

Bible school - MS 2

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Unit 1: Exodus: The Exodus

Week 1: Preparing Moses

Preparing Moses: Exodus 1-3

EXODUS OVERVIEW

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1-18 REDEMPTION : GOD REDEEMS HIS PEOPLE

	1 Israel oppressed as slaves in Egypt		
	2 The birth of Moses: God raises a deliverer	Moses flees to Midian	
	3 The burning bush: God appears to Moses		
	4 Moses returns to Egypt with signs for Pharaoh		
	5 Pharaoh works Israel harder		
	6 God promises deliverance		
	7 God VS Pharaoh: the ten plagues		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11 The plague on the firstborn		
	12 The Passover and Exodus from Egypt		
	13 The Israelites consecrate their firstborn		
	14 Crossing the Red Sea and Pharaoh defeated		
	15 A song of praise to God		
	16 God provides food and water for Israel		
	17 God gives Israel victory over the Amalekites		
	18 Jethro instructs Moses		

19-24 COVENANT : GOD MAKES A COVENANT WITH HIS PEOPLE

	19 Israel gathered as God's people at Mt Sinai	
	20 God's covenant with Israel: 'the ten words'	
	21 God's laws for Israel	
	22	
	23	
	24 God confirms his covenant with the elders of Israel	

25-40 TABERNACLE : GOD DWELLS WITH HIS PEOPLE

	25 God gives instructions for the tabernacle and its furnishings	 	
	26		
	27		
	28 God gives instructions for the priests		
	29		
	30		
	31		
	32 Rebellion: Israel worships the golden calf		Moses intercedes for Israel
	33 God's glory appears to Moses		
	34 God reconfirms his covenant with the elders of Israel		
	35 The tabernacle and its furnishings are made		
	36		
	37		
	38		
	39 The priestly garments are made		
	40 God's glory fills the tabernacle		

Objective:

- Be familiar with the transition from Genesis-Exodus

- The circumstances during the birth of Moses
- Moses is trying to save his people with his own power
- Moses accepts God's call

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary
- Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study (Arabic)

Reading:

- General
 - Exodus 1-3
- Specific
 - Exodus 1: 8-22
 - Exodus 2: All
 - Exodus 3: 1-20

Key verse(s):

- "And he said, "Here I am"" Exodus 3:4
- "And God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM." Exodus 3:14

Comments:

- Starts by mentioning only 70 persons entered Egypt with Jacob to link with the end of Genesis.
- God blessed the Israelites and they multiplied. We see God's promise to Abraham being fulfilled as his seed being multiplied.
- Joseph wasn't mentioned to those who entered Egypt as he was already there.
- Exodus 2 starts by mentioning that Moses' father is from the tribe of Levi. Priesthood started with Aaron (Moses's brother was the first priest). Priesthood will be kept for the tribe of Levi only.
- We see the transition in Moses' life from relying on his power to save his people to relying completely on God.
- Exodus 3:2: "Angel of the Lord" means God (mentioned many times in the OT) Himself appeared in the bush.
 - Consider mentioning that the bush symbolizes St. Mary and the fire symbolizes our Lord Jesus Christ.
- Exodus 3:14: "I AM WHO I AM" - God mentioned His name for the first time. "I AM WHO I AM" also means "Jehovah".

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. How can you prove that God supported His people during the time of Egyptian persecution?
2. What was Moses's tribe?
3. Who found Moses at the river? What is the meaning of his name?
4. Where did Moses flee to?
5. What was Moses' wife's name?
6. Describe the meeting between God and Moses.
7. What was God's name?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. _____ persons entered Egypt.
2. The names of the two Hebrew midwives were: _____ & _____
3. Moses was from the tribe of: _____
4. Who was watching Moses while he was in the basket in the river?
5. What's the meaning of the name "Moses"?
6. The first fight was between two Hebrew men. (T/F)
7. What was the name of Moses' wife?

Week 2: Calling Moses

Calling Moses: Exodus 4-6

Objective:

- Hesitation of Moses
- Moses returns to Egypt
- Moses vs Pharaoh

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)
- [Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study \(Arabic\)](#)

Reading:

- - Exodus 4: 1-17
 - Exodus 5: 4-19
 - Exodus 6: 1-13,28-30

Key verse(s):

- "Behold, I am of uncircumcised lips, and how shall Pharaoh heed me?" Exodus 6:30

Comments:

- Moses was advanced in age. He lost his confidence since the day he killed the Egyptian. These two reasons led to his extreme hesitation in the leadership of the Israelites.
- God showed him two miracles (rod and hand) to show him that everything with God is possible. He needs to trust in God and everything will work out.
- Due to Moses' self-esteem, God will let Aaron speak for Moses.
- "Moses took the rod of God in his hand" Exodus 4:20. The rod is now called the "rod of God" as it will lead the people through many miracles and will symbolize God's power and presence.
- Moses asked the pharaoh to let the Israelites go, but he increased the labor as a punishment. (Make sure you explain this before reading chapter 5 verses)
- God renewed His promise in chapter six. He also told Moses to see what He would do as a result of Pharaoh's rejection.

- Make sure to mention that:
 - Moses' mother's name: Jochebed (Exodus 6:20)
 - Moses' wife's name: Zipporah (Exodus 2:21)

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What are the two miracles mentioned in chapter 4?
2. Who will join Moses in leading the people out of Egypt?
3. What was the result of the first meeting between Moses and Pharaoh?
4. What did God do in chapter six to strengthen Moses? (*Ans: renew His promise*)

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Moses was not able to switch the serpent into a rod. (T/F)
2. Pharaoh agreed to let the people go after the first meeting with Moses. (T/F)
3. Aaron's hand was leprous when he put it in his bosom. (T/F)
4. Who said: "Who has made man's mouth? Or who makes the mute, the deaf, the seeing, or the blind?" (God - Moses - Aaron)
5. What is the name of Moses' mother?

Week 3: The first nine plagues

The first nine plagues - Exodus 7-10

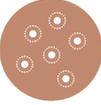
Objective:

- Moses Confronts Pharaoh Through Plagues
- The first nine plagues

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary
- Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study (Arabic)

THE PLAGUES ON EGYPT EXODUS 7-12 © Mark Barry 2007. Please do not republish without permission, but feel free to copy for personal use.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 |  BLOOD (7:14-24)
The Nile, along with all of the water in Egypt, turns into blood. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go. | 6 |  BOILS (9:8-12)
Festering boils break out on the Egyptians and their animals. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go. |
| 2 |  FROGS (7:25 - 8:15)
Frogs cover the land of Egypt. Pharaoh promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind. | 7 |  HAIL (9:13-35)
Hail strikes down everything in the fields - humans, animals and trees. Pharaoh asks for forgiveness and promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind. |
| 3 |  GNATS (8:16-19)
The dust turns to gnats, which cover the people and animals of Egypt. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go. | 8 |  LOCUSTS (10:1-20)
Locusts devour every tree and plant in the land of Egypt. Pharaoh asks for forgiveness, but does not let the Israelites go. |
| 4 |  FLIES (8:20-32)
Flies fill the houses and land of Egypt. Pharaoh promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind. | 9 |  DARKNESS (10:21-29)
Darkness covers the land of Egypt for three days. Pharaoh promises to let the Israelites go, but changes his mind. |
| 5 |  LIVESTOCK (9:1-7)
All of the livestock of the Egyptians die. But Pharaoh does not let the Israelites go. | 10 |  FIRSTBORN (11:1-10; 12:29-32)
Every firstborn son and firstborn of the cattle in Egypt dies. Pharaoh finally lets the Israelites leave Egypt, only to change his mind and pursue them to the Red Sea. |

Reading:

- ○ Exodus 7: 8-25

- Exodus 8: 1-11,16-29
- Exodus 9: 1-29
- Exodus 10: 1-15,21-29

Key verse(s):

- "But when Pharaoh saw that there was relief, he hardened his heart and did not heed them, as the Lord had said." Repeated after every plague

Comments:

- General comments:
 - It's good to repeat the ten plagues. The above infographic is a good visual aid.
 - The verses for the first nine plagues are repeated in almost all of them. It is good to prepare before the delivery to decide which verses explain the plague. The intro and ending for each plague are repeated.
- Moses never lost faith in God and did not get bored of facing Pharaoh.
- Exodus 7:12: Shows that God is stronger than Satan. Shows that the miracles from God are stronger.
- The magicians were able to perform some of these miracles by the power of Satan. They were not able to reverse them or end the plagues as God did not allow this. It shows that God is stronger than Satan. And what is from God will stay and will not change without His permission.
- After the third plague, the magicians finally confessed that this was God.
- Pharaoh asking Moses to take the people and go is not a real repentance. Pharaoh thought he can deceive God and outsmart Him.
- Notice that all the plagues attacked the Egyptians, but the Israelites were safe.
- Exodus 10:22: Darkness for three days then light = Death of our Lord for three days before His Resurrection.
- Exodus 10:23: Darkness is a symbol of Hades. Not seeing one another means no one will be able to help or save at the end.
- Moses told Pharaoh that they will not meet again (10:29) as he knew the tenth plague will be the last one (the finale)

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What are the ten plagues?
2. When did the magicians realize the signs Moses did were from God?
3. Was Pharaoh's repentance real? Why not?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Mention the ten plagues in order.
2. What was the miracle that took place between Moses and Pharaoh's sorcerers?

3. The plagues affected the Egyptians as well as the Israelites. (T/F)
4. The river was turned into blood for ___ days.

Week 4: The Passover

The Passover - Exodus 11-12

Objective:

- Understand Passover
- The relation between the Passover and the Cross

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary
- Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study (Arabic)

Reading:

- ◦ Exodus 11: 4-10
- ◦ Exodus 12: 1-30

Key verse(s):

- "And when I see the blood, I will pass over you" Exodus 12:13

Comments:

- The Jewish Passover was the most obvious symbol of the Cross
- God gave Moses detailed information about the Passover: God likes order
- Verse 5: Your lamb shall be without blemish = Our Lord was without blemish
- Blood on the two doorposts and on the lintel of the houses:
 - No blood on the floor so they respect it and not step on it
 - Makes the sign of the Cross - Salvation is through the Cross
- Verse 13: "And when I see the blood, I will pass over you"
 - "Pass over " is why it is called Passover
 - Blood= Passover= Passing over the houses with blood= Pascha= means saved from death= Salvation is through blood (Cross)
- V.35: God allowed them to take gold and silver as a payback for all the years they worked as slaves. They didn't respect what God did for them and used all that gold to build the golden calf to worship.
- *The chapter has more details. Please prepare it according to the needs of your class.*

- Read verses 40-42

Review/recap questions:

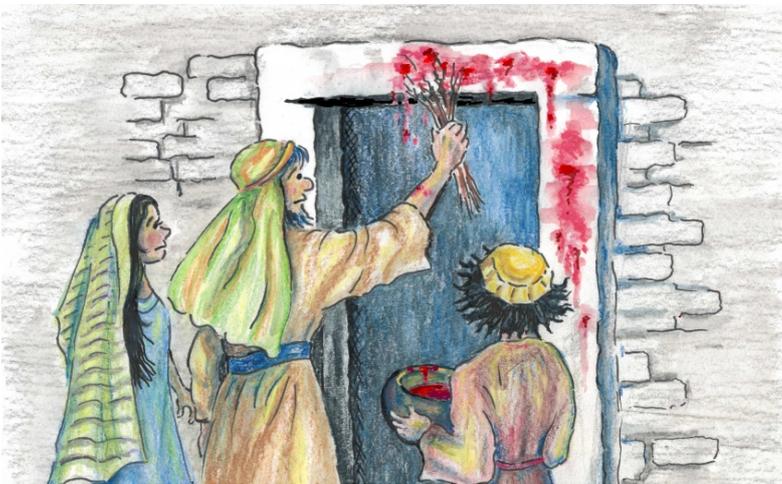
***Servant may add more questions*

1. Review the rites of Passover.

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What day of the month is the Passover celebrated?
2. What was the sign that will prevent the firstborn from dying?
3. Where was the blood placed?
4. How many years did the Israelites spend in Egypt?



