

Moses, Miriam, and Aaron

Chapter 6

Outline – Moses, Miriam, and Aaron

- I. Introduction
- II. Aaron to Assist Moses
(Ex 6:28-30; 7:1-7)
- III. Aaron and the Golden Calf
(Ex 32:1-4, 19-26)
- IV. Miriam and Aaron Oppose Moses (Num 12:1-16)
- V. Conclusion

Class flow (left to right, top to bottom)

COLUMN 1	TIME	COLUMN 2	TIME
Outline I: Intro			
Ex 2 (Acts 7:23-29) – 40 years in Egypt: Moses born, killed an Egyptian (considered the Hebrews his brethren). Pharoah wanted to kill him, fled to Midian.	40 y	Acts 7:30 – 40 years: Stayed in Midian. Met/married Zipporah, daughter of Jethro.	40 y
Ex 3-4: Burning bush. 4:13: Send someone else. 4:14: Aaron		Ex 5: Pharoah 1	
Ex 6:20: Moses family named (Amram, Jochebed, Miriam, Aaron, Moses)		Outline II – 6:30: uncircumcised lips	
Ex 7-9: Meetings w/Pharoah, plagues Ex 12: Passover instituted, 10 th plague, Exodus!	~1 y		
MAP 1		Ex 13: firstborn consecrated	
MAP 2		MAP 3: Ex 14: Cross Red Sea	
Ex 15: Song of Moses, Song of Miriam, bitter water made sweet		MAP 4, 5	
MAP 6: Ex 16: manna, Ex 17: water from rock		MAP 7; Ex 18: Jethro's advice	
MAP 8: Ex 19: Wilderness of Sinai, Ex 20: 10 Commandments, other laws given on mountain; Ex 24: Moses on mountain 40 days/nights	Journey: ~2 m Stay: ~11 m	Outline III – Ex 32: gold calf	
MAP 9		Ex 33: leave Sinai, Ex 34: covenant renewed	
Ex 36-39: Building tabernacle and all other stuff		Lev 10: Profane fire by Nadab & Abihu	
Num 1: 1 st census		Num 3: Levites dedicated instead of firstborn	
Num 9: second Passover		Num 10: Depart from Sinai, Wilderness of Paran	
Num 11: people complain, sent quail; MAP 10		Outline IV: Num 12: dissention of Aaron & Miriam	
MAP 11		MAP 12: Num 13: spies sent; Num 14: Israel refuses to enter Canaan – death sentence	
MAP 13: Num 20: Moses error at Kadesh		Num 36: 3 rd census	
MAP 14-18			

Moses, Miriam, Aaron

- Bible occurrences:
 - Moses: 798x (19 OT, 12 NT), “drawn” or “drawing out”
 - Miriam: 12x (5 OT), “rebellion”
 - Aaron: 341x (13 OT, 3 NT), “light bringer”

I. Introduction

- A. Biblical families: So far we've talked about husband/wife combos. These are important but families also include siblings, in-laws, grandparents, others in the home.
- B. When home is functioning as God intends, all family members play important roles.
- C. We all know that family can bring both blessing and difficulty
- D. Moses is the main character as it were in Exod-Deut but he was assisted by several folks, including Aaron, Miriam, Jethro (FIL), and presumably his wife (?)

II. Aaron to Assist Moses (Ex 6:28-30; 7:1-7)

- A. Moses was called but reluctant
- B. He actually told God to his face to find someone else (scripture?). He used term “uncircumcised lips” 2x. (Ex 6:12, 6:30)
- C. Gave Aaron to be his spokesperson
- D. Ex 7:1-2: So the Lord said to Moses: “See, I have made you as God to Pharaoh, and Aaron your brother shall be your prophet. 2 You shall speak all that I command you. And Aaron your brother shall tell Pharaoh to send the children of Israel out of his land.
- E. Moses was the deliverer, Aaron would proclaim the message.
- F. Moses 80, Aaron 83 (Ex 7:7)

III. Aaron and the Golden Calf (Ex 32:1-4, 19-26)

- A. Ref Gideon's ephod (Judges 8:22-27). 22 Then the men of Israel said to Gideon, “Rule over us, both you and your son, and your grandson also; for you have delivered us from the hand of Midian.” 23 But Gideon said to them, “I will not rule over you, nor shall my son rule over you; the Lord shall rule over you.” 24 Then Gideon said to them, “I would like to [f]make a request of you, that each of you would give me the earrings from his plunder.” For they had golden earrings, because they were Ishmaelites. 25 So they answered, “We will gladly give them.” And they spread out a garment, and each man threw into it the earrings from his plunder. 26 Now the weight of the gold earrings that he requested was one thousand seven hundred shekels of gold, besides the crescent ornaments, pendants, and purple robes which were on the kings of Midian, and besides the chains that were around their camels' necks. 27 Then Gideon made it into an ephod and set it up in his city, Ophrah. And all Israel played the harlot with it there. It became a snare to Gideon and to his house.

