

Study Guide for MOSES: SIGNS SACRAMENTS, AND SALVATION

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**BASED ON THE IGNATIUS BIBLE, RSV CATHOLIC EDITION AND
THE CATECHISM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, 2ND EDITION**

CHAPTER 1: PREPARING THE PROPHET

God had promised to give Canaan to Abraham's descendants. After four hundred years of exile and slavery in Egypt, the cries of God's people were heard and God remembered his promises. Pharaoh decreed death for all Hebrew baby boys. Moses was placed in a basket in the Nile River. Pharaoh's daughter discovered him and had mercy, raising him as her son in the royal household. After losing Pharaoh's favor, Moses fled to Midian and became a desert shepherd. After forty years God introduced himself to Moses by name from a burning bush and commissioned him to return to Egypt to free his people.

Questions for further discussion and study:

1. How did the children of Israel become slaves in the land of Egypt (long version Gen 37:1—50:26; short version Acts 7:8-19)? Had this exile been foretold (Gen 15:13)? What had God promised Abram (Gen 17:8)? What did God promise Abram concerning his descendants (Gen 15:14-16)? Did Abraham's great-grandson Joseph expect the Israelites' exodus from Egypt (Gen 50:24-26; Heb 11:22)?
2. Where did the Israelites live in Egypt (Gen 47:27; Ex 8:22)? What was the condition of the Hebrews in Egypt (Ex 1:8-14)? What did the Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, decree about the birth of baby boys (Ex 1:15-22)? What did one set of courageous parents do (Ex 2:1-4; Heb 11:23)? How was their baby saved (Ex 2:

5-9; Acts 7:21)? What was the baby named and why (Ex 2:10)? What were the names of Moses' parents and what tribe were they from (Ex 2:1; 6:20; Num 26:59)? How was another baby boy saved from a ruthless king and where did his parents take him (Mt 2:13-23)? Notice the parallels—explain how Jesus is already portrayed as the new Moses? Is the story of Moses fiction or truth (CCC 107)?

3. What was Moses' position in Egypt (Ex 2:10; Acts 7:22)? Why did Moses flee Egypt and how old was he (Ex 2:11-15; Acts 7:23-29)? How does the writer of Hebrews interpret the Old Testament account of Moses' journey out of Egypt (Heb 11:24-29)? What virtue enabled Moses (Heb 11:23, 24, 27, 28, 29)? Even though the faith of Moses and the ancients was important, what is more important for us (CCC 147)?
4. To where did Moses flee and whom did he meet there (Ex 2:15-22; 3:1; Acts 7:29)? Note: Mount Horeb is another name for Mount Sinai. Where had the tribe of Midian originated (Gen 25:1-6)? Was it probable that Moses' father-in-law—the priest of Midian—worshiped the God of Abraham (Ex 18:12)? How long was Moses a shepherd in the land of Midian and how old was he at the time he became a shepherd (Acts 7:30; Ex 7:7)?
5. While pasturing the flock at the foot of Mount Sinai, what did Moses see (Ex 3:1-3; Acts 7:30-34)? How did God introduce himself and what name did he give (Ex 3:4-15; CCC 204-5)? What does his name mean (CCC 206-7)? What is the significance of God's name (CCC 211-214)? Had God revealed his name before this time (Ex 6:3)? Why does Moses remove his sandals (Ex 3:5; CCC 208)? Why is it so significant that God gave his name (CCC 203, 206-7)? How is God's name a mystery (CCC 206)? How do the Jews treat the name of God (CCC 209)?

6. Whom does the burning bush represent and why (CCC 724)? What are some important meanings of this event (CCC 2575, 2777)? Of whom does the OT speak (Lk 24:27; CCC 702)? Where does Jesus use the divine name for himself (e.g., Jn 8:58; 18:5-8 esp. NAB; CCC 590)?
7. What does God tell Moses (Ex 3:14-22)? What is the sign God gives Moses and what mountain is he referring to (Ex 3:12)? How does Moses argue with God and what are the signs God gives him (Ex 4:1-17)?

CHAPTER 2: SALVATION FROM SLAVERY

With Aaron his brother, Moses returned to Egypt after forty years of tending sheep in the wilderness of Sinai. Moses confronted Pharaoh and demanded in the name of YHWH that he "Let my people go." Pharaoh refused. Through Moses God executed ten plagues which were judgments upon the false gods of Egypt. The Israelites were saved from the final plague through the blood of the Passover Lamb (prefiguring Jesus' sacrifice and the Eucharist) and miraculously freed from bondage through the waters of the Red Sea (prefiguring baptism).

