

Moses

the servant of the LORD



Intermediate Workbook

Manitoulin Youth Camp 2015



Dear Student,

We are so glad you are planning to come to Manitoulin Youth Camp this summer, God willing. Whether this is your first year or you are a regular, we hope you have a fantastic time.

Before you start this workbook, it is a very good idea to read this part of the Bible together with your parents. You will want to read Exodus 1-14. This is an amazing story of God saving His people. It is a story of salvation through God's mighty hand and stretched out arm and the keeping of a promise!

There are four parts to your pre-camp assignment: 1) the workbook, 2) a minute meditation, 3) preparation for the morning quizzes and memory verses and 4) a special project.

Try to get started as soon as possible and do your best work!

If you have any questions about the workbook or any of these assignments, please don't hesitate to call or send a note to:

Aunt Julie Snobelen

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818-963-0521

May God bless you!

Minute Meditations

You will need to prepare a Minute Meditation to present at camp. You will need to choose one verse from your section on which to base your minute meditation. The chapters are broken up this year by the **first letter of your last name**.

Please find the first letter of your last name below and choose a verse from that section.

A-C: Exodus 1:1-22; 2:1-25

D-K: Exodus 3:1-22; 4:1-31

L-Q: Exodus 5:1-23; 6:1-13; 7:1-25

R-S: Exodus 12:1-50

T-Z: Exodus 13:1-22; 14:1-31



Preparation for Morning Quizzes and Memory Verses:

There will be Bible readings and a memory verse from the readings each day at camp. You will do these readings with your camp group and practice the memory verses. You will be quizzed on the verse and the readings the next morning. Below is the list of readings and verses for the quizzes each day. We suggest that you memorize these verses and read over these readings before camp to help you in your preparation for the week.

Monday

Memory Verse: Exodus 2:24 *“And God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob.”*

Readings: Exodus 1:1-22, 2:1-25

Tuesday

Memory Verse: Exodus 3:14 *“And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you.”*

Readings: Exodus 3:1-22, 4:1-31

Wednesday

Memory Verse: Exodus 6:7 *“And I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God: and ye shall know that I am the LORD your God, which bringeth you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians.”*

Readings: Exodus 5:1-23, 6:1-13, 7:1-25 (plus learn the list of the 10 plagues)

Thursday

Memory Verse: Exodus 12:41 *“And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.”*

Readings: Exodus 11:1-10 (read only), 12:1-50

Friday

Memory Verse: Exodus 14:13 *“And Moses said unto the people, Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the LORD, which he will shew to you to day: for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to day, ye shall see them again no more for ever.”*

Readings: Exodus 13:1-22; 14:1-31

Special Project:

Choose one of these to do either on your own or in pairs.

If appropriate, make a copy for your teacher, and copies for your classmates (about 40).

1. Choose a city or a place that is mentioned in this section of the Bible. Find out what you can about it — its past and its present. Make a travel brochure or a poster about this place.
2. Create a comic strip about the ten plagues. You can find comic templates online to print out if you need them.
3. Create a newspaper article or TV report about the ten plagues or the crossing of the Red Sea.
4. Find out how the Passover is celebrated by Jews today. Make a poster that shows the Seder plate and what it all means.
5. Write out and illustrate your favourite verse from this study.

To complete your workbook you will need:

a Bible
a sharp pencil
an eraser (just in case)
a Strongs Concordance or access to E-Sword

Don't forget to pray before you begin. Ask God to help you understand His word, and He will.

- Use a PENCIL so that it is easier to correct mistakes.
- Read the verses on the heading before you try to do the questions.
- Read everything in the workbook. Some questions will be easier to answer if you have read the information given to you throughout the book.
- If you are having trouble with a question, put a star next to it and move on to the next question. When you have completed the section, go back and try again. If you still can't get it ask someone for help or email me.

Promises: Read Exodus 1:1-5

This story begins around 4000 years ago with the calling out of a man named Abram and a promise made to him.

Read *Genesis 12:1-3* and write down what God promised to Abram.

Read *Genesis 15:5*. What does God promise Abram here?

At this time, Abram did not have any children. It must have been difficult for him to understand how God would make him a nation when he didn't even have one son. Yet he chose to believe God.

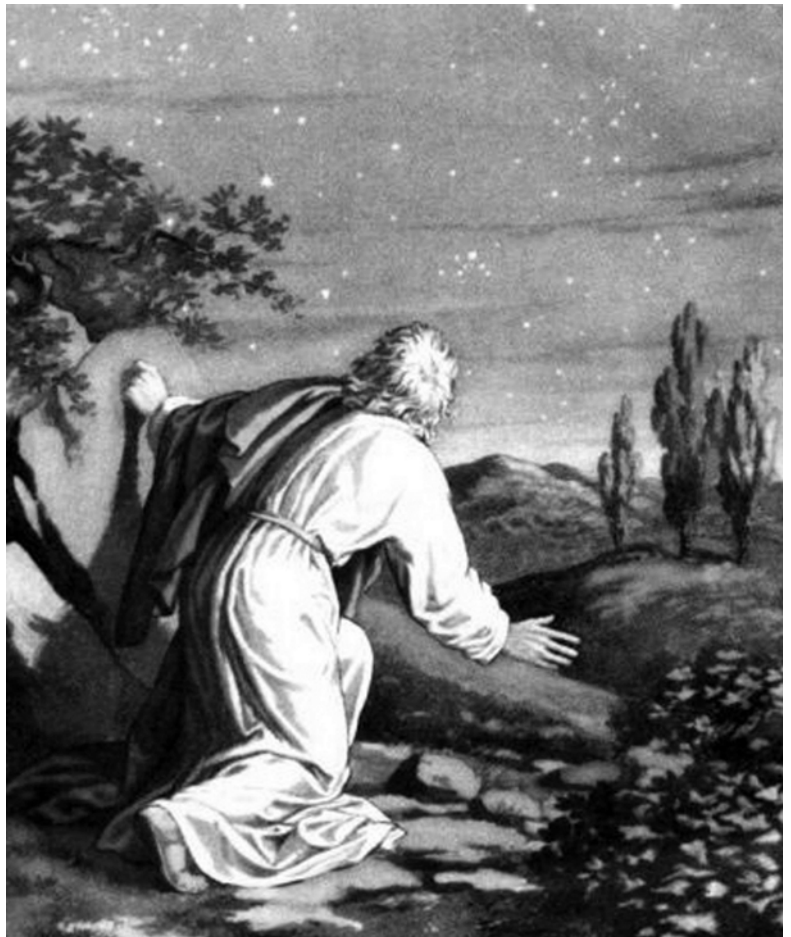
Read *Genesis 15:7*. What else did God promise to Abram?

This must have been difficult to understand as well. Abram and those who were with him were just a small group of shepherds. How would this happen? So God made a covenant with Abram. This was a very special promise.

Read *Genesis 15:9-17*.