Week 5: The Flee

The Flee - Exodus 13-15

Objective:

- The victory of God's people
- God's mighty hand is seen clearly in Chapter 14
- Chapter 15 is the first canticle in the Midnight praises

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary
- Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study (Arabic)

Reading:

- ◦ Exodus 13: 1-10, 17-22
- ◦ Exodus 14: All
- ◦ Exodus 15: 22-27

Key verse(s):

- Exodus 14:13-14

Comments:

- Consecrating the firstborn is a sign of consecration and holiness. The firstborn is the most valuable to the family. God wanted to teach them to give their most valuable to God.
- Exodus 13:3-10: The Feast of the Unleavened Bread
 - God wanted them to keep this feast to remember this day.
- Exodus 13:20-22: These verses show God's presence among them and lead them out of the land of slavery to the land of promise. God leads the way from earth to heaven and sin to grace.
- Exodus 14 is the famous story of Exodus.
- Exodus 15 is the first Canticle/Hoos.
- Exodus 15:22-27: God's mighty hand is seen. The people will not appreciate all these signs and miracles.

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What is the rite of the Feast of the Unleavened Bread?
2. What happened in front of the Red Sea?
3. When does the church pray Exodus 15?

Conclusion prayer:

First Canticle/Hoos - Exodus 15

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Who lead the praises after crossing the Red Sea?
2. What was leading the people in the wilderness?
3. What is the Feast of the Unleavened Bread meant to commemorate?
4. The Israelites never complained before crossing the Red Sea. (T/F)

Week 6: God saves His people

God saves His people - Exodus 16-18

Objective:

- The Bread from Heaven
- God's mighty hand is seen clearly in Chapter 14
- Chapter 15 is the first canticle in the Midnight praises

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)
- [Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study \(Arabic\)](#)

Reading:

- ◦ Exodus 16: 9-31
- ◦ Exodus 17: 1-16
- ◦ Exodus 18: 13-27

Key verse(s):

- "And so it was, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed" Exodus 17:11

Comments:

- People were hungry so God send them Manna and Quail
- People did not know what the Manna was, so they started asking each other "What is it?". "What is it?" in Hebrew is the same as Manna.
- God told them to rise early to eat (god wants them to be proactive by getting up early). They can't keep any of it as God wants to teach them to have faith in Him. They can only keep twice on the sixth day as God asked them to keep some for the seventh day. This is for them to watch God's day.

- Our Lord Jesus Christ told his people that He is the Manna that came down from Heaven for us.
 - They asked for bread like Moses gave the people
 - But Our Lord told them they ate the Manna and died. But who eats My Body will have eternal life. (John 6)
- Exodus 17: we see Moses getting tired of the people continuously complaining. God is patient with him and the people.
- Exodus 17:11: shows that the victory of people is through the sign of the Cross.
- Exodus 18: Even though Moses was a great prophet and God's man, he did not hesitate to take Jethro's advice. He was a humble man and didn't hesitate to implement a good idea that came from someone else (even though Moses was the leader).
- We also see Moses' humility in spending a lot of time listening to the people and in honoring his father-in-law.

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What are the instructions God gave for the Manna?
2. What are the two miracles in chapter 17?
3. What was the advice given to Moses in chapter 18?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. The Manna used to come down every day. (T/F)
2. God gave them _____ and _____ to eat, and _____ from a rock.
3. What was the sign Moses did so that the Israelites can defeat the Amalek?
4. _____ and _____ held Moses' hands when he felt weary.

Unit 2: Exodus: In the Wilderness

Week 1: Preparing the people

Preparing the people: Exodus 19-23

Objective:

- Preparing the people to receive the ten commandments
- The Ten Commandments
- The Law of the Altar
- Moral and Ceremonial Principles
- The Law of Sabbaths
- The three Annual Feasts

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)
- [Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study \(Arabic\)](#)

Reading:

- Exodus 19: 1-22
- Exodus 20: 1-26
- Exodus 21: NO READING
- Exodus 22: 16-24
- Exodus 23: 10-19 (VERY IMPORTANT TO COVER)

Key verse(s):

- "I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage" Exodus 20:2

Comments:

- God was preparing the people in chapter 19 to receive the law. God asked Moses to tell the people to be prepared by the all washings so they can receive God's word.
- Only Moses and Aaron went up the mountain.

- Moses received the precious ten commandments in chapter 20. The thunderings, the lightning flashes, and the smoke were all to prove God's presence on the mountain with Moses. So when Moses goes back down to them, they all believe as they all witness God's meeting with Moses.
- At the time, nations used to build idols to represent their gods so they can use them for worship. The Israelites were influenced by the Egyptians. God wanted to prevent them from doing this by asking them to build an altar for sacrifice. Ironically, they built the golden calf later!
- In chapters 21-23, God is giving the people rules and laws to keep everything in order. These people were so primitive in their mindset and culture, that God wanted to improve their mindset and culture.
- Exodus 22: 16-24 talks about how a man should respect his wife. At this time, men used to treat women like objects and with no respect. God gave them rules to follow and modernize them.
- In chapter 23, God told them to keep the sabbath every week, and also every six years.
- God also told them to keep three feasts to rejoice in God's work with them which are:
 - The Feast of Unleavened Bread: linked with Passover
 - The Feast of Harvest: 50 days after Passover
 - The Feast of Ingathering: Also called the Feast of Tabernacles and they used to dwell for seven days in tents (tabernacles) to remember the days in the wilderness when God covered them (Think of covers and tents. The two words have the same meaning in Hebrew)

THE 10 COMMANDMENTS EXODUS 20

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"I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery"

1 DON'T HAVE OTHER GODS

2 DON'T HAVE IDOLS

3 DON'T MISUSE GOD'S NAME

4 REMEMBER THE SABBATH

5 HONOUR YOUR PARENTS

6 DON'T MURDER

7 DON'T COMMIT ADULTERY

8 DON'T STEAL

9 DON'T LIE

10 DON'T COVET

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. How do we now as Christians sanctify ourselves to meet the Lord?
2. Which is the first commandment with a promise is what does it promise?
3. "The Lord your God is jealous". Explain
4. How do these laws expand the Ten Commandments?
5. What did the first fruits represent?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. If the CHILDREN OF ISRAEL obeyed God, what would they become?
A) A special treasure B) Holy Nation C) Kingdom of Priests D) all of the these

2. Who did God ask Moses to take with him up the mountain?
A) The priests B) The people C) Aaron D) Joshua
3. What was the very first commandment given to Moses?
A) Honor thy father B) No other gods before Me C) Don't steal D) Don't murder
4. Who are we to "honor?"
A) graven images B) little children C) father and mother D) sun and moon

Week 2: Instructions for the Tabernacle

Instructions for the Tabernacle: Exodus 24-27

Objective:

- Moses in the midst of the cloud

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary
- Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study (Arabic)

Reading:

- Exodus 24:1-18
- Exodus 25:1-22
- Exodus 26: NO READING

Key verse(s):

- "Then the Lord said to Moses, "Come up to Me on the mountain and be there; and I will give you tablets of stone, and the law and commandments which I have written, that you may teach them." Exodus 24:12

Comments:

- God called Moses to go up on the mountain. Nadab and Abihu are Aaron's sons. They did not please the Lord by offering profane fire before the Lord (Leviticus 10)
- Moses will meet God alone by himself. But the people that went up with him represented the congregation so they don't feel the lack of communion with God:
 - Moses receiver of the Law.
 - Aaron represents the priesthood.
 - Nadab and Abihu represent the priests and the Levites.
 - The seventy of the elders of Israel: Leaders of the congregation.
- Joshua

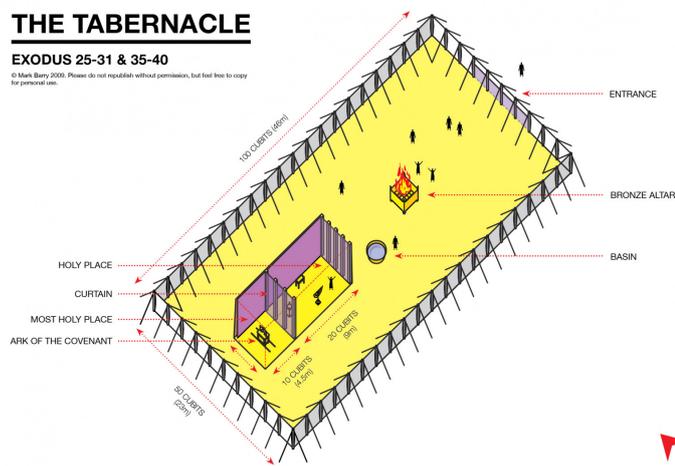
going up with Moses shows the life of discipleship.

- The Cloud represented the presence of God.
- Chapter 25 includes the offerings for the Sanctuary and the details of the Ark of the Covenant.
 - The Ark of the Covenant represented the meeting with God (Verse 22.)
- Chapter 26 takes about the Tabernacle details.

THE TABERNACLE

EXODUS 25-31 & 35-40

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THE ARK OF THE COVENANT EXODUS 25:10-22

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TABLETS OF COVENANT LAW (16, 21-22)

The two stone tablets with the ten commandments were placed inside the ark. These tablets were inscribed on both sides, front and back by 'the finger of God' (see also 20:12; 31:18; 32:15-16; 34:1, 4, 28).



MEETING WITH GOD (22)

Above the atonement cover and between the cherubim, God would meet with Moses and give him commands for Israel.

ATONEMENT COVER (17, 22)

Length = 2.5 cubits (3 3/4 ft / 1.1 m)
Width = 1.5 cubits (2 1/4 ft / 0.68 m)
The cover was made of pure gold.

CHERUBIM (19-20, 21)

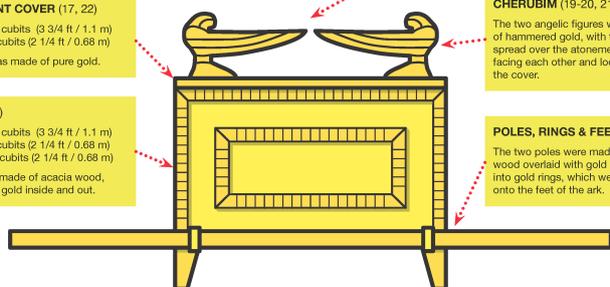
The two angelic figures were made of hammered gold, with their wings spread over the atonement cover, facing each other and looking toward the cover.

ARK (10-11)

Length = 2.5 cubits (3 3/4 ft / 1.1 m)
Width = 1.5 cubits (2 1/4 ft / 0.68 m)
Height = 1.5 cubits (2 1/4 ft / 0.68 m)
The ark was made of acacia wood, overlaid with gold inside and out.

POLES, RINGS & FEET (12-15)

The two poles were made of acacia wood overlaid with gold and inserted into gold rings, which were fastened onto the feet of the ark.



