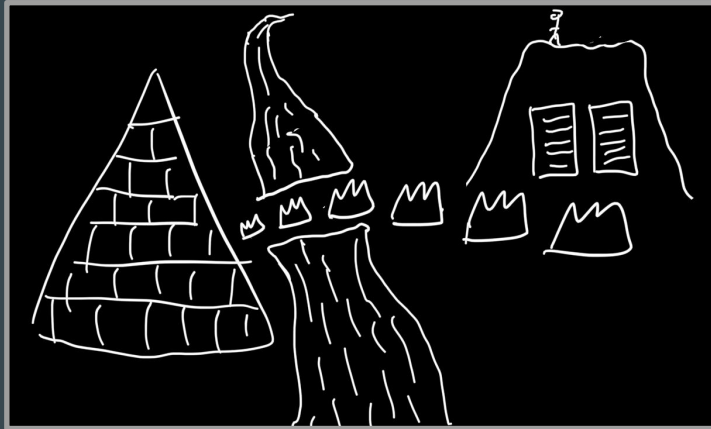
- **Creation** - The kingdom is present with creation as God the King of creation tasks His image-bearer, man, to rule and subdue His creation.
- **Fall** - The fall marks man's failure to rule God's creation; both God's image-bearers (humans) and the creation come under the devastating effects of the fall.
- **Promise** - The promise plan guarantees the seed of the woman will eventually succeed over the power behind the serpent (Satan); the fall will be reversed and man will effectively rule over creation.
- **Redemption** - Jesus the King brings redemption through His atonement, and His death is the basis for the kingdom and reconciliation of all things.
- **Restoration** - With the restoration of all things God's kingdom plan is fulfilled as Jesus successfully reigns over the earth; this kingdom

- merges into the perfect kingdom of the Father.
- **Eternal Kingdom**
  - No more heaven (spirit) but a restored world (spirit + body)
  - No more hell (spirit) but the lake of fire (spirit + body)
  - Physical place
    - Body (1 Thessalonians 5:23)
    - Work (Genesis 2:15)
    - Nations (Revelation 5:9-10)
  - Never reversed
  - God limited himself through His promises never to uncreated creation/mediatorial kingdom

# Exodus

# Exodus- Summary

- Yahweh redeems His kingdom priests from Egypt.



- Why the crowns?
  - Exodus 19:1-6
    - In the third month after the Israelites went out from the land of Egypt, on the very day, they came to the Desert of Sinai. After they journeyed from Rephidim, they came to the Desert of Sinai, and they camped in the desert; Israel camped there in front of the mountain. Moses went up to God, and the LORD called to him from the mountain, “Thus you will tell the house of Jacob, and declare to the people of Israel: ‘You yourselves have seen what I did to Egypt and how I lifted you on eagles’ wings and brought you to myself. And now, if you will diligently listen to me and keep my covenant, then you will be my special possession out of all the nations, for all the earth is mine, and you will be to me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.’ These are the words that you will speak to the Israelites.” (NET Bible)
      - This kingdom of God will be composed of a priestly people. All the Israelites would be living wholly in God's service and enjoying the right of access to him. And, as priests, they would have the duty of representing God to the nations, following what they perceived to be the duties of priests - proclaiming God's word, interceding for people, and making provision for people to find God through atonement (see Deut 33:9, 10). (NET Notes)

- Tablets

- The LORD said to Moses, “Cut out two tablets of stone like the first, and I will write on the tablets the words that were on the first tablets, which you smashed. (Ex 34:1)

# Exodus - Outline

- **Israel in Egypt** (Ex 1:1 - 2:25)
- **God Delivers Israel** (Ex 3:1 - 18:27)
- **Mosaic Covenant** (Ex 19:1 - 24:18)
- **Wilderness Tabernacle** (Ex 25:1 - 40:38)



## Exodus - Key Events

- Moses Called (Ex 3 - 4)
- Passover (Ex 12)
- Exodus (Ex 13)
- Mosaic Covenant (Ex 19 - 24)
- Golden Calf (Ex 32)
- Yahweh tabernacles with Israel (Ex 40:34)



