

THE CALL OF MOSES
Exodus 3-4
Saturday 8:00 AM, March 11, 2006 – GCNO

INTRODUCTION

A. Welcome & prayer

B. What do leaders do?

go ahead of the rest	command	make decisions
direct / guide	take charge	initiate

C. Name some great leaders (outside of the Bible)

George Washington	Abraham Lincoln	Louis XIV	Napoleon	Alexander the Great
Leonidas(Thermopylae)				

D. Describe these men

Decisive	Intelligent	Visionary	Bold	Ambitious	Confident	Communicator
----------	-------------	-----------	------	-----------	-----------	--------------

E. Name some great Biblical leaders

Moses	Joshua	David	Ezra / Nehemiah	Hezekiah	Daniel	Jesus	Paul
-------	--------	-------	-----------------	----------	--------	-------	------

F. How are these men different from the others?

Are they bold, decisive, intelligent . . . ?

G. Biblical leadership summed up: CALLED

H. Why Moses?

1. Circumstances surrounding his leadership

- a. Exodus – leading 2,000,000 people out of Egypt
- b. The Birth of a Nation
 - Giving of the Law
 - Whole new religious order (tabernacle, sacrifices, feasts)
- c. Wilderness wanderings

2. Available information

- a. His call

- b. His dealings with Pharaoh
- c. His handling of problems
- d. His dealing with rebellion
- e. His dealing with God

I. BACKGROUND OF MOSES

- a. Birth in Egypt (c. 1520 BC)
- b. 1st 40 yrs (son of Pharaoh's daughter)
- c. 2nd 40 yrs (shepherd in the desert)
- d. 3rd 40 yrs (Exodus and wilderness)
- e. Death before entering the Promised Land

II. THE CALL OF MOSES

A. CALLED BY GOD

- 1. Read Exodus 3:1-6
- 2. God initiates this meeting
- 3. Moses is called to worship (v. 5-6)
- 4. True Biblical leadership begins with true worship of the true God

B. CALLED IN GOD'S TIME

- 1. Circumstances
 - a. 80 years old
 - b. 40 yrs in the desert
 - c. Shepherd, wife and 2 sons – quiet life
 - d. Left Egypt as a wanted man 40 yrs before
- 2. Unexpected and Unlikely
 - a. In a desolate wilderness with his sheep
 - b. No people
 - c. No opportunity
 - d. Innocently observing a bush that is burning
- 3. Dramatic Change in Short Time
- 4. God's Timing is Different than Ours

- a. Learn to wait on the Lord
- b. Learn to be content
- c. Learn to be faithful in what is at hand

C. CALLED TO GOD'S WORK

1. Read Exodus 3:7-10

2. God's Program

- a. God identified the problem (v. 7)
- b. God determined the plan (v. 8)
- c. God chose the man (v. 10)

D. WITH GOD'S CALL COMES GOD'S PROVISIONS

1. He provides His presence (3:12)
2. He provides authority – the authority of His name (3:13-15)
3. He provides clear directions – even the words to say (3:16-18)
4. He provides the results (3:19-22)
5. He provides the power (4:1-12)

III. MOSES'S RESPONSE

- A. 3:11 – Who am I, that I should go to Pharaoh?
- B. 3:13 – What shall I say to them?
- C. 4:1 – What if they will not believe me?
- D. 4:10 – But I am not eloquent
- E. 4:13 – Please send someone else

IS THIS A LEADER?????

timid, uncertain, inferior, unwilling . . .

WHO IS THE LEADER?

MOSES IN TRAINING
Exodus 2:11-25; Acts 7:20-30
Saturday 8:00 AM, March 25, 2006 – GCNO

INTRODUCTION

A. Welcome & Prayer

B. Review of 3-11

1. Moses was called
 - a. by God
 - b. in God's time
 - c. to God's work
 - d. with God's provision
2. Moses was a follower . . . of God
3. Moses was submitted (humble)

C. **What do leaders do?**

Provide vision set the agenda plan / strategize initiate command direct make decisions communicate

D. **What must a person acquire in order to be good / effective leader?**

knowledge (technical, industry, business, people)
wisdom (problem-solving, working with people, making decisions)
integrity (honesty, hard work, taking responsibility for oneself)
conviction (ambivalent people will not make good leaders)
self-control (meekness, patience, humility)