Questions for further discussion and study:

1. What did Moses take back to Egypt (Ex 4:17-20)? According to most scholars, who was the pharaoh of Egypt when Moses returned (hint: what was the name of one of the cities the Egyptians were building) (Ex 1:11)? What were the Israelites making (Ex 1:14; 5:6-19)? What did Moses tell Pharaoh and how did Pharaoh respond (Ex 5:1-2)?
2. What do Pharaoh and Egypt represent (CCC 1221)? What are the enemies of a Christian (Eph 6:10-11; 2 Tim 2:26; Rom 7:5, 14-21; Jas 4:4; CCC 409, 1963)? How might slavery in Egypt represent sin (Jn 8:34; CCC 1221)?

Rom 6:16; 2 Pet 2:19; CCC 421)? What is the worst slavery (CCC 549)? Discuss how Pharaoh, slavery and Egypt represent the devil, sin and the world.

3. St. Athanasius, Doctor of the Church, wrote, "For the Passover is indeed abstinence from evil for exercise of virtue, and a departure from death unto life. This may be learnt even from the type of old time. For then they toiled earnestly to pass from Egypt to Jerusalem, but now we depart from death to life; they then passed from Pharaoh to Moses, but now we rise from the devil to the Savior" (Festal Letter, 5).
4. What happened to Aaron's staff (Ex 4:1-3; 7:10-12)? List and discuss the first nine plagues (Ex 7:14—10:29). What was the tenth plague (Ex 12:29-30)? Discuss how the plagues each addressed an Egyptian deity (Ex 12:12; Num 33:4)? Explain how Scripture has a literal and a spiritual sense or interpretation (CCC 115-17)? Is the OT true history, to be believed and revered (CCC 107, 123)?
5. How were the Israelites saved from the final and most devastating plague, the death of the firstborn (Ex 12:3-14; Heb 11:28)? What had to be sacrificed (Ex 12:21-23)? What is Jesus called (Jn 1:29; 1 Cor 5:7; 1 Pet 1:18-19)? How does the Church explain this amazing truth (CCC 608)?
6. What did the Passover and manna mean to the Jews? How did they foreshadow the Holy Eucharist (CCC 1334-1335)? How does the Catholic Church remember and celebrate the Passover (CCC 1362)? Is the Mass merely a commemoration of a past event, or is it a real participation in that past event, or is it both and why (CCC 1363-64; 1409; 2746)? How does the Passover Lamb in Egypt foreshadow the Eucharist and how does the Lamb of God protect us from death (Jn 1:29; 6:

52-56)? How is the Holy Eucharist superior to or more excellent than all other sacraments (CCC 1118, 1169, 1211)? How is the Passover reflected in the Sacrament of Reconciliation (CCC 1449)? Discuss why the OT is so crucial to our understanding of the NT, Jesus, and the Church.

7. What is typology and how does it help us understand Christ and the Bible (CCC 128-130; 1094)? Where does the New Testament mention and utilize typology (Rom 5:14; Gal 4:24-28; Heb 9:8-9; 11:19)?
8. What are the sacraments (CCC 1084, 1115-1116)? How is Christ at work in the sacraments (CCC 1116, 1504)? How do the sacraments work (CCC 739, 774, 1127-1128)? How were the sacraments prefigured in the Old Testament (1 Cor 10:1-4; CCC 1150)? How was Jesus, the Word of God, both concealed and revealed in the Old Testament and how is he both concealed and revealed today in the sacraments?
9. Read the story of the final escape from Egypt (Ex 13:17—14:31)? What did the Hebrews do on the other side (Ex 15:1-21)? What did the cloud and the crossing of the Red Sea represent (CCC 1094, 1221)? What was before, behind and above the Israelites during the escape (Ex 13:21-22; 14:19-20, 24)? How does St. Paul see this as a type of baptism (1 Cor 10:1-2; CCC 1094, 1117, 1)?
10. How might water and spirit reflect Jesus' meaning about being born again through baptism (Jn 3:3-5; CCC 782c; 1215)? What had happened to Jesus at his baptism in the water (Mt 3:16)? How were water and spirit involved in the first creation (Gen 1:1-2; CCC 1224)? How were water and the dove a picture of the new creation after the flood and a type of baptism (Gen 8:6-11; 1 Pet 3:20-21; CCC 1219)?