This helped Abram to understand that the land would not be his in his lifetime. It would be hundreds of years before his seed came to occupy the land.

How many years did God say that his descendants would be sojourners?



What would happen to them while they were sojourners?

What does God promise would happen in the fourth generation?

Abraham finally had one son. What was his name? (Genesis 21:3) _____

He grew up and continued in his father's tradition as a man of faith. Eventually God renewed the promises He had made to Abraham to his son.

Read Genesis 26:2-5. What does He promise him?

Isaac had two children. What were their names?

Both of these sons became fathers of nations but God chose one of these sons to be the one to inherit the promises.

Read Genesis 28:12-15 and tell which one and what He promised him?

Jacob had twelve sons and through interesting circumstances, his family all ended up in Egypt.

How many people went down to Egypt? (Exodus 1:5) _____

Note that this only includes the males of the family (Genesis 46:27).

So now we have the descendants of Abraham who have all lived the life of a sojourner (living in a land that was not their own) for around 200 years, coming to live in Egypt. They lived down there quite happily for about 70 years with Joseph looking after them all. But then Joseph died.

HEBREW:

Strong's tells us that the word comes from Eber who was the son of Shem. He was still alive during the life of Abraham. Genesis 10:21 calls Shem the father of all the children of Eber. Possibly Eber was known for his faith in the one true God, and perhaps he kept the Hebrew language alive during the confusion of Babel. His family became known as the Eberites. Abraham was a descendant of Eber. It is also possible that since "eber" means a region across or the east that Abraham was called a Hebrew because he was a foreigner from the east.

What did Joseph say to his family before he died? (Genesis 50:24-25)

Oppression: Read Exodus 1:6-15

What five things does this verse say about how the nation was faring? (Exodus 1:7)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

From the one son given to Abraham, a great nation is indeed being formed. A nation of people who were known as the Hebrews or the children of Israel (Jacob).

Research

Use a book or have your parents help you to look online and find two facts about what a Pharaoh was like. Write them here:



Life was good in Egypt. All the days of Joseph the people were multiplying and prospering. While Joseph lived, the Egyptians felt some obligation to his family. Joseph had saved them from the great famine after all. But this was not to be their land of promise and things began to change.

What happened to start these changes? (Exodus 1:8)

What was he afraid the people might do? (Exodus 1:10)

The people of Israel must have been the kind of people that you want to stick around. People who work hard, contribute to the good of the community, use the opportunities they are given to make things better, since the new Pharaoh seemed to be afraid of their leaving. If they were “too many and too mighty” at this time, it’s hard to understand how Pharaoh could have in a short time enslaved them and one idea is that part of the burdens inflicted upon them at first were heavy taxes that eventually brought them to poverty and slavery.



Look up the word “afflict” in a Strong’s concordance and write down what it means.

Write out Psalm 119:71 and then think about why this would be true.

Try to come up with three ways that the affliction God’s people endured would have prepared them for leaving Egypt.

1.

2.

3.

Despite the affliction, what did the Hebrews continue to do? (Exodus 1:12)

This grieved the Egyptians. They had probably hoped that reducing the Hebrews to poverty and enslaving them would break their spirit, ruin their health, and shorten their days thus reducing their numbers. They probably hoped it would also discourage them from having children since their children would be born into slavery. However, their hopes were dashed. The people kept increasing.

Look up the word "rigour" in Strong's Concordance. What does it mean?

What was the work that the Egyptians made the Hebrews do? (Exodus 1:14)

1.

2.

3.

TREASURE CITIES:

These cities were used to store food such as corn, wine and oil in times of plenty or perhaps to supply the army. Solomon, Jehoshaphat and Hezekiah also built cities for this purpose (1 Kings 9:19; 2 Chronicles 17:12; 32:28). Archaeologists think they have found Pithom and the excavations have revealed a city wall, ruined temple and a series of brick buildings with thick walls and rectangular chambers of various sizes opening at the top but not to one another.



The Midwives: Read Exodus 1:15-22

The king of Egypt is becoming desperate. Enslaving the people has not weakened them. It is clear that the Egyptians either feared the Hebrews or were dependent on them as a workforce as instead of engaging the grown men in battle and pushing them out of the land he resorts to a cowardly way of dealing with his problem: killing the helpless and blaming it on two women.

What are the names of the two midwives? (Exodus 1:15)

What did Pharaoh command them to do? (Exodus 1:16)

Why did they say they didn't obey his orders? (Exodus 1:19)

At the risk of losing their own lives, these two women disobeyed the orders of the king of Egypt because they feared God.

Write out Proverbs 29:25

This is an important lesson to learn - that it is not man who is to be feared, but God. These women were rewarded for showing this faithfulness to God.

What did God give them? (Exodus 1:21)

Since Pharaoh's plot with the midwives didn't work out, what did he charge his people to do? (Exodus 1:22)

Birth of the Deliverer: Read Exodus 2:1-10

From which tribe was the deliverer born? (Exodus 2:1)

Read Numbers 26:59. What was the name of Moses' father, mother, brother, sister?

Father: _____

Mother: _____

Brother: _____

Sister: _____

How long was the baby hidden? (Exodus 2:2)

Little babies sleep a lot in the first few months, but they also can make a lot of noise. Eventually it was not possible to keep him hidden and yet unthinkable to allow him to be thrown into the river and drowned. His mother comes up with a plan to follow the command to throw all baby boys into the river, and yet trust that God would save him alive.

What does she make to put the baby in and where does she put it? (Look at Exodus 2:3 in the King James Version)

What other Bible story does this remind you of? (Genesis 6)

Miriam stands watch nearby to see what would happen to her little brother. Since the ark was placed in the reeds that grew along the riverbank, it probably would have stayed where it was put bobbing up and down a little bit maybe and rocking the baby to sleep. And then Miriam sees Pharaoh's daughter and her maids coming down to the river's edge. It doesn't take long for her to see the ark and have her maids fetch it and open it up.



What does she immediately recognize when she sees the baby? (Exodus 2:6)

Look up the word "compassion" in Strong's concordance. What other words are used to translate this word?

Miriam runs to secure the position of nursemaid for her mother, and Jochebed is given wages to raise the little one until he was perhaps 6 to 8 years old. This was long enough to teach him all about the God of Israel and his promises to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

In time he leaves his mother and becomes the son of Pharaoh's daughter and she calls him Moses.

What does Moses mean? (You can look it up in Strong's - Exodus 2:10)

God ways are often very unexpected to us - that God would put the man he had chosen into the very hands of those who would have instantly killed him if they only knew. Pharaoh's own daughter preserves the life of the future deliverer of Israel.

Growing up: Read Exodus 2:11-15

Write out Acts 7:22 -

How old was Moses when He went out to his brethren? (Acts 7:23) _____

What does Hebrews 11:24-25 tell us that Moses did?

During his first day out he sees an Egyptian smiting one of his brethren and kills the Egyptian and buries him in the sand. On his second day he finds two Hebrews fighting and intervenes.