Review/recap questions:

**Servant may add more questions

1. Who were Nadab and Abih and why were they allowed to go up Mt. Sinai with Moses and Aaron?
2. What is the Book of the Covenant?
3. The Lord told Moses to come up the mountain and He will give him the "Tablets of Stone." What are the Tablets of Stone referring to?
4. Moses went up to the top of Mount Sinai as instructed by God and what occurred?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. How many elders could worship God at a distance upon the mountain?
A) seven B) fifty C) seventy D) two
2. What did the twelve stone pillars Moses set up at the foot of Mount Sinai represent?
A) the elders B) tribes of Israel C) high priests D) first born

Week 3: The Priesthood

The Priesthood: Exodus 28-29

Objective:

- Garments for the Priesthood
- The Ephod
- The Dedication to God
- Aaron and His Sons Consecrated

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary
- Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study (Arabic)

Reading:

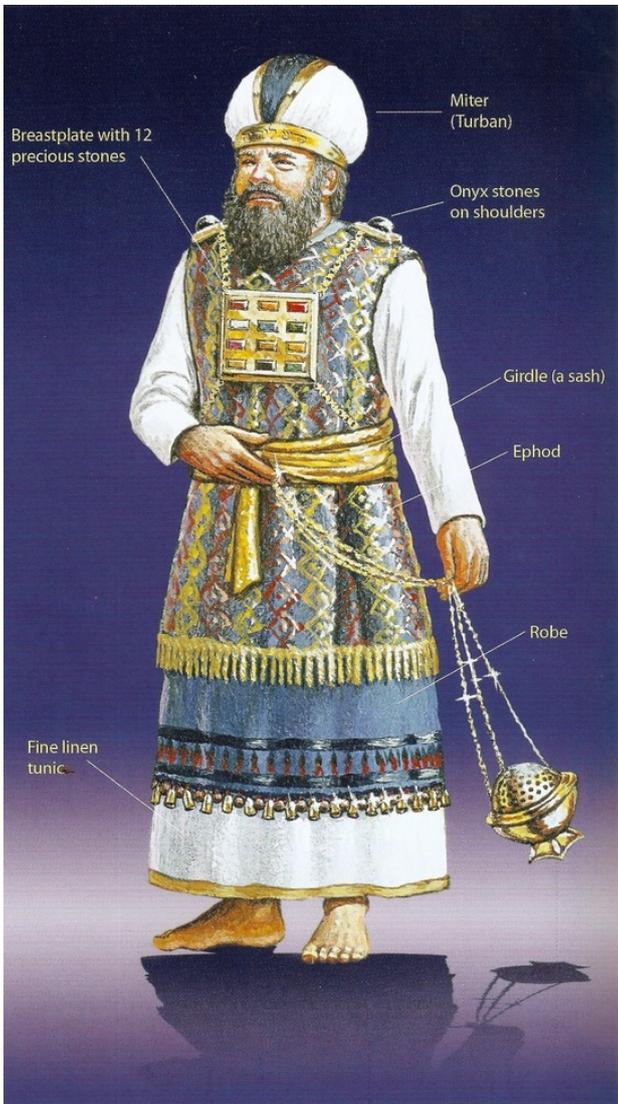
- Exodus 28:1-8, 30-38
- Exodus 29:1-9, 28-37

Key verse(s):

- "It shall be from the children of Israel *for* Aaron and his sons by a statute forever." Exodus 29:28

Comments:

- God is giving Moses details regarding the priesthood. It shows that our Lord cares about details, order, and perfection.
- The priesthood garments were: a breastplate, an ephod, a robe, a skillfully woven tunic, a turban, and a sash.
- Urim and the Thummim in Exodus 28:30 were the way the priests knew God's response towards a certain matter.
- Exodus 28:36 shows that God wanted the priests to be consecrated to Him only. They added it on their foreheads as a daily reminder to them and the people. We are also consecrated to God, this reminder should be on our foreheads every day as well.



Breastplate with 12 precious stones

Miter (Turban)

Onyx stones on shoulders

Girdle (a sash)

Ephod

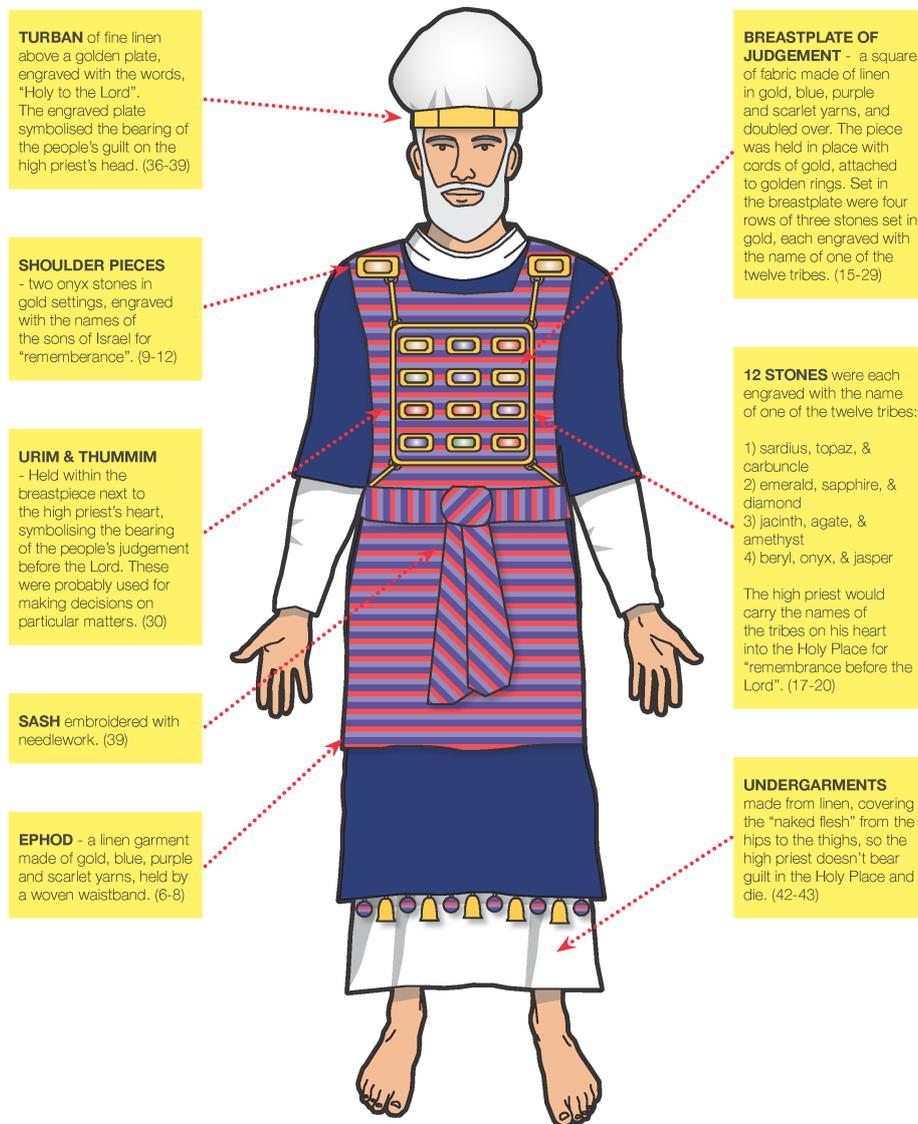
Robe

Fine linen tunic

THE HIGH PRIEST'S GARMENTS

EXODUS 28

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Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Define the "Urim and Thummin" mentioned in verse 30.
2. Describe the "Ephod."

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Aaron's priestly garments included _____.
A) breastplate and ephod B) robe and woven tunic C) turban and sash D) all of these
2. How many days did it take to ordain Aaron and his sons?

A) seven B) forty C) two D) one

3. Who will Aaron's sacred garments belong to upon his death?

A) Moses B) Joshua C) his descendents D) Zipporah

Week 4: Instituting the Covenant

Instituting the Covenant: Exodus 30-32

Objective:

- The Altar of Incense
- The Holy Anointing Oil
- The Incense
- The Sabbath Law
- The Gold Calf

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)
- [Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study \(Arabic\)](#)

Reading:

- Exodus 30: 1-10, 22-38
- Exodus 31: 12-18
- Exodus 32: 1-35

Key verse(s):

- "You shall keep the Sabbath, therefore, for *it is* holy to you" Exodus 31:14

Comments:

- Chapter 30 shows that God cares about details and organization. Of course, God accepts any kind of donation/sacrifice. But this shows that our God loves order.
- The Holy Oil represented the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament. Only kings, prophets, and priests were anointed. This oil mentioned in chapter 30 is equivalent to our Holy Mayroon in the NT.
- God wanted them to keep the Sabbaths for rest. God wanted them to rest from all work and worldly cares, but they took it literally and rested from all kinds of works (even the

good works).

- The people show again their unappreciative nature. Once Moses took a little long on the mountain (while receiving the law for them), they built a gold calf to worship!
- We see Moses' great heart toward his people. Even though they didn't appreciate what God has been doing with them, Moses' interceded for them in front of God (32:11)

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Where was the ALTAR OF INCENSE located?
2. The perpetual Covenant between God and Israel was what?
3. Why were the Israelites to observe the Sabbath?
4. Joshua, who accompanied Moses part of the way up Mount Sinai, heard the Israelites shouting and told Moses what?
5. What did Aaron use to make the molded calf?
6. What was Moses' reaction when he approached the Israelite camp and saw the calf and the dancing?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What must Aaron and his sons wash before approaching THE ALTAR?
A) hands and feet B) hands and face C) hands D) face
2. The ingredients of the ANNOINTING OIL consisted of _____.
A) myrrh and olive oil B) cinnamon C) cane and cassia D) all of these
3. What would happen to the Israelites who did not observe the Sabbath?
A) Cut off from among the people B) put to death C) family punished D) couldn't worship in Tabernacle
4. Who made the golden idol for the Israelites to worship?
A) Bezalel B) Moses C) Aaron D) Oholiab
5. 2. The idol was in the shape of a _____.
A) angel B) eagle C) dove D) calf

Week 5: Moses's intercessions

Moses's intercessions: Exodus 33-34

Objective:

- The Command to Leave Sinai
- Moses Meets with the Lord
- The Promise of God's Presence
- Moses Makes New Tablets
- The Shining Face of Moses

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)
- [Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study \(Arabic\)](#)

Reading:

- Exodus 33:1-23
- Exodus 34:1-35

Key verse(s):

- "The Lord spoke to Moses face to face, as a man speaks to his friend" Exodus 33:11

Comments:

- We see God's punishment in the form of not being in their midst, but ahead of them. God still kept His promise that he gave to their fathers.
- Taking off their ornaments in a sign of their grief.
- Verse 33:11 shows that Moses was very close to God. This explains why Moses is a great saint. God wants to be a friend to everyone. Moses accepted and appreciated this friendship.
- Moses made new tablets after the gold calf incident.

- After meeting with God many times, Moses' face was so shiny. This shows that whoever meets with God a lot, his face will be spiritually bright and people will see God in him.

•
Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What reason did the Lord give to stop accompanying the Israelite Nation to Canaan?
2. The Israelites were ordered to “strip all their ornaments” as a sign of what?
3. Why was it important to have a new set of stone tablets?
4. Explain why Moses put a veil over his face when he spoke to the Israelites.
5. The Lord talked to Moses as a man who speaks to a friend. Cite verses that prove this

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What was the name of the tent Moses pitched outside the Israelite camp?
A) Tent of Meeting B) Tent of Repentance C) Tent of Atonement D) Tent of Incense
2. What part of God would Moses be allowed to see?
A) face B) back C) right hand D) eye
3. Who broke the original 2 stone tablets?
A) God B) Aaron C) Moses D) Aaron's sons
4. Who was to accompany Moses on Mount Sinai to get the new Stone Tablets?
A) Joshua B) Aaron C) no one D) Judah

Week 6: Building the Tabernacle

Building the Tabernacle: Exodus 35-40

Objective:

- Sabbath Regulations
- Building the Tabernacle
- Making the Altar of Burnt Offering
- Making the Garments of the Priesthood
- The Tabernacle Erected and Arranged
- The Cloud and the Glory

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)
- [Fr Dawoud Lamie Bible study \(Arabic\)](#)

Reading:

- Exodus 35:1-3
- Exodus 36:1-7
- Exodus 37:1-9
- Exodus 38:NO READING
- Exodus 39:NO READING
- Exodus 40:1-38

Key verse(s):

- "The Lord spoke to Moses face to face, as a man speaks to his friend" Exodus 33:11

Comments:

- God reinforcing the Sabbath again.
- God chose Bezalel and Aholiab to build the Tabernacle. God chose talented people in this area to do his work. It is important to use our gifts and talents for the service and the

glory of God's name.