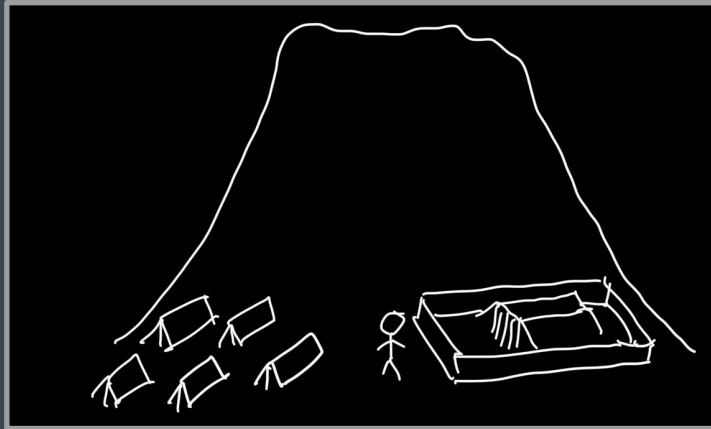
## Exodus - Key People

- **Moses** (Ex 2:4 - 2:25)
- **Aaron** (Ex 11:10 - 25:11)
- **Pharaoh** (Ex 25:19 - 26:35)

# Leviticus

# Leviticus - Summary

- Covenantal requirements for living in God's holy kingdom.



- Then the LORD called to Moses and spoke to him from the Meeting Tent: (Lev 1:1)
- The LORD spoke to Moses at Mount Sinai: (Lev 25:1)
- All the priests of Israel are being told how they should help the people worship
- Why the sacrifices?
  - “Theologically the Levitical sacrificial system was instituted for a people redeemed from Egypt and in covenant relationship with their God. Thus sacrifice in Israel was not a human effort to obtain favor with a hostile God but a response to the Lord who had first given Himself to Israel in covenant relationship. Yet whenever sin or impurity, whether ethical or ceremonial, disrupted this fellowship, the individual or the nation (whichever was the case) renewed covenant fellowship with the Lord through sacrifice, the particular sacrifice depending on the exact circumstance of the disruption. This approach to God through sacrifice could, of course, be purely dedicatory or communal if no disruption had taken place, but this seems to have been the exception rather than the norm” (Bible Knowledge Commentary - Leviticus - Historical and Theological Setting)

# Leviticus - Outline

- **Sacrificial Laws** (Lev 1:1 - 7:38)
- **The Priesthood** (Lev 8:1 - 10:20)
- **Dealing with Uncleaness** (Lev 11:1 - 16:34)
- **How to be holy** (Lev 17:1 - 27:34)

- **Sacrificial Laws**
  - **Laity**
    - Burnt offerings (Lev 1)
    - Grain offerings (Lev 2)
    - Peace offerings (Lev 3)
    - Sin offerings (Lev 4:1 - 5:13)
    - Guilt offerings (Lev 5:14 - 6:7)
  - **Priesthood**
    - Burnt offerings (Lev 6:8 - 13)
    - Grain offerings (Lev 6:14 - 23)
    - Sin offerings (Lev 6:24 - 30)
    - Guilt offerings (Lev 7:1 - 10)
    - Peace offerings (7:11 - 36)
  - **Atonement**
    - Real forgiveness
    - True believer
    -
- **The priesthood**
  - Aaron and his sons ordained (Lev 8)

- Aaron's sons executed (Lev 10)
- Dealing with Uncleaness
  - Animals (Lev 11)
  - Childbirth (Lev 12)
  - Disease (Lev 13 - 14)
  - Discharges (Lev 15)
  - Purifying the Tent of Meeting (Lev 16)
- How to be holy
  - Sacrifice and Food (Lev 17)
  - Sexual Behaviour (Lev 18)
  - Neighbors (Lev 19)
  - Crimes (Lev 20)
  - Priests (Lev 21 - 22)
  - Festivals (Lev 23)
  - Tabernacle (Lev 24:1 - 9)
  - Blasphemy (Lev 24:10 - 23)
  - Sabbatical year and Jubilee Year (Lev 25)

# Leviticus - Key Events

- Substitutionary sacrifice (Lev 1:4)
- Establishing the Aaronic priesthood (Lev 8:1-10:20)
- Teaching personal holiness (Lev 11:44-45, 19:2, 20:7,20:26)
- Mosaic Covenant conditions explained (Lev 26:1-46)