Discuss how a person is “born again” and how baptism is prefigured in the Old Testament. How are we saved from our enemies: Satan, sin and the world?

CHAPTER 3: NOT BY BREAD ALONE

The change of scenery was dramatic—from lush greenery to sand and rocks. Food and water were not to be found. The great escape now seemed like a suicide march. Even though the Hebrews grumbled, God freely gave them all the provisions needed for the journey to the Promised Land. These provisions were types of the sacraments that Jesus would later institute. God spoke to the people at Mount Sinai and formed them into a nation with a covenant and a law. But they continually rebelled against God and grumbled and he condemned the unbelieving generation to wander in the wilderness for forty years before the new generation could enter the Promised Land.

Questions for further discussion and study:

1. Where were the Israelites living in Egypt and what was it like (Gen 45:10, 18; 47:27)? What were conditions like on the other side of the Red Sea (Ex 15:22; 16:3; Num 11:4-6)? What happened when the Hebrews first found water (Ex 15:22-25)? How did the Hebrews respond? What does the water of Marah represent?
2. St. Ambrose, Doctor of the Church, wrote, “Marah was a fountain of most bitter water: Moses cast wood into it and it became sweet. . . . Moses, that is, the prophet, cast wood into that fountain, so, too, the priest utters over this [baptismal] font the proclamation of the Lord’s cross, and the water is made sweet for the purpose of grace” (On the Mysteries, 3, 14).
3. Why did the Israelites grumble after receiving water to drink (Ex 16:2-3)? Would you have grumbled? What does St. Paul say about this grumbling in the

wilderness (1 Cor 10:10-12)? Did the Hebrews trust God, or did they tempt him? What does the Church teach about tempting God (Heb 3:7-19; CCC 2119)? When in need, how should we approach God (Mt 6:8-13)? Does an earthly father want to hear whining and grumbling from his children, or does he want to them simply to ask him for what they need?

4. What did God promise to give them (Ex 16:4)? Read the whole account (Ex 16:1-36). How did manna get its name (Ex 16:15, 31)? Note: the Hebrew word for manna means "What is it?" How did the Psalmist refer to manna (Ps 78:23-25)? How does the Our Father refer back to the manna (Mt 6:11; CCC 2835, 2837)? What is prefigured in the manna (Jn 6:31-35, 48-54; CCC 1094, 1355)?
5. What is another name for Mount Sinai (Ex 3:1)? Where did Moses bring the people, and how did this fulfill the sign given by God (Ex 3:12; 19:1-2)? How did God give water to the thirsty people (Ex 17:1-7)? Did they ask God this time, or did they grumble again? What does the rock represent (1 Cor 10:4; CCC 694, 2652)? What does the water represent (CCC 1094)? How might Moses striking the rock represent the striking or crucifixion of Christ (Mt 26:31; Jn 19:34)?
6. How many times did Moses go up the mountain (Ex 19:3, 20, 24; 24:9, 13; 32:30, 34:2-4)? Describe the scene as God descended on Mount Sinai to meet the people and how the people responded (Ex 19:16-20; 20:18-21)? How does the New Testament describe this encounter with God (Heb 12:18-21)? To which mountain have we come (Heb 12:22-24)? What did God give them and what was its importance (Ex 20:1-17; CCC 2056-2060)? How did God write the Law on stone (Ex 31:18)? How is the Law of Christ written on our hearts (2 Cor 3:3; CCC 700)? Are Christians obligated to