- The Ark of the Covenant with pure gold inside and outside, the mercy seat, the two golden cherubim, and the mercy seat were built. It's good to connect this chapter with Sunday Theotokos.
- The Tabernacle was built and finalized in a beautiful manner. We see how God wants his house to be built. He wants the people to offer their best, not like Cain.
- God's presence in the tabernacle shows His acceptance and dwelling in it until Solomon builds the Temple later on.

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. God reminded the Israelites on two occasions to “remember the Sabbath.” Name them
2. Explain what is meant by “the House of Israel.”
3. Why could Moses not enter the Tent of Meeting?
4. What is the significance of Moses “doing as the Lord commanded?”
5. What purpose for the tabernacle do the cloud and the fire confirm?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What was the HOLY DAY?
A) first day B) Wednesday C) Friday D) Sabbath
2. What was to occur on the “Sabbath?”
A) rest B) community meetings C) building of the Tabernacle D) cooking for family
3. Who constructed the Sanctuary?
A) Bezalel B) Oholiab C) every skilled craftsman D) all of these
4. When was THE TABERNACLE to be set up?
A) Feast of Unleavened Bread B) third day of Tut C) Sabbath D) first day of month

Unit 3: Leviticus: .. and the Lord said to Moses

Week 1: The Five sacrifices

The Five Sacrifices: Leviticus 1-7

Objective:

- The Burnt Offering
- The Grain Offering
- The Peace Offering
- The Sin Offering
- The Trespass Offering
- The Portion of Aaron and His Sons

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Leviticus 1: 1-17
- Leviticus 2: 1-13
- Leviticus 3: 1-11
- Leviticus 4: 1-21
- Leviticus 5: 1-5
- Leviticus 6: Skip
- Leviticus 7: 28-38

Key verse(s):

"When any one of you brings an offering to the Lord, you shall bring your offering of the livestock of the herd and of the flock." Leviticus 1:2

Comments:

- God instructed Moses about the five sacrifices.
- The reason there are multiple sacrifices and many laws regarding each sacrifice shows that God loves order and organization.
- A summary of the sacrifices:

Old Testament Sacrifices

Sacrifice	Purpose	Consisted of	God's portion	Priest's portion	Significance
Burnt Offering	Voluntary sacrifice for the atonement Sins in general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bull without blemish Male sheep or goat without blemish Turtledoves or young pigeons 	Everything except the skin	The skin only	Complete dedication to God Symbolizes the sacrificial death of our Lord Jesus Christ
Grain Offering	Accompanied all burnt offerings First fruits offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flour, oil, frankincense, or corn Unleavened cakes/wafers of fine flour mingled with oil Green heads of roasted grain mixed with oil and frankincense 	Memorial portion burned on the altar of burnt offering	Remainder to be eaten in the court of the tabernacle	The flour signifies the humanity of our Lord Jesus Christ These were unleavened offerings because the body of Christ was clean of any sin
Peace Offering	To enjoy the peace of the Lord and to thank Him for it	According to wealth from the herd or the flock A male or female without blemish of the herd A male or female without blemish from the sheep or the goats	Fatty portions burned on the altar	Breast and right thigh	Complete dedication to God Symbolizes the sacrificial death of our Lord Jesus Christ

Sacrifice	Purpose	Consisted of	God's portion	Priest's portion	Significance
Sin Offering	For the forgiveness of sins that were committed unknowingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a priest: A bull without blemish For the congregation: A bull without blemish For a ruler: A male goat without blemish For one of the common people: A female goat or lamb without blemish 	Fatty portions to be burned on the altar The rest of the sacrifice is to be taken outside the camp to be burnt	When the sin offering was for a ruler or commoner, the remainder of the goat or lamb was to be eaten in the Tabernacle court	The one offering this sacrifice had to put his hand on the head of the offering The blood shed was that of the animal after transferring the sin to it by putting the hand of the sinner on its head Taking all the parts of the animal and burning them outside the camp symbolizes the crucifixion of Christ outside Jerusalem
Trespass Offering	For forgiveness of specific sins concerning uncleanness and swearing, especially where restitution was possible	If the offense were <u>against the Lord</u> (lithes, offerings), a ram without blemish was to be brought; restitution was reckoned according to the priest's estimate of the value of the trespass, plus 1/5 If the offense were <u>against man</u> , a ram without blemish was to be brought; restitution according to the value, plus 1/5	Fatty portions to be burned on the altar	Remainder to be eaten in a holy place	The restoration of the object was necessary and it symbolizes that there is no forgiveness without repentance and removing any iniquity

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Why did God divide the Burnt offerings into three categories of animals?
2. What is the importance of including salt in the Grain Offering?
3. What is the meaning of a Peace Offering?
4. What portion of the offering belongs to the priest who makes the atonement in case of:
 - a) a Burnt Offering
 - b) a Peace Offering
5. Briefly summarize the purpose of each of the offerings mentioned in these chapters.

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. The burnt sacrifice pleases God for it is:
 - a) presented at the tabernacle
 - b) an expensive offering
 - c) a sweet aroma to the Lord
 - d) given by the priests

2. Every offering of grain shall have:
 - a) leaven b) honey c) salt d) frankincense
3. A sacrifice of Peace Offering shall be killed:
 - a) on the altar b) at the door of the Tabernacle of Meeting c) at the north gate d) at the south gate
4. If the anointed priest sins he shall offer as a Sin Offering:
 - a) a goat b) a bull c) a kid of the goats d) a lamb

Week 2: The Priestly Ministry Begins

Objective:

- Moses anoints Aaron and his sons as well as the tabernacle too
- The Profane Fire of Nadab and Abihu
- The difference between Holy and common (focus the lesson on this concept)

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary

Reading:

- Leviticus 8:1-21, 31-36
- Leviticus 9:1-7, 22-24
- Leviticus 10:1-11

Key verse(s):

"By those who come near Me I must be regarded as holy; And before all the people I must be glorified.' " Leviticus 10:3

Comments:

- God established the Aaronic Priesthood
- The role of the priest is to speak to God on behalf of the people (compare with the role of the priest now)
- The role of the prophet is to deliver to the people God's message
- Compare what Moses did with the rite of the priest ordination now (As the Lord commanded)
- The Lord's wrath was aroused against Aaron's sons for not distinguishing between what is Holy and what is common (Be careful towards what is Holy)
- The Lord commands not to drink alcohol or intoxicating drinks
- Share the pictures of the vestments with the youth



THE HIGH PRIEST'S GARMENTS

EXODUS 28

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TURBAN of fine linen above a golden plate, engraved with the words, "Holy to the Lord". The engraved plate symbolised the bearing of the people's guilt on the high priest's head. (36-39)

SHOULDER PIECES - two onyx stones in gold settings, engraved with the names of the sons of Israel for "rememberance". (9-12)

URIM & THUMMIM - Held within the breastpiece next to the high priest's heart, symbolising the bearing of the people's judgement before the Lord. These were probably used for making decisions on particular matters. (30)

SASH embroidered with needlework. (39)

EPHOD - a linen garment made of gold, blue, purple and scarlet yarns, held by a woven waistband. (6-8)

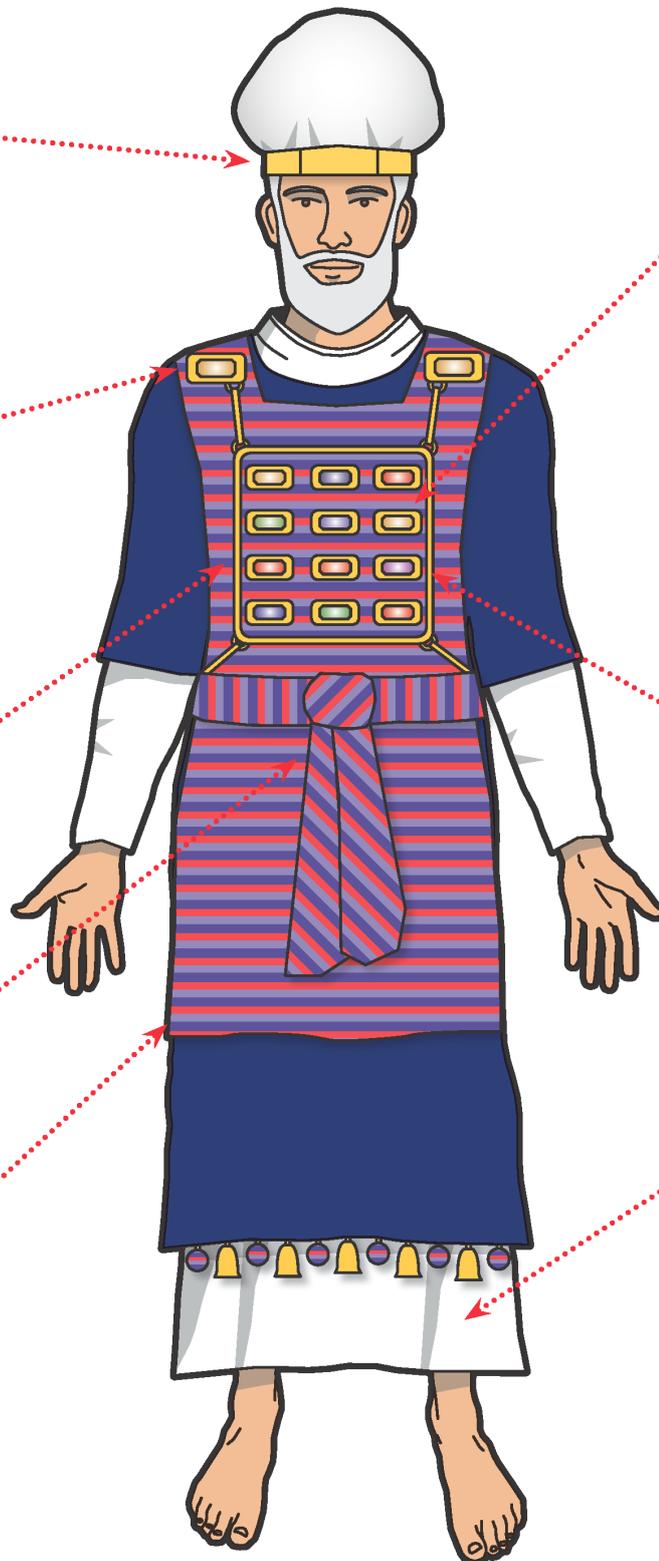
BREASTPLATE OF JUDGEMENT - a square of fabric made of linen in gold, blue, purple and scarlet yarns, and doubled over. The piece was held in place with cords of gold, attached to golden rings. Set in the breastplate were four rows of three stones set in gold, each engraved with the name of one of the twelve tribes. (15-29)

12 STONES were each engraved with the name of one of the twelve tribes:

- 1) sardius, topaz, & carbuncle
- 2) emerald, sapphire, & diamond
- 3) jacinth, agate, & amethyst
- 4) beryl, onyx, & jasper

The high priest would carry the names of the tribes on his heart into the Holy Place for "rememberance before the Lord". (17-20)

UNDERGARMENTS made from linen, covering the "naked flesh" from the hips to the thighs, so the high priest doesn't bear guilt in the Holy Place and die. (42-43)



Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

- 1. Of the five known kinds of offerings which one was not offered on the eighth day of the consecration?*
- 2. Who announced to the people that the Lord will appear to them?*
- 3. Why were Nadab and Abihu offering considered profane?*
- 4. What does God ask of His worshippers?*
- 5. Briefly list the main steps in the ordination of a high priest.*
- 6. How does God show His approval of the people's worship?*

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

- 1. How many animals were killed on the day of the consecration of Aaron and his sons?
a) one b) two c) three d) four*
- 2. The number of days of consecration were:
a) three days b) one day c) seven days d) four days*
- 3. What did Moses sprinkle on Aaron and his sons to consecrate them?*
- 4. The glory of the Lord appeared to:
a) Aaron b) Moses c) the people d) all of the these*
- 5. When the people saw the fire sent by the Lord:
a) They shouted and fell on their faces b) they ran away c) they blamed Moses d) they sang and dance*
- 6. The names of Aaron's sons who were devoured by fire were _____ and _____.*
- 7. The Lord said to Aaron, "Do not drink _____ when you go into the Tabernacle of Meeting."*
- 8. What was the punishment of Nadab and Abihu?*

Week 3: Clean and Unclean

Objective:

- Focus is on the purity of the flesh
- These became the main issues and debates among scribes and Pharisees, and the Lord Jesus Christ rebuked them for it
- Cleanness and uncleanness are related to *holiness*
- **Clean and unclean divided Jews and Gentiles (most important)**
- Clean and unclean is different in the Old Testament from the New Testament

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary

Reading:

- Leviticus 11-15
 - Leviticus 11:1-20, 44-47
 - Leviticus 12 & 15:1-3, 13-16, 29-30 (together)
 - Leviticus 13 & 14 - Explain, do not read.

