

## The nature and purpose of Mosaic Law

- The elements of the law
- a) Civil
- b) Ritual/ceremonial
- c) Moral

- The nature of the law

**Psalms 19:7-14**

- The purpose of the law
- a) To provide a framework for achieving and preserving national stability (Leviticus 26:1-20)
- b) To provide righteous standards for interaction among God's people. (Leviticus 19:18, 34; 26:3-6. Cf. Matthew 22:39-40)
- c) To paint a picture of what would be necessary to be in relationship with a holy God.
- d) To highlight the sinfulness of people, to put "names" to sin. (Romans 7:7-14; Galatians 3:19)
- e) To humble His people under the weight of an unbearable standard. (Galatians 3:21-24)

# Biblical Justice

Week Four

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### Review

Practicing justice is working to ensure that the right thing is done, and when it is not, working to ensure that wrongs are made right.

All of humanity was under condemnation for breaking the Law of God's righteousness.

God established structures of authority to reflect His image.

## The Days of Moses

### The Exodus as a picture of God's redeeming work

- Judgment  
Exodus 6:6 and 7:4
- Promise  
God remembers His covenant -- Exodus 2:24 and 6:5  
God acts to redeem His people -- Exodus 6:6  
He redeems His people in order to serve Him  
(Exodus 4:23; 7:16; 8:1, 20; 9:1, 13; 10:3)
- Atonement  
Exodus 12:1-14 (cf. 1 Cor. 5:7)

### Answers to Misconceptions of Justice from the Exodus

Many view the Exodus as a template for overcoming the injustices of oppression. For them it is primarily a story of human liberation.

**BUT...**

- The enslavement of Israel and the judgment of Egypt was a part of God's prophetic plan (Genesis 15:13-14)
- God acts on behalf of Israel because He remembers His covenant, not because of oppression (Exodus 2:24).
- God did not act to liberate other peoples enslaved and oppressed at this time.
- This is not a story about Egypt. It is a story about God and His faithfulness to His promises.