- B. Aaron blamed the people, said the people insisted he fashion the calf when he delayed his return (Ex 32:1)
- C. Said he put in the gold and calf just popped out (Ex 32:24). Ex 32:4 says he fashioned it

D. Moses asked whoever is on Lord's side, come to me, all sons of Levi came. This may have increased their favor with God.

1. They killed 3000 Israelites that day.

E. Aaron had an integrity issue.

IV. Miriam and Aaron Oppose Moses (Num 12:1-16)

A. Confrontation with both siblings because of Moses Ethiopian wife (Cushite)

B. Jealousy? Wife's influence? Her dad was a Midianite priest.

C. Could be pretext for actual issue that they resented Moses's authority (Num 12:2).

D. Moses had unparalleled humility (Num 12:3)

1. NKJV: humble

2. KJV: meek (poor, humble, afflicted, meek; poor, needy; poor and weak; poor, weak and afflicted; humble, lowly, meek)

E. God confronted them Himself (Num 12:7-8).

1. Remember Moses is the youngest. Like a dad calling out his kids, get out here all of you.

F. Don't question God's authority. (Ref 2 Sam 1:14-16) 14 So David said to him, "How was it you were not afraid to put forth your hand to destroy the Lord's anointed?" 15 Then David called one of the young men and said, "Go near, and execute him!" And he struck him so that he died. 16 So David said to him, "Your blood is on your own head, for your own mouth has testified against you, saying, 'I have killed the Lord's anointed.' "

G. The key is they recognized the punishment, repented and were restored.

V. Conclusion

A. Complexity of leadership

B. Consequences of human nature

C. Mercy of God

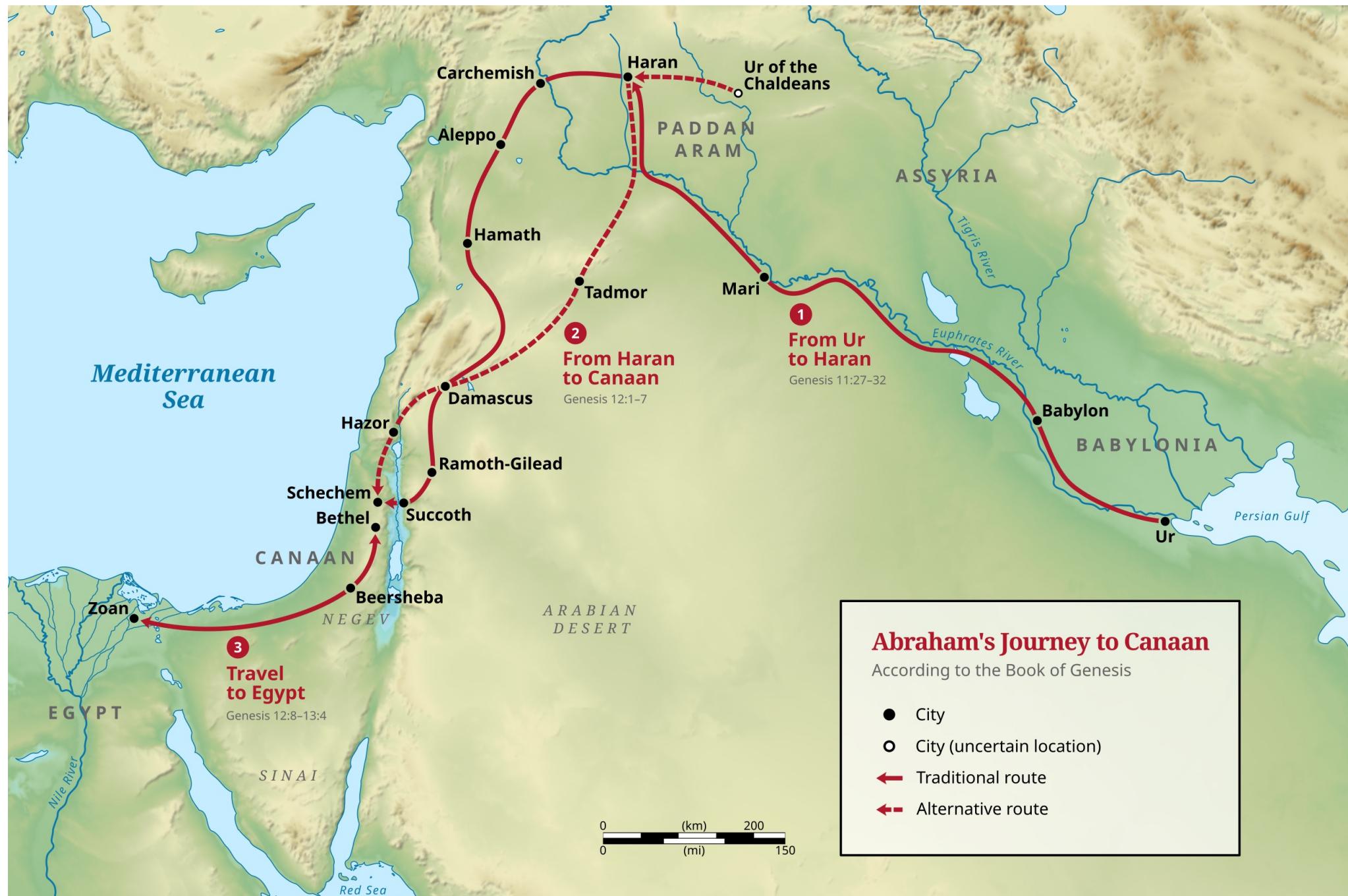
D. God often works through flawed individuals and family relationships