- obey the Ten Commandments (Mt 5:17-20; CCC 2068)?
7. What does the word “Decalogue” mean (CCC 2056)? Compare the two lists of Ten Commandments in the Old Testament (Ex 20:2-17; Deut 5:5-22). How many “words” are there and how are they numbered (See various lists of Ten Commandments following CCC 2051; CCC 2066)? Where is their full meaning revealed (CCC 2056)? Where were the tablets of the Law deposited (Deut 10:3-5; Heb 9:4; CCC 2058)?
 8. What did the Israelites do when Moses was with God on the mountain (Ex 32:1-6; Acts 7:41) Knowing that Apis the bull was part of the Egyptian pantheon of gods, why might it be significant that the Israelites created a golden calf to worship? What did God say (Ex 32:7-10) and what did Moses do (Ex 32:25-35; CCC 210)? What was the punishment (Ex 32:25-35)? How many people fell that day (Ex 32:28)? In your opinion, was it easier: for God to get Israel out of Egypt or to get Egypt out of the Israelites (Ex 32:4; Ezek 20:8)? What is idolatry and what does God think of it (CCC 2112-2114)?
 9. What does Moses have to do after breaking the tablets of the Law (Ex 34:1-5)? Describe Moses’ face after he came away from God’s presence (Ex 34:29-35). Who else had a similar situation with a shining face on a mountain (Mt 17:1-9)? How does Paul compare them (2 Cor 3:7-8)? What other parallels can you find between Mount Sinai and Mount Tabor—the Mount of Transfiguration (e.g., mountains, clouds, glory, God’s voice, Moses, the word of God on stone and the Word of God in flesh, shining faces, the word exodus [in Lk 9:31 the word “departure” is literally “exodus” in the Greek], etc)? What do the cloud and light represent on each mountain (CCC 697)? How might all these parallels indicate that Jesus is the New Moses?

10. "Judaism understands the oral tradition to have been given by God to Moses on Sinai and therefore to be equal in authority and holiness to the Written Torah, represented by the Pentateuch" (Freedman, *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*. [New York: Doubleday, 1996], 5:34). Comment on the parallels between the written Law and the oral tradition within the Old Covenant and the New Covenant—Christianity (1 Cor 11:2; 2 Thess. 2:15; 3:6; CCC 80-83)? How was the authority of Moses transmitted up until the time of Christ (Ex 18:13; Mt 23:2)? How did Moses delegate authority to able men (Ex 18:24-26; CCC 1593)?
11. Consider the words of St. Macarius (died c. 394) and discuss the connection between the authority of Moses and the authority of Peter.

"For of old Moses and Aaron, when this priesthood was theirs, suffered much; and Caiphas, when he had their chair, persecuted and condemned the Lord. . . . Afterwards Moses was succeeded by Peter, who had committed to his hands the new Church of Christ, and the true priesthood" (Homily 26).

12. Did God dwell in a tent or a temple (Ex 25:8-9; 40:34-38; 1 Chron 6:48; Acts 7:36-47)? What came down to overshadow the tabernacle? Notice other occurrences when God's glory is represented by a cloud (Ex 13:21; 24:15-18; Num 16:42; Dan 7:13; Mt 17:5; Lk 21:27; Acts 1:9-12; Rev 14:14; CCC 697). Can God be confined to a tent or temple (1 Kings 8:27; Acts 7:48-50)? Explain how they can both be true. How did God demonstrate his solidarity and love for his people? Why did God bring the Israelites out of Egypt and form them into a nation (Ex 6:4-8; CCC 62)?

13. To whom does Jesus give the authority to forgive and to retain sins (Jn 20:23; Jas 5:14-15; CCC 976, 1424, 1461-1462, 1480)? How might the Old Testament prefigure this sacrament (Lev 5:5-10)? What is the basis for the forgiveness of sins (Jn 1:29; Eph 1:7; 1 Jn 1:7; CCC 613)? Who alone can forgive sins (Mk 2:7; CCC 1441-42;)? What do priests have the power to do and from where do they gain this authority (Jn 20:20-23; CCC 1441)? How has the sacrament of reconciliation developed over the centuries (CCC 1447)? Besides baptism and reconciliation, how are sins forgiven through the priestly ministrations of another sacrament (Jas 5:15; CCC 1511; 1530-1532)?
14. How many sacraments are there; list and describe them (CCC 1210)? Who instituted the sacraments (CCC 1114-1116)? How were the sacraments recognized in the Church (CCC 1117; cp. CCC 120)? Are the sacraments necessary for salvation (Jn 3:5; 1 Pet 3:21; Jn 6:52-58; CCC 1129, 1257)? However, is God bound by his sacraments (CCC 1257)? How might this explain how the thief on the cross could enter paradise without water baptism (Lk 23:39-43; CCC 1258-61)?
15. How were the tabernacle, the Aaronic priesthood, and the liturgical elements of the Old Testament a copy or types of the New Covenant in Christ (Heb 8:5; 9:23-24; 10:1; CCC 128; 1151-52; 1094)?
16. Read the story of the twelve spies who searched out the Promised Land and the tragedy upon their return (Num 13:1—14:38)? What was the name of the place from which the spies departed and to which the Israelites returned forty years later (Josh 14:7; Num 20:1)? How long did the Israelites wander in the wilderness and why (Num 14:26-35; Deut 2:7,

