

"Drawn Out and Drawn Away"
Exodus 2

v. 1 Q. What is the transitional information given in this verse?

A.

Note: We have switched from "sons" to "_____." The last time we saw Levi he was being _____ alongside his brother (Simeon) with a prophetic word of dispersion among their brothers (Gen. 49:5-7). It is a pre-emptive indication of _____.

Note: Only the tribal association is given; no _____.

Note: We will only get their names in Exodus 6:20 (father – _____; mother – _____; brother – _____ (3 years older than Moses); _____ (Ex. 15:20) – older sister (estimated to be around 10 years older than Moses).

Note: This tells us that _____ was still going on – taking the risks of having a family, especially a son – as many others probably did.

v. 2a Q. What was the resultant fear?

A.

Note: Remember the decree that all newly born male babies were to be _____ drowned.

v. 2b Q. What act of civil disobedience does she take?

A.

1. The child's mother observed that he was "_____ " child.

Note: The word in English is very opaque (lacking illumination). The Hebrew word is, "tov" – "_____ " but is translated as " _____ " in the JPS translation.

Rashi says that he was " _____ " and that the whole house was filled with _____ at his presence.

In Stephen's martyrdom speech, recounting the history of Israel, he describes Moses – "he was _____ child." (Acts 7:20)

In the great faith chapter of Hebrews, it tells us, "By faith Moses' parents hid him for three months after he was born because they saw that he was _____ child and they were not afraid of the king's edict." (Heb. 11:23)

Miriam is _____ believed to have prophesied that her mother would give birth to a son who would lead the Israelites to _____. This prophecy is significant as it highlights her role as a prophetess even before Moses was born and the presumptive description of him at birth which may explain the odd adjective(s). Miriam was the _____ woman called a prophetess in the Bible. Cf. Ex. 15:20

2. The baby's mother _____ him for three months.

v. 3 Q. What was the mother's only recourse giving the king's edict?

A.

1. There came a point with the child's growth that she could _____ him from the authorities or from other grieving parents who were forced to kill their own sons.

2. She made a _____ basket for the child.

Note: Papyrus had/has many uses. It was used to produce _____ for writing. It was used for home construction and for light _____.

Note: The Hebrew word used is, "_____." The only other time it is used is in describing the boat Noah built, i.e., an _____.

3. She coated it with a _____ sealant – just as Noah did with the ark. Cp. Gen. 6:14

4. The mother then _____ placed the child in the basket and set it among the _____ (not adrift in the Nile).

Note: The word "tasem" (gentle care) is used instead of "hishlikh" which connotes an "_____ " that was used as part of Pharaoh's decree.

v. 4 Q. What did the child's sister do?

A. ⁴ "His sister _____ at a distance to _____ what would happen to him." (Exod. 2:4 NIV)

Note: This could have been a very _____ experience for her, e.g., crocodile food, drowning.

v. 5a Q. Providentially, what did Pharaoh's daughter do?

A. Pharaoh's daughter and attendance were heading down to the Nile so she could _____.

Note: Pharaoh's daughter, or for that matter, any _____ person, would not come down to the _____ Nile to get clean. Servants would have brought _____ water to their quarters and bathed them there.

Note: This would have been a _____ bath to commemorate the rising of the Nile and the worship of the Nile _____ (Hapi). This was to ensure the flooding of the Nile which brought rich silt up and over the banks to produce abundant crops. Ironically, the child found in the Nile would be the one to _____ this and the other gods of Egypt.

v. 5b Q. What did Pharaoh's daughter do next?

A.

1. She saw the _____ in the reeds. [not knowing what was inside]
2. She sent her slave to _____ it.

v. 6 Q. What did she find?

A.

1. She _____ the baby inside.
2. He was _____.

Note: This is the only time the bible describes a baby _____.

3. She felt _____ for him. [too pity]
4. She _____ that it was one of the Hebrew babies – that her father had commanded to be killed – hence the internal _____ dilemma.

v. 7 Q. What did the baby's sister do at this critical point?

A. She _____ to find a nursing woman (her mother) to care for the infant.

Note: One wonders if the sister spoke up _____ so as to not give time to consider the ramifications of Pharoah's daughter's decision. _____ on her obvious pity and female instincts (generally speaking).

vv. 8-9 Q. How did Pharoah's daughter respond?

A.
1. She _____.

Note: At this moment she is agreeing to _____ the child.

2. She verbally agreed to a "wet nurse" _____.

Note: The arrangements Pharoah's daughter makes follow a pattern found in Mesopotamian _____ documents relating to _____.

These "wet nurse" contracts specified _____, _____, and _____ for formal education and assimilation into the formal family.

v. 10 Q. How does the account describe the interim?

A.
1. When the child was "older" probably means, "_____" – as will be the case of Hannah and little Samuel (1st Sam. 1).

2. We are not told any of his _____ details except that he was reared in such a way that he knew his _____ background (Hebrew).
3. Pharoah's daughter names him, "Moses," meaning "_____".

Note: Debate continues on whether "Moses" is a Hebrew name or an Egyptian. Many Egyptian _____ names have "moses" in them, e.g. "Ahmose," "Ptahmose," "Ramose," and "Thotmose." It refers to a male child that was born.