E. Moses – Prophet and lawgiver – took too much on himself

F. Aaron – High Priest – failed to restrain the people, led them into idolatry

G. Miriam – Prophetess – allowed jealousy to overshadow faithfulness

H. God's purposes move forward not through perfection, but through faith humility and persistence





The following is a timeline and summary of the Bible up to this point (first 5 books) (compiled with input from ChatGPT):

Timeline

- Genesis: from Creation to the descent into Egypt.
- Exodus:
 - a. The book of Exodus covers roughly 1–2 years of history (from Moses' return to Egypt to the completion of the Tabernacle), but it connects to a broader 430-year sojourn in Egypt, ending around 1446 B.C. (biblically derived early date).
 - b. from slavery to covenant and Tabernacle at Sinai (ca. 1446–1445 B.C.).
- Leviticus:
 - a. Begins immediately after Exodus ends
 - b. one month of laws and worship instruction at Sinai (1445 B.C.).
 - c. Duration: about 1 month between Exodus 40:17 and Numbers 1:1, which notes: "...on the first day of the second month, in the second year after they came out of Egypt."
- Numbers:
 - a. 38 years of wandering to Moab (1445–1406 B.C.).
 - b. Covers 38–39 years:
 - c. Starts in the second year after the Exodus (Num. 1:1).
- Deuteronomy:
 - a. Lasts about 1-2 months
 - b. Moses' farewell sermons (1406 B.C.).
 - c. Occurs entirely on the Plains of Moab after 40 years in the wilderness.
 - d. "In the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first day of the month..." (Deut. 1:3)
- Total coverage (Genesis–Deuteronomy): from Creation → 1406 B.C., ending just before Israel enters the Promised Land.

Step-by-Step Through the Books

1 Genesis

Genesis ends with Israel in Egypt, setting up Exodus.

2 Exodus

Oppression in Egypt begins after Joseph's generation (Ex. 1:6–8).

Moses born: ca. 1526 B.C. (Ex. 2:2; Acts 7:23).

Moses flees to Midian: age 40 (ca. 1486 B.C.; Acts 7:30).

Burning bush and call: 40 years later (ca. 1446 B.C.).

Exodus event: Passover → Red Sea → Sinai (Ex. 12–19).

At Sinai: they receive the Law and construct the Tabernacle (Ex. 19–40).

Ex. 19:1 – arrived in 3rd month after leaving Egypt.

Ex. 40:17 – Tabernacle completed in the 2nd year, 1st month.

Exodus covers roughly one year (1446–1445 B.C.).