How do the two Hebrews react to Moses' intervention? (Exodus 2:14)

What was Moses thinking when he acted this way? (Acts 7:25)

When he finds out that his brethren are not ready to accept him and that Pharaoh knows about the slain Egyptian, he decides he has no choice but to run away.

Sometimes in life, when you are trying hard to do what you think God wants, things happen that make you feel like you are going in the wrong direction and God has forsaken you, and yet afterwards seem to have been designed by the wis-

dom of God for very good purposes. When this happens to you, remember Moses and have patience.

Midian: Read Exodus 2:16-22

When you are wandering about in the wilderness as Moses was, a well was a good place to rest. Today we don't often think about wells. Our water comes from a tap right inside our home. But at this time, a well and access to clean water was life and for this reason a well was also often a source of conflict.

While Moses was resting here, who arrived at the well? (Exodus 2:16)

Unnamed shepherds arrived and tried to drive them away, probably because they wanted to be sure their flocks got water first, but Moses, still the defender of the injured and lover of justice rises up to help the girls and waters their flock.

When the girls arrive back home earlier than usual, who do they say helped them? (Exodus 2:19)

Draw what you think Moses might have looked like. (Maybe look at some Egyptian drawings)

Look up the name of the girls' father in Strong's Concordance and write down what it means. (Exodus 2:18)

What family events happened to Moses here in Midian? (Exodus 2:21,22)

Moses spends the next forty years in Midian. It is interesting that the number forty is used quite a bit in the Bible. Read the following verses and note what the 40 is referring to.

Genesis 7:17 _____

Exodus 16:35 _____

Exodus 24:18 _____

During his time in Midian as a shepherd, Moses learns some valuable lessons. What? Did you think a shepherd was just a person who sat outside and watched sheep all day? No, no... much more than that!

Shepherd Wanted!

- 1. Must plan food for the flock - where to find pasture and when this is not available must find food and bring it to the flock.**
- 2. Must provide water for the flock - pools of water or fetch it from a well.**
- 3. Must build temporary sheepfold when away from home to keep animals protected, sometimes in a cave.**
- 4. Must be prepared to sleep with the flock in all weathers.**
- 5. Must be able to build a permanent sheepfold for protection from storms or cold weather, wild animals or robbers.**



- 6. Must be able to call the sheep so they recognize his voice and come to him.**
- 7. Must know his sheep by their individual characteristics.**
- 8. Must be able to lead his sheep so that they follow and don't stray.**
- 9. Must know if one is missing and find it since sheep have no sense of locality.**
- 10. Must take special care of baby lambs and sheep with young.**
- 11. Must take care of the sick or wounded.**
- 12. Must be prepared to risk his life for his sheep with robbers or wild animals,.**

Apply to Jethro

God Hears: Read Exodus 2:23-25

Who died at this time? (Exodus 2:23)

The people of Israel had finally reached a point where they are ready to look for deliverance from Egypt.

Write out Psalm 34:15

What did God hear? (Exodus 2:24)

What did God remember? (Exodus 2:24)

Look up the word "covenant" in Strong's and write out what it means.

What does verse 25 say that God did?

Look up the word "respect" in Strong's and write out what it means.

This is the same word that is used in Exodus 1:8. Which word do you think it is here?

The Burning Bush: Read Exodus 3:1-12

Back to Moses in the desert. He has been a shepherd now for almost 40 years - quite a different life from his first 40 years in Egypt. All this time, his people have been suffering and slaving, and waiting for their deliverer. Now perhaps both parties are ready.

It may be confusing to see that Moses' father-in-law's name has changed. Look "Jethro" up in Strong's concordance and see if you can figure out the reason.

What name is given to the place that Moses has arrived at? Exodus 3:1

This was an important mountain. Look up the name of the mountain in Strong's and look at a few other passages where it is mentioned. What else happened here?

Look carefully at Exodus 3:2 and then draw what you think it might have looked like. Write below it who appeared to Moses.

Moses turns aside to investigate this strange sight, and when he does this, God calls to him, and Moses responds with "Here am I". There are probably many opportunities to do work for God that we simply walk by because we didn't see them or because we were too busy to take the time to investigate.

But God cautions Moses from getting too close.

What is Moses told to do? (Exodus 3:5)

This is the first time the Bible mentions Moses having direct contact with God. Possibly he has spent the last 40 years not knowing whether God had a mission for him after all. Perhaps he has despaired that his people will be consumed by the affliction in Egypt. But God reminds him that He is the God of his father, and the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He has not changed. Perhaps

the burning bush that was not consumed, was meant to show Moses that the fiery trial his people were enduring in Egypt would not consume them. God had not forgotten them, but He was waiting for the time to be right.

God says to Moses, I have seen _____

I have heard _____

I know _____

and I am come down to _____ (Exodus 3:7,8)

And then God says, I will send _____!

It seems that Moses' time alone in Midian has changed him. Before he left Egypt he was ready to deliver the people by his own mighty hand, now he questions his courage to go to Pharaoh and his skill in bringing forth the people. And this is how it should be, because God was not going to deliver His people by Moses' hand, but by His own hand through Moses.

God tells him: I will be with thee! and by the end of his life Moses has learned this lesson.

Write out Deuteronomy 31:6 -

God promises Moses that he will be successful. He will bring the people out and they will worship at this very mountain. He does not need to fear.

His Name: Read Exodus 3:13-15

When Moses made his first attempt to be the deliverer of his people, what was he asked? Exodus 2:14

This time he intends to be prepared with an answer. What does God tell him? (Exodus 3:14)

This name has confused many people because it seems like a kind of riddle and some have interpreted it to mean simply that God is saying that He exists or is eternal. In the Hebrew language it is "hayah asher hayah" and "hayah" is a verb which means "to be". It is the same word when God says to Moses in verse 12 "*I will be with thee*". God is not a distant, stand-offish God, He is a God who is actively involved with His people. So Moses was to show the people that God's name is "I will be."

He explains it further in verse 15. You will notice that LORD is written in capital letters. It is often this way in the Old Testament and this tells you that it is actually the word Yahweh. This word is the third person of the verb “to be” which is in verse 14 and so it means: “He will be”.

Who does God tell Moses to say had sent him? (Write it all out) Exodus 3:15

This is how God wants to be remembered forever. God’s covenant to his people is what He is ever mindful of and what He would have us never forget!

Further Instructions: Read Exodus 3:16-22

Moses is to gather the elders together and remind them of God’s promise.

What does God tell Moses their response to him will be? (Exodus 3:18)

What are they to ask Pharaoh for? (Exodus 3:18)

This is a modest and reasonable request and there is no reason for Pharaoh to decline it. But God knows that he will not let them go. In fact, he will not let them go until God has stretched out His hand and smitten Egypt with all His wonders. If you won’t listen to God’s words, then you will have to feel His hand. This is true in our lives too!

