

Dr. Dave Mathewson, New Testament Theology, Session 18, New Exodus, Part 1 Resources from NotebookLM

1) Abstract, 2) Audio podcast, 3) Briefing Document, 4) Study Guide, and 5) FAQs

1. Abstract of Mathewson, NT Theology, Session 18, New Exodus, Part 1, Biblicalelearning.org, BeL

Dr. Mathewson's lecture explores the concept of the "New Exodus" as a significant theological theme within the New Testament, rooted in the Old Testament. The lecture first discusses the original Exodus from Egypt and its development as a model for future deliverance. It then examines how the New Testament presents Jesus as fulfilling this "New Exodus," redeeming God's people. The lecture highlights connections between the Exodus motif and themes like land, covenant, and kingdom. **Specific attention is given to Matthew and Mark, which are seen as Gospels developing the New Exodus theme through Jesus' recapitulation of Israel's history and fulfillment of prophecies, particularly from Isaiah.** Finally, the lecture sets the stage for examining further New Testament texts, including Acts, Pauline literature, and Revelation, to trace the development of the New Exodus.

2. 15 - minute Audio Podcast Created on the basis of Dr. Mathewson, NT Theology, Session 18 – Double click icon to play in Windows media player or go to the Biblicalelearning.org [BeL] Site and click the audio podcast link there (New Testament → NT Introduction → NT Theology).



**Mathewson_NTThe
ology_Session18.mp**

3. Briefing Document: Mathewson, NT Theology, Session 18, New Exodus, Part 1

Okay, here's a briefing document summarizing the main themes and ideas from the provided excerpts of Dr. David Mathewson's lecture on the New Exodus in New Testament theology:

Briefing Document: Dr. Mathewson on the New Exodus

Overall Theme: The lecture explores the biblical-theological theme of the New Exodus (also referred to as the Second Exodus) and its significance in understanding the Old Testament roots and New Testament development, especially related to Jesus's ministry.

Key Ideas and Facts:

- **Definition and Importance:** The New Exodus is a significant theological theme developed in the New Testament with roots in the Old Testament. It's closely connected to themes of salvation, redemption, the land, the people of God, covenant, the kingdom of God, and the temple.
- *"Sometimes, the Second Exodus could imply more than one or more than two, but the New Exodus and Second Exodus both capture a very important and significant theological theme that we find developed in the New Testament, which also has Old Testament roots."*
- **Old Testament Foundation:** The lecture emphasizes the importance of understanding the original Exodus from Egypt as a foundational event.
- The Exodus is understood in light of the creation account. Adam and Eve's exile from the Garden of Eden raises the question of how God will restore humanity and bring them back to the land.
- God calls Abraham to begin restoring his intention for creation and humanity.
- The Exodus is God's deliverance of Israel from Egyptian oppression, culminating in a covenant relationship and the establishment of God's sanctuary among them.
- *"The Exodus is the event where God delivers and rescues his people from Egypt from the oppression and servitude of a foreign nation. And God's deliverance of Israel from the Egyptians climaxes then with his covenant relationship with his people."*

- **Key Elements of the Exodus: Plagues as De-creation:** The ten plagues are interpreted as judgments on the gods of Egypt and a "decreation theme" preparing for the creation of a new people. *"So, the 10 plagues play a crucial role in bringing judgment upon the gods of Egypt and the land, which is sort of a decreation motif in preparation for God's exits."*
- **Redemption:** The Exodus is fundamentally an act of redemption, freeing God's people from bondage.
- **God's Mighty Acts:** The Exodus is a key example of God's intervention in history to rescue his people. This demonstrates his power and initiative and becomes foundational for Israel's identity. *"This is one of the most crucial examples of God invading history to rescue and liberate his people in the context of history as being oppressed by a foreign nation."*
- **Exodus as a Paradigm:** The Exodus becomes a paradigm (a model) for God's actions on behalf of his people throughout the Old Testament. It is repeatedly remembered and serves as a basis for commands and other acts of God.
- Examples provided: God issuing the 10 commandments after reminding them he brought them out of Egypt in Exodus 20, Solomon's prayer in 1 Kings 8, Deuteronomy 26's account of deliverance, and numerous Psalms (e.g., Psalm 77, 78, 66, 105).
- *"After reading the historical account of the exodus and God acting to redeem his people, intervening in history, throughout the rest of the Old Testament, we find the exodus becoming a paradigm for God's acting on behalf of his people, for God's mighty deliverance of his people."*
- **Prophetic Expectations of a New Exodus:** The prophets envision future deliverance as a "second," "new," or "greater" Exodus, modeled after the first.
- Exile is seen as oppression, and God intends to redeem and rescue his people again.
- Isaiah 40-55 is especially significant in developing the theme of a new Exodus, addressing Israel's situation in exile and conceiving of their return in Exodus terms. *"So one of the things we find in the prophets is that one of the most characteristic ways that God's future deliverance of his people is described is as a second or new or a greater Exodus modeled after the first one."*

