The Bible is Our Map

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Overview of Maps

- Maps always reflect a particular perspective
- Maps serve multiple purposes
 - Showing us where we are
 - Identifying boundaries
 - Identifying political spheres of authority
 - Showing how to get somewhere else

- The Bible helps us see the world as God's world
- The Bible identifies boundaries of behavior in order for us to live according to God's creation and redemption purpose for us
- We need to recognize that the Bible reflects a particular context, including a specific relationship between God and his people

Exodus 20

- This chapter is the focal point of Israel's exodus from Egypt
 - They were delivered from Egypt to worship the LORD
 - God prepared them for this encounter with him in his awesome holiness
 - The form of this chapter closely follows a suzerainty treaty, which was common in the Ancient Near East
 - This is a specific form of a covenant, which continues the theme of the LORD being a covenant-making God

Exodus 20

- The typical suzerainty treaty included the following elements:
 - Preamble: introduces the parties
 - Prologue: recounts deeds done by the Suzerain
 - Stipulations: stipulates terms to be upheld by the vassal
 - Provision for annual public reading
 - Divine witness to the treaty
 - Blessings and curses
 - Sacrificial meal

Exodus 20

- The giving of the law at Sinai incorporates some of these components
 - Preamble: I am YHWH your God
 - Prologue: ...who brought you out of the land of Egypt
 - Stipulations: commandments
 - Provision for public reading: included in Deuteronomy at Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim
 - Blessings and curses: pronounced at Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim

- This covenant with Israel functions in some ways as a map for Israel
 - It reminds them who they are in relation to the LORD
 - It confirms the LORD's authority over Israel (he is their Deliverer and they owe their existence to him)
 - It establishes boundaries of behavior for Israel as God's covenant people

- The Decalogue clarifies Israel's responsibilities in their relationship with the LORD and in relationship with one another
 - The first four commandments focus on how to worship the LORD
 - You shall have no other gods before me.
 - Make no images
 - Use the LORD's name respectfully
 - Observe a Sabbath by resting as the LORD rested

- The last six commandments focus on our relationships with others
 - Honor your father and mother
 - You shall not murder
 - You shall not commit adultery
 - You shall not steal
 - You shall not give false testimony
 - You shall not covet your neighbor's possessions

• Jesus' summary of the law in Matthew 22:37-40 still applies to us today:

"Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind." ³⁸ This is the first and greatest commandment. ³⁹ And the second is like it: 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' ⁴⁰ All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments."

- Although today we are not obligated to follow this covenant, it still serves as a map for us
 - It reminds us who we are in relation to the LORD
 - It confirms the LORD's authority over us (he is our Deliverer and we owe our existence to him)
 - It establishes boundaries of behavior for us as God's people

- The rest of the Bible serves as a map for us in a similar way
 - It clarifies who we are and what our purpose is, especially in relation to God
 - It points out our rebellion against God
 - It reminds us that we have been bought with a price, that we belong to God
 - It shows us what authentic, God-honoring behavior looks like