Signs: Read Exodus 4:1-9

Moses is still unsure that he will be accepted as the deliverer. So God gives him two signs to show his fellow Israelites that he does have God’s power in his hand. One shows authority and one shows the hurt and the healing that would be done.



Draw the rod becoming a snake.



Draw the leprous hand.

The final sign God gives him is a strange one but it seems to be a picture of what God was about to do in the land of Egypt who were guilty of shedding the blood of God's people.

What was the third sign? (Exodus 4:9)

Man's Mouth: Read Exodus 4:10-17

It seems that Moses has spent so long just speaking to sheep that he has lost his confidence in himself. After so many years being brought up as an Egyptian, perhaps he cannot remember how to speak Hebrew, and maybe he can't remember much Egyptian either after 40 years in Midian. Or perhaps he still feels the sting of rejection when he tried to tell the people who he was in Egypt and they wouldn't listen.

What fear does he reveal to God this time? (Exodus 4:10)

What does God remind him of? (Exodus 4:11)

Write out Exodus 4:12 -

What does Acts 7:22 tell us about Moses?

Moses still had to learn that he was simply the man through whom God would be working - it was not his own mighty words that would save the people, but the mighty hand of the Creator of all.

But Moses is not convinced and asks God to please send someone else! Do you ever feel this way? That standing up for the things of God is too hard and that you are not equal to the task? God provides a solution to this problem...

What does he provide? (Exodus 4:14)

What does Ecclesiastes 4:9 say?

Who was really going to be speaking to the people and the pharaoh? (Exodus 4:15)

What would they use to perform the signs? (Exodus 4:17)

Later on, this rod is called “the rod of God.” This would help Moses to remember that it was not his own stretched out arm that would bring salvation to his people, but the rod of God!

Return: Read Exodus 4:18-23

What reassurance does God give to Moses (Exodus 4:19)?

Who and what does he take back to Egypt (Exodus 4:20)?

What were the names of his sons? (Exodus 18:3,4)

Moses is to do the signs in front of the elders of Israel, but who else is he to do them for? (Exodus 4:21)

Pharaoh knows the Hebrews as poor slaves that are ruled over by him, but who does God say they are? (Exodus 4:22)

God warns Pharaoh of the consequences of not letting His people go... What are they? (Exodus 4:23)

Circumcision: Read Exodus 4:24-26

You have seen that God holds the covenant He has made with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in very high regard. It is a very big part of how He wants people to think of Him. Circumcision was part of this covenant, but it was the part that the people were to play.

Write out *Genesis 17:10*:

What were the consequences of not circumcising a child (*Genesis 17:14*)?

Moses had not circumcized one of his sons. Even men who start out well can lose their zeal for God and duty when they are deprived of the society of the faithful. Perhaps Moses had lost his confidence in the covenant promise, and although he was on his way to tell his fellow Hebrews that God was going to keep that promise, he was still uncertain. God needed Moses to be completely onboard. If you are going to be a leader of people, the example you set speaks much louder than your words. And so God makes it plain to Moses that he needs to fix this situation.

It is not totally clear who the angel was seeking to kill... whether it was Moses himself or his uncircumcized son. But whichever it was, action needed to be taken.

Who steps in to perform the task? (*Exodus 4:25*) _____

Some think that it was done with a bad attitude and anger, and this is possible. Not every man of God had a supportive family. But the word for husband here is not the usual word for husband and is actually one that could be used to refer to a newly circumcized child. "It is customary for women to call a son when he is circumcized 'bridegroom'" referring to the marriage covenant between God and the child. (Aben Ezra). Perhaps Zipporah is only now realizing the importance of this covenant.

When the task is done, Moses is released to continue his journey. It is possible that at this time, while his son is sore and unable to travel, he sends Zipporah and the kids back to her father.

Aaron: Read Exodus 4:27-31

Where did Aaron and Moses meet? (*Exodus 4:27*)? _____

Where did we hear about this place before? (*Exodus 3:1*) _____

Moses and Aaron gather together the elders of the people, explain to them what they are about and show them the signs God had given them.

How do they respond? (Exodus 4:31) _____

Pharaoh: Read Exodus 5:1-23

How do Moses and Aaron refer to God when they go in to speak to Pharaoh? (Exodus 5:1)

How does Pharaoh respond? (Exodus 5:2) _____

Pharaoh knows Israel as a poor, oppressed people that he can boss around as much as he likes: how could they have a God who deserved respect? So Moses and Aaron try to appeal to his compassion - they plead with him.

What do Moses and Aaron suggest could happen if they do not obey their God? (Exodus 5:3)

But Pharaoh also has no compassion for this people. Instead of agreeing to allowing them a short holiday, he accuses Moses and Aaron of hindering the people in their work.

What does he tell Moses and Aaron to do? (Exodus 5:4)

Look up the word "rest" in verse 5 in Strong's Concordance. Write out what the word is and see if you can find a couple other places that it is used in Exodus.

This is one law that I think the people would have had an appreciation for!

Research

See if you can find out how bricks were made. Draw the steps here:

What does Pharaoh decide he will no longer provide for the brick-makers? (Exodus 5:7)

Where do the people have to find it? (Exodus 5:12)

What does Pharaoh call the words that Moses is speaking to them? (Exodus 5:9)

What happens to the Hebrew officers when they are not able to keep up making the usual number of bricks? (Exodus 5:14)

The officers are in a bad position. Either they are abused by their taskmasters or they abuse those who are under them.

Who do they complain to? (Exodus 5:15) _____

Who do they blame for their inability to meet the quota of bricks? (Exodus 5:16)

Pharaoh pretty much laughs at them and sends them on their way. When they come out from their meeting with Pharaoh, they are angry and afraid. Now they are not only slaves, but also they have become offensive like a bad smell to the Egyptians. They think this is terrible and call God to punish Moses and Aaron, but this was all part of God's plan: leaving is looking better all the time.

Moses however, is devastated by this. Nothing is working out like he expected. But he is learning. Instead of running away, he runs to who? (Exodus 5:22)

What question does he ask God at the end of verse 22?

What is Moses' summary of what God has done for His people so far? (Exodus 5:23)

The LORD's Reply: Read Exodus 6:1-9

Now Pharaoh is full of pride and Israel is full of misery. Although it is not nice to think that God purposely allows us to feel the kind of anguish the Israelites were feeling, who do you think is more likely to turn to God for deliverance?

Moses had seen what his own human efforts produced. Now God would show him what He would do.

How was God known to Abraham, Issac and Jacob? (Exodus 6:3)

Now they were going to know Him as a God of action — a God performing His promise as they came to know Him by the name of Jehovah or Yahweh.

What promise is He about to fulfill for them (Exodus 6:4)?

He has heard their groaning and now He is about to act. He reminds them of His name: "He will be" and then tells them all the things He would do for them (Exodus 6:6-8):

I will _____

I will _____

I will _____

I will _____

I will _____

I will _____

I will _____

How did the people respond when Moses spoke to them God's comforting words? (Exodus 6:9)

Sometimes we get so stuck in our own problems that we can't seem to listen and be comforted by any of God's words, and we only have ourselves to blame for that.