E. **How are these things acquired (i.e. what is involved in training)?**

Formal Education (schools, seminars)
Self-education (reading, studying, tapes/CDs)
Experience / observation
Contemplation
Meditation on God's Word
Fruit of the Holy Spirit

F. **Moses had all these things – where did he get them?**

home, education, experiences

PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP TRAINING FROM MOSES'S LIFE

I. LEADERSHIP TRAINING BEGINS IN THE HOME

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. Exodus 2:1-10

- a. Moses was reared at least partially by his parents
- b. We don't know how long

2. Hebrews 11:23-26

- a. His parents were godly, people of faith
- b. What would they have taught him?
 - a. No Scripture / Torah
 - b. Oral tradition? Consisting of?
 - c. At least: Abrahamic Covenant; History of Genesis?
- c. Ex. 3:6 – How did God introduce Himself to Moses?
- d. Hebrews 11:24-26 – Where did this conviction come from?
- e. Acts 7:25 – Where did he get that notion?
- f. Gen. 15:13-14 – Surely Moses was taught this by his parents

B. APPLICATION

1. Knowledge, wisdom, integrity, conviction, self-control learned in the home
2. The disintegration and secularization of our homes is the primary cause of our leadership crisis – we are turning out children who have no convictions, no integrity, no wisdom, no self-control
3. Parental responsibility to train their children

II. LEADERS ARE LEARNERS

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. Acts 7:21-22
2. Moses received a complete, royal Egyptian education
 - a. Astronomy, geometry, medicine, language (Steindorff & Seele, 127-9)
 - b. Egyptian etiquette, statesmanship, religion
3. How did this help Moses in his leadership of the Israelites?
 - a. Leading a 2 million people through the desert
 - b. Military leadership / diplomacy
 - c. Comfortable in the courts of Pharaoh

B. APPLICATION

1. Take every opportunity to learn everything you can learn
2. Leaders are readers, observers, perpetual students
3. The issue is not so much formal education as it is education
4. Not just technical knowledge

III. LEADERS ARE MADE OVER TIME

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. Exodus 2:15-22; 3:1
2. 40 Years in the Desert
 - a. Learned the desert – survival, terrain, plants, animals, people
 - b. Contemplation – cf. David
 - c. Character training - learned contentment, patience, waiting

B. APPLICATION

1. Learn today, what God has given you to learn
2. Make the most of every stage of life – don't be in a hurry to move on
3. Take time to think and contemplate

IV. GOD'S LEADERS ARE TRAINED BY GOD

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. God's program (Ex. 3&4) / God's leader
2. God's sovereignty in Moses' development and training
 1. He survived in spite of the edict (1:16; 2:2)
 2. He was found by Pharaoh's daughter (2:5)
 3. He was loved by Pharaoh's daughter (2:6)
 4. He was raised (partially) by his own mother (2:7-9)
 5. Educated in Pharaoh's house
 6. Married a Midianite girl, led sheep around the desert for 40 years
 7. Accidental?

B. APPLICATION

If He has called you, He will train you . . . make sure you are on His program

MOSES IN THE MIDST OF CRISES

Exodus 32

Saturday 8:00 AM, April 8, 2006 – GCNO

INTRODUCTION

A. Welcome & Prayer

B. Review

1. Moses was CALLED by God to God's work
2. Moses was TRAINED by God for God's work
 - a. 40 yrs in Egypt / 40 yrs in the desert
 - b. Acquired: knowledge, wisdom, integrity, conviction, self-control, and faith

C. **How do great leaders respond to a crisis?**

<u>quickly</u>	identify the crisis	prioritize
wise decisions	act decisively	

D. **What are great leaders not concerned with in Crisis (or any time) ?**

personal reputation	feelings of individuals
what others think of them	offending people
revenge	egos

E. Moses in Crisis (Exodus 32)

1. Context

- a. Ex. 19:1 – 3rd month . . .
- b. Ex. 19-20 – God gives the Ten Commandments
- c. Ex. 21-23 – Moral and civil law (cf. 20:21)
- d. Ex. 24:3-8 – Covenant affirmed
- e. Ex. 24:9-18 – Moses returns to the Mount
- f. Ex. 25-31 – Plans for the Tabernacle

