

Moses' Defense

Moses' Defense

- The following presentation is a result of a fun activity that took place in my Hebraic roots assembly.
- I'm not a lawyer, but this project of Moses' Murder Trial gave me another topic to pursue.
- Enjoy!

Moses' Defense

- Did Moses murder the Egyptian that was fighting with the Hebrew in Egypt? How did God see it?
- Exodus 2:12-13
- *“So he looked this way and that way, and when he saw no one, he killed [וַיַּךְ from נָכַד to kill, punish, slay] the Egyptian and hid him in the sand.”* NKJV

Moses' Defense

- The next day Moses encountered two others who were fighting. When he questioned them, one responded:
- Exodus 2:14
- *"Who made you a prince and a judge over us? Do you intend to kill me [דָּלָהְךָ גִּנִּי, to murder, slaughter] as you killed [דָּרַךְ גִּתִּי] the Egyptian?"* NKJV
- This man was accusing Moses of murder.

Moses' Defense

- This is still a different Hebrew word from what is in Exodus 20:13: *"You shall not murder [הִתְּצַחֵךְ]."* NJV
- So far, we've seen three different Hebrew words for "to kill, slay."

Moses' Defense

Through the examination of similar thematic patterns or parallels, I intend to show that it is possible that:

- God delivered the Egyptian into the hands of Moses;
- Moses did not deserve death for killing the Egyptian.

Moses' Defense

For many people, this is an unusual approach but it's one you should be aware of.

That's why I'm taking the opportunity to show it to you using my version of "case study."

Moses' Defense?

A thematic pattern consists of a series of events which often parallel one or more series of events which share similar themes.



Moses' Defense

These patterns contain typological shadows and similar themes.

Moses' Defense

The elements of the parallel don't have to always match the corresponding elements of the corresponding parallel perfectly because they are merely casting a shadow or type for us to see.



Moses' Defense

This is why it is best to look at a few parallels before drawing any conclusions.

Moses' Defense

Bear in mind:

- Conclusions can be somewhat subjective but are controlled within the limits of the parallels and other available information.
- Therefore, you, as the jury must decide if the corresponding parallels prove the points I am trying to make.

Moses' Defense

This is the pattern of Moses that we need to look at:

- An Egyptian was beating a Hebrew.
- Moses killed the Egyptian.
- Moses fled to Midian.

Moses' Defense

- After the death of Pharaoh, YHVH sent Moses back to Egypt with Aaron.
- YHVH gave Moses the authority **to speak YHVH's words** to the new Pharaoh.

Moses' Defense

Remember that Exodus 21:12-13 says,

- *"He who strikes a man so that he dies shall surely be put to death. However, if he did not lie in wait, but **God delivered him into his hand**, then I will appoint for you a place where he may flee."* NKJV

Moses' Defense

There was no time for premeditation so there's no need to consider a 1st degree murder charge.

The question we must answer is,

- Did God deliver the Egyptian into the hand of Moses?

Moses' Defense

We will be comparing the pattern of events in Moses life to two other thematic parallels—Amnon and Yeshua.

First we will start in Exodus.

Moses' Defense

- The first born Egyptians were killed in the place of the first born Hebrews so that the Hebrews could be brought out of Egypt.
- YHVH redeemed the firstborn sons of the Hebrews [Exodus 13:15].

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
An Egyptian was beating a Hebrew.	King David's son, Amnon raped his half-sister, Tamar.	Romans beat Yeshua prior to His crucifixion.

The common theme is that someone is hurting someone else.

Moses' Defense

Why did Moses look both ways before killing the Egyptian?

I believe Moses looked both ways to see if he would be outnumbered if he came to the Hebrew's defense.

Moses' Defense

Fact:

- Absalom hated Amnon for raping his sister, Tamar (2 Samuel 13:22).

Speculation:

- Absalom regretted that he had not been there to **defend** Tamar and prevent what happened.