Note: The Hebrew, "m'shi-tihu" means "to draw up or out" and seems to indicate that Pharoah's daughter gave him a Hebrew name that was similar to the Egyptian royals. Perhaps to not _____ to his ethnicity.

Note: Because of high infant _____, the world at that time dictated that the official naming of an "adopted child" be _____ until after the weaning period (between 3 and 5 years of age).

Transition

v. 11a Q. What is the new context and situation?

A.

1. We now see Moses as an _____.

Note Acts 7:25.

²³ "When Moses was _____ years old, he decided to visit his own people, the Israelites." (Acts 7:23 NIV)

2. He is identifying as a _____, not an Egyptian.

Note Hebrews 11:24.

²⁴ "By faith Moses, when he had grown up, _____ to be known as the son of Pharaoh's daughter. (Heb. 11:24 NIV)

vv. 11b-12 Q. What did Moses do?

A.

1. He _____ an Egyptian beating one of his fellow Hebrews.

2. He _____ killed the Egyptian.

3. He _____ him in the sand thinking that he got away with the "_____" killing.

Note Acts 7:25-27

²⁴ "He saw one of them being mistreated by an Egyptian, so he went to his _____ and avenged him by killing the Egyptian. ²⁵ Moses thought that his own people would _____ that God was using him to rescue them, but they did not." (Acts 7:24-25 NIV)

Note: One can surmise that the prophecies of his sister or perhaps his combined status as an influential Egyptian with a Hebrew background influenced him and caused a "_____."

vv. 13-14 Q. What happened next that was a watershed moment for Moses?

A.

1. He saw two Hebrews fighting and tried to _____.
2. They challenge Mose's presumed _____ over them.
3. The Hebrews called him out on his own _____.
4. Moses became _____ because what he thought was done in secret was _____ and _____.

v. 15 Q. What transpired because of his exposure?

A.

1. Word of Mose's _____ found its way to Pharaoh.
2. Pharaoh tried to _____ Moses – because he killed an Egyptian and sided with the Hebrews – a _____.
3. Moses escapes to _____.
4. Moses sat down by a _____. [Probably parched for the journey to escape]

Note: This will turn into another “_____” encounter such as was Isaac and Rebekkah and Jabob and Rachel.

Transition

v. 16 Q. What new information do we receive?

A.

1. We are introduced to a _____ of Midian.

Note: Midian was the son of _____ and Keturah (Gen. 25:2). Initially _____ relatives but by the time of the Judges had turn hostile.

2. This priest had _____ daughters.

3. They arrived at the well to _____ their father's flocks.

v. 17 Q. What happened that brought these two together?

A.

1. Rival shepherds came and tried to drive the women away.

Note: Sound like _____ and Rachel.

2. Moses _____ (again) to do what was right and _____ the shepherds away.

v. 18 Q. What was the priest's name and what did he ask?

A.

1. _____

Note: Ruel means, "_____ of God." This does not infer that he was a believer in the one true God as "_____" was a common name for any god. Later he would also be known as "_____" (Ex. 3:1) – an honorific name meaning, "His _____."

Note: It is interesting to note that _____ was called, "the friend of God" (Is. 41:8; 2 Chron. 20:7; James 2:23) connecting, albeit loosely, Ruel, in some way to the Abrahamic _____.

2. Ruel was _____ to see his daughters home so soon and wondered why?

v. 19 Q. How did his daughters respond?

A.

1. An _____ rescued us.

Note: Moses was probably still wearing Egyptian _____ and _____. His speech was also a factor.

2. He also went _____ what was expected. He even drew water for us and our flocks.

v. 20 Q. What was the cultural expectation?

A. The cultural _____ would have been to _____ him to their home for a meal because of such kindness.

v. 21 Q. What transpired?

A.

1. Apparently this was more than a _____ invite. Moses was invited to stay (to be a son).

2. _____ was given to him in marriage.

Note: Zipporah means, "_____" or specifically, "a warbler."

v. 22 Q. Next?

A. Zipporah gives _____ to a son and Moses calls him, "Gershom" to reflect the _____ of not having a home.

Note: The stem of Gershom's name is "to _____ off or out" and speaks presently of Moses _____ off the shepherds and being _____ out of Egypt. It also speaks prophetically of the promise to Abraham, "they will be _____ in a land not theirs."

v. 23 Q. What changed?

A.

1. The Pharaoh of his birth _____.
2. The Israelites _____ to God because of their harsh slavery.
3. Their cry _____ up to God.

v. 24 Q. What does the text tell us about God?

A.

1. God _____ their groaning.
2. He _____ his covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Note: The Hebrew word for "remember" is more than _____ something in the past; it signifies an _____ focus or attention. It is not a passive involvement but signifies a potential _____.

v. 25 Q. What is the summation?

A. ²⁵ "So, God _____ on the Israelites and was _____ about them."

(Exod. 2:25 NIV)

Note: The two words highlighted mean, “to _____” and “to _____ with” in one’s suffering.

Application Questions:

Q. Why does God intervene to stop or prevent suffering at some times but not others? E.g. Exodus but not the Pogroms or Holocaust.

A.

Q. Why Moses and not the other babies who were murdered? (E.g. Matthew's Gospel and the death of the Innocents)

A.

Q. How is patience truly a virtue when it comes to doing great things for the Lord?

A.