2. Identification of the Crisis (Exodus 32:1-6)

Grace Church of North Olmsted - Leadership Study of Moses

www.gcno.org

- a. **Idolatry** (cf. 20:3-5; 24:3, 7)
- b. **Immorality** (v. 6, 19, 25)
- c. **Leadership crisis** (Aaron and the 70 elders) – cf. 24:9-14
 - Aaron acquiesced to the people (v. 1)
 - Aaron led in the idolatry (v. 2)
 - Aaron made the golden calf (v. 4)
 - Aaron built an altar before the calf (v. 5)
 - Aaron sacrificed to the calf (v. 6)
 - Aaron was a great leader from the world's perspective
(initiative, industrious, organization, decisive, brought unity)
 - Consider: Aaron was Moses' brother, the future high priest
 - Where were the 70 elders?
- d. **God's anger** (v. 9-10)

PRINCIPLES IN DEALING WITH A CRISIS

I. A GODLY LEADER ACTS FOR GOD'S GLORY IN CRISIS (32:7-14)

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. His response is based on a knowledge of God, His character, commands, and promises
2. Moses' intercession is anchored in a love for God's glory (v. 11-12)
3. Moses' intercession is based on God's promises (v. 13)
4. Moses' response at the bottom of the mountain is based on this conversation at the top of the mountain
5. Contrast Aaron

B. APPLICATION

1. Love for the glory of God is manifested in crisis
2. Love for the glory of God is what enables a leader to act selflessly, with integrity, with conviction

3. Love for the glory of God comes through a relationship w. God

II. A GODLY LEADER ACTS DECISIVELY IN CRISIS (32:19-29)

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. Moses acted passionately
 - breaking of the tablets symbolized the breaking of the covenant
2. Moses acted in a logical order – order of importance
 - a. **Moses dealt with the idol first** (v. 19-20)
 - destroyed the idol
 - made them drink it
 - b. **Moses dealt with Aaron second** (v. 21-24)
 - rebuked him
 - did not argue with him
 - did not respond to his lame excuse
 - c. **Moses dealt with the people last** (v. 25-29)
 - gathered the faithful (v. 26)
 - commanded the death of the offenders (cf. 22:20)
 - why was Aaron not destroyed? (cf. Deut. 9:20)
3. Moses was not concerned with:
 - a. Aaron's feelings
 - b. Gaining consensus of the 70 elders
 - c. Opinion polls

B. APPLICATION

1. Leaders must discern quickly
2. Leaders must decide quickly
3. Leaders must act quickly
4. . . . with wisdom & conviction

III. A GODLY LEADER ACTS SELFLESSLY IN CRISIS (32:19-29)

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. Absence of revenge
2. Absence of concern for his reputation before the people
3. Absence of ambition (32:10)

B. APPLICATION

IV. A GODLY LEADER ACTS ON BEHALF OF HIS PEOPLE IN CRISIS

(32:30-35)

A. THE EXAMPLE OF MOSES

1. Intercession for the people and for Aaron
2. Fasting on behalf of the people (cf. Deut. 9:18-19)
3. Moses was a true shepherd (cf. Ez. 34:1-6)

B. APPLICATION

Outline for Study on: Leadership: Moses as a Problem Solver

Exodus 18

Used in GCNO Men's Bible Study, April 22, 2006

1) Introduction

a) Read:

- i) Exodus 18:1-27
- ii) Deuteronomy 1:9-17

b) Review of previous weeks: we have seen:

- i) The call of Moses (Exodus 3-4)
 - (1) In God's time
 - (2) To do God's work
 - (3) With God's provision
 - (4) Under God's leadership
- ii) Moses in Training
 - (1) Began in the home
 - (2) Well trained in many areas of war, survival, languages, civil government, leadership, etc.
 - (3) A life time learner (40 years in Egypt, 40 years in the wilderness)
 - (4) God was sovereign in his training
- iii) Moses as a leader in Crisis (Exodus 32)
 - (1) Responded quickly, decisively, wisely
 - (2) Acted for God's glory
 - (3) Acted decisively – passionately, in a logical order
 - (4) Acted selflessly
 - (5) Acted on behalf of his people