- Examples from Isaiah: Preparing the way in the wilderness (Isaiah 40:3-5), drying up rivers (Isaiah 42:15-16), making a way through the sea (Isaiah 43:16-19), and calling on the arm of the Lord (Isaiah 51:9-11).
- Jeremiah 32:21 references the signs and wonders in Egypt.
- Isaiah 11:15-16 describes the Lord drying up the Gulf of the Egyptian Sea.
- Hosea 11:1 recalls God calling his son out of Egypt.
- **Sin, Exile, and Restoration:** The New Exodus fits within a broader pattern of creation, sin, exile, and restoration. The Israelites' exile is due to their sin, and deliverance is conceived as a new Exodus. *"So, the significance of exile then is that Israel is in exile, in bondage because of their sinfulness, and this also means exclusion, exclusion from God's presence, and breaking of the covenant relationship."*
- **New Testament Development:** The lecture transitions to exploring how the New Testament, especially the Gospels, picks up on the Exodus motif.
- **Matthew's Gospel:** Matthew particularly develops the New Exodus theme, portraying Jesus as the culmination of Israel's story.
- Jesus is presented as a "new Moses" (though not necessarily the dominant theme), a deliverer who will save his people from their sins and exile.
- The events in Matthew 2 (Herod's killing of baby boys, the flight to Egypt, the return) echo the Exodus narrative.
- Matthew 2:15 ("Out of Egypt I called my son") is a key quotation from Hosea 11:1, interpreted in light of Jesus being the true Son who fulfills Israel's destiny. Matthew uses this to portray Jesus as embodying and recapitulating Israel's history.
- *"Jesus is portrayed particularly, I think, both as, and it's interesting what Matthew does. Jesus appears to be sort of a new Moses, even if that's not the dominant theme, as some have sometimes claimed."*
- **Mark's Gospel:** The Gospel of Mark presents Jesus as fulfilling the new exodus of Isaiah 40 through 66, indicated by the opening verses of Mark 1.

- *"The Gospel of Mark is probably another book, not just a scattered text here and there, but an entire book. Whether this is the dominant theme or not could be debated, but certainly, one of the major themes in Mark is that the salvation that Jesus brings is to be conceived of as a new exodus."*

Next Steps (According to the Excerpt):

- The lecture will continue by examining other texts in the Gospels and Acts, then moving to Paul's letters and the rest of the New Testament, including Revelation, to explore the development of the New Exodus motif.

4. Study Guide: Newman, Synoptic Gospels, Session 18, New Exodus, Part 1

The New Exodus in the Old and New Testaments: A Study Guide

Quiz

Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each.

1. What is the significance of the Exodus event for the nation of Israel?
2. How does the Exodus event connect with the themes of the temple and the kingdom of God?
3. What is the role of the Ten Plagues in the Exodus narrative?
4. How did the Exodus become a paradigm for God's acting on behalf of his people? Give one example.
5. What does it mean to say that the Exodus became typological of a future deliverance?
6. How did the prophets conceive of a future salvation of God's people?
7. According to Mathewson, which book is the most significant when it comes to developing the theme of a new Exodus or a second Exodus?
8. What is significant about Matthew's quotation of Hosea 11:1 in Matthew 2:15?
9. How does the Gospel of Mark present Jesus as fulfilling the new exodus of Isaiah 40 through 66?
10. What pattern do we see starting in the Garden of Eden and continuing through the nation of Israel?

