

- PRAY
- READ Exodus 12; Matthew 2:13-23

CHARTING THE COURSE FOR THIS EVENING:

- ✓ THE MAGI ANNOUNCE THE BIRTH OF ISRAEL'S KING (vv.1-12)
- ✓ HEROD'S MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS (vv.16-23)
- ✓ FLIGHT TO EGYPT (vv.13-15; cf. Hosea 11:1 with Exodus 4:22-23)

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER 2 : Theme: "Behold your King is coming to you" (Zech.9:9; Mt.21:4-5). Matthew 2 is about the kings and wise men of the earth coming to Jesus! In Matthew 1, Jesus comes from God. In Matthew 2, magi come from the east.

Review of Homework:

What parallels did you find between the life of Jesus in Matthew 2 and the life of Moses and Israel in the Old Testament?

The Bible and Modern Research:

More than 2,000 years after Herod the Great succumbed at age 69, doctors have now settled on exactly what killed the king of ancient Judea: chronic kidney disease complicated by a very uncomfortable case of maggot-infested gangrene of the genitals.

The clues to Herod's diagnosis were listed in ancient history books and, according to Jan Hirschmann, the lead diagnosing doctor in the case, included "intense itching, painful intestinal problems, breathlessness, convulsions in every limb and gangrene of the genitals."

He may have sexually contracted gonorrhea, which could have led to an infection of the urethra — the tube connecting the bladder to the outside world. This infection could have cause urine to leak inside the king's body, spreading bacteria.

Finally, since reports indicate the king "had a terrible desire to scratch himself," this scratching could have introduced gangrene directly into the area.

Records also indicate the swelling at the leader's groin was further wracked by an infestation of worms. Hirschmann says what may have looked like "worms" could have actually been shredded pieces of skin, although, he says there is a possibility they were real.

"There could have been maggots feeding on the tissue," said Philip Mackowiak, chief of the Medical Care Clinical Center at the Veterans Affairs Maryland Healthcare System, who oversees an annual conference at the center to diagnose historical figures. "It's tough to know how long he was suffering but it was probably months, possibly a couple years."

Citation: Amanda Onion, "Miserable End: Researchers Diagnose Herod the Great with Chronic Kidney Disease" ABCNews.com;

<http://abcnews.go.com/sections/scitech/DailyNews/herod020125.html>; accessed 1/26/2002

HEROD'S MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS (vv.16-23)

How does the Jeremiah quote fit here? Would you agree with S.L. Edgar who judged Matthew 2:18 to be "the most striking case of disregard of context in the N.T."?

Jeremiah 31:15

Thus says the LORD, "A voice is heard in Ramah, Lamentation *and* bitter weeping. Rachel is weeping for her children; She refuses to be comforted for her children, Because they are no more."

Where did Herod's slaughter of the infants occur?

What did Rachel name her second son and what was the meaning of his name? (Gen.35:18)

What did Jacob rename his son and what was the meaning of this name? (Gen.35:18)

How did Benjamin play a key role in the remainder of Genesis?

Note: Rachel's agony was also Israel's hope.

FLIGHT TO EGYPT (vv.13-15; cf. Hosea 11:1 with Exodus 4:22-23)

What is the context of Matthew's quotation of Hosea 11:1 in verse 15?

Why did Matthew quote Hosea 11:1 when Jesus' family moved to Egypt instead of when they moved back to Galilee? Shouldn't Matthew have introduced the quote after verse 20 or after verse 22?

Is Matthew 2:15 a "prophecy" in the same sense as Matthew 2:6?

Was Hosea 11:1 a prophecy?

EXODUS TYPOLOGY IN MATTHEW 2. JESUS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF WITH HIS PEOPLE NOT ONLY IN HIS GENEALOGY BUT ALSO IN HIS SUFFERING AND AFFLICTION

Why bother looking at Exodus typology and Matthew 2?

What does "Protology anticipates eschatology" mean?

proto –
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escha –
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Can you think of examples of how protology anticipates eschatology?

GENESIS IN THE EXODUS (Exodus 2:1-9)

- ✓ Amram takes a wife, Jochebed. In Genesis 6 the sons of God were taking the daughters of men which led to the Flood (Gen.6:1-3).
- ✓ Moses is placed in an Ark, but is delivered just as Noah was.
- ✓ Jochebed's actions parallel Eve's, except Jochebed's actions are redemptive! Jochebed's "seeing" "good" and "taking" will lead to her seed crushing the head of the serpent (Pharaoh).