2) Body

a) **Introductory comments to the text here**

- i) This is approximately 3 months or so after leaving Egypt
 - (1) Exodus 19:1

- (2) So Moses has been trying to lead 2-3 million people for this period with very little help
- ii) God has continued to be sovereign in even bringing Moses to this point
 - (1) He was married to Jethro's daughter Zipporah (Exodus 2:21). Jethro was also called "Reuel"
 - (a) Reuel = "Friend of God"
 - (b) Jethro = "his abundance"
 - (2) Although it was about 41 years earlier that he met Jethro, and you may wonder why that happened in his life, it all comes into view here.
- b) The scenario before us in the text (4 things):**
 - i) Moses was burning out
 - (1) He was a solid worker, and interested in the people, but the approach was not sustainable or appropriate for long term leadership
 - (2) He also evidenced this in Numbers 11:10-17
 - (a) This is a different situation, at a different time, but may serve to tell us a bit of the types of things Moses had to deal with, and how he personally would be affected
 - (b) This burden upon Moses is very evident to Jethro
 - (c) By the way – the 70 here is where the Sanhedrin gets their number from later (those who judged Christ)
 - ii) Moses listened to the counsel of another: Jethro
 - (1) He had to be a listener, a learner from whatever wise source it came from
 - (2) The providence of God, as we already discussed, is evident in how Jethro is even in Moses' life
 - iii) Moses was now creating a sustainable structure
 - (1) For the current need – judging the people
 - (2) For the ongoing development of other leaders
 - (a) Vs 20 - teach the principles
 - (i) Also seen in Deuteronomy 1:16-17
 - (b) Vs 21-22 -- Give them experience in measure with their capabilities
 - (3) The mark of a good leader is the direction and quality of the organization after he is gone.
 - (4) All growing organization's need this, one example from scripture is Acts 6:1-7 -- the growth of the church necessitated this, which served to:
 - (a) Meet the needs of the people – They complaints had arisen because they had not been meeting the needs (vs 1)
 - (b) Alleviate the strain on the leaders, so they could dedicate themselves to a proper role – they had been neglecting the word of God (vs 2,4)

- (c) Develop new leaders:
 - (i) We see men such as Stephen and Philip develop as leaders. (vs 5)
 - (ii) Transfer of authority – vs 6
- (d) Results: Vs 7 and ongoing
- (e) It was the will of God (vs 6 – “praying”)
- (5) Another example is Christ’s ministry, and Paul’s Ministry
- iv) He did it because it was God’s will that He do it – Vs 23
 - (1) Regardless of the source of where we glean wisdom – it must ultimately come from God
- c) **How then is Moses a “Problem Solver” as a leader? (4 things)**
 - i) He has the right character to solve the problem
 - (1) Moses was teachable
 - (a) His meekness and teachability were evident in that he had received all of the training of Egypt, and yet seemed to learn much about leadership from Jethro
 - (i) First in the tending of sheep in the wilderness for 40 years
 - (ii) Then here from the counsel of Jethro
 - (b) He was not proud to the point that he would reject the counsel of a man such as Jethro, though he had the equivalent of an advance degree from a major university in his formal training.
 - (2) He is humble
 - (a) In order to be teachable you must be humble, willing to accept instruction; but you also must be humble enough to give up the face time before the people
 - (b) It is sometimes difficult for a man to give up the dependence of other people upon him – they are looking to him and in order for him to place their dependence upon another; that leader must be humble
 - (i) If they remain prideful, they will not share the burden and everybody suffers.
 - (ii) They must also acknowledge then their own inabilities; and value the abilities of others
 - (3) In order to have the right character – you must attend with diligence to your Christian walk – the Lord is the source of wisdom
 - ii) He hears the people – he listens and understands the need – the fact that a leader listens to His people is important. This is a godly trait fashioned after the statements of God to Moses -- Exodus 3:7-8
 - (1) In hearing them he can determine their problems and the patterns of their problems; this in turn should allow him to:
 - (a) Understand the basic needs of the people (how many times does he hear the same thing?)
 - (b) Train up the new leaders in how to deal with these problems what works and what does not