- 14)? Which two did not grumble but believed God, and how were they rewarded (Num 14:24, 30, 38)? How many of the original Hebrews survived to enter the Promised Land (Num 26:65)? When and where did Moses' brother Aaron die (Num 20:23-29)? What happened to his priesthood?
17. Among the Israelites, who was consecrated as High Priest (Ex 28:40-43; 29:9; Heb 5:1-5)? Who were chosen for the ministerial priesthood and whom did they serve (Num 3:6-16)? Who made up the "general" or "common" priesthood (Ex 19:5-7)? Explain the three levels of priesthood. How does the Old Testament priesthood prefigure the priesthood in the Church (CCC 1541-1542)?
18. Under the New Covenant, who is the High Priest (Heb 3:1; 4:14; CCC 1348, 1548, 2747)? What is the ministerial priesthood in the Church (Jn 20:23; 1 Tim 4:14; 5:17; Jas 5:14; CCC 1547)? Who make up the common or general priesthood (1 Pet 2:5, 9; CCC 784, 1546)? How do Catholic priests participate in the priesthood of Christ (CCC 1544-47)?
19. How did some of the Israelites challenge Moses and Aaron and attempt to usurp the high-priestly ministry (Num 16:1-40)? What happened to Korah and his followers? What does St. Jude warn us about such presumption regarding priestly prerogatives (Jude 8, 10-11)? What should this teach us about the special nature of ordination and our attitude toward the priesthood?

CHAPTER 4: "LISTEN TO HIM"

After wandering forty years the unbelieving generation dies out and God brings the Israelites to the Promised Land, though Moses disobeyed God and was forbidden from entering himself. Grumbling brought the punishment

of fiery serpents and a bronze serpent made by Moses became a type of Christ saving the Hebrews from death. Moses ordained Joshua, looked out over the Promised Land from Mount Nebo and died. Joshua led the people across the Jordan to conquer the land of Canaan, known today as Israel.

Questions for further discussion and study:

1. What did God provide (Num 20:10-11)? What instructions did God give Moses, and what did Moses actually do (Num 20:7-11)? What was the consequence of Moses' disobedience (Deut 3:26-27)? Discuss why God was so angry with Moses (Num 20: 24; 27:14)? Who did the rock represent (1 Cor 10: 4; CCC 1094)? What flowed from the side of the rock and what flowed from the side of Christ (Num 20:11; Jn 19:34; CCC 694)?
2. How many times was Christ "struck" (Heb 7:27; 10: 10)? When had the rock in the wilderness previously been struck (Ex 17:6)? Is the Sacrifice of the Mass another sacrifice of Christ, or a re-presentation of the one sacrifice (CCC 1367; 1545, 1566)? In the Mass, does the priest re-sacrifice Christ or only speak to bring forth the sacramental grace and provision of God? How might Moses have misrepresented the future sacrifice of Christ?
3. What did the Hebrews do when they approached the Promised Land (Num 21:4-6)? Was God angry with the Hebrews because they were thirsty, or because of the way they handled the situation (CCC 2119)? How does God want us to ask when we are in need (Mt 6:8-13; 6:30-34; 7:7)? What did God command Moses to make (Num 21:8-9)?
4. Were all images or statues forbidden by God (Ex 25: 18-20)? What should a Christian think about images