Command: Read Exodus 6:10-13

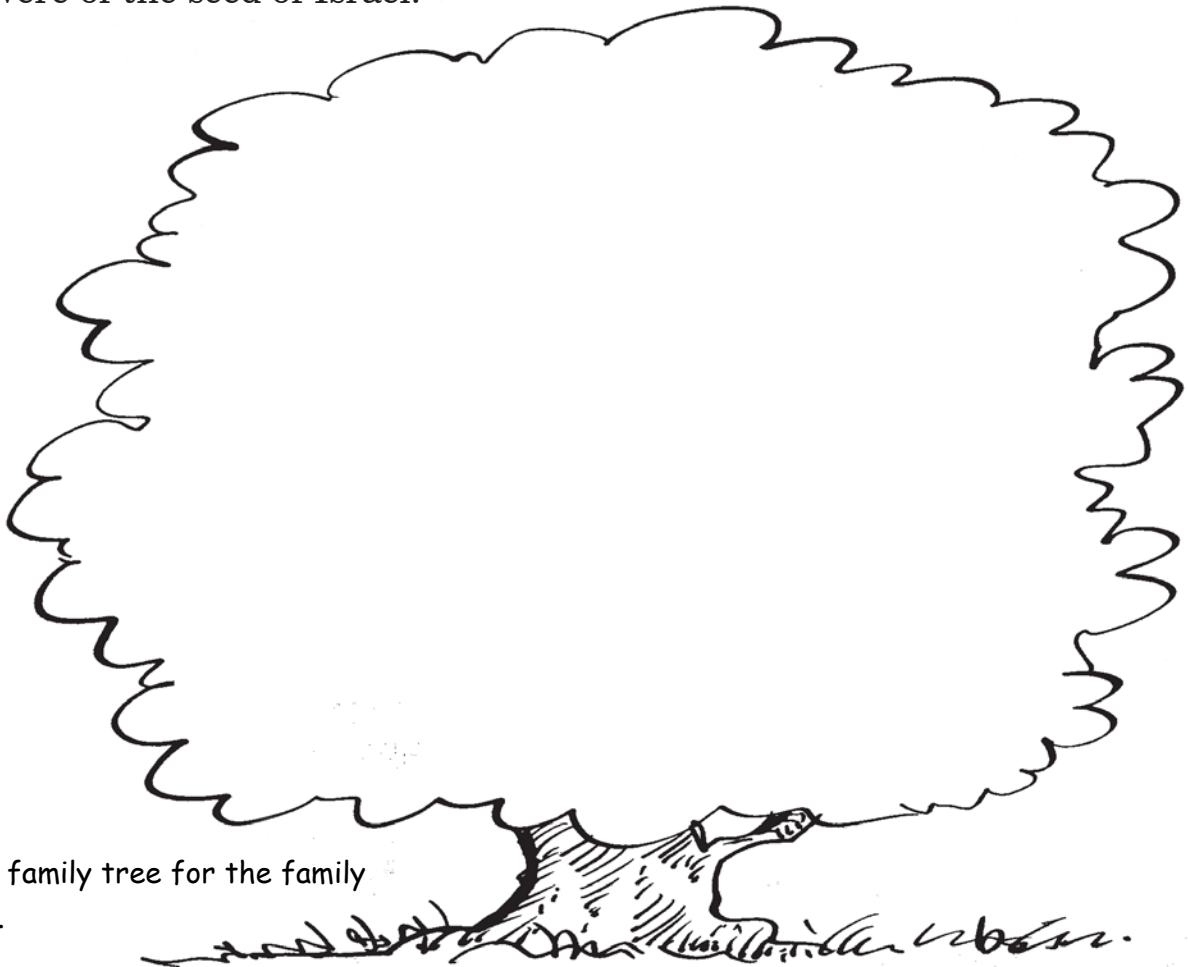
Moses is once again feeling rejected and discouraged, and when God tells him to go back again to Pharaoh, what excuse does he give? (Exodus 6:12)

Write out 2 Corinthians 12:9 -

God is no longer willing to argue the matter - He now gives a command to Moses and Aaron to go to the children of Israel and to Pharaoh, and to bring the people out of the land.

Genealogy: Read Exodus 6:14-30

This genealogy ends with Moses and Aaron and their families. It was proof that they were of the seed of Israel.



Draw a family tree for the family of Levi.

Second Time Around: Read Exodus 7:1-7

How does God arrange things this time? (Exodus 7:1)

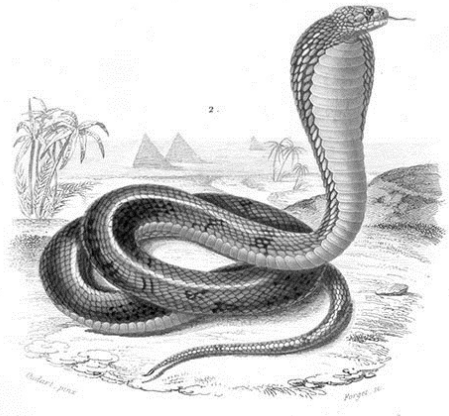
How does he prepare Moses this time? (Exodus 7:3,4)

What would the Egyptians learn (Exodus 7:5)?

How do Moses and Aaron respond this time... are there any excuses? (Exodus 7:6)

A Miracle: Read Exodus 7:8-14

Have you ever seen a cobra? The Egyptians had gods for every aspect of their lives it seems and many of them took the shape of animals or people and animals mixed up together. The Egyptian cobra was on the crown of Egypt. It represented the goddess Wadjet who was the patron and protector of Pharaoh and his country. But the cobra is deadly as its venom contains neurotoxins which cause respiratory failure.



When Aaron's rod becomes a serpent, who does Pharaoh call for? (Exodus 7:11)

They are also able to change their rods into snakes somehow, but what did Aaron's rod do that theirs couldn't? (Exodus 7:12)

Magic is often illusion - what you see is a trick that makes you think you are seeing something else. The magicians were only able to copy what had been done.

First Plague: Read Exodus 7:15-25

At what time of day and where do Moses and Aaron go to meet Pharaoh? (Exodus 7:15)

What were four results of this first plague? (Exodus 7:17,18)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

What also became blood when Aaron stretched out the rod of God? (Exodus 7:19)

What was the purpose of this first plague? It was most certainly a warning to all the land of Egypt. They had stained the river with the blood of the Hebrew children and now they had to pay for it. It may have been meant to show the superiority of Israel's God over the gods of Egypt. The Nile was worshipped by the Egyptians because it gave them life in its water that flooded their land every year making it possible to grow their crops. What a statement when their life-giving river is turned into the blood of death by the God of Israel.

The magicians also appeared to do the same, but why, oh why didn't they turn the blood back into water?? Surely that would have been much more helpful.