Quiz Answer Key

1. The Exodus event is foundational for Israel's identity as the people of God. It demonstrates God's mighty power in rescuing them from slavery and oppression in Egypt and establishes the basis for their covenant relationship with Him.
2. The Exodus is related to the themes of the temple and the kingdom of God because God intended to dwell with his people and establish his sanctuary in their midst after rescuing them from Egypt. This demonstrates God's reign over his people.

3. The Ten Plagues are seen as judgments upon the gods of Egypt, demonstrating their powerlessness, and a form of decreation preparing for the creation of a new people through the Exodus.
4. After the Exodus, throughout the Old Testament, we find the Exodus becoming a paradigm for God's acting on behalf of his people. For example, God bases his commands on his gracious act of deliverance in Exodus.
5. To say that the Exodus became typological of a future deliverance means that the initial Exodus served as a pattern or foreshadowing of a greater act of redemption, where God would again deliver his people from oppression.
6. The prophets conceived of a future salvation of God's people in Exodus language and Exodus terms, envisioning a second or new Exodus where God would deliver them from exile, similar to how he delivered them from Egypt.
7. According to Mathewson, Isaiah is probably the most significant book when it comes to developing the theme of a new Exodus or a second Exodus, particularly Isaiah 40-55.
8. Matthew's quotation of Hosea 11:1 is significant because it connects Jesus with Israel's history, portraying him as the true Son of God who fulfills Israel's purposes and destiny, bringing about the promised new exodus.
9. The Gospel of Mark presents Jesus as fulfilling the new exodus of Isaiah 40 through 66 by modeling key texts and places in Mark after sections and verses from Isaiah, demonstrating that Jesus brings about a new exodus.
10. We see a pattern of creation, sin, exile, and restoration starting in the Garden of Eden and continuing through the nation of Israel. Humanity is created, then sins and is exiled, then restoration begins with Israel, who also sins and is exiled, but God promises a restoration of his people.

Essay Questions

1. Discuss the significance of the Exodus as a foundational event in the Old Testament. How did this event shape the identity of the Israelite people and their understanding of God's relationship with them?
2. Explore the theme of the "New Exodus" in the Old Testament prophetic literature. How did prophets like Isaiah use the imagery and motifs of the original Exodus to describe God's future deliverance of his people?
3. Analyze Matthew's portrayal of Jesus in the early chapters of his Gospel, focusing on the ways in which Matthew connects Jesus to the Exodus narrative and presents him as a "New Moses."
4. Examine the role of sin and exile in the Old Testament narrative, and explain how the "New Exodus" theme addresses these issues by offering a vision of restoration and covenant renewal.
5. Compare and contrast the presentation of the "New Exodus" motif in the Gospels of Matthew and Mark. How do these two Gospels emphasize different aspects of the Exodus narrative in their portrayal of Jesus' ministry and identity?

Glossary of Key Terms

- **Exodus:** The event in which God delivered the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, as described in the biblical book of Exodus.
- **New Exodus/Second Exodus:** A biblical theological theme that refers to the prophetic expectation of a future deliverance and restoration of God's people, modeled after the original Exodus from Egypt.
- **Motif:** A recurring element, theme, or idea in a literary work.
- **Typology:** A method of biblical interpretation in which Old Testament events, people, or institutions are seen as foreshadowing or prefiguring New Testament realities.
- **Paradigm:** A model or pattern.
- **Decreation:** The undoing or reversal of creation; a return to chaos.
- **Redemption:** The act of freeing or liberating someone from bondage or oppression.
- **Covenant:** A binding agreement or relationship, especially between God and his people.
- **Exile:** The state of being forced to leave one's country or home, often as a form of punishment.
- **Messiah:** The promised deliverer of the Jewish people, prophesied in the Hebrew Bible.
- **Recapitulation:** The act of summarizing or repeating something in a concise form.
- **Synoptic Gospels:** The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which share a similar perspective and content.
- **Soteriology:** The study of religious doctrines of salvation.
- **Eschatology:** The study of the end times or the ultimate destiny of humanity.
- **Targum:** An Aramaic paraphrase or interpretation of the Hebrew Bible.