- (2) He has, in a modern term, his “finger on the pulse of the people” – he knows them, and they generally know he is wise/skilled and cares.
- iii) He uses wise counsel – he can accept the counsel of Jethro because Jethro has stated a belief in the God of the Israelites
 - (1) He may have to this point been a worshipper of a plurality of deities, but now he declares his understanding of the power and character of Jehovah, vs 8-12.
 - (a) Moses and Aaron share a worshipful meal with him
 - (2) There is great value in a multitude of counsel, just be careful who is providing it.
 - (a) 1 Kings 12: -- Rehoboam wanted counsel, but chose the wrong one.
 - (b) Proverbs 1:5; 12:15; 13:10; 15:22; 19:20-21
 - (3) Ultimately all good counsel is from God, as evidenced in Joshua 9:14
 - iv) He enacts the plan – execution
 - (1) He is committed to it and will see it through
 - (a) There was probably grumbling about not being able to take their “important” problems to Moses, but he stays with it
 - (b) It may have even been difficult to find men willing and able to take on the task – in some respects they had to be “as good as Moses” to take his place before the people – a hard person to find who would be skilled and willing.
 - (2) He works with the men:
 - (a) Character: Selects the right ones
 - (b) Positions them properly – the ones with greater skills and character have greater responsibility
 - (i) The most difficult cases he still judged
 - (c) Skills: Trains them in what they must do

3) Conclusion

- a) In order to be a good problem solver as a leader you must:
 - i) Make sure you first have the right character – attend with diligence to your own relationship with God
 - ii) Hear the people – be able to diagnose the problem and have the relationships needed to bring a solution
 - iii) Find and use wise counsel
 - iv) Execute the plan with courage and thoughtfulness

MOSES IN THE FACE OF REBELLION

Numbers 16

Saturday 8:00 AM, May 6, 2006 – GCNO

INTRODUCTION

A. Welcome & Prayer

B. Review

1. Moses was called by God to God's work
2. Moses was trained by God for God's work
3. Moses proved his love for God's glory in crisis
4. Moses demonstrated humility and wisdom in problem solving

C. **What qualities does a good leader possess (review)?**

humility knowledge wisdom self-control
integrity conviction

D. **What pitfalls can a leader fall into in regard to dealing w. opposition?**

paranoia v. naïvity acting too quickly v. acting too slowly
harsh v. lenient
defensiveness arrogance discouragement

E. Assessing the seriousness of opposition = Assessing people

F. Korah's Rebellion

1. Context (Numbers)
2. Read Numbers 16

I. THE NATURE OF REBELLION

A. THE SOURCE OF REBELLION IS USUALLY AN INDIVIDUAL (v. 1-2)

1. Often comes from those who are close to us

- a. Korah was first cousin to Moses (Ex. 6:16-21)
- b. cf. Num. 12 (Miriam & Aaron)

Grace Church of North Olmsted - Leadership Study of Moses

www.gcno.org

2. Often comes from those who are disgruntled

- a. Dathan, Abiram and On – fr. tribe of Reuben
- b. cf. Gen. 49:3-4 – eldest son of Jacob

3. Always spreads to others

- a. Levites and Reubenites camped next to each other (cf. 2:10; 3:29)
- b. Other leaders (v. 2)
- c. Whole congregation (v. 19; cf. v. 41)

B. REBELS ALWAYS HAVE OSTENSIBLE REASONS (v. 3, 13-14)

- 1. Korah (v. 3): The people are holy (cf. Ex. 19:6), why do you exalt yourself over them?
- 2. Dathan and Abiram (v. 13-14): You have not kept your promise

C. REBELS ALWAYS OVERLOOK SOME KEY FACTS

- 1. Korah (v. 3)
 - a. God placed Moses over the people
 - b. Character of the people did not exclude the need for a leader
- 2. Dathan and Abiram (v. 13-14)
 - a. Moses did not bring them out of Egypt
 - b. Egypt was not the land of milk and honey
 - c. Moses had not promised anything to them
 - d. They were suffering because of their own disobedience, not because of Moses' inept leadership

D. REBELS ALWAYS HAVE REASONS BEHIND THE REASONS

1. Korah (v. 8-10) – jealousy, power
2. Dathan and Abiram (v. 14) – covetousness – they did not get their fields and vineyards