Key verse(s):

"be holy; for I *am* holy." Leviticus 11:44

Comments:

- Leviticus 11 (Animals)
 - Why is one clean and another not?
 - Many unclean animals (e.g. pigs) were used in pagan ritual and worship
 - Symbolic that man should imitate God
 - Sovereign Choice
 - This idea existed in Genesis
 - Noah took 2 of every unclean and 7 of every clean animal
 - The Lord Jesus taught the true meaning of cleanness and uncleanness (Read Mark 15:11 & Mark 15:17-20)
 - The idea was abolished in Acts 11
 - "Rise, Peter; kill and eat."-"What God has cleansed you must not call common"
- Leviticus 12&15 (Bodily discharges)

- What are considered unclean?
 - Discharges of blood from a woman
 - Any discharge from a man
- Why are they considered unclean?
 - God wanted to separate sex from religious worship because the pagan nations combined the two
 - Normal intimate relations during marriage are not a sin, but they must be separated from religious worship
- Why 80 days for a girl and 40 for a boy?
 - 40 days is enough time for postpartum hemorrhage to stop. Doubling the period serves to remind us that the woman was the first to fall into temptation and introduce sin into the world
- **Does the Church consider girls unclean?**
 - **Absolutely not.**
 - Having a menstrual cycle does not make you unclean-this is the Old Testament way of thinking.
 - Sin makes us unclean.
 - However, it is not proper to approach the Body and Blood of Christ when I am bleeding (male or female) or have had a discharge (male or female).
 - We must be pure in soul, body and spirit to receive the Mysteries
 - How the Lord Jesus dealt with that issue - **Read Luke 8:43-4**
- Leviticus 13 & 14 (Leprosy)
 - 21 different cases of skin disease in Chapter 13, 3 cases of garments
 - They are all visible, external (not internal diseases)
 - They are not fatal
 - They affected part of the body not all of it
 - They are all chronic, contagious, or contaminating
 - Only the priest could declare a skin condition clean or unclean
 - The concern is not curing the individual, or protecting public health, but protecting the sanctity of the Tabernacle: the dwelling of God.
 - Unclean things are either washed with water, burned with fire, broken, or torn down and demolished
 - Cleansing process involved ritual cleansings, sacrifices, other rituals
- **Conclude with this:**
 - Uncleaness in the NT (Read 1 Corinthians 6:9-10)

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. God gives a clear reason why we should not defile ourselves. What is that reason?
2. What incident is mentioned in the New Testament where God permitted eating all kinds of animals?
3. The Lord Jesus Christ taught that uncleaness comes not from food, but from within. Give verse from the

New Testament.

4. Why a woman is considered unclean after giving birth?
5. God asked that the offering made by a woman giving birth to a male or female child be the same. Why?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Circle the animals that are considered unclean.
a) cow b) camel c) hare d) swine e) goat
2. Whatever in the water does not have _____ or _____ shall be an abomination to you.
3. What are 3 examples of prohibited birds?
4. What specific characteristic in an insect makes it permissible to eat?
5. The days of purification of a woman giving birth to a male child are:
a) two weeks b) 33 days c) 7 days d) 40 days
6. A woman giving birth to a male child should offer to God the same offering as if she had a female child.
Circle True or false.
7. What kind of offering is presented to God for the birth of a child?
8. Who diagnosed the lepers?
a) the doctor b) Moses c) the congregation d) the priest

Week 4: The Day of Atonement

Objective:

- The rite of the Day of Atonement
- The Sacraments of Confession
- The Symbolism of Christ in that day
- The Sanctity of blood and symbolism of the Blood of Christ

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Leviticus 16-17

Key verse(s):

"This shall be an everlasting statute for you, to make atonement for the children of Israel, for all their sins, once a year." Leviticus 16:34

Comments:

The day of Atonement

1. Aaron should remove his normal priestly garments, wash himself, and then put on the special garments for entering the Holy of Holies
2. Aaron secured the necessary animals (a bull for his own sin offering, two male goats for the people's sin offering, two rams for the two burnt offerings)
3. Aaron slaughtered the bull for his own sin offering
4. Aaron creates a cloud of incense in the Holy of Holies, covering the mercy seat to "veil" the glory of God and spare his life
5. Aaron took some of the blood of the bull and sprinkled it on the mercy seat seven times
6. Lots are cast for the two goats to determine which would be slaughtered and which would be driven away

7. The goat for slaughter is the goat of the people's sin offering. It is sacrificed and its blood is taken to the Holy of Holies and sprinkled on the mercy seat.
 8. The blood of the bull and goat is sprinkled in the Holy Place and on the horns of the altar of incense
 9. The second goat is released outside the camp, carrying the sins of the nation symbolically laid on its head
 10. Aaron entered the tent, removed his garments, washed himself and put on his normal priestly garments
 11. The burnt offerings of rams are now offered. One for Aaron and his family, and one for the people
 12. The sin offerings are completed by burning the fat of the skins and burning the remains of the bull and goat
 13. Those who handled the animals on which the sins of Aaron or the people were laid were to go and wash themselves and then return to camp
- The people played an active role in the Day of Atonement even though they were observing a Sabbath rest.
 - The Vestments of the Priest
 - The normal vestments were colorful, with many stones and jewelry and gold-made to look like a king.
 - On the Day of Atonement, the priest looked more like a slave when he went before the presence of God
 - In the presence of God, even the high priest is stripped of all honor: he becomes simply the servant of the King of kings
 - The Day of Atonement was a time for the priest to confess before God the sins of the nation.
 - **We can see the Sacrament of Confession**

Symbolism of Christ

- Putting off luxurious clothes is a symbol of Christ who emptied Himself with His incarnation.
- Wearing white clothes and frequent washing are symbols of Christ's purity and righteousness.
- This day was repeated every year, as if the period of the year indicated the period of Christ's physical stay on earth.
- At the end of the year, that is, the end of Christ's life on earth, He offered himself as an atonement for our sins
- The entry of the high priest into the Holy of Holies symbolizes that Christ carries us to the Father
- The high priest's intercession on behalf of the people is Christ's intercession for us, an atoning intercession.
- When the High Priest enters the Holy Place, all the people look to the Holy Place, waiting for his coming out. Thus, we look to heaven, waiting for the appearance of Christ in His second coming.

Chapter 17 - The Sanctity of Blood

- Putting off luxurious clothes is an indication of Christ's self-emptying. Wearing white clothes and frequent washing are symbols of Christ's purity and righteousness.
This day was repeated every year, as if the period of the year indicated the period of Christ's physical stay on earth.
At the end of the year, that is, the end of Christ's life on earth, he offered himself as an atonement for our sins.
The entry of the high priest into the Holy of Holies symbolizes that Christ carries us into the arms of his Father.
The high priest's intercession on behalf of the people is Christ's intercession for us, an atoning intercession.
When the High Priest enters the Holy Place, all the people look to the Holy Place, waiting for his second coming out. Thus, we look to heaven, waiting for the appearance of Christ in his second coming.

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. The Day of Atonement was the only day on which the High Priest entered the Holy of Holiest. What were the requirements for him to enter?
2. Two goats were presented on the Day of Atonement: what happened to each of them?
3. Give verse in the New Testament that has the same meaning as verse 11.
4. Why forbid the eating of animals that died naturally?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. The scapegoat is the goat that is:
a) killed as a sacrifice b) burnt c) released into the wilderness d) served as food for Aaron
2. The Day of Atonement was celebrated on the _____ month, on the _____ day of the month.
3. How often was the Day of Atonement celebrated?
4. How was a scapegoat chosen?
5. The life of the flesh is in the _____.
6. A person is allowed to eat an animal that died naturally. True or false?
7. Where should all the sacrifices be brought?
8. Only men from the House of Israel are allowed to offer sacrifices. True or false?

Week 5: Feasts of the Lord

Objective:

1. Review the commandments in chapter 19 and relate them to our lives
2. Review the Feasts of the Lord and how the Lord wants us to participate in feasts (church feasts too)
3. Learn the year of Jubilee and the law concerning slavery (how the Bible does not condone slavery as some claim)
4. Read Gods promises to those who keep His commandments in chapter 26 and also His warnings

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Leviticus 18: Skip
- Leviticus 19:1-17
- Leviticus 20-22:skip
- Leviticus 23: All
- Leviticus 24: skip
- Leviticus 25: All
- Leviticus 26: All
- Leviticus 27: skip

Key verse(s):

"Every one of you shall revere his mother and his father, and keep My Sabbaths: I *am* the Lord your God." Leviticus 19:3

Comments:

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Which laws show compassion for the poor?
2. Which of these commandments were included in the Ten Commandments mentioned in the Holy Book

of Exodus 20? Match them.

