

Setting the Table Note Answers

Exodus 19:1-25

Rev. Brian Bill

April 17-18, 2021

Main Point: Redemption, relationship, and reverence come before God gives His requirements.

Redemption

1. God _____ His people in Exodus 19:1-2.
2. God sent ten _____ and then led them across the Red Sea at the Gulf of Suez.
3. They encamped before the mountain.
 - Horeb refers to a group of mountains two miles in length and one mile wide.
 - On the northeast side, there is a plain that can hold two million people.
 - Sinai is one specific spot that is shaped like a huge _____.
4. God promised Moses he would return to this exact spot (Exodus 3:12).
5. It's on this mountain God entered into a formal _____ relationship with His people (Exodus 19).

Relationship (Exodus 19:4-8).

1. Bore you on _____ wings – God did all the work as He swooped in like a swift eagle and carried His people out of bondage and then to Himself (Deuteronomy 32:11).
2. _____ possession – refers to a king's private treasure box or his personal stash (Deuteronomy 4:20).
3. Kingdom of priests – Priests had special access, served as mediators, and prayed for others. God has always desired for His people to take the good news to the _____ (1 Peter 2:9).
4. Holy nation – God's heart is for His people to be _____, set apart for His sacred purposes (Leviticus 20:26).

Reverence

1. He expected them to _____ Him (Exodus 19:9-25)
2. God's people were told to wash their clothes, keep away from the mountain, and abstain from intimacy (Exodus 19:16-20).
3. All of this was designed to communicate God's _____ and power to judge.
4. Verse 12 adds that God set _____ on the mountain in order to communicate, "keep your distance or you will die."
5. We are to worship with reverence and awe as well (Hebrews 12:28-29).

Requirements

1. "The Ten Commandments are rules for a free people to stay _____." – Kevin DeYoung
2. Grace comes before the guardrails.
3. _____ was established before the requirements were given.

4. Ten commandments
 - One God
 - No Idols
 - Revere His name
 - Remember to rest
 - Honor parents
 - No murder
 - No adultery
 - No stealing
 - No lying
 - No coveting
5. We must _____ them before we can grow in our obedience to them.

Observations

1. In Hebrew, the commands are called the “Ten _____.”
 - In the Greek translation of Exodus 34:28, they are called the Decalogue, *deca* means ten and *logue* refers to words.
2. God’s commands reveal God’s _____.
 - When we gaze upon His law, we see His glory, His greatness, and His goodness (Deuteronomy 5:24).
3. The commands mark Israel as God’s _____ people (Psalm 147:19-20).
4. The commandments are connected to other _____ in Israel’s history.
 - The ten words communicate God’s rule and _____ to demand full allegiance from His people.
 - According to Jewish tradition, the Ten Commandments were given on the Jewish feast of _____.
5. God’s commands are good _____ for life.
 - God knows what is best for us, so He set up guardrails we’re not to cross (psalm 1:2)
6. These commands were spoken and written directly by _____ (Exodus 31:18).
7. These commands are to be passed on to the next _____ (Deuteronomy 6:20-24).
8. The Ten Commandments can be reduced to two commandments (Matthew 22:37-40).
 - Love the Lord your God with all you _____ and with all your soul and with all your mind.
 - You shall love your _____ as yourself.
 - The first four commandments deal with loving God and the final six with loving _____.

Interpretation Principles

1. Are the commandments binding for Christians today?
 - On the one hand, the New Testament seems to set aside the Old Testament law (Romans 6:14).

- On the other hand, there are verses which indicate the Law will _____ go away (Luke 16:17).
2. There are several different kinds of law.
 - Civil Law – governed Israel as a _____ under God and included guidelines for waging war, land use, regulations for debt, etc.
 - Ceremonial Law – were regulations for religious _____ (Exodus 23) and for worship at the tabernacle (Exodus 25-31), and later in the temple. It included laws for clean and unclean foods, instructions for ritual purity, guidelines for priests, and a lot of instructions about how to offer sacrifices.
 - Moral Law – represents the righteous and eternal standard for our relationship with God and others. God’s moral law will last _____ and applies to all cultures at all times and is summarized in the Ten Commandments.
 - The civil and ceremonial laws are no longer in effect because they pointed ahead to _____ Christ and have been fulfilled by Him (Colossians 2:17).

Application of the Law

1. Map – The commands guide our _____ (Psalm 119:92).
2. Muzzle – God’s law keeps us from living _____ (Romans 13, Exodus 20:20).
3. Mirror – God’s standards _____ us our sin (Romans 7:7).
4. Master – The commands bring _____ because they’re impossible to keep (Galatians 3:10).
5. Mentor – The Law points us to _____ (Galatians 3:24). People must know they are sinners before they will seek out the Savior.
6. One of the purposes of God’s Commands is to show we fall _____ of His holy standards (James 2:10).
7. Jesus Christ is the only person who has ever lived a perfect life and perfectly followed the law.
8. A mirror can show you’re dirty, but it can’t clean you up.
9. In order to approach a holy God, one needs a _____ (1 Timothy 6:16).
 - The Messiah, who is mediator, has come (1 Timothy 2:5).
 - The Ten Commandments were not given to remedy our sin, but to _____ our sin and point us to our need for a Savior.