3 Leviticus

Begins immediately after Exodus ends:

“The Lord called unto Moses, and spake unto him out of the tabernacle...” (Lev. 1:1).

Israel is still camped at Mount Sinai.

Consists mostly of laws, priestly instructions, and worship regulations.

Duration: about 1 month between Exodus 40:17 and Numbers 1:1, which notes:

“...on the first day of the second month, in the second year after they came out of Egypt.”

Leviticus = about April 1445 B.C.

4 Numbers

Starts in the second year after the Exodus (Num. 1:1).

Covers 38–39 years:

Census and organization at Sinai (Num. 1–10).

Depart from Sinai (Num. 10:11).

Wilderness wanderings due to unbelief (Num. 14; 32:13).

Aaron dies in the 40th year (Num. 33:38).

Ends with Israel camped in the Plains of Moab by the Jordan (Num. 36:13).

Numbers = 1445–1406 B.C.

5 Deuteronomy

Occurs entirely on the Plains of Moab after 40 years in the wilderness.

Dated precisely:

“In the fortieth year, in the eleventh month, on the first day of the month...” (Deut. 1:3).

Comprises Moses’ farewell speeches, restating the Law before entering Canaan.

Moses dies: Mount Nebo, shortly before crossing the Jordan (Deut. 34:5).

Joshua takes leadership immediately after.

Deuteronomy = early 1406 B.C., lasting about 1–2 months.

Exodus Detail

Exodus Starting Point: Israel in Egypt

The Israelites were already in Egypt at the beginning of Exodus. The opening verse Exodus 1:1 sets the context:

“Now these are the names of the sons of Israel who came to Egypt with Jacob...”

The stay in Egypt had already lasted for centuries by this point. According to Exodus 12:40–41:

“Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years.”

This 430-year period ends the night of the Exodus (v. 41), meaning it measures the total time from when Jacob’s family entered Egypt until the Israelites left.

Duration of Events Within Exodus

Let’s outline what Exodus itself covers chronologically:

Event	Approx. Duration	Scripture
Israel’s enslavement before Moses’ birth	Undetermined, part of the 430 years	Exodus 1
Birth of Moses	1526 B.C.	Ex. 2:2; Acts 7:23
Moses’ life in Egypt (birth → flight)	40 years	Acts 7:23
Moses in Midian before returning	40 years	Acts 7:30
Plagues and Exodus from Egypt	Possibly < 1 year	Exodus 7–12
Exodus from Egypt	1446 B.C.	Ex. 12; 1 Kings 6:1
Journey from Egypt to Sinai	~2 months	Exodus 19:1
Stay at Mount Sinai	~11 months	Exodus 19:1; Numbers 10:11
Israel at Sinai (Tabernacle built)		Ex. 19–40
Israel at Sinai (Exodus–Leviticus)	1446–1445 B.C.	Ex. 19–40; Lev. 1:1
Wilderness wanderings (Numbers)	1445–1406 B.C.	Num. 14:33; 33:38
Moses’ final speeches (Deuteronomy)	1406 B.C.	Deut. 1:3; 34:5
Entry into Canaan (Joshua)	1406 B.C.	Josh. 1:1–2

The book of Exodus covers roughly 1–2 years of history (from Moses’ return to Egypt to the completion of the Tabernacle), but it connects to a broader 430-year sojourn in Egypt, ending around 1446 B.C. (biblically derived early date).