3. Which laws show compassion for the poor?
4. Which of these commandments were included in the Ten Commandments mentioned in the Holy Book of Exodus 20? Match them.
5. What commandments God gave that show His special care for the poor?
6. What is the New Testament name for the "Feast of the Weeks"?
7. How would the Feast of Tabernacles remind the Israelites of their wilderness journey?
8. Name the Seven feasts mentioned in this chapter and the purpose for celebrating each of them.
9. What promises did God make to the Israelites in v. 18-22 and what were the conditions on which the promises rested
10. List four things that took place during the year of Jubilee.
11. What was the difference between the Jubilee year and an ordinary Sabbath year?
12. Does God promote slavery? Explain

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. *You shall love your neighbor as _____.*
2. *When you plant trees for food you can eat from their fruits on:*
a) the 1st year b) the 3rd year c) the 4th year d) the 5th year
3. *Why should we be holy?*
4. *Give verse that proves we should respect the elders.*
5. *Which day came right after the Passover? a) the Sabbath b) the Feast of Unleavened Bread c) the Feast of the First Fruits d) the Feast of the Weeks*
6. *The _____ and _____ are two of the feasts celebrated on the seventh month*
7. *When can the grain of the new harvest be eaten?*
8. *Name the feasts celebrated on the seventh month?*
9. *The year of Jubilee is celebrated on the: a) 7th year b) 10th year c) 25th year d) 50th year*
10. *A slave can serve his master until the _____ of _____.*
11. *What feast is celebrated every 50 years?*
12. *What would the people of Israel eat if they can't sow nor gather produce on the 7th year?*
13. *What was the condition God made when lending to the poor?*

Unit 4: Numbers: In the Wilderness (2)

Week 1: The Organization of Israel

Objective:

- The Lord commands to number and organize the congregation
- Dedication of the tribe of Levi (priesthood)

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary

Reading:

- Numbers 1:1-4, 17-19, 44-54
- Numbers 2: skip
- Numbers 3:1-15, 40-51
- Numbers 4: skip

Key verse(s):

- "Bring the tribe of Levi near, and present them before Aaron the priest, that they may serve him. And they shall attend to his needs and the needs of the whole congregation before the tabernacle of meeting, to do the work of the tabernacle" Numbers 3:6-7

Comments:

- The book is called numbers due to the census at the beginning and at the end
- Our God is the God of order and not of chaos
 - How does that relate to today?
- Explain how the priesthood is consecrated to the Lord for His service

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What was the total number of Israelites 20 years or greater who were able to serve in the army?
2. The descendants of what tribe were excluded from the census?
3. What was the main purpose of the census Moses and Aaron collected data for?
4. Who was considered an “outsider” to the religious duties of the Tabernacle?
5. To whom was the Tribe of Levi presented and why?
6. Who was the chief leader of the Levites?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. The Lord spoke to the Israelites _____.
a) through Moses b) through a covering cloud c) with silver trumpets d) with anger
2. How old were the males listed by name in the census Moses and Aaron supervised?
a) 16 years and older b) firstborn c) 20 years and older d) 50 years and older
3. List the names of Aaron’s sons the anointed priests.
a) Nadab, the firstborn b) Abihu c) Eleazar and Ithamar d) all of these
4. Two of Aaron’s priestly sons fell dead because they used “unauthorized fire”. Name them.
a) Nadab and Abihu b) Eleazar and Ithamar c) Nadab and Eleazar d) none of these

Week 2: The Sanctification of Israel

Objective:

- Discuss confession in the beginning of Chapter 5
- Explain the Law of the Naderite
- Explain the second Passover

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Numbers 5:1-10
- Numbers 6: All
- Numbers 7: skip
- Numbers 8: skip
- Numbers 9: All

Key verse(s):

- "Whenever the cloud was taken up from above the tabernacle, after that the children of Israel would journey; and in the place where the cloud settled, there the children of Israel would pitch their tents." Numbers 9:17

Comments:

- Here we see a that the sacrament of Repentance and Confession has roots even in the OT
- When discussing the law about Naderite - discuss also how this applies to us as children of God anointed with the Myron
 - Give examples of Naderites - Samson, St John the Baptist, etc.
- Explain the symbolism of the Passover and the cloud and pillar of fire

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What three areas regulated the Nazirite?
2. What was the goal of the Nazirite?
3. Why do you think God ordered the Nazirite's abstinence from wine and similar drinks?
4. What does "make His face shine upon you" denote?
5. Explain the judgement for willful neglect of the Passover. What does it teach us today?
6. Name the location where the very first Passover was held.
7. Where else in the Holy Bible is it mentioned that the Passover lamb will not have one of his bones be broken?
8. The cloud is mentioned many times. What does it symbolize and what was its role?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. A Nazirite could not drink what? a) vinegar b) grape juice c) wine d) all of these
2. Name one physical distinction of a Nazirite.
a) blue eyes b) short stature c) long hair d) star on forehead
3. What must a Nazirite do at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting?
2. How many times did the Lord's name appear in Aaron's blessing to the Israelites?
4. What Israelite celebration took place at twilight on the 14th day of the 1st month?
a) Passover b) Feast of Tabernacles c) Day of Atonement d) Feast of Trumpets
5. Were "outsiders" allowed to participate in the celebration? Yes or No

Week 3: The departure from Sinai

Objective:

- The Israelites are ready to depart Sinai at the direction of the Lord
- The people complained and the Lord sends quail
- Aaron and Myriam speak against Moses and the Lord punishes them
- Moses sends the spies to the promise land
- The people refuse to enter the promised land and the Lord punishes them

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Numbers 10: All
- Numbers 11: All
- Numbers 12: All
- Numbers 13: All
- Numbers 14: All
- Numbers 15: Skip

Key verse(s):

- "'How long *shall I bear with* this evil congregation who complain against Me?" Numbers 14:27

Comments:

- Emphasize on the sin of complaining (The Israelites) and the sin of talking negatively (Aaron and Myriam)
- Emphasize on Joshua and Caleb's positive attitude vs the negativity of the other spies

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Why did the Lord become ANGRY at the Israelites complaints against the "manna?"
2. Explain why 70 of Israel's elder were chosen and brought before the Tent of Meeting?
3. Why would God grant the people's desire for meat and then punish them for it?
4. What has been the net effect on Moses of all the complaints?
5. Why did Miriam contract leprosy and what was the significance of being leprous in an Israelite camp?
6. What do we learn about Moses character and behavior from this chapter?
7. Explain the difference between a "prophet of the Lord" and Moses, servant of the Lord.
8. Describe Moses traits from this chapter
9. Detail the report that most of the spies gave to Moses and the people on their explorations.
10. How did Caleb's report differ from the other spies?
11. The spies gave a fearful report regarding the Promised Land. What would you assume about the spies?
12. What do the names "Hoshea" and "Joshua" mean? What name do they compare to in the New Testament?
13. What was Moses argument with God on behalf of the people?
14. Give verses that show that victory depends on God's will not human power.
15. If God forgave the children of Israel in verse 20 why did the people have to die?
16. In verse 22 the Lord says: "All these men have put Me to test now these ten times." Give at least five references to these tests from Exodus and Numbers.

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Name the location where fire from the Lord had burned among the outskirts of Israel's camp.
a) Canaan b) Taberah c) Mount Sinai d) Gilead
2. Complaints from the Israelites arose because they were eating what food?
a) manna b) quail c) fish d) insects
3. Three days into the Israelite march, the people began complaining. What did they want?
4. Define "manna."
5. Who complained against Moses because of his Ethiopian wife?
a) Miriam b) Aaron c) Hoshea d) a and b
6. The Lord's anger came upon Miriam and she:
a) starved to death b) became leprous c) became mad d) killed herself
7. State who was the "servant of the Lord."
8. What happened to Miriam when the Cloud of the Lord lifted from above the Tent?
9. Hoshea, the son of Nun, was given another name by Moses. What was it?
a) Caleb b) Reuben c) Joshua d) Eleazar
10. Name the land the spies (leaders of Israel) were sent to explore.
a) Trans Jordan b) Canaan c) Moab d) Midian
11. How long it took the spies to explore the land and come back?

12. What did the spies bring with them?
13. The Israelite community spoke of doing what to Moses, Aaron, Joshua, and Caleb?
 - a) making them kings
 - b) worshipping them
 - c) stoning them
 - d) honoring them
14. How long were the Israelites to suffer for their rebellion against God?
 - a) 40 years
 - b) 6 months
 - c) 2 generations
 - d) 7 days
15. Why did the Israelites want to select another leader?
16. Who of the twelve spies were not plagued?

Week 4: The failure of Israel in the wilderness

Objective:

- The rebellion against Moses and Aaron and a lesson on the dignity of the priesthood
- The budding of Aaron's rod and the symbolism of St Mary
- The ministry of the priests and the Levites

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary

Reading:

- Numbers 15: Skip
- Numbers 16: All
- Numbers 17: All
- Numbers 18: All
- Numbers 19: Skip

Key verse(s):

- "Bring Aaron's rod back before the Testimony, to be kept as a sign" Numbers 17:10

Comments:

- Discuss Aaron's rod in the midnight praises

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What new way of punishment did God use against the rebellious Israelites? (One in which they could not explain and certainly did not expect.)
2. Why was the "hurry" in having Aaron raising incense? Did all the people die?

3. What did Korah and the others accuse Moses and Aaron of doing? Why?
4. Was God serious in His threat to destroy His chosen people? Give proof
5. Moses specifically wrote Aaron's name on the Staff of Levi. Give a reason for this.
6. The Lord exceeded the requirements of having the staff simply sprout its leaves. What purpose did this serve?
7. What does the budded Rod of Aaron symbolize? Explain.
8. Aaron's Rod joined what other things in or near the Ark of the Covenant?
9. How were the Levites, in particular the priests, provided for? Why?
10. Discuss the Levites tithes.
11. How was the priesthood considered a gift? And why?
12. What does "A covenant of salt forever" mean?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. List the Levites who rose up against Moses. a) Korah b) Dathan c) Abiram d) all of these
2. Describe what happened to the wicked men and their 250 followers.
a) stoned b) hung c) earth swallowed them d) placed outside camp
3. Why did Moses ask the Lord not to accept the offerings of Korah and all his followers?
4. What did Moses order to be done with the censors used by the 250 men?
5. _____ name was written on the staff of the Tribe of Levi.
6. The staff of Levi was placed before the Lord in the Tent of Testimony. What happened?
a) budded b) sprouted c) blossomed and produced almonds d) all of these
7. Why was Aaron's Rod put back in front of the Testimony?
8. What was the significance of the "budding" of Aaron's Staff?
9. The TRUE PRIESTS of Holy worship chosen by the Lord were who?
a) Moses and Aaron b) Aaron and his family c) the Levites d) 12 tribal leaders
10. All others who came near the Sanctuary would be _____.
11. Aaron's inheritance was the best among the Israelites. What was his inheritance?
12. What did the Levites' inheritance include?

Week 5: The Failure of Israel on the way to Moab

Objective:

- Moses' error at Kadesh and the the Lord punishes him
- Aaron dies
- The people complain and the Lord punishes them
- Moses intercedes for the people and makes the bronze serpent
- Sihon and Og are defeated
- Balak and Balam

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Numbers 20: All
- Numbers 21: All
- Numbers 22: All
- Numbers 23: 1-12
- Numbers 24: Skip
- Numbers 25: Skip

Key verse(s):

- "Because you did not believe Me, to hallow Me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore you shall not bring this assembly into the land which I have given them."
Numbers 20:12

Comments:

- Discuss the sin of complaining
- Discuss the bronze serpent as a symbol of the Cross
- Discuss the story of Balaam briefly - no need to read the full prophecy

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Describe the consequences for Moses and Aaron because they did not do exactly as the Lord had instructed them to do.
2. How was the High priest position transferred from Aaron to Eleazar?
3. Why was Moses punished so harshly?
4. Why did the Israelites call themselves the brother of Edom?
5. Give proof that the people realized that the fiery serpent was a punishment for their sins? What did they ask Moses to do?
6. What message was sent to Sihon, King of the Amorites?
7. What does the bronze serpent represent? Give verses in the New Testament that supports your answer.
8. How do the events with the Amorites compare with those of Edom in chapter 20?
9. How do we know the Moabites were afraid of Israel? Give verse.
10. God told Balaam not to go with Balak's messengers. What reason did He give?
11. What does the fact the donkey could see the Angel of the Lord before Balaam tells you about Balaam?
12. Since the Lord told Balaam to go with the messengers, why was He angry with him?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Name the place in which Miriam was buried.
a) Goshen b) Desert of Zin c) Canaan d) Gilead
2. Why did the people quarrel with Moses and Aaron? a) no food b) no water c) no rest d) no fun
3. To make the rock pour out its water, what should Moses have done?
4. What was Edom's response when the Israelites requested to pass through the edge of their Territory?
5. State the name of the place where the Israelites completely destroyed the Canaanites.
a) Mount Horeb b) Desert of Zin c) Hormah d) Kadesh
6. What was the Lord's response to the Israelites grumbling against Moses and Aaron?
a) lightning and fire b) venomous snakes c) plagues d) hail
7. The bronze snake was utilized for what?
8. State what the Lord said to Moses at the well in Beer.
9. Balak summoned _____ to put a curse on the Israelites.
10. An Angel of the Lord standing in the middle of the road was seen by whom?
a) Balaam b) a donkey c) 2 servants d) Moses and Aaron
11. Why did Balaam's donkey turn aside and go into the field?
12. What did Balaam do when he saw the angel?