What is Pharaoh's haughty response? (Exodus 7:23)

How long did this plague last? (Exodus 7:25) _____

Second Plague: Read Exodus 8:1-15



Imagine you are Pharaoh and Moses comes in to demand that you let all your hardworking slaves go, and if you don't, then frogs will come up out of the waters and will hop into your house, and into your bedroom, and even into your bed... Do you think Pharaoh was scared of frogs? I think he might have laughed.

What happened when Aaron stretched out his hand over the land of Egypt? (Exodus 8:6)

Maybe this wasn't quite what Pharaoh had imagined. Even though it seems his magicians could also make frogs move, they couldn't make them go away. It didn't take Pharaoh too long to figure that out. Perhaps he didn't really think Moses would be able to either.

What does he tell Moses they could do if the frogs disappear? (Exodus 8:8)

What does Moses ask Pharaoh to do first? (Exodus 8:9)

But God didn't just call the frogs back into the waters... What happened to them? (Exodus 8:13,14)

What happens to the land? (Exodus 8:14)

Pharaoh wasn't laughing now. He was mad, and he hardened his heart and would not let them go.

Third Plague: Read Exodus 8:16-19

This time there is no warning. What does Aaron do with his rod this time? (Exodus 8:17)

Look up the word for 'lice' in Strong's Concordance and find out what it means. What do you think this plague might have been?

The magicians try doing this themselves, but nothing happens. What did they rush to tell Pharaoh? (Exodus 8:18-19)

Pharaoh isn't listening.

Fourth Plague: Read Exodus 8:20-32

At what time of day and where do Moses and Aaron go to meet Pharaoh? (Exodus 8:20)

What will be different about this plague? (Exodus 8:22)

When was the plague going to take place? (Exodus 8:23)

Do you see God's mercy here? He has warned Pharaoh, now He gives him time to think. But unfortunately, if he does think, they are not good thoughts.

What happens to the land? (Exodus 8:24) _____

Pharaoh is beginning to feel like he had better start some bargaining. What does he offer? (Exodus 8:25)

Of course, this is not acceptable to Moses. Anyways, the Egyptians would be offended by their offering sacrifices to the LORD, especially if it was a cow. They held the cow as a sacred animal. Pharaoh is at war with himself here: he knows he should let them go (You may go), but I don't want to let you go! (not very far away please!)

The flies are removed from the land and Pharaoh _____. (Exodus 8:32)

Fifth Plague: Read Exodus 9:1-7

So far, the plagues have been mostly just inconvenient and irritating. Once again Moses and Aaron come to Pharaoh to demand that he let the people go. This next plague is going to hit a lot harder. It will destroy their livestock.

When does Moses say this plague will begin? (Exodus 9:5) _____

What will happen to the livestock belonging to the Hebrews? (Exodus 9:4)

Once again, Pharaoh is given a chance to think, but it seems he doesn't.

When he finds that all the Egyptian livestock are dead, what does he do? (Exodus 9:7)

Do you wonder how he could not be even a little worried about this? But this is where stubbornness and refusing to admit when we are wrong leads - to a heart that becomes harder and harder until even if you want to change, it doesn't seem that you can.

Sixth Plague: Read Exodus 9:8-12

Although this time there is no warning, it is done in the sight of Pharaoh. What does Moses do with his hand this time? (Exodus 9:8)

Look up the word "boils" in Strong's concordance and see if you can find a couple other people in the Bible who were inflicted with this problem.

This is the first time that a "furnace" is mentioned. It is interesting though that later on Israel is said to have been delivered from the iron furnace of Egypt (Deuteronomy 4:20)

This time, who hardens Pharaoh's heart? (Exodus 9:12)

Seventh Plague: Read Exodus 9:13-35

At what time of day and where do Moses and Aaron go to meet Pharaoh? (Exodus 9:13)

The next plagues are going to be upon Pharaoh's servants and people and what else? (Exodus 9:14)

Pharaoh is told that God could have simply smote the whole land with pestilence and destroyed them all from off the earth, but instead, Pharaoh is providing the opportunity to show what happens when man pits himself against the God of the whole earth.

What does Moses ask him before he leaves? (Exodus 9:17)

Once again the plague will not begin until next day. God in His mercy also gives anyone who wishes to take advantage of it, the opportunity to take refuge. If they bring their livestock under cover and stay inside themselves, they will not be affected by this next plague.

What happens in this plague? (Exodus 9:23)

Have you ever been in a storm like this? A regular thunderstorm can be scary enough! Usually hail is less than an inch in diameter but sometimes it can get as large as a baseball and weigh a few pounds each! There have been hail storms in recent history where people and animals have been killed by these falling pieces of ice. It is possible that the lightning ignited oil that seeps out of the ground in that area and caused wildfires. It would have been a very scary storm!

What is destroyed? (Exodus 9:25,31)

This time what does Pharaoh admit? (Exodus 9:27)

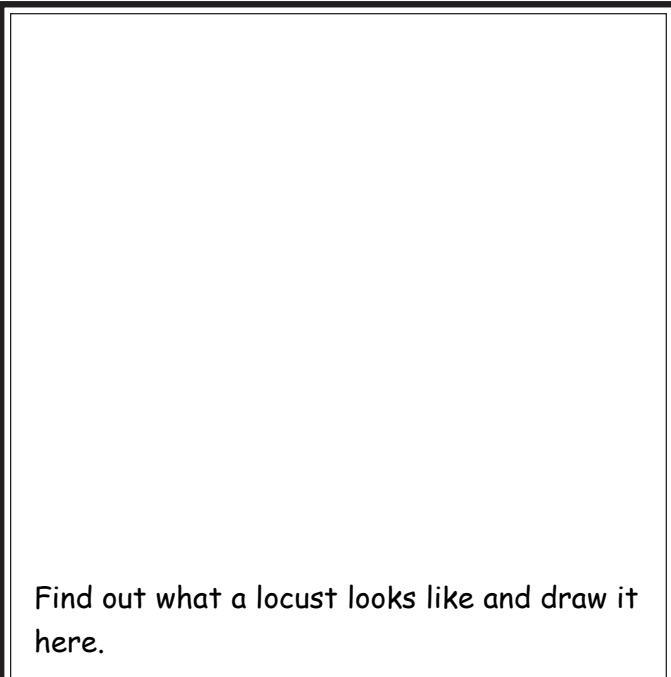
Pharaoh again _____ (Exodus 9:34)

Eighth Plague: Read Exodus 10:1-20

Who else's heart is hardened now? (Exodus 10:1) _____

But what do the servants advise Pharaoh to do when Moses leaves? (Exodus 10:7)

So Pharaoh calls Moses and Aaron and checks just who exactly is going to go on this journey. It seems he suspects that this is not just about a three-day journey and that they do indeed intend to leave forever. When Moses refuses to leave anyone behind, his suspicions are only confirmed.



Find out what a locust looks like and draw it here.