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
Moses killed the Egyptian who was beating the Hebrew.	The servants of Absalom killed Ammon as Absalom commanded.	The Romans killed Yeshua at the direction of Pilate (Chief Priests, and scribes).

The facts that Absalom ordered the killing of Amnon and that Pilate ordered the execution of Yeshua is significant.

It is unusual that a statement like this is missing from Moses' account!

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
Moses killed Egyptian who was beating the Hebrew.	The servants of Absalom killed Amnon as Absalom commanded.	The Romans killed Yeshua at the direction of Pilate (Chief Priests, and scribes).

It should cause us to ask whether or not YHVH “ordered or allowed” the death of the Egyptian.

It is quite possible that YHVH intended for Moses to kill the Egyptian so the Hebrew's life could be spared.

Moses' Defense

Moses	Absalom	Yeshua
<p>Exodus 21:12-13 "He who strikes a man so that he dies shall surely be put to death. However, if he did not lie in wait, but God delivered him into his hand, then I will appoint for you a place where he may flee.</p>	<p>Absalom urged his father King David to allow Amnon and all the king's sons to Baal Hazor where he had sheepshearers. David allowed them all to go...</p>	<p>Isaiah 53:7 - Though mistreated, he was submissive — he did not open his mouth. Like a lamb led to be slaughtered, like a sheep silent before its shearers, he did not open his mouth. CJB</p>

Moses' Defense

- Amnon and Yeshua are two examples of how men can be delivered into the hands of a killer.

Moses' Defense

- Since these two were delivered into the hands of their killers and since these parallels are thematically connected, it's quite probable that the Egyptian was given into the hands of Moses.

Moses' Defense

- It's important for us to remember that Yeshua had never sinned and did not deserve to die for the sin of the world.
- The Father planned and allowed it to happen.

Moses' Defense

In Matthew 26, Judas betrayed Yeshua. One of the men with Yeshua **came to his defense** and cut off the ear of the servant of the cohen hagadol. Yeshua said to him, *“Put your sword back where it belongs, for everyone who uses the sword will die by the sword.”*

Moses' Defense

- Matthew 26:53 continues, “*Don’t you know that I can ask my Father, and he will instantly provide more than a dozen armies of angels to help me?*”⁵⁴ But if I did that, how could the passages in the Tanakh be fulfilled that say it has to happen this way?” CJB

Moses' Defense

- The theme of **defense** is present in Yeshua's account but it was **not appropriate** because the Father **was giving Yeshua** into the hands of his executioners.

Moses' Defense

- The theme of **defense** is present in Moses' account but it is in opposition to Yeshua's account.

Moses' Defense

Perhaps we should expect this because:

- YHVH was not giving Moses (a type of Yeshua) into the hands of the Egyptian.
- In Moses' account, YHVH was giving the Egyptian into the hands of Moses.

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
Moses fled to Midian for refuge.	Absalom fled to Geshur for refuge and stayed there 3 years (2 Sam 13:38) The rest of the kings sons fled (2 Sam 13:29)	Yeshua's disciples ran away (Mark 14:50).

Note how the theme of fleeing is linked between the 3 accounts.

Moses' Defense

Proverbs 18:10 says,

- “*The name of Adonai is a **strong tower**; a righteous person **runs to it** and is raised high [above danger].*”
CJB

Moses' Defense

- The name of YHVH is a source of defense for His people.
- Defense is a good thing!!