- Major Historical Event Timeline
  - Leviticus follows tabernacle construction (Ex. 25-40)
  - Leviticus comes before the numbering of Israel for their journey to the promised land (Num. 1-4)
- Substitutionary sacrifice
  - Lev 1:4 - "He must lay his hand on the head of the burnt offering, and it will be accepted for him to make atonement on his behalf."
- Establishing the Aaronic priesthood
  - Hebrews 8:1-13
    - shows Jesus as the superior high priest of a better covenant than was given here
    - This is the covenant we are under as Christians
- Teaching Personal holiness
  - The key to national holiness
- Mosaic Covenant conditions explained
  - A sinful person can never fulfill the MC, only sinless Jesus can, because it requires more than the outward appearance of holiness. An already sinless heart can fulfill these requirements, but there is no such method given to get a sinless heart, that must be provided by the person wishing to fulfill the covenant. God provided that in Jesus and provides that through Him for us today.

# Leviticus - Key People

- Moses (Lev 1:1)
- Aaron as High Priest (Lev 8:1-36)
- Nadab/Abihu (Lev 10:1-7)

- Moses
  - God spoke to him
- Aaron as High Priest
  - Beginning of Aaronic priesthood
  - Runs parallel in time to Melchizedekian priesthood
    - Melchizedekian priesthood was older
    - Still active during Aaronic priesthood
    - Means that the Aaronic priesthood was never meant to serve as the way for sin people to enter God's kingdom.
    - The Aaronic priesthood was setup to differentiate Israel from all other nations. Israel failed to be this light.
    - Mentioned with Abram in Genesis 14:18 "Melchizedek king of Salem brought out bread and wine. (Now he was the priest of the Most High God)."
    - Jesus is from the priesthood of Melchizedek (Hebrews 7:1 - 8:2)
      - Now this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God, met Abraham as he was returning from defeating the kings and blessed him. To him also Abraham apportioned a tithe of everything. His name first means king of righteousness, then king of Salem,



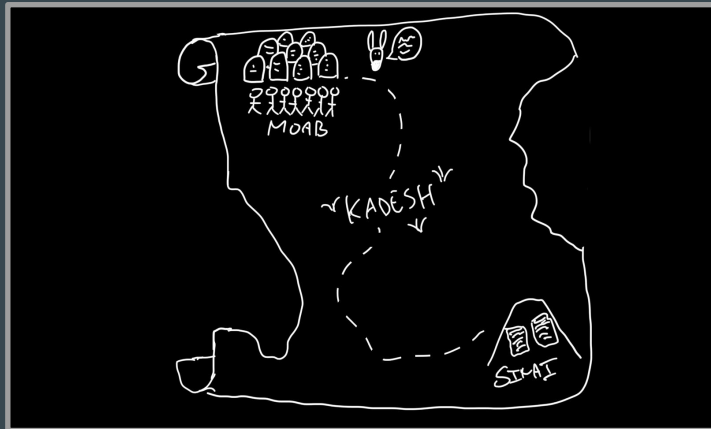
- that is, king of peace. Without father, without mother, without genealogy, he has neither beginning of days nor end of life but is like the son of God, and he remains a priest for all time. But see how great he must be, if Abraham the patriarch gave him a tithe of his plunder. And those of the sons of Levi who receive the priestly office have authorization according to the law to collect a tithe from the people, that is, from their fellow countrymen, although they too are descendants of Abraham. But Melchizedek who does not share their ancestry collected a tithe from Abraham and blessed the one who possessed the promise. Now without dispute the inferior is blessed by the superior, and in one case tithes are received by mortal men, while in the other by him who is affirmed to be alive. And it could be said that Levi himself, who receives tithes, paid a tithe through Abraham. For he was still in his ancestor Abraham's loins when Melchizedek met him. So if perfection had in fact been possible through the Levitical priesthood - for on that basis the people received the law - what further need would there have been for another priest to arise, said to be in the order of Melchizedek and not in Aaron's order? For when the priesthood changes, a change in the law must come as well. Yet the one these things are spoken about belongs to a different tribe, and no one from that tribe has ever officiated at the altar. For it is clear that our Lord is descended from Judah, yet Moses said nothing about priests in connection with that tribe. And this is even clearer if another priest arises in the likeness of Melchizedek, who has become a priest not by a legal regulation about physical descent but by the power of an indestructible life. For here is the testimony about him: "You are a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek." On the one hand a former command is set aside because it is weak and useless, for the law made nothing perfect. On the other hand a better hope is introduced, through which we draw near to God. And since this was not done without a sworn affirmation - for the others have become priests without a sworn affirmation, but Jesus did so with a sworn affirmation by the one who said to him, "The Lord has sworn and will not change his mind, 'You are a priest forever'" - accordingly Jesus has become the guarantee of a better covenant. And the others who became priests were numerous, because death prevented them from