THE PROPHETS AND THE EXODUS (Jeremiah 2:6-7; 7:22,25; 11:4,7; Ezek.20:33-44; Hosea [Assyria] 2:16-17 [14-15]; 11:1; 12:10, 14 [9, 13]; 13:4-5; Amos 2:9-10; 3:1-2; 9:7; Micah (6:4); Isaiah 10:24, 26; 11:16-18; 40:3-5; 41:17-20; 42:14-16; 43:1-3; 43:14-21; 48:20-21; 49:8-12; 51:9-10; 52:11-12; 55:12-13; Isaiah's emphasis on "redeem/redeemer" [גֹּאֲלָא] in 56-66 with Exodus 6:6; 15:13)

- ✓ When the prophets spoke of the future, they spoke in terms of *their* present and *Israel's* past.
- ✓ Matthew is paralleling the early life of Jesus and even His death in terms of the Exodus.
- ✓ What happened in the Exodus foreshadowed what would happen when God's Son came into the world.

ANOTHER MOSES = ANOTHER EXODUS (Deuteronomy 18:15,18,19 with Acts 3:22-23; cf. Heb.3)

I. Matthew's Gospel begins on a similar note as Exodus: The birth of God's deliverer

Herod is portrayed as an "Israelite/Roman Pharaoh"

Exodus 1:22

Then Pharaoh commanded all his people, saying, "Every son who is born you are to cast into the Nile, and every daughter you are to keep alive."

Matthew 2:16

Then when Herod saw that he had been tricked by the magi, he became very enraged, and sent and slew all the male children who were in Bethlehem and all its vicinity, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had determined from the magi.

The return of Jesus and His parents uses the same language as Moses' return to Egypt.

Exodus 4:19

Now the Lord said to Moses in Midian, "Go back to Egypt, for all the men who were seeking your life are dead."

Matthew 2:20

"Get up, take the Child and His mother, and go into the land of Israel; for those who sought the Child's life are dead."

Moses saved God's people from their bondage in Egypt. Jesus came to "save His people from their sins" (Matthew 1:21).

Passover: Death of firstborn. Joseph and Mary flee to Egypt! The Passover was Israel's Exodus out of Egypt (Matthew 2:13-18)! Eventually, God's *firstborn* Son, the Lamb of God, would die! (Matthew 26:20-35)

What was the significance of God's bringing Israel out of Egypt (i.e. the Exodus)? (Ex.12:1)

NOTE: Matthew is not portraying Jesus as simply "another Moses." He is portraying Jesus as *the* Second Adam (Mt.1:1); *the* Mosaic sacrifice; *the* Beloved Son of God; and *the* Lamb of God Who takes away the sin of the world (cf. Mt.1:21)!

What previous act in Genesis is the Passover reminiscent of?

When the connection between Jesus' baptism and Genesis 22 is made, what is the baptism of Jesus a foreshadowing of?

Did you know that offering up of the firstborn of one's womb was incorporated into the Mosaic covenant and the sacrificial system? (Exodus 22:29). The Israelites were not to practice child sacrifice; however, because God provided a substitute for Israel's firstborn (Ex.13:15; 34:20; Num.3:45; 18:15; cf. Gen.22:13-14; Isa.52:13-53:12).

II. Call to leave Egypt, “Out of Egypt I have called My Son” (Matthew 2:15)

III. John’s baptism at the Jordan (Matthew 3)

What happened at the Jordan River in the Old Testament?

Why was John called Elijah? (Malachi 4:5)

IV. Temptation in the wilderness (Matthew 4:1-11)

V. Giving of the Law on the mountain (Matthew 5-7)

THE FOUNDATION OF EXODUS TYPOLOGY IS NOT THE BOOK OF EXODUS, BUT GENESIS 15

A. Matthew quotes from Hosea, but it is not enough for us to study Hosea! One can’t understand Hosea without understanding Genesis/Exodus.

B. Matthew quotes from Jeremiah. But it’s not enough to go back to Jeremiah 31:15 because 31:15 is rooted in Genesis!

Luke 24:25-27 (NASB95)

25 And He said to them, “O foolish men and slow of heart to believe in all that the prophets have spoken!

26 “**Was it not necessary for the Christ to suffer these things** and to enter into His glory?”

27 Then beginning with Moses and with all the prophets, He explained to them the things concerning Himself in all the Scriptures.

What OT passages do we usually think of concerning Christ’s suffering?

C. The LORD walks through the valley of the shadow of death (Gen.15:17-21)

Why does God pass through the dead carcasses?

FOR NEXT WEEK: READ MATTHEW 2 – 3

What is the significance of John the Baptist’s ministry?

Who are the Mandaeans?

Prepared by Pastor Aaron Goerner (10/22/2003). See Dt.33:8-10; Ezra 7:10; Malachi 2:7; Acts 17:11; Col.1:28,29; 1 Tim.4:12-16.
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