

# "On the Way" 365 Bible Reading Plan

## Exodus 2

Exodus two introduces the tribe and the man who will be the answer to the prayers of His chosen people, Moses. Amram and Jochebed, both of the tribe of Levi, were married and God gave them a son. When Jochebed saw her son, she noticed he was "tov" in Hebrew. The word "tov" means good, pleasant, or agreeable to the senses; she devised a plan to save her boy. She made a basket of the reeds that grew along the banks of the Nile River, waterproofed it with a tar and pitch coating. This was done to boats on the Nile in ancient times as well. Jochebed knew where to put the basket into the Nile and left her daughter Miriam to watch to see what happened. In the providence of God, Pharaoh's daughter went down to bathe in the river, this was not only for cleansing, but more than likely religious in nature, as the Nile was looked upon as a sacred waterway. Pharaoh's daughter heard the baby crying, found the basket, and took the child under her care. Miriam, the sister of Moses went immediately to the woman and asked if she could find a Hebrew mother to nurse the child for her and bring the child to her after a time. Moses' mother actually nursed Moses under the protection of the Pharaoh who had made the decree to kill all the male babies! After weaning the child, he was brought to Pharaoh's daughter, and she adopted the Hebrew baby and raised him as a prince in Egypt. She named him "Moses" a verb, which means to "draw out" because she drew him out of the Nile. Moses grew up in Pharaoh's daughter's home as a prince, but he knew his mother and family and saw the mistreatment of his people. This so greatly disturbed him that one day when he was out visiting with his people, he saw an Egyptian mistreating a "slave" and Moses struck him and he died. It's instructive to know the word here because many have called Moses a murderer. He was not. The Hebrew word in the text is the word "nakah" which means to strike, attack, defeat and many

times kill, but most often not, translated kill, certainly not murder. Remember Moses wrote this book. He knew his motive. Murder has to do with intent, intention, anger. This is not the word used here, rather, this is a case of "manslaughter" at worst. Moses was confronted about his fight with the Egyptian and he knew the deed was known and feared he would be imprisoned or executed, so he fled from Pharaoh and Egypt to Midian in the desert. In Midian he met the daughter of a priest of Midian, named Zipporah and married her. God blessed them with a son named Gershom, which meant "stranger" since Moses was a stranger in the land of Midian. While Moses was in Midian the descendants of Israel cried out more and more to God for deliverance from their bondage. God heard their prayer; He saw their condition and He remembered his promises to Abraham, and He acted.

### Prayer and Action Steps

*God is sovereign; people say that lightly at times and almost flippantly. No one should do that because God's sovereignty is a reality. He has time and events in His hand. God puts the people in place to accomplish his will, but notice how people, even His own people, had to pray to Him and act on what they knew to do. God put the thought in Jochebed's heart to prepare a basket for her son and set him adrift at the place she knew best. God's sovereignty does not relieve anyone of their responsibility to act and obey on what God has said. Moses took justice into his own hands, and it got him in trouble. God's will must be accomplished in God's way and in God's timing. Scripture is replete with examples of people who knew to do God's will and had the promise of God that He would bring something to pass, then set to accomplish whatever it was in their own strength and in their own way; see Abraham, Jacob...Moses. Thank God that He is sovereign and has the final say in your life, but also ask God to help you to act on His revealed will through the Scriptures and live a life of obedience. In God's time, God will act. Do your part.*

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Scripture \_\_\_\_\_

- Read the chapter. If you have time, read it again.
- Highlight, underline or circle the Key Verse or Verses of the chapter.
- Ask yourself these questions as you read through the chapter.

Is this historical narrative, analogy, metaphor, allegory, or some other element of speech or communicating truth?

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the Context? Old Testament? New Testament? What is the writer speaking or writing about? To whom is he writing?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Is this a clear passage of Scripture (can only be interpreted one way)? Or could the passage be interpreted legitimately, in two or more ways, according to grammar and context? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Does the passage teach a Biblical Precept; that is, tells you something to be, do or act? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Are there principles in this chapter that if followed, would require me to change my attitudes or actions? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Does the passage give a Biblical Pattern that is followed here and other places in the Bible? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_