

- b. Exodus 34:27-28
  - 1) In Exodus, we see that Moses goes up to Mt. Sinai a second time.
  - 2) And when he went up there a second time, he renewed the covenant that he had already made with Israel and he gave Moses more legislative material.
  - 3) In Exodus <sup>34:27</sup>24:7 Moses is commanded to write legislative material and Exodus <sup>34:28</sup>24:8 shows that Moses obeys the Lord in this.
- c. <sup>17:14</sup>Exodus 17 - Moses writes down the victory of the Israelites over the Amalekites.
- ii. If Moses wrote those three sections, what would keep him from writing the other sections? Nothing.

### 3. Leviticus

- i. There is a very close connection between the end of the book of Exodus and the beginning of the book of Leviticus.
  - a. When you end the book of Exodus, the tabernacle has been set up and the cloud has descended on the tabernacle and the glory of the Lord has filled the tabernacle.
  - b. Notice how Leviticus starts: "The Lord called to Moses and spoke to him from the tent of meeting," *saying speak with the children of Israel*
    - 1) The tent of the meeting refers to the tent that was inside the tabernacle, the tent that consisted of the holy place and holy of holies.
    - 2) In the holy of holies was the Shekinah glory which symbolized the Lord's presence.
  - c. The Lord spoke to him from this tent of meeting and gave him all the material that is in Leviticus.
  - d. This means that this was done at Mt. Sinai.
- ii. The internal evidence suggests that Moses could have written this down.
  - a. In the book of Leviticus, the people of Israel are told now that the tabernacle is set up how they are to approach God and how they are to walk with God.
  - b. Moses was to give this material to the people.
  - c. When Moses gave other things to the ~~book of Leviticus~~, he wrote ~~it~~ *them* down. *to people*
  - d. Thus it is very easy to see how Moses could have written this material down.