5. FAQs on Newman, Synoptic Gospels, Session 18, New Exodus, Part 1, Biblicalelearning.org (BeL)

FAQ on the New Exodus in the New Testament

- **What is the "New Exodus" or "Second Exodus" concept?** The New Exodus is a significant biblical and New Testament theological theme rooted in the Old Testament. It refers to the idea that God will deliver his people from bondage and oppression in a manner analogous to, and even greater than, the original Exodus from Egypt. The Old Testament prophets, particularly Isaiah, speak of this future deliverance using Exodus language and imagery, portraying it as a new or greater Exodus where God will rescue his people from exile, restore them to their land, and establish a renewed covenant relationship with them. The New Testament understands Jesus as the fulfillment of this prophecy, as he brings about this New Exodus from bondage to sin.
- **How does the original Exodus from Egypt relate to the concept of the New Exodus?** The original Exodus serves as a foundational event and a paradigm for understanding God's future acts of deliverance. The Old Testament often recalls the Exodus as a demonstration of God's power and faithfulness in rescuing his people from slavery and oppression. This event becomes a model for prophetic expectations of a New Exodus, where God will once again intervene to save his people from exile and restore them to a covenant relationship. The first Exodus becomes typological, anticipating a greater act of redemption in the future.
- **What role does the theme of sin and exile play in understanding the New Exodus?** The New Exodus is closely tied to the broader theme of sin and exile, which begins with Adam and Eve's expulsion from the Garden of Eden. This pattern of creation, sin, exile, and restoration is repeated throughout the Old Testament, with Israel's exile being a consequence of their sinfulness and a breaking of their covenant relationship with God. The New Exodus, then, represents a deliverance from this exile and a restoration to God's presence, conceived as a new creation.

- **How do the Gospels, particularly Matthew and Mark, portray Jesus as fulfilling the New Exodus?** Matthew presents Jesus as a new Moses-like figure who will save his people from their sins and deliver them from exile. The Gospel author structures the narrative to parallel the Exodus story, with Jesus's journey to Egypt and his eventual return mirroring Israel's experience. Additionally, Matthew interprets Jesus's life as a recapitulation of Israel's history, further emphasizing his role as the one who will bring about the promised deliverance. Mark, in turn, presents Jesus as fulfilling the New Exodus of Isaiah 40-66, alluding to those passages throughout the story, highlighting his role as the bringer of a new era of salvation.
- **How does Matthew use the Old Testament, specifically Hosea 11:1, to portray Jesus's connection to the Exodus?** Matthew quotes Hosea 11:1 ("Out of Egypt I called my son") to connect Jesus's experience of being taken to Egypt as a child and then returning to the Old Testament story of the Exodus. While Hosea 11:1 seems to be describing what happened in the Exodus, Matthew applies it to Jesus, suggesting he is now the embodiment of Israel's purpose and destiny. Also, Hosea 11 ends with a reference to a new exodus, a deliverance modeled after the first one, which Jesus brings about as the true Son of God.
- **What are the key themes associated with the concept of New Exodus?** Key themes connected to the idea of New Exodus include redemption (liberation from bondage), covenant (renewed relationship with God), kingdom of God (God's reign and dwelling among His people), and the temple (God's sanctuary and presence). It also emphasizes God's mighty acts in history, his initiative, grace, and power in rescuing his people from suffering and oppression.
- **How is the Exodus event remembered and emphasized throughout the Old Testament?** The Exodus is remembered repeatedly throughout the Old Testament, not just in historical accounts but also in the Psalms and prophetic texts. It serves as a foundational event, demonstrating God's power and faithfulness. Commands are often based on God's gracious act of deliverance in the Exodus, emphasizing that God's commands are based on his prior gracious act of deliverance, not on the people's performance.

- **How does the prophet Isaiah contribute to the development of the New Exodus theme?** Isaiah, particularly in chapters 40-55, is the most significant book in the Old Testament for developing the theme of a New Exodus. Isaiah conceives of the return from exile as a new exodus, using Exodus language and imagery. He describes God intervening to deliver his people from exile in fulfillment of the promises made to Abraham. Isaiah emphasizes that this new exodus will be even greater than the first, with God making a way in the wilderness and streams in the wasteland.