

Greater Exodus Part 1

HIGH-LEVEL STUDY GUIDE

Finding the Ancient Path

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1P6WswSYzH4&t=1113s>

Designed to align with the companion presentation and the supplied teaching transcript.

Teaching Summary

This Teaching introduces the 'Greater Exodus' or 'Second Exodus' as a future gathering and wilderness experience that the speaker connects with the time of Jacob's trouble. It compares the first Exodus from Egypt with prophecies concerning Judah, the scattered House of Israel/Ephraim, and a future recovery of Yahovah's people from the nations. The Teaching emphasizes Matthew 24, Isaiah 11, Ezekiel 20, Hosea 2, Jeremiah, Revelation 12 and 18, and the principle that earlier biblical events were written for instruction. It presents the wilderness as a place of discipline, faith-building, holiness, protection, nourishment, and preparation. It also connects Ephraim's 'multitude of nations' in Genesis 48 with the 'fullness of the Gentiles' in Romans 11, stresses seeking Yahovah with the whole heart, and argues that the future gathering will involve both Judah and the House of Israel. Part 1 ends by introducing the expectation that Yahovah will again show wonders comparable to those of the first Exodus; preparation and those wonders are reserved for Part 2.

Key Scriptures

- **Matthew 24:15-22** - Yeshua's instruction to flee to the mountains when the abomination of desolation is seen.
- **Isaiah 11:11-12** - Yahovah sets His hand a second time to recover the remnant, assembling Israel and gathering dispersed Judah.
- **Romans 15:4; 1 Corinthians 10:11** - Earlier events were written for instruction, endurance, encouragement, and those upon whom the ends of the ages have come.
- **Ecclesiastes 1:9; 3:14-15** - The Teaching uses the repeated-pattern principle: what has been will be again.
- **Zechariah 12:1-9; 14:4-5** - Judah/Jerusalem, the nations, the Mount of Olives, and a future route of escape.
- **Ezekiel 20:27-44** - The House of Israel is gathered from the nations, brought into the wilderness, made to pass under the rod, and brought into the bond of the covenant.
- **Hosea 2:14-20** - The House of Israel is allured into the wilderness, comforted, protected, and betrothed in righteousness and faithfulness.
- **Genesis 48:19** - Ephraim's descendants are described as becoming a multitude of nations.
- **Romans 11:25-26** - The Teaching connects the 'fullness of the Gentiles' with Ephraim's multitude of nations and the salvation of all Israel.

- **Deuteronomy 4:27-31; 30:1-6** - Scattering among the nations, seeking Yahovah with the whole heart, and future gathering/restoration.
- **Isaiah 44:1-5** - Descendants spring up among the nations and some take the name Israel.
- **Jeremiah 16:14-21** - A future gathering from many lands; fishermen and hunters; Gentiles confess inherited lies.
- **Exodus 12:37-39** - Israel's departure from Egypt and first stop at Succoth.
- **Nehemiah 8:14-17** - Israel dwells in booths during Sukkot, connected in the Teaching with temporary wilderness dwellings.
- **Jeremiah 30:10-11** - Future salvation and discipline of Jacob.
- **Deuteronomy 1:29-33** - Yahovah carries His people in the wilderness and goes before them to find a place to camp.
- **Leviticus 20:26** - Holiness as being separated from the peoples to belong to Yahovah.
- **Jeremiah 50-51** - The Teaching uses Babylon passages as warnings to flee from coming judgment.
- **Revelation 18:1-8** - Come out of Babylon so as not to share in her sins and plagues.
- **Revelation 12:6, 13-14** - The woman flees into a place prepared in the wilderness and is nourished/protected.
- **Jeremiah 31:7-9** - Yahovah gathers Israel and leads them by rivers of water in a straight way.
- **Micah 7:14-17** - The Teaching closes with the promise of wonders like the days of coming out of Egypt.

Key Takeaways

- The Teaching presents the first Exodus as an instructional pattern for a future Greater Exodus rather than only as past history.
- It distinguishes two related movements: Judah's future escape/gathering and the scattered House of Israel/Ephraim being gathered from the nations.
- Ezekiel 20 is central to the Teaching's view that the future wilderness will involve face-to-face dealing, discipline, covenant, and the purging of rebellion.
- The wilderness is presented as purposeful preparation: discipline, growth in faith, holiness/set-apartness, protection, and preparation for the coming King and wedding.
- The Teaching connects Ephraim's 'multitude of nations' in Genesis 48 with Paul's 'fullness of the Gentiles' in Romans 11.
- Seeking Yahovah with all one's heart and soul is emphasized as an ongoing prerequisite in the Teaching's reading of Deuteronomy's scattering-and-gathering promises.
- Jeremiah's fishermen are connected with Yeshua's call to become fishers of men and with the prophetic gathering from the nations.
- The Teaching uses 'Babylon' broadly for systems, practices, teachings, and cultures that stand in opposition to Messiah, and applies the biblical call to come out of Babylon to the future flight.
- Mobility is emphasized because Isaiah 11's 'banner' is understood as a rallying point by which scattered people can be assembled.
- Revelation 12 is read as a future wilderness period of nourishment and protection; the Teaching discusses 1,260 days/42 months while acknowledging a shorter-duration view and saying more study is needed.

- Part 1 ends with Micah 7's promise of wonders like the days of Egypt and anticipates Part 2 on preparation, provision, protection, and those wonders.
- Claims about the exact timing, duration, geography, and application of prophetic passages are presented here as the Teaching's interpretation of the cited Scriptures.