1. **Rameses** Israel was thrust out of Egypt (Ex. 12; Num. 33:5).
2. **Succoth** After the Hebrews left this first campsite, the Lord attended them in a cloud by day and in a pillar of fire by night (Ex. 13:20–22).
3. **Pi-hahiroth** Israel passed through the Red Sea (Ex. 14; Num. 33:8).
4. **Marah** The Lord healed the waters of Marah (Ex. 15:23–26).
5. **Elim** Israel camped by 12 springs (Ex. 15:27).
6. **Wilderness of Sin** The Lord sent manna and quail to feed Israel (Ex. 16).
7. **Rephidim** Israel fought with Amalek (Ex. 17:8–16).
8. **Mount Sinai (Mount Horeb or Jebel Musa)** The Lord revealed the Ten Commandments (Ex. 19–20).
9. **Sinai Wilderness** Israel constructed the tabernacle (Ex. 25–30).
10. **Wilderness Camps** Seventy elders were called to help Moses govern the people (Num. 11:16–17).
11. **Ezion-geber** Israel passed through the lands of Esau and Ammon in peace (Deut. 2).
12. **Kadesh-barnea** Moses sent spies into the promised land; Israel rebelled and failed to enter the land; Kadesh served as the main camp of Israel for many years (Num. 13:1–3, 17–33; 14; 32:8; Deut. 2:14).
13. **Eastern Wilderness** Israel avoided conflict with Edom and Moab (Num. 20:14–21; 22–24).
14. **Arnon River** Israel destroyed the Amorites who fought against them (Deut. 2:24–37).
15. **Mount Nebo** Moses viewed the promised land (Deut. 34:1–4). Moses delivered his last three sermons (Deut. 1–32).
16. **Plains of Moab** The Lord told Israel to divide the land and dispossess the inhabitants (Num. 33:50–56).
17. **Jordan River** Israel crossed the Jordan River on dry ground. Near Gilgal, stones from the bottom of the Jordan River were placed as a monument of Jordan's waters being divided (Josh. 3:1–5:1).
18. **Jericho** The children of Israel captured and destroyed the city (Josh. 6).

Conclusion

- Complexity of leadership
- Consequences of human nature
- Mercy of God
- God often works through flawed individuals and family relationships
- Moses – Prophet and lawgiver – took too much on himself
- Aaron – High Priest – failed to restrain the people, led them into idolatry
- Miriam – Prophetess – allowed jealousy to overshadow faithfulness
- Their roles together—deliverer, intercessor, and worship leader—foreshadowed the work of Christ.

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

1. Moses, Miriam, and Aaron were all children of Amram and Jochebed from the tribe of Levi.

TRUE

– *Exodus 6:16–20; Numbers 26:59*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

2. God only called Moses to lead Israel out of Egypt; Miriam and Aaron had no leadership roles.

FALSE

God used all three in leading His people.

– *Micah 6:4*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

3. Each sibling had a different calling: Moses as leader, Aaron as high priest, and Miriam as prophetess.

TRUE

– *Exodus 4:14–16; 15:20; Numbers 12:6–8*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

4. Aaron often spoke to Pharaoh on
behalf of Moses.

TRUE

– *Exodus 7:1–2, 10–13*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

5. Miriam and Aaron refused to take part in any of the miracles in Egypt.

FALSE

They were part of God's miraculous deliverance.

– Exodus 7–12

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

6. After Israel crossed the Red Sea, Miriam led the women in song and worship.

TRUE

– *Exodus 15:20–21*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

7. The three siblings never faced any problems while leading Israel.

FALSE

They faced many challenges and opposition.

– *Numbers 11–12; 16–20*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

8. Miriam and Aaron once rebelled against Moses' authority and criticized him.

TRUE

– *Numbers 12:1–10*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

9. When Miriam was struck with leprosy, Moses ignored her and refused to pray for her.

FALSE

Moses *interceded earnestly for her healing.*

– *Numbers 12:11–13*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

10. All three shared in the hardships of
Israel's wilderness journey.

TRUE

– *Exodus 16–17; Numbers 20*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

11. Moses, Miriam, and Aaron all entered the Promised Land together.

FALSE

None of them entered the Promised Land.

– *Num 20:1, 22–29; Deut 34:5–7*

ChatGPT: Ten Commonly Known Facts about Amram and Jochebed

TRUE or FALSE

12. Their roles together—deliverer, intercessor, and worship leader—foreshadowed the work of Christ.

TRUE

– *Heb 3:1–6; 4:14–16; Luke 1:46–47*

TIMELINE between Noah and Moses/Exodus

(from <https://www.quora.com/How-many-years-are-there-between-Noah-and-Moses>)

Noah was 600 years old when the flood came on the earth (Gen 7:6). Noah lived 350 years after the flood and all the years of Noah was 950 years when he died (Gen 9:28-29).

Below details are from Gen 11:10-26

Arphaxad was born 2 years from after the flood. That means Noah was 602 years old at that time.

Arphaxad begat Salah (Shlkh in Aramaic OT) when he was 35 years old. Salah begat Eber when he was 30 years old.

Eber begat Paleg when he was 34 years old. Paleg was 30 years old when he begat Reu.

Reu was 32 years old when he begat Serug. Serug lived 30 years old when he begat Nahor. Nahor was 29 years old when he begat Terah.

Terakh was 75 years old when he begat Abram. Abram later became Abraham and Sarai later became Sara (Gen 17:4-5,15).