- continuing in office, but he holds his priesthood permanently since he lives forever. So he is able to save completely those who come to God through him, because he always lives to intercede for them. For it is indeed fitting for us to have such a high priest: holy, innocent, undefiled, separate from sinners, and exalted above the heavens. He has no need to do every day what those priests do, to offer sacrifices first for their own sins and then for the sins of the people, since he did this in offering himself once for all. For the law appoints as high priests men subject to weakness, but the word of solemn affirmation that came after the law appoints a son made perfect forever. Now the main point of what we are saying is this: We have such a high priest, one who sat down at the right hand of the throne of the Majesty in heaven, a minister in the sanctuary and the true tabernacle that the Lord, not man, set up.
- Nadab/Abihu
  - First recorded deaths because of Mosaic Covenant breakage

# Numbers

# Numbers- Summary

- Promise of a future kingdom to wandering Israel



- Hebrew title: "in the wilderness"
- A heavily geographic book
- Geographical outline
  - 1:1-10:10 = Camp: Sinai
  - 10:11-12:16 = Travel: Sinai to Kadesh
  - 13:1-20:13 = Camp: Kadesh
  - 20:14-22:1 = Travel: Kadesh to Moab
  - 22:2-36:13 = Camp: Moab
- Chronological outline
  - 1:1-14:45 = 1444 b.c. (1 year after the exodus)
  - 15:1-19:22 = 1443-1407 b.c. (36 years of wilderness wanderings)
  - 20:1-36:14 = 1406-1405 b.c. (40 years after the exodus)

# Numbers - Outline

- **Sinai** (Num 1:1 - 10:10)
- **Sinai to Paran** (Num 10:11 - 12:16)
- **Paran** (Num 13:1 - 19:22)
- **Paran to Moab** (Num 20:1 - 21:35)
- **Moab** (Num 22:1 - 36:13)

- **Sinai**
  - First census of Israel (Num 1:2-4ff)
    - Take a census of the entire Israelite community by their clans and families, counting the name of every individual male. You and Aaron are to number all in Israel who can serve in the army, those who are twenty years old or older, by their divisions. And to help you there is to be a man from each tribe, each man the head of his family.
  - Dividing the tribes (Num 2:2ff)
    - The LORD spoke to Moses and to Aaron: "Every one of the Israelites must camp under his standard with the emblems of his family; they must camp at some distance around the tent of meeting.
  - Camp purification (Num 5:2-4ff)
    - Command the Israelites to expel from the camp every leper, everyone who has a discharge, and whoever becomes defiled by a corpse. You must expel both men and women; you must put them outside the camp, so that they will not defile their camps, among which I live." So the Israelites did so, and expelled them outside the camp. As the LORD had spoken to Moses, so the Israelites did.
- **Sinai to Paran**

- Quail (Num 11:31)
  - Now a wind went out from the LORD and brought quail from the sea, and let them fall near the camp, about a day's journey on this side, and about a day's journey on the other side, all around the camp, and about three feet high on the surface of the ground.
- Paran
  - 12 spies
  - Korah's rebellion
- Paran to Moab
  - Miriam dies
  - Aaron dies
  - Bronze serpent
- Moab
  - Balaam and his donkey
  - Second census of Israel
  - Second generation of Israel

# Numbers- Key Events

- Death sentence for first generation of Israel (Num 14:26 - 38)
- 40 years of punishment (Num 15:1 - 19:22)
- Yahweh uses Balaam (Num 22:2 - 24:25)

- Death sentence for first generation of Israel
  - After the spies were sent out from Paran
- 40 years of punishment
  - Not much written
  - 37 years of wasted time because of disobedience (almost my lifetime in idleness)
- Yahweh uses Balaam
  - Claimed to know Yahweh (Leviticus 22:7 - 22:21)
  - Called a false prophet (2 Peter 2:15-16, Jude 11)
  - Hired to curse Israel, but blessed them instead.
  - If Yahweh has blessed someone (Israel), they cannot be cursed.