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
<p>After the death of Pharaoh, YHVH sent Moses back to Egypt with Aaron to speak His words by His authority to let the people go.</p>	<p>Joab sent a wise woman to the king and gave her words to say to David so that Absalom could come home without fear of death.</p>	<p>Matthew 28:18-20 Yeshua came and talked with them. He said, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me... go...and teaching them to obey everything that I have commanded you. CJB</p>

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
<p>After the death of Pharaoh, YHVH sent Moses back to Egypt with Aaron to speak His words by His authority to let the people go.</p> <p>There was no longer the fear of someone <u>avenging</u> the death of the Egyptian.</p>	<p>The woman told King David a story about one of her sons killing her other son. She told David she had lost one son but did not want the <u>avenger</u> of blood (kinsman-redeemer) to kill her remaining son.</p>	<p>Yeshua will eventually <u>avenge</u> the blood of the martyrs (role of Kinsman-Redeemer),</p> <p>See Rev. 6:10.</p>

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
<p>The first born Egyptians were killed in the place of the first born Hebrews so that the Hebrews could be brought out of Egypt.</p>	<p>2 Sam 14:9 And the woman of Tekoa said to the king, "My lord, O king, let the iniquity be on me and on my father's house, and the king and his throne be guiltless."</p>	<p>God devised the means of substitutionary sacrifice as the means of bringing His people out of bondage to sin and death and bring them into life and service to Him.</p>

Moses' Defense

Egyptian	Amnon	Yeshua
<p>The first born Egyptians and animals were killed in the place of the first born Hebrews so that the Hebrews could be brought out of Egypt.</p>	<p>2 Sam 14:14-15 Yet God does not take away a life; but He devises means, so that His banished ones are not expelled from Him.</p>	<p>God devised the means of substitutionary sacrifice as the means of bringing His people out of bondage to sin and death and bring them into life and service to Him.</p>

Moses' Defense

By comparing the story of Moses to the events in the lives of Absalom and Yeshua, I have shown the parallels are strongly thematically connected.

Moses' Defense

Since they are strongly thematically connected, I believe it is safe to assume:

- YHVH allowed Moses to come to the **defense** of his Hebrew brother. In this way, Moses performed a function that YHVH does for His people.

Moses' Defense

Vengeance is not exactly the same as defense.

Vengeance is not okay even though Absalom avenged Amnon for raping Tamar. In this case, David had unknowingly given Amnon into the hand of Absalom.

Moses' Defense

Romans 12:19-21 says,

“Beloved, do not avenge yourselves, but rather give place to wrath; for it is written, “Vengeance is Mine, I will repay,” says the Lord...”

Moses' Defense

20 Therefore "If your enemy is hungry, feed him; If he is thirsty, give him a drink;

For in so doing you will heap coals of fire on his head."

21 Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good. NKJV

Moses' Defense

I believe it is also safe to assume:

- YHVH delivered the Egyptian into Moses' hand.
- YHVH allowed Moses to commit a defensive act that we would call man-slaughter so that his fellow Hebrew could live and not die.

Moses' Defense

- Moses did not deserve death since YHVH allowed Moses to find refuge in Midian.

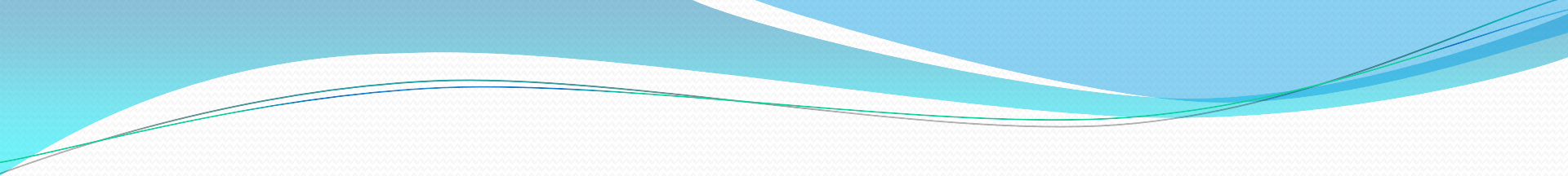
Moses' Defense

Finally, I believe the events in Moses' life reveal a type or shadow of what would happen in the life of Yeshua.

Romans 5:19

“For just as through the disobedience of the one man, many were made sinners, so also through the obedience of the other man [Yeshua laying down His life as a substitutionary sacrifice], many will be made righteous.”

CJB



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