- and statues (CCC 2129-2132)? Discuss the difference between an image or icon and an idol or god. How does the New Testament refer to this incident (1 Cor 10:9-11)? Explain how the bronze serpent is a type of Christ (Jn 3:14)? Why might Christ be represented as a serpent (2 Cor 5:21; 1 Cor 15:56-7)? What happened when the Israelites began to worship the bronze serpent as an idol or god (2 Kings 18:4)?
5. What did Moses write (Deut 31:24-26)? He also wrote a song (Deut 31:30—32:44)? Why did Moses write the song (Deut 32:45-7)? Psalm 90 is also attributed to Moses.
 6. Before dying, what did Moses ask of God (Num 27:15-17)? What did God instruct Moses to do with Joshua to make him leader of God's people (Num 27:18-23)? How was Joshua's authority demonstrated (Josh 1:1-5; 3:7, 17)? How was the crossing of the Jordan River on dry land reminiscent of Moses' parting of the Red Sea? What did this demonstrate?
 7. What do the names Jesus and Joshua mean (Mt 1:21; CCC 2666)? Note: the name Joshua in Hebrew is the same as the name Jesus in Greek. What other time did God pass some of Moses' authority to other men, and for what reason (Num 11:16-17)? How does this incident prefigure the sacrament of Holy Orders (CCC 1541-1542)? How is the laying on of hands in the sacrament of Holy Orders practiced in the Church (CCC 1573, 1538)?
 8. What did Moses prophesy (Deut 18:15, 18)? What did God promise to put in the future prophet's mouth? What did he command the people to do when that prophet arrived? Who is the word of God, in addition to having the word of God in his mouth (Jn 1:1, 14; Rev 19:13)? What did God command the disciples to

- do at the Transfiguration, in the presence of Moses (Lk 9:35)? What does this tell you about Jesus (CCC 516)? How does Jesus teach from a mountain like Moses (Mt 5:1-2, 21-22)? Explain how Moses is a type of Christ.
9. In Luke 9:30-31 Jesus speaks with Moses (and Elijah) about his approaching departure. In Greek the word “departure” is exodus. How might this give us a hint as to Jesus’ identity and mission (Hint: Jn 14:1-4)?
10. What last mountain did Moses climb (Deut 34:1-4)? What did God show him and tell him while on the mountain? What happened to Moses on the top of Mount Nebo (Deut 34:5)? Where was Moses buried (Deut 34:6; notice Jude 9)? What was the condition of Moses’ health at the time of his death (Deut 34:7)?
11. When does Moses appear again over a thousand years after his death (Lk 9:28-30)? Moses had never entered the Promised Land in the flesh, but how does he enter the Promised Land now to speak with Jesus Christ? How does this help us to understand the communion of the saints—are the saints “dead and gone” (CCC 956-957, 2683)? Explain how Moses passes on the torch to Jesus, the New Moses. Explain how Jesus, the New Moses, is the definitive deliverer (CCC 530).
12. Discuss the parallels between Moses on Mount Sinai and Jesus on the Mount of Transfiguration. Discuss the parallels between Mount Sinai (the first Pentecost) and Pentecost—the birthday of the Church—on Mount Zion. How does the fire on the mountain of rock prefigure the fire on the heads and in the hearts of believers (Ex 19:18; Acts 2:1-4; 2 Cor 3:1-3; CCC 696)? How were the Israelites an example to us (1 Cor 10:1-13; Rom 15:4)? How does the Old Testament profoundly relate to us as Christians (CCC 1094)?

The Catholic Challenge

We have viewed Moses: Signs, Sacraments, and Salvation and having gone through the study guide you are now equipped to understand Moses and his role in salvation history from a Catholic, biblical, and historical perspective. You should also understand the sacraments and their effectiveness in the Church and in our lives. Be prepared to answer some questions about Moses, the sacraments and salvation in The Catholic Challenge.

1. How does the Old Testament prefigure the New Testament, and how does it prepare us for it?
2. Why did God bless Moses and make him the great prophet and liberator of his people?
3. How does the experience of the Hebrews in bondage provide a picture of the human race's bondage to Satan, the world and sin?
4. What do the crossing of the Red Sea and the manna in the wilderness tell us about the baptism and the Eucharist and why are they important?
5. What are the sacraments and how do they work?
6. Why are the sacraments necessary for salvation?
7. Name the seven sacraments and explain briefly what each does and how each operates.
8. What does God think of grumbling, and of the Hebrews' lack of gratitude to God?
9. What does the experience of the Hebrews in the wilderness teach us about our life on earth and in the Church?
10. What should our attitude be toward the hierarchy and the priesthood?

11. Why did Moses meet Jesus on Mount Sinai and what does it signify?
12. Who is the new Moses and what are the parallels between the two?
13. Who is leading our exodus to heaven, and what does God expect of us to get there? Explain our provisions for the journey.
14. Why is Moses important for us and why are the sacraments important for the Christian life?

For Further Reading

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