What does he do to Moses and Aaron this time? (Exodus 10:11)

The next morning, an east wind brings the locusts. This is not a completely unusual occurrence although this time was worse than any that had been seen for a long time.

What do you think the land of Egypt looks like now?

I think, maybe, the people of Israel are ready to leave now. Their land of promise is starting to look like a nice place to go! Pharaoh frantically calls for Moses and Aaron to come back. This time he not only admits that he is in the wrong, he also asks to be forgiven. And to please at the same time, take away the locusts!!

God shows that he is ready and willing to forgive and show mercy! What happens to the locusts? (Exodus 10:19)

However, the LORD is not finished with Pharaoh yet. He _____
_____ (Exodus 10:20)

Ninth Plague: Read Exodus 10:21-29

Without any warning this time, Moses lifts his hand to heaven and darkness covers the land of Egypt. It has been suggested that the plagues show the mighty hand of God by the apparent reversal of creation. Instead of light, there is darkness. Plants and animals have died. Water has been polluted. The land of Egypt has been brought almost to the state of Genesis 1:2.

How many days are the people of Egypt left in darkness? (Exodus 10:22) _____

During this time, they cannot see one another, they cannot move from their beds - it is like they are all dead.

But what is it like where the Hebrews live? (Exodus 10:23) _____

What deal does Pharaoh try to make this time? (Exodus 10:24)

But Moses tells him, NOT A HOOF WILL BE LEFT BEHIND! and Pharaoh blows up. Now he makes threats! What does he tell Moses will happen if he sees him again? (Exodus 10:28)

Preparation: Read Exodus 11:1-3

By this time everyone is exhausted. God lets Moses know there is only one plague left and when it occurs, the people would be driven out.

In order to prepare, what are the people told to do? (Exodus 11:2)

How is this fair to the Egyptians? (how had they become slaves?)

How did Pharaoh's servants and all the people feel about Moses? (Exodus 11:3)

Warning: Read Exodus 11:4-10

Before Moses and Aaron leave the presence of Pharaoh, they tell him what is coming.

Who is going to die? (Exodus 11:5) _____

How is Moses feeling? (Exodus 11:8) _____

The Passover: Read Exodus 12:1-14, 21-28

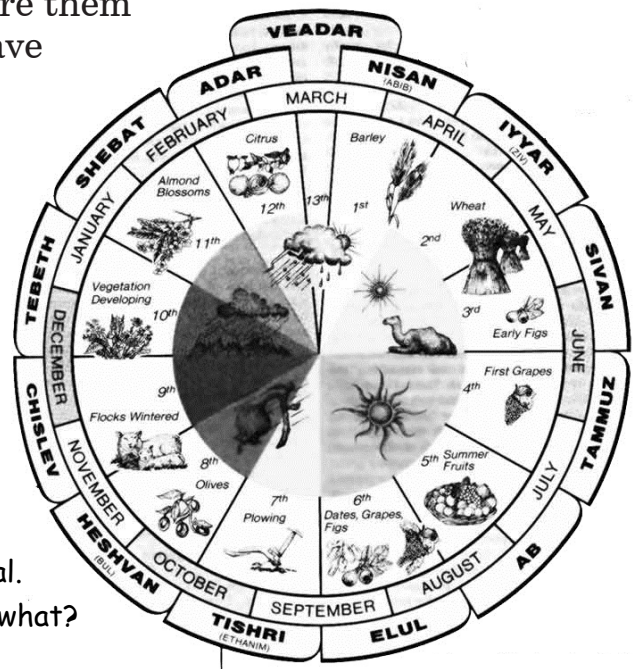
Moses goes to the people and starts to prepare them for leaving Egypt. How excited they must have been! Freedom was so close!

Have you ever made New Year's resolutions knowing that you have a whole new year before you where you can leave behind your bad habits and start making your bed every morning or something like that... God changed the Hebrew year so that now it would begin in the springtime as they left behind the old way of life and began the new!

To prepare for leaving they were to have a special meal. First they had to go down to their fields and pick out what? (Exodus 12:3, 5)

What would be special about this animal? (Exodus 12:5)

For four nights they would keep it shut up and then all together, at dusk, what were they to do? (Exodus 12:6)



How was it to be eaten? (Exodus 12:9)

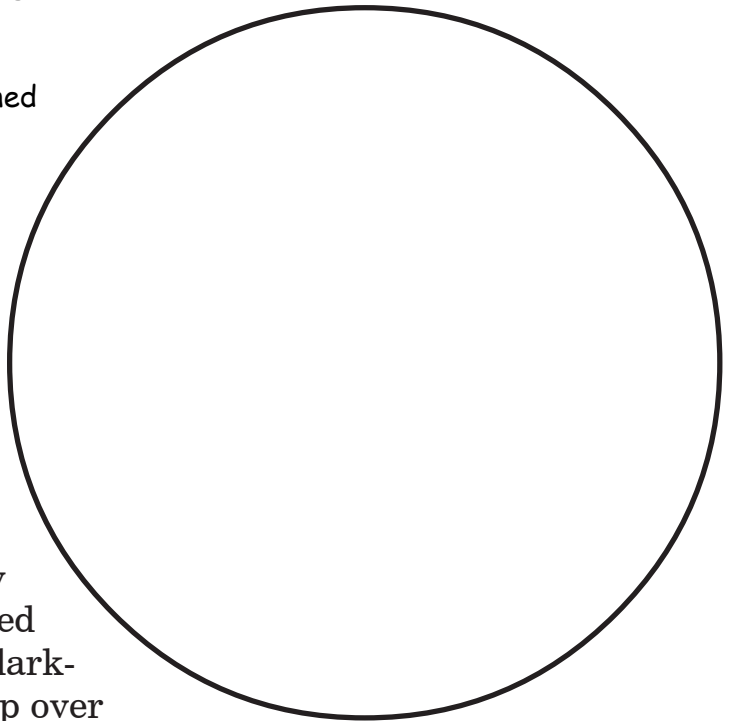
What were they to do with the blood from the lamb? (Exodus 12:7,22)

What was the purpose of this? (Exodus 12:13)

Draw what would have been on their plate that night for dinner. (Exodus 12:8)

What were they to do with anything that remained of their meal? (Exodus 12:10)

They were to eat it inside their houses, clothed, with their shoes on their feet, prepared to leave at any time! Can you imagine what they would have talked about that night around their meal tables as they sat waiting for further instructions. Bed-time would have come and gone as they sat in candlelight with everything packed up ready to go. And then, there in the darkness, they would have heard a cry go up over the land of Egypt.



Tenth Plague: Read Exodus 12:29-33



What happened at midnight? (Exodus 12:29)

Pharaoh called Moses and Aaron to him while it was still night. What did he say this time? (Exodus 12:31,32)

Why were the Egyptians in a hurry for them to go? (Exodus 12:33)

Freedom: Read Exodus 12:34-39

How many people left Egypt that night (Exodus 12:37) _____

Who do you think the mixed multitude might have been? (Exodus 12:38)

Traditionally, camping means eating food that is a little different than what you would normally eat at home. There is no oven and no refrigerator and perhaps not even a stove. Anything you want to cook is done over an open fire.