# Numbers- Key People

- Moses
- Aaron dies (Lev 20:22 - 29)
- Balaam
- Caleb/Joshua (Num 14:26 - 38)
- Phinehas (Num 25:7 - 8)

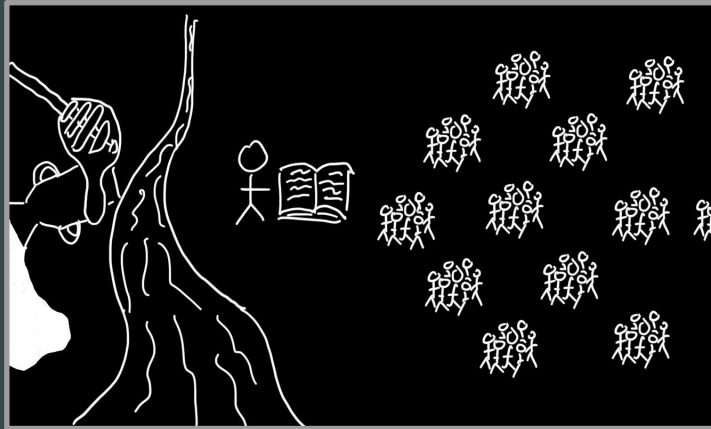
- Aaron dies
  - And Moses removed Aaron's garments and put them on his son Eleazar. So Aaron died there on the top of the mountain. And Moses and Eleazar came down from the mountain. (Num 20:28)
- Caleb/Joshua
  - You will by no means enter into the land where I swore to settle you. The only exceptions are Caleb son of Jephunneh and Joshua son of Nun. - 14:30
- Phinehas
  - When Phinehas son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron the priest, saw it, he got up from among the assembly, took a javelin in his hand, and went after the Israelite man into the tent and thrust through the Israelite man and into the woman's abdomen. So the plague was stopped from the Israelites. - 25:7-8



# Deuteronomy

# Deuteronomy - Summary

- Instructing second generation Israel to be kingdom ambassadors



- Moses is 120 years old at this point
- Moses's tells 2nd generation Israel about everything that happened after leaving Egypt
- He writes all these things down to give to Israel
- Took 1 month for Moese to finish
  - Started in the month of Shebat (11th month)
    - Deut 1:3 - However, it was not until the first day of the eleventh month [Shebat] of the fortieth year that Moses addressed the Israelites just as the Lord had instructed him to do.
  - Mourned for the month of Adar (12th month)
    - Deut 34:8 - the Israelites mourned for Moses in the rift valley plains[a] of Moab for thirty days; then the days of mourning for Moses ended.
  - Passover in the month of Nisan (1st month)
    - Josh 5:10 - So the Israelites camped in Gilgal and celebrated the Passover [month of Nisan] in the evening of the fourteenth day of the month in the rift valley plains of Jericho.
    - In the promised land

# Deuteronomy - Outline

- Moses recalls Israelite history (Deut 1:1 - 4:49)
- Moses repeats the Covenant (Deut 5:1 - 26:19)
- Moses instructs about the future (Deut 27:1 - 34:12)

- Moses recalls Israelite history
  - Events in the wilderness
    - Leaving Sinai (Deut 1:5 - 8)
    - Appointing leaders (Deut 1:9 - 18)
    - The 12 spies (Deut 1:19 - 46)
    - Going to Moab (Deut 2:1 - 3:11)
    - In Moab (Deut 3:12 - 4:49)
- Moses repeats the Covenant
  - A restatement of the Mosaic Covenant because the second generation of Israel weren't there as eyewitnesses
- Moses instructs about the future
  - Entering the promised land (Deut 27:1 - 28:68)
  - Covenant with the second generation (Deut 29:1 - 30:20)
  - Israel's future leaders (Deut 31:1 - 30)
  - Song of Moses (Deut 32:1 - 47)
  - Death of Moses (Deut 32:48 - 34:12)

# Deuteronomy - Key Events

- Taking the land (Deut 1:8, 6:10, 9:5, 29:13, 30:20, 34:4)
- Shema (Deut 6:4 - 5)
- Future Prophet (Deut 18:15)
- Mosaic Covenant clarified (Deut 29:1 - 30:20)
- Moses dies (Deut 34:1 - 12)