E. REBELS ARE UNCOOPERATIVE AND STUBBORN (v. 14)

II. A GODLY RESPONSE TO REBELLION

A. SEEK GOD’S WISDOM (v. 4)

1. Habitual response for Moses (cf. 14:5; 16:22, 45; 20:6)
2. Humility and perhaps intercession are implied

B. AVOID SELF-DEFENSE

1. He does not defend his call as God’s leader
2. He does not defend his ability as a leader
3. He does not defend his motive

C. REFER THE CASE TO GOD (v. 5-7)

D. ACT DECISIVELY (v. 5-7)

1. He acts quickly
2. He gets at the root of the matter
3. He allows opportunity to repent
4. He calls the shots and stands firm (cf. v. 16-17)

E. REASON FAIRLY (v. 8-11)

1. He reminds them of their place of privilege (v. 9-10)
2. He reverses the charges – they are the ones who are ambitious
 - a. v. 7 – *You have gone far enough* (cf. v. 3)
 - b. v. 9 – *Is it no enough for you . . .*

c. v. 10 – *Are you seeking for the priesthood also?*

3. He warns them of rebellion against the Lord (v. 11)

F. REMEMBER RECONCILIATION IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE (v. 15)
- Their stubbornness was evidenced by their lack of cooperation (v. 14)

G. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS (v. 22)
- cf. Moses' response in v. 15 w. his response in v. 22

H. DO NOT EXPECT TO BE LOVED (v. 41)

Outline for Study on: Leadership: Moses as a Man of Faith

Hebrews 11:23-29

Used in GCNO Men's Bible Study, May 20, 2006

4) Introduction

a) Read:

i) Hebrews 11:23-29

b) Review of previous weeks: we have seen: See Appendix 1

5) Body

a) **Introductory comments to the text here**

i) The 11th chapter of Hebrews is a treatise on faith – with examples faith from many Old Testament characters. In each case, they had:

(1) A vision of the future that was very powerful to them, one they wanted more than anything they could see in front of them in their life.

(2) This vision was compelling enough for them to behave differently than others did – they acted differently because they had different reasons behind their actions.

(a) The fastest way to change your behaviors is to change your paradigm of what you think – what is right and wrong? True and false?

(b) Abraham is a clear example with a lot of narrative text. He believed there was a better land being offered to him than what he already owned: that caused him to get up and go.

ii) As we come to Moses in verse 23-29, we see Moses is also a great example of that. Because of faith he did some things that others did not do around him; things that are pretty remarkable – but understand he did them because of faith

(1) Remember: Moses was not a powerful speaker; he did not have any known outward traits of personality or stature that would cause people to just follow him

(2) He was a meek man, humble of spirit, and most importantly he could see where they were going through faith; he understood the importance and reality of that.

b) Faith – often called “vision” in today's world

i) Vision is a trait often assigned to great leaders. It says that they have a plan, a view of what an organization and its markets will look like in the future, and they can plan and navigate to make sure they get there.

- ii) Recent World trends skews the importance of things:
 - (1) In the business world, as the we approached and went through the late 90s, and the dotcom boom and globalization, the need for visionary leaders that could determine how to manage in the new economy became important, and in many respects this trait was overblown
 - (2) We have settled back into an execution based environment: What can you do for me now?
 - iii) But the balance is needed – knowing where you are going and the ability to actually take the steps to get there.
 - iv) This is what faith is: the knowledge that something is there and awaits; or someone – God - that is there to care and provide for us. Knowing this frees us up so that we can be:
 - (1) Meek – we do not worry about others treat us personally, we know our Father in heaven cares for us
 - (2) Diligent – each step towards the goal is easier because we are able to see where we are going
 - (3) Principled – the way we treat others will improve, and conversely our ability to lead is better, because we live by principles that are based on the wisdom of God
 - (4) Able to improve the things around us – we can be strong enough to have the hard conversations we must have to confront error and improve the performance of others
 - (5) Gain the respect of others: they will trust us because they know we have a loving heart for others and want them to reach the goal; not self love.
 - v) For Moses this began at the burning bush (Exodus 3:7-8).
 - (1) His faith that God was leading them to a land as described caused him to make good choices and endure much in the course of things to get there
- c) Observe the text: What Moses Gave up, and what he received in his faith