Look up the word "cakes" in Strong's and write down what it means. (Exodus 12:39) What do you think their unleavened cakes might have looked like?

The Firstborn: Read Exodus 13:1-2, 11-16

Are you the firstborn in your family? _____

Do you remember back when Moses first came to Pharaoh and told him that God had chosen Israel to be His firstborn and if Pharaoh didn't let them go, then God would kill Pharaoh's firstborn? Pharaoh had suffered the consequences of refusing to allow God's firstborn to go free. All the firstborn in his kingdom had died. The firstborn of God was now free...

But he wasn't really free. When God struck down the firstborn of Egypt, what did he do to the firstborn of Israel? (Number 3:13)

However, God decided to take one tribe of Israel - the sons of Levi - in exchange for all the firstborn of the children of Israel. They would be God's servants and become the people who worked in the tabernacle. So when a mother had her first son, unless she was of the tribe of Levi, she would redeem him. Redeem means "to buy back."

What price did they pay to redeem their firstborn sons? (Numbers 18:15,16)

God also took all the firstborn of their flocks. The clean animals would be offered as a sacrifice, but what would they do with an unclean animal like a donkey? (Exodus 13:13)

Who would end up asking what was going on? (Exodus 13:14) _____

The Feast of Unleavened Bread:

Read Exodus 12:15-20, 40-51 13:3-10

God in his mercy had not completely destroyed Egypt. The Nile would recover, plants would grow again, and the Egyptians would put this disaster behind them and probably do their best to forget. But God did not want His people to EVER forget. Every year would begin with a memorial of this time when God delivered His people by His mighty hand and kept His promise.

How long had God's people lived as sojourners? (Exodus 12:40) _____

Do you like going to Bible School? That is kind of like what this feast or festival was like. God wanted the children to learn about Him and the things He had done and this was a special time that would cause children to ask, "Why are we doing this?" And then the parents would explain how God had brought them out of Egypt!

What were they to remove from their houses on the first day of this feast? (Exodus 12:15)

Today when Jews celebrate the Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the parents hide small pieces of leavened bread for the children to find which they then burn outside. Then for seven days, what were they to eat? (Exodus 12:18, 13:7)

LEAVEN:

Egypt was known for its bakeries and breweries. Both of these concoctions used yeast in their making. Yeast is a type of fungus that reproduces itself and causes bread to rise and beer to ferment. Usually a small piece of leftover dough containing yeast would be used to leaven a new batch of bread dough. It is often used to represent sin in the Bible.

What were they to tell their children when they asked about it? (Exodus 13:8)

The first day of this festival was the Passover dinner. Who was to eat of it? (Exodus 12:43,44,48)

What were they **to do** and **not to do** on the first and seventh days? (Exodus 12:16)

Journey: Read Exodus 13:17-22

Why didn't God lead the people straight to the promised land by the shortest way? (Exodus 13:17)

What did Moses take with him out of Egypt? (Exodus 13:19)

Draw what God led the people with. (Exodus 13:21)

The Final Battle: Read Exodus 14:1-31

Now God tells Moses to do something that seems very strange. He tells Moses to settle them down in a piece of land surrounded by mountains and the sea. And then God tells Moses that they aren't done with Egypt yet!

What would Pharaoh say about the people? (Exodus 14:3)

Perhaps Pharaoh really was expecting that the people of Israel would come back after their three day journey into the wilderness. When he realized that they had not only gone on a journey but run away, he was furious.

Why was he so angry? (Exodus 14:5)

How many chariots did Pharaoh take with him? (Exodus 14:7) _____

The people of Israel had been walking for several days. They were probably hot, tired and wondering when they were going to finally get to the “promised land”! And then someone saw a dustcloud on the horizon, and it got bigger and bigger until it was possible to tell that this was not just a caravan on it’s way somewhere, but an army chasing them! Surrounded by mountains on either side, and water in front of them, unarmed, on foot, there appeared to be no way out! And they feared greatly!

The great God who had made promises to their fathers, the great covenant-keeping God, the God who had led them through the wilderness in a pillar of cloud and fire was immediately forgotten in their fear. Sometimes we get afraid too, and forget that God has promised He will be with us.

What did they think would be better for them than the situation they were in? (Exodus 14:12)

Moses didn’t reprove them. Perhaps he remembered that he also had been lacking in faith even after seeing evidence of the power of God. He knew now that it wouldn’t be Israel’s ability as an army that would save them, just as he had learned that he alone could do nothing. In this final battle, the people would learn this lesson too.

What does Moses tell them to do? (Exodus 14:14)



God instructs Moses to get the people ready to move. Which direction? (Exodus 14:15)

And then Moses stretches out his arm over the sea and what happens? (Exodus 14:21)

While this is going on, the pillar of cloud moves behind the people instead of in front and stays there all night. What do the Egyptians see? (Exodus 14:20)

Then the people begin their journey across the Red Sea. The water is their protection on both sides. All they have to do is walk down into it, and keep going and trust that God will hold the waters back until they are on the other side. And this is the way that God often works. The way out of our troubles is not an easy fix, but one that requires us to stop being afraid and simply trust and do.

By the end of his life, Moses had learned this lesson well. Write out what he says in Deuteronomy 31:6) -

What does it say God did to the Egyptians as they tried to follow Israel into the Red Sea? (Exodus 14:24,25)

Suddenly the Egyptians realize their folly! What do they try to do? (Exodus 14:25)

But Moses stretches out the rod over the waters again and they roll back in and cover the army that tried to fight against the LORD. The people of Israel are standing on the other side. As the sun comes up over the horizon, the Egyptians begin to wash up, drowned, on the shores of the Red Sea. How many times had the Hebrews seen their own dear babies wash up along the edge of the Nile. Finally they understand that God IS WITH THEM! He is fighting for THEM!

Write out Exodus 14:31 -

Promises to YOU!

So, now that you have seen how God does keep His promises, what promises has God made to you? Read each of the verses below, and then write out what it is that God has promised.

Genesis 8:21,22 _____

Psalms 34:7 _____

Acts 13:38,39 _____

Galatians 3:27-29 _____

1 John 2:25 _____

2 Peter 3:13 _____

Remember sometimes it may seem that God is taking a long time, or that the very opposite of what He has said is happening, but as the story of the Exodus shows, God is faithful and when the time is right, He does what He says He will. In the meantime our job is to trust Him no matter what.

P.S. Here is one easy way to remember the ten plagues.

Pollution of Water and Land	Pollution of People and Animals	Devastation of Plants
Water to Blood	Flies	Hail and Fire
Frogs	Murrain (Animals)	Locusts
Lice	Boils (People)	Darkness
Death (of firstborn)		