Week 6: Reorganization of Israel

Objective:

- The second census
- The inheritance law
- Joshua is prepared to be the new leader
- Law concerning vows

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary

Reading:

- Numbers 26:1-4
- Numbers 27:All
- Numbers 28: Skip
- Numbers 29: Skip
- Numbers 30: All

Key verse(s):

- "If a man makes a vow to the Lord, or swears an oath to bind himself by some agreement, he shall not break his word" Numbers 30:2

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What was Zelophehad's daughters' problem?
2. Moses was excluded from the Promised Land due to what action?

3. "You also shall be gathered to your people as Aaron your brother was gathered." Explain.
4. Denote Joshua's main qualification to assume Moses' leadership role
5. Who might nullify the vows of an unmarried woman still under her father's protection?
6. The Lord gave Moses regulations concerning what relationships?
7. List the regulations concerning the vow of an unmarried woman residing in her fathers' home.
8. Why does God place so much emphasis on vows? What does this say about God and His promises?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What man died and left behind only daughters?
a) Reuben b) Zelophehad c) Moses d) Hoglah
2. Who did the Lord determine Zelophehad inheritance should go to?
a) his brother b) his daughters c) his first cousin d) tribal leader
3. Who was Moses successor?
4. Who should inaugurate Joshua and in front of who?
5. A man that makes a vow to the Almighty must do what?
a) everything he said b) almost everything he says c) forget it d) don't worry about it
6. The young woman living in her father's home can make a vow stand under what condition?
a) her father hears and says nothing b) father doesn't hear c) mother had died
7. List the Holy festivals and special days held during the 7th month.
 2. How long did the Feast of Tabernacles last?

Week 7: Dividing the land

Objective:

- Vengeance on the Midianites
- Dividing of the plunder
- The tribes settling East of the Jordan
- Review of the Journey from Egypt
- Instructions for the conquest of Canaan
- The boundaries of Canaan
- The cities of the Levites and the cities of the refuge

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Numbers 31: All
- Numbers 32: All
- Numbers 33: 1-2 then 50-56
- Numbers 34: All
- Numbers 35: All
- Numbers 36: Skip

Key verse(s):

- " "This *is* the land which you shall inherit by lot," Numbers 34:13

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. What vengeance did the Israelites have against the Midianites?

2. Under Moses command what action was taken with the spared Midianite children and women?
3. Can you think of a reason as to why Pinehas was selected to lead the Midianite Battle?
4. Why would soldiers obeying God's command become unclean?
5. . Why did the Gadites and Reubenites want to settle the land they had help to conquer just before the Jordan River?
6. What would happen to the two tribes if they failed to live up to their agreement with Moses?
7. If the Gadites and Reubenites failed to stay with the whole Israelite community in conquering Canaan it might lead to the whole community revolting. What does this remind one of in Chapters 13 and 14?
8. What repeated assurances do the Gadites and Reubenites give Moses? How did Moses bind them to their words?
9. Who was commanded to assign the inheritance to the Israelites?
10. The East Side of the Jordan across from Jericho would belong to whom?
11. God set three major steps to make sure there will not be any conflict between the Israelites in Canaan. Mention them
12. The listing of the new tribal leaders in Chapter 34 recalls what?
13. Explain a "city of refuge."
14. What happen if a person was found guilty of killing?
15. Why were the Levites to be spread out throughout the land and not placed in an isolated encampment?
16. Why banish an innocent man?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. . _____ is the number of Israelite men who marched against the Midianites.
2. Which priest did Moses send with the Israelites? a) Aaron b) Eleazar c) Balaam d) Phinehas
3. What did Pinehas take with him to the battle with the Midianites?
4. List the plunder and spoils the Israelite army took to Moses, Eleazar, and the leaders.
5. Name the 2 tribes that wanted to settle in the lands located before crossing the Jordan.
a) Gadites and Reubenites b) Gadites and Levites c) Manassah and Moabites
6. State the name of the land Moses gave to the Makerites, descendants of Manassah.
a) Midian b) Canaan c) Gilead d) Trans Jordan
7. Under what condition did the Lord through Moses allow the Gadites and Reubenites to settle the fertile lands before the Jordan River?
8. What did the Lord allow the Tribes of Reuben and Gad to do before going into war?
9. Israel's western boundary in the Promised Land extended to the coast of the _____.
10. Canaan was assigned to how many tribes?
11. How many tribes inherited in the land of Canaan?

12. Who were to divide the land among the tribes?
13. A man who kills another intentionally can live the rest of his life in the city of refuge. True or false?
14. The number of cities of refuge was: a) seven b) forty two c) six d) forty eight
15. 1. How many cities were set as cities of refuge?
16. How many towns did the Levites receive?

Unit 5: Deuteronomy: The Law Reviewed

Week 1: Israel refuses to Enter the Land

Objective:

- Events are now happening after the 40 years in the wilderness
- Appointing leaders to each tribe
- Moses tells the story of Israel's refusal to enter the land and the punishment of the Lord to them
- Moses is forbidden to enter the land
- Review the commandments in chapter 4 and give practical applications

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Deuteronomy 1
- Deuteronomy 2 and 3:1-21: skip but briefly remind the youth about its events (covered in the previous couple of weeks)
- Deuteronomy 3: 23-end
- Deuteronomy 4

Key verse(s):

- "Now, O Israel, listen to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you to observe, that you may live" Deuteronomy 4:1

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Who was the only person from the evil generation permitted to enter the Promised Land and why?
2. List the judgment responsibilities given to the judges by Moses
3. What does the word "Deuteronomy" mean?
4. "The Lord your God carried you as a man carries his son." Explain giving proof
5. The Lord had given the descendants of Esau (Edomites) and Lot (Moabites and Ammonites) their land.
6. What were the Israelites to do when they passed through these territories?
7. Why did God ask the Israelites not to meddle with the descendants of Esau?
8. Why did God harden the heart of Sihon, King of Heshbon?
9. Does Moses ask to be allowed to cross the Jordan River and enter the Promised Land? What does he say?
10. Moses pleaded to see "the good land beyond the Jordan." What was the Lord's response?
11. Moses was sent to the top of Mount Pisgah to look "west and north and south and east" and view the Promise Land.
12. Where is something similar in the Old Testament?
13. What does Moses' prayer reveal about his relationship with God?
14. Name happenings that the Israelites were shown that they might know the LORD IS GOD.
15. Obedience was commanded. "Do not add to or subtract from" the given commands. This was very specific. Why?
16. What two reasons does Moses give for the necessity of God's law to the new nation?
17. What verse tells us of Moses total and uncompromising belief in ONE God?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Who would lead the Israelites into the Land of Canaan?
 - a) Joshua b) Moses c) Caleb d) Aaron
2. _____ was not permitted to cross the Jordan River and enter into the Promised Land.
2. What territory did the Lord give to Esau's descendants?
 - a) Hormah b) Seir c) Kadesh Barnea d) Valley of Eshcol
2. The Israelites conquered Sihon, King of Heshbon and all his army. Who was completely destroyed in all the towns?
 - a) all men b) all women c) all children d) all of these
3. The Israelite army marched against Og, King of Bashan at the Battle of Edrei. Who survived?
 - a) unmarried girls b) small children c) women and children d) no survivors
2. What plunder was carried away from the battles?
 - a) gold b) silver c) bronze d) livestock
4. Keeping the Lord's commandments meant to the Israelites:
 - a) Adding to them b) subtracting from them c) following them exactly d) nothing
2. We are near to God when we _____.

Week 2: The Law Reviewed

Objective:

- Review of the commandments
- The importance of keeping the Lord's commandments
- Good's children are different than all people

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary

Reading:

- Deuteronomy 5
- Deuteronomy 6
- Deuteronomy 7
- Deuteronomy 8
- Deuteronomy 9: skip (A review of the rebellion of the Israelites)

Key verse(s):

- "Therefore know that the Lord your God, He *is* God, the faithful God who keeps covenant and mercy for a thousand :generations with those who love Him and keep His commandments;" Deuteronomy 7:9

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Whom does this chapter state that the Lord actually made the Covenant with?
2. Which of the Ten Commandments comes with a promise fulfilled on earth?
3. State the phrase that was often used from the Holy Books Exodus through Deuteronomy to describe the "Promised Land."
4. What is meant by, "Fearing the Lord"?

5. List the rewards of obeying God.
6. The Lord's command against intermarriage was not racially motivated but was intended to prevent what?
7. The Lord Jesus Christ quoted the passage "man does not live by bread alone" in response to what?
8. Describe the rich and fertile land the Israelites were to possess.
9. How were the Israelites "humbled" by the Lord?
10. Explain "Man does not live on bread alone."

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. We learn in the Holy Book of Deuteronomy that the Lord made His covenant not with the fathers of the Israelites but with whom?
2. What was at the heart of Israel's relationship with God? (HINT: It told the Israelites what God expected in terms of conduct, faith, and worship)
3. How were the children of Israel to show FEAR to the Lord? a) worshipping idols b) keeping His decrees c) stealing d) giving false witness
4. Love the Lord your God with all your _____, all your _____, and all your _____.
5. You should love the Lord your God with _____, with _____ and with _____.
6. State the consequences of "following other gods" for the Israelites.
7. Why did the Lord set His affection upon the Nation of Israel? a) great numbers of people b) they didn't disobey c) He loved them d) they were poor slaves
8. The carved images were to be destroyed by: a) fire b) burial c) breaking into pieces d) tossing into the sea
9. Name the seven nations the Israelite Nation drove out of the Promised Land.
10. Describe what the Israelites were to do with the carved images?
11. God fed the Israelites a food they and their fathers before them had not known. It was: a) bread b) manna c) quail d) fish from the oceans
12. When the Israelites had eaten and were satisfied, what were they to do? a) sleep b) exercise c) praise the Lord d) offer sacrifices
13. How did the Lord discipline Israel during the forty years desert wanderings?
14. Describe the "good land."

Week 3: Blessings and Curses

Objective:

- Moses' final sermon
After a long review of all the law, we are approaching the end of the book
- Discuss the contrast between the blessing of obedience and the curse of disobedience
- The covenant at Moab

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary
- Catena Bible Commentary

Reading:

- Deuteronomy 27
- Deuteronomy 28
- Deuteronomy 29

Key verse(s):

- "'Keep all the commandments which I command you today.'" Deuteronomy 27:1

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. How was the altar on Mount Ebal to be constructed?
2. Which curses referred to which of the Ten Commandments?
3. List six things that would be BLESSED if the Israelites were obedient to God.
4. "An eagle swooping down" may be symbolic of what?
5. . Briefly list the 12 curses the Levites recited to the people of Israel.

6. What does it mean to be cursed and what did the "Amen" represent?
7. What are "All the diseases of Egypt" and what were they a reminder of?
8. In what sense would the sky be bronze and the ground iron?
9. If an Israelite invokes a blessing but persisted in going his own way, what disaster would await him?
10. What is the theme for this chapter 29?
11. "Root...bearing bitterness or wormwood," Explain
12. What are the secret things and the things that are revealed?