Study Outline

1. The first Exodus as instruction

- Romans 15 and 1 Corinthians 10 are used to establish that Israel's earlier experiences were written for instruction.
- Ecclesiastes is used to support the pattern that what happened before can illuminate what will happen again.
- The Teaching therefore reads the first Exodus as a pattern for a future Greater Exodus.

2. Matthew 24 and the command to flee

- Matthew 24:15-22 is the theme passage for the flight to the mountains.
- The Teaching asks what happens after that flight and looks to the prophets for the answer.
- This future flight is connected with the time of Jacob's trouble/tribulation in the Teaching.

3. Judah's Exodus

- Zechariah 12 describes Jerusalem surrounded by nations and Yahovah defending Judah.
- Zechariah 14 describes the Mount of Olives splitting and a valley through which people flee.
- Isaiah 11 also speaks of gathering the dispersed of Judah.

4. Ephraim / House of Israel in Ezekiel 20

- The Teaching equates prophetic Ephraim with the House of Israel.
- Ezekiel 20 describes gathering from the countries, bringing the people into the wilderness, pleading face to face, passing under the rod, and entering the bond of the covenant.
- The Teaching applies this pattern to disciples of Yeshua who have joined Israel.

5. Hosea's wilderness picture

- Hosea 2 depicts Yahovah alluring the House of Israel into the wilderness and speaking comfort to her.
- The passage combines discipline/restoration with protection, covenant, righteousness, mercy, and faithfulness.
- The Teaching sees this as another picture of the Greater Exodus.

6. Ephraim and the fullness of the Gentiles

- Genesis 48 says Ephraim will become a multitude of nations.
- The Teaching connects the Hebrew concepts of multitude/fullness and nations/Gentiles with Romans 11.
- It argues that Gentiles coming in are coming into Israel through faith in Yeshua, not becoming Jews.

7. Seeking Yahovah in the nations

- Deuteronomy 4 and 30 connect scattering with seeking Yahovah and future gathering.
- The Teaching emphasizes seeking Him with all one's heart and soul as a lifelong pursuit.
- Isaiah 44 is used to describe descendants among the nations taking the name Israel.

8. Fishermen, hunters, and inherited lies

- Jeremiah 16 describes a future gathering involving fishermen and hunters.
- The Teaching connects the fishermen with Yeshua's 'fishers of men.'
- Jeremiah's statement that the nations inherited lies is applied to religious teachings and practices the Teaching says conflict with Scripture.

9. Succoth and temporary dwellings

- The first Exodus moves from Egypt to Succoth.
- The Teaching connects Succoth with sukkah/booth and the Feast of Sukkot.
- It raises the possibility that learning temporary dwelling is meaningful preparation, while Part 1 does not develop a detailed preparation plan.

10. Why the wilderness?

- Jeremiah 30: discipline.
- Deuteronomy 1: faith and dependence as Yahovah carries and leads His people.
- Leviticus 20: holiness and separation from the peoples.

11. Come out of Babylon

- Jeremiah 50-51 and Revelation 18 are used to emphasize leaving Babylon before judgment.
- The Teaching uses Babylon not only for the ancient city but as a broader prophetic picture of what opposes Messiah.
- It argues that future obedience requires following the command to flee rather than relying on one's own place of safety.

12. Rallying points and wilderness protection

- Isaiah 11's banner is examined as a sign, standard, or rallying point for assembly.
- Revelation 12 describes a wilderness place prepared for the woman, with nourishment and protection.
- The Teaching discusses 1,260 days/42 months while acknowledging another interpretation and leaving the exact duration open for further study.

13. Wonders like the first Exodus

- Jeremiah 31 speaks of being led by rivers of water.
- Micah 7 promises wonders like the days of coming out of Egypt.
- Part 1 closes by pointing toward Part 2, which will examine preparation and the specific wonders/provisions in greater detail.

Discussion & Reflection

1. Why does the Teaching use the first Exodus as a pattern for understanding future prophecy?

2. What does Isaiah 11 mean by Yahovah recovering His remnant a second time in the Teaching's interpretation?

3. How does the Teaching distinguish Judah's future Exodus from Ephraim's or the House of Israel's Exodus?

4. What does Ezekiel 20 say will happen in the wilderness of the peoples?

5. Why are discipline, faith, and holiness presented as purposes of the wilderness?

6. How does the Teaching connect Genesis 48's prophecy about Ephraim with Romans 11's fullness of the Gentiles?

7. What role does seeking Yahovah with the whole heart play in Deuteronomy's gathering promises?

8. How does Jeremiah 16's fishermen-and-hunters language connect with Yeshua's call to fish for people?

9. What does the Teaching mean by Babylon, and which parts of that application come from interpretation rather than the text's ancient historical setting?

10. Why does the Teaching emphasize mobility and rallying points in Isaiah 11?

11. What does Revelation 12 explicitly say about the woman in the wilderness, and what timing questions does the Teaching leave open?

12. What does Micah 7 contribute to the Teaching's expectation of wonders during the Greater Exodus?

13. Which subjects does Part 1 deliberately leave for Part 2?

Personal Application

Prayer Focus: Ask Yahovah for discernment, endurance, obedience, and a heart that continually seeks Him while studying prophetic passages with humility.

- Am I treating the earlier Scriptures as instruction or only as history?
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- Where do I need to deepen my dependence on Yahovah rather than my own ability to provide security?
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- What does it mean in my present walk to seek Yahovah with all my heart and soul?

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- How can I distinguish what a prophetic passage explicitly says from conclusions I draw about its future fulfillment?
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