- Taking the land
  - A kingdom has a physical location
  - Yahweh was giving His kingdom priests a kingdom
- Shema
  - The essential charge of Moses to all Israel
    - Deut 6:4 - 9
      - Hear, O Israel: Yahweh is our God, Yahweh is one! You must love Yahweh your God with your whole mind, your whole being, and all your strength.
  - The essential charge to all Christians today
    - Mat 22:36 - 39
      - "Teacher, which commandment in the law is the greatest?" Jesus said to him, "'Love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind.' This is the first and greatest commandment.
- Future Prophet
  - Acts 3:19 - 23
    - Therefore repent and turn back so that your sins may be wiped out, so that times of refreshing may come from the presence of the Lord, and so that he may send the Messiah appointed for you—that is, Jesus. This one heaven must receive until the

- time all things are restored, which God declared from times long ago through his holy prophets. Moses said, '**The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among your brothers. You must obey him in everything he tells you. Every person who does not obey that prophet will be destroyed and thus removed from the people.'**
- Mosaic Covenant clarified
  - "These are the words of the covenant that Yahweh commanded Moses to make with the people of Israel in the land of Moab, in addition to the covenant he had made with them at Horeb." Deut 29:1
  - What Covenant is this?
    - Minority: Palestinian land Covenant
      - Focuses on the heart more than the land
      - Keeping the land depends on the state of the heart
    - Study Bible: Reference to New Covenant
      - **No changed heart given (NC) yet:** "But to this very day Yahweh has not given you an understanding mind, perceptive eyes, or discerning ears!" - Deut 29:4
    - Majority: Mosaic Covenant
      - **They have the ability to obey, no new heart required:** "Therefore, keep the terms of this covenant and obey them so that you may be successful in everything you do." - Deut 29:9
      - **The MC is being renewed, the NC is not being made, this is present day to the second generation of Israel and not looking to the future:** "It is not with you alone that I am making this covenant by oath, but with whoever stands with us here today before the LORD our God as well as those not with us here today." - Deut 29:14
      - **A reference to what has already been written down in the MC, the NC doesn't do this:** "Yahweh will be unwilling to forgive him, and his intense anger will rage against that man; all the curses written in this scroll will fall upon him and Yahweh will obliterate his name from memory. Yahweh will single him out for judgment from all the tribes of Israel according to all the curses of the covenant written in this scroll of the law." - Deut 29:20-21
      - **Reference to the MC, this is a restatement, made to the generation that didn't hear it the first time:** "Then all the nations will ask, "Why has the LORD done all this

- to this land? What is this fierce, heated display of anger all about?" Then people will say, "Because they abandoned the covenant of the LORD, the God of their ancestors, which he made with them when he brought them out of the land of Egypt." - Deut 29:24-25
- **This happened because they broke the MC:** "When you have experienced all these things, both the blessings and the curses I have set before you, you will reflect upon them in all the nations where the LORD your God has banished you." - Deut 30:1
- **This is a reference to the NC, but it is not the Covenant that's being made with them at this point. This is looking to the future, it is not the present:** "Then if you and your descendants turn to the LORD your God and obey him with your whole mind and being just as I am commanding you today, the LORD your God will reverse your captivity and have pity on you. He will turn and gather you from all the peoples among whom he has scattered you. Even if your exiles are in the most distant land, from there the LORD your God will gather you and bring you back. Then he will bring you to the land your ancestors possessed and you also will possess it; he will do better for you and multiply you more than he did your ancestors. The LORD your God will also cleanse your heart and the hearts of your descendants so that you may love him with all your mind and being and so that you may live. Then the LORD your God will put all these curses on your enemies, on those who hate you and persecute you. You will return and obey the LORD, keeping all his commandments I am giving you today. The LORD your God will make the labor of your hands abundantly successful and multiply your children, the offspring of your cattle, and the produce of your soil. For the LORD your God will once more rejoice over you to make you prosperous just as he rejoiced over your ancestors, if you obey the LORD your God and keep his commandments and statutes that are written in this scroll of the law. But you must turn to him with your whole mind and being." - Deut 30:2-10
- **The MC restated:** "This commandment I am giving you today is not too difficult for you, nor is it too remote." - Deut 30:11
- Moses dies

- Most likely added by Joshua

# Deuteronomy - Key People

- Moses



**The End**