What Moses gave up	What Moses gained
Being called the son of Pharaoh's daughter (vs 24)	Called a Hebrew (vs 25)
Passing Pleasures of sin (vs 25)	Ill treatment of God's people (vs 25)
Treasures of Egypt (vs 26)	Reproach of Christ (vs 26)

Life in Egypt with all of it's culture (vs 27)	Life in the wilderness (vs 27 implied)
Losing his firstborn son (vs 28)	Keeping his firstborn son (vs 28 implied)
Drowning in the Red sea (vs 29)	Walking through the Red Sea (vs 29)

- d) The first four appear negative, but once he had committed he was rewarded with the two most important ones: his family and his life
- e) Every week we have seen Moses in conflict, and how he forged his leadership in conflict; this was a summary of all of that – the conflict of life's basic questions:
 - i) Who am I?
 - ii) How am I known?
 - iii) What brings me pleasure?
 - iv) Where should I be?
 - v) Who will I obey?
 - vi) Where will I go?

Ultimately what he gave up was: Life outside of God's purpose; what he gained was Fulfilling God's purpose in His life, with all of the rewards offered for that. He lived his life to a purpose: Serve God. This drove all he did.

- f) In his mind's eye – he always saw two things:
 - i) The Glory of God is paramount
 - ii) God will reward those who seek His glory
 - (1) In the end he saw the land, but did not enter into the physical, he entered into the spiritual, of which the physical was but a type.
 - (2) Seek first the kingdom of God - he did this, and we have seen how he was rewarded
- g) The same should be true wherever we lead
 - i) Do we know:
 - (1) What a Christian marriage and family looks like?
 - (2) What a church should be like?

- (3) What an ambassador of Christ should be as a leader in the community or job
- ii) Do we do these things for the glory of God?

6) Conclusion

- a) Faith is the single greatest factor in Moses Life – it is what separated him from Pharaoh and all of the things that Pharaoh represented in this world.
- b) A godly leader must have faith in order to know where they are going, and be able to be diligent in it.
- c) If time permits – review all to date on next page

Appendix 1: Review of weeks: we have seen:

- 1) The call of Moses (Exodus 3-4)
 - a) In God's time
 - b) To do God's work
 - c) With God's provision
 - d) Under God's leadership
- 2) Moses in Training
 - a) Began in the home
 - b) Well trained in many areas of war, survival, languages, civil government, leadership, etc.
 - c) A life time learner (40 years in Egypt, 40 years in the wilderness)
 - d) God was sovereign in his training
- 3) Moses as a leader in Crisis (Exodus 32)
 - a) Responded quickly, decisively, wisely
 - b) Acted for God's glory
 - c) Acted decisively – passionately, in a logical order
 - d) Acted selflessly
 - e) Acted on behalf of his people
- 4) Moses as a Problem Solver (Exodus 18)
 - a) Instead of burning out, Moses was creating a sustainable structure
 - i) For the current needs of the people
 - ii) For the long term needs: develop other leaders
 - b) He has 4 characteristics that allow him to do this:
 - i) He has the right character to solve the problem
 - ii) He hears the people – he listens and understands the need
 - iii) He knows and uses wise counsel
 - iv) He enacts the plan: Execution
- 5) Moses in the face of Rebellion (Numbers 16)
 - a) Nature of Rebellion
 - i) Source of rebellion is usually an individual
 - ii) Rebels always have ostensible reasons
 - iii) Rebels always overlook some key facts

- iv) Rebels always have reasons behind the reasons
- v) Rebels are uncooperative and stubborn
- b) Godly response to Rebellion
 - i) Seek God's wisdom
 - ii) Avoid self-defense
 - iii) Refer the case to God
 - iv) Act decisively
 - v) Reason fairly
 - vi) Remember that reconciliation is not always possible
 - vii) Distinguish between leaders and followers
 - viii) Do not expect to be loved
- 6) Moses as a Man of Faith (Hebrews 11:23-29)
 - a) Having faith allows the Christian to see everything differently
 - b) It is the greatest differentiator between Moses and those around him
 - c) It allows a man to confidently see where he is going
 - d) It allows him to have the characteristics a leader must possess
 - e) Moses gave up things as part of this, but he gained things that were more valuable
 - f) He was rewarded as a powerful leader, and with an entrance into the eternal Promised Land.