$602 \text{ (Noah's years when Arphaxad was born)} + 35 + 30 + 34 + 30 + 32 + 30 + 29 + 75 = 897 \text{ years.}$

So the years from the birth of Noah to the birth of Abram are 897 years.

Abraham was 100 years old when he begat Isaac (Gen 21:5). Isaac was 60 years old when Esau and Jacob were born (Gen 25:26).

Jacob was 130 years old when he, his family, and others with him came to Egypt and Jacob stayed there for 17 years and died when he was 147 years old (Gen 47:9,28).

The children of Israel lived in Egypt for 430 years (Ex 12:40). Moses was 80 years old and Aaron was 83 years old when they spoke with Pharaoh (Ex 7:7).

Moses and Hebrews left Egypt when Moses was 80 years old. Israelites (or Hebrews) wandered in wilderness for 40 years (Num 32:13, Deut 29:5, Josh 5:6) and Moses died when he was 120 years old (Deut 34:7).

$430 - 80 = 350$. So the years from when Jacob came to Egypt (when he was 130 years old) to the birth of Moses are 350 years.

$100 \text{ (Abraham's age when Isaac was born)} + 60 + 130 + 350 = 640 \text{ years.}$

So the years from the birth of Abraham to the birth of Moses are 640 years.

The years from Abraham's birth to Moses and Hebrews departing Egypt are 720 years (640 years + Moses' 80 years). The years from Abraham's birth to Moses' death are 760 years (640 years + Moses' total years of age which is 120 years).

So the years from the birth of Noah to the birth of Moses are $897 + 640 = 1537$ years.

The years from the birth of Noah to Moses' death are $897 + 760 = 1657$ years.

Based on the details provided in Genesis 5, **the years from the creation of Adam till the birth of Noah are 1056 years.**

Chap 1 Adam & Eve

- Sin results in suffering – not just eternal (2 Cor 5:10) but in this life also (Duet 22:6-7???)
- Biggest takeaway from this first section is: Suffering is a theme in the Bible (Matt 17:24, Mark 8:34, Luke 9:23 adds “daily”)
- Placed in an ideal setting, they chose disobedience
- Story illustrates that sin is not a force imposed from outside but willful decision to reject God in favor of self
- Analogy: Compare Tree of Life Gen to Rev. “Tree of Life”
 - Gen 2:9, 3:22, 3:24
 - Rev 22:2, 22:14, 22:19 (ESV only)

Chap 2 Noah & Family

- Analogies:
 - Vessel of salvation:
 - Ark was a vessel of salvation
 - Church is a place of refuge for those who turn to Christ
 - God’s provision to save:
 - Ark was God’s provision to save Noah.
 - Cross is God’s provision to redeem humanity
 - Adam referred to as a “type of Him who was to come” (Rom 5:14)
- Noah’s life is an example for Christians that God honors obedience, his promises endure (Rom 8:28)

Chap 3 Abraham & Sarah

- Development of God’s covenant relationship
- Analogy: Isaac as a prefiguration of Christ
 - The beloved son offered as the expiatory sacrifice for the people’s sin.
 - Isaac, like Jesus, was miraculously conceived.
 - (Sarah, Isaac’s mother, was 90 years old when she bore Isaac and had been barren all her life; Abraham was a hundred [Genesis 17:17].)
 - Isaac was his father’s beloved son.
 - Isaac carried the wood for his own sacrifice (Genesis 22:6), just as Christ carried his own cross.
 - The journey to Moriah took three days, parallel to the three days Jesus spent in the tomb before his resurrection.
 - And, of course, Jesus did Isaac one better: Isaac was not sacrificed; Jesus was.
 - Paul may even have intended his audience to make the connection when he described God as “He who did not withhold his own Son, but gave him up for all of us” (Romans 8:32).
- Theme: Wait on the Lord

Chap 4 Isaac & Rebekah

- Family is important
- Isaac/Rebekah were a “common home” (barrenness, favoritism, rivalry between sons, etc)
- Theme: Wait on the Lord

Chap 5 Amram & Jochebed

- Ordinary mom, but courage and extraordinary faith changed future of a nation.
- Place trust in God.
- Be intentional with the time we have. Amram and Jochebed knew their time with Moses would be short, but she made the most of it.
- Moses was taught and prepared Moses and that made a difference.
- What are we doing today?