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. *Cursed is the man who makes the _____ to wander off the road.*
2. *Cursed is the man who perverts the justice from the _____, _____, or the _____.*
3. *Give an example of the good things the Lord would give an obedient Israelite.*
a) children b) increase in livestock c) increase in crops d) all of these
4. *If the Israelites do NOT obey the Lord and carefully follow His commands, what would come upon them?*
a) curses b) blessings c) Moses wrath d) fire and brimstone
5. *AMEN after the curses meant the people agreed and accepted the Covenant and its curses. In verses 15 through 26, how many "amen" are there?*
6. *What were the names of the two mounts where the blessing and the curse took place?*
7. *The blessings for obedience are the opposites of the curses for disobedience. Write one blessing for obedience.*
8. *How is "Heaven" described in verse 12?*
9. *During the 40 years of desert wanderings the Israelites' clothes and sandals did not wear out. True or false?*
10. *What did the Israelites not eat or drink during their desert journey?*
a) bread b) wine c) fermented drink d) all of these
11. *Name two things that would happen to an Israelite who follow his heart and go his own way?*
12. *The "secret things" belonged to whom?*

Week 4: A New Leader for Israel

Objective:

- Moses' final words
- Moses encourages the people to return to God and choose Him
- Joshua is the new the new leader of Israel
- Moses dies on the mountain

Resources:

- [Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary](#)
- [Catena Bible Commentary](#)

Reading:

- Deuteronomy 30
- Deuteronomy 31
- Deuteronomy 32: Skip
- Deuteronomy 33: Skip
- Deuteronomy 34

Key verse(s):

- "I call heaven and earth as witnesses today against you, *that* I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life" Deuteronomy 30:19

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. Write verses proving that God's main concern is our love for Him?

2. "Who will ascend into heaven for us and bring it to us?" What is God talking about and where could it be found?
3. Write the command Moses gave to Joshua, son of Nun.
4. For whom, when and why was the law read in public?
5. Explain... "The Lord is your life."
6. Moses offer to the Israelites was very simply what was it?
7. Why was Moses no longer "able to lead" Israel? Was this because he was 120 years old?
8. Was Israel's rebellion predicted? Give evidences and explain why God allows bad things to happen
9. If Moses knew he would die on Mount Nebo, why did he climb the mountain?
10. Who buried Moses? What valley is he buried in? Where is his grave?
11. Was Moses the greatest prophet ever? Why? Give proof.
12. Name those who had been described as "servants of God" in the OT

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

1. *God's commands and decrees were written in what BOOK?*
a) *Book of Law* b) *Book of Covenant Renewal* c) *Book of Blessings/Curses*
2. *The word is very near you, in your _____ and in your _____ that you may do it.*
3. *Who succeeded Moses after his death?*
a) *Nun* b) *David* c) *Joshua* d) *Eleazar*
4. *How old was Moses when God no longer allowed him to lead Israel?*
a) *120* b) *150* c) *175* d) *50*
5. *"See I set before you _____, and _____, death and _____."*
6. *The WORD was very near to the Israelites. Where was it located?*
7. *When Moses and Joshua presented themselves in the tabernacle, how did the Lord appear to them?*
8. *What was to be placed BESIDE the Ark of the Covenant?*
9. *Where was the location of Moses death?*
a) *Moab* b) *Gilead* c) *Zoar* d) *Jericho*
10. *Where did God bury Moses? a) Moab b) Valley opposite of Beth Peor c) the grave has never been found d) all of these*
11. *Describe Moses physical condition upon his death.*
12. *How was Joshua "filled with Spirit of Wisdom?"*

Unit 6: Teachings of the Lord Jesus

Week 1: Intro to the beatitudes

Objective:

- Compare the nature of the commandments between the OT & the NT
- In spite of the difference, God's goal for mankind is the same
- Sin begins at the heart
- "You have heard ... but I tell you"
- How to apply these commandments in our lives

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke

Reading:

- Matthew 5

Key verse(s):

- "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven." Matthew 5:16

Comments:

- Compare how the commandments in the NT are more spiritual as the believers are more spiritually mature
- Discuss the role of God's grace in being able to fulfil these commandments even the hard ones like love your enemies
- How the Lord Jesus elevated our perception of sin
- Discuss the gospel of the second mile

- *** make sure to include and discuss day-to-day examples for every commandment mentioned in the chapter ***

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

Week 2: Living by the Spirit

Objective:

- Commandments related to the fast (charitable deeds, fasting, prayers, etc)
- The eye is the lamp of the body
- Do not worry - making priority straight
- The do not judge command
- The gospel of the narrow gate

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke

Reading:

- Matthew 6
- Matthew 7
- Luke 11

Key verse(s):

- "The lamp of the body is the eye. If therefore your eye is ^[1]good, your whole body will be full of light." Matthew 6:22

Comments:

- Match Mathew 6&7 with Luke 11

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

Week 3: Woe to you

Objective:

- What does "woe" mean?
- Who are the scribes and who are the pharisees?
- Why are they receiving these warnings?
- What can we learn from these warnings?

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke

Reading:

- Matthew 23

Key verse(s):

- "whoever exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted."
Matthew 23:12

Comments:

- In the last few times we talked about many commandments where the Lord said "Blessed are the"
- Today we will talk about a series of warnings
- These warnings although for the scribes and pharisees we ought to be careful not to fall into the same mistakes

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

Week 4: Intro to the parables + Parables of the kingdom

Objective:

- Learn the parables and their meanings
- How can we apply what we learned in our lives

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke

Reading:

- Matthew 13

Key verse(s):

- "He who has ears to hear, let him hear!" Matthew 13:9

Comments:

- A parable is a story in which a special meaning or a spiritual lesson is embedded
- A way to deliver the message in a simple way
- Parables are found only in the synoptic Gospels
- They are often stories based on the agricultural life that was familiar to His audience
- Some unfamiliar concepts, such as the kingdom of God, were compared to something from everyday life that could easily be understood
- It is the lesson of a parable that is important to us.

- "It is an earthly story with a heavenly meaning"

Parable	Matthew	Mark	Luke
The Sower	13:3-23	4:2-20	8:4-15
The Hidden Treasure	13:44		
The Pearl of Great Price	13:45, 46		
The Growing Seed		4:26-29	
The Mustard Seed	13:31, 32	4:30-32	13:18, 19
The Leaven	13:33		13:20, 21
The Hidden Treasure	13:44		
The Tares*	13:24-30		
The Dragnet*	13:47-50		

Like the seed (Mk 4:26) Fruits based soil. Like the leaven, & mustard seed (Mt 13:31; Mk 4:30) Starts small, invisible but grows by God's grace Like hidden treasure, & Pearl of great price (Mt 13:44) valuable, worth the sacrifice, joy for the finder! Like wheat & tares, net (Mt 13:24) Opposition to the Kingdom Co-existence of good and evil until judgment (harvest, net cast).

- "Hear" occurs 19 times in Mt 13, 7 times in the parable. "Seed" – Word of God: (1) has life, (2) must be planted, (3) nurtured, (4) bears fruit. "Soil #1"– Hard, on rocky path, stolen by bird (Satan) "Soil #2" – shallow root, withers under persecution (flesh). "Soil #3" – Crowded, choked by thorns of the world (riches). "Soil #4" – Good. fruitful. Hears, receives, believes, & obeys. Which soil are you? Which soil do you want to be?

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

Week 5: Parables of Mercy and Parables of forgiveness

Objective:

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke

Reading:

-

Key verse(s):

-

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

Week 6: Parables of the Jewish Rejection + Parables of Readiness

Objective:

- Review the meaning of parables
- Discuss the "Jewish Rejection" and "Readiness" as categories of parables
 - Explain their meanings
- Read the parables and identify practical lessons we can learn from them

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke

Reading:

- Matthew 21: 28-32 (The Parable of the Two Sons)
- Matthew 21:33-46 (The Parable of the Wicked Vinedressers)
- Matthew 22:1-14 (The Parable of the Wedding Feast)
- Mathew 25:1-30 (The Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins & The Parable of the Talents)
- Luke 12:13-21 (The Parable of the Rich Fool)

Key verse(s):

- "Watch therefore, for you know neither the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man is coming. "Matthew 25:13

Comments:

- "All these things Jesus spoke to the multitude in parables; and without a parable He did not speak to them, 35 that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying: "I will open My mouth in parables; (Psalm 78:2)
I will utter things kept secret from the foundation of the world." (Matthew 13:34-35)

"And with many such parables He spoke the word to them as they were able to hear it. But without a parable He did not speak to them. And when they were alone, He explained all things to His disciples." (Mark 4:33-34)

- A parable is a story in which a special meaning or a spiritual lesson is embedded
- A way to deliver the message in a simple way
- Parables are found only in the synoptic Gospels
- They are often stories based on the agricultural life that was familiar to His audience
- Some unfamiliar concepts, such as the kingdom of God, were compared to something from everyday life that could easily be understood
- It is the lesson of a parable that is important to us.
- "It is an earthly story with a heavenly meaning"
- **Jewish rejection:** These are parables which describe how the Lord rejected the Jews.
 - The Lord cared for the Israelites, he provided for them and he looked after them for hundreds of years. They were not faithful towards Him and went after other Gods. Therefore the Lord rejected them and made salvation possible for everyone who believes in Him and live a holy life.
- **Readiness Parables:** These are parables which encourage us to be ready for the second coming. Like the parable of the wise and foolish virgins

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add more questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add more questions*

Unit 7: The Passion and the Resurrection of the Lord Jesus

Unit 7: The Passion and the Resurrection of the Lord Jesus

Holy Week Events - 1

Holy Week Events - 2

Holy Week Events - 3

Week 4: The Resurrection

Objective:

- Learn the events after the Lord's death on the Cross
- The Resurrection of the Lord

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Mark
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on John
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Mark)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- Catena Bible Commentary (John)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Mark
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke
- HEMY's Bible study on John

Reading:

- Matthew 27: 57-65 (The Lord's Burial)
- Mark 15:42-47 (The Lord's Burial)
- Luke 23:50-56 (The Lord's Burial)
- John 19:31-42 (The Lord's Burial)
- Matthew 28:1-10 (The Lord's Resurrection)
- Mark 16:1-13 (The Lord's Resurrection)
- Luke 24:1-11 (The Lord's Resurrection)
- John 20:1-18 (The Lord's Resurrection)

Key verse(s):

- "Why do you seek the living among the dead? ⁶ He is not here, but is risen!" Luke 24:5

Comments:

•

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add questions*

Week 5: The Resurrection

Objective:

- Learn the apparitions of the Lord after His resurrection
- The Lord appeared to His disciples to strengthen their faith, empower them, and commission them to preach the good news to the whole world

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Mark
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on John
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Mark)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- Catena Bible Commentary (John)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Mark
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke
- HEMY's Bible study on John

Reading:

- Matthew 28:11-20
- Mark 16:14-18
- Luke 24:13-49
- John 20:19-30, 21:1-25

Key verse(s):

- ““Thomas, because you have seen Me, you have believed. Blessed *are* those who have not seen and yet have believed.” John 20:29

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add questions*

Week 6: The Ascension

Objective:

- The Lord's Ascension
- The significance of the Ascension

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Mark
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on John
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Mark)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- Catena Bible Commentary (John)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Mark
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke
- HEMY's Bible study on John

Reading:

- Mark 19:19-20
- Luke 24:50-53
- Acts 1:4-11

Key verse(s):

- "This *same* Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, will so come in like manner as you saw Him go into heaven" Acts 1:11

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add questions*

Week 7: The Pentecost

Objective:

- Choosing Matthias instead of Judas
- The Holy Spirit comes on the Apostles
- St Peter's sermon
- The Church is growing

Resources:

- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Matthew
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Mark
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on Luke
- Fr Tadros Y Malaty Commentary on John
- Catena Bible Commentary (Matthew)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Mark)
- Catena Bible Commentary (Luke)
- Catena Bible Commentary (John)
- HEMY's Bible study on Matthew
- HEMY's Bible study on Mark
- HEMY's Bible study on Luke
- HEMY's Bible study on John

Reading:

- Acts 1:12 - 2:46

Key verse(s):

- "the Lord added ^[1]_q to the church daily those who were being saved." Acts 2:46

Comments:

-

Review/recap questions:

***Servant may add questions*

Homework:

***Servant may add questions*