

Sermon Notes

Exodus – The Revealing of God’s Glory and His Design for the Chosen

“Providence Helps Us to Remember to Advance God’s
Kingdom in God’s Way” – Exodus 2:11-25

I. Introduction

A. Moses as a murderer.

1. Defenses include:

- a. *Lex Talionis* – Exodus 21:23-25.
- b. Calvin
- c. Perhaps Steven – Acts 7:23-24.

2. Yet, he is probably culpable.

- a. Exodus 2:12a
- b. Westminster Larger Catechism
- c. Jesus’ remarks
- d. He did not receive a divine command.

II. Key words and Thoughts

A. Exodus 2:11-12

1. “He went out” – *yatza* (used of the Exodus).
2. “Looked upon their hard labors.” *Yara* – looked upon means more than “to see”. It includes emotion.
 - a. Ryken.
 - b. “Ancient Egyptian Literature.”
3. Kills an Egyptian.
 - a. He knew he was wrong.
 - b. He was attempting to achieve a correct end in a wrong way.

B. Exodus 2:13-25

1. Pharaoh tries to kill him.
 - a. MacKay.
2. “Sat down by the well,” verse 15.
 - a. Verb means “to dwell.” He was probably a frequent visitor to the well.
3. Reuel, verse 18, is also named Jethro in 3:1.
 - a. Judges 1:16 identifies him as a Kenite, a sub-group of Midianites who maintained proper worship. Similar to Melchizedek (Genesis 14:18-20).
4. Gershon is born, verse 22, “banishment.”
 - a. Word play in the original indicating Moses’ state as an alien.

III. Points for Reflection.

A. Moses’ act of killing the Egyptian reminds us to not try to advance the Lord’s cause in worldly ways.

1. Two applications.

- a. Salvation is by grace and not works.
- b. As Christians, our burdens of work needing to be done in behalf of the kingdom may be legitimate, but be sure you are not trying to accomplish it on your own.
- c. Beware of anger to advance what appears to be kingdom goals.

B. God is often more concerned with the preparation than He is with the outcome.

1. Ryken.

C. It is always about grace so God gets the glory.

1. Horatius Bonar.