

TO THE FULL

John 10:1-10

What does it mean to have a full _____?

They may have _____ and have it to the _____

Thieves and Robbers and Sheep, Oh my.

Contrast:

The _____ and the _____

The _____ and the _____

Centered on the _____

That you may be _____

READ. REFLECT. RESPOND. REMEMBER.

The idea of an abundance coming from God is not just a New Testament phenomenon. At the beginning of God's call to Moses in Exodus 3:8, God promises the people who have been living under oppression will go to a land flowing with milk and honey. It's repeated multiple times in Exodus and Deuteronomy, and Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel all use a variation of it (mostly as a remembering of God's promise). A *central* idea to the Old Testament, which Jesus comes to embody in the New Testament, is abundance – the abundant giving of God and the abundant life of God for His people.

Read Exodus 3. Reflect:

In Exodus 3:7, God states that He has seen the misery of his people and their slavery in Egypt and is going to do something about it. Compare that to Jesus, who has seen the misery of the slavery to sin and has entered the world to do something about it. How, in Exodus or the New Testament, is God a giver?

What are the forces of taking – and being very specific that they come under the guise of stealing, killing and destroying – that are in this world? How is God in Exodus detailing what *he* will do against these powers, while still giving Moses something to do as well?

Respond:

God gives, we receive.

Remember:

“So I have come down to rescue them from the hand of the Egyptians and to bring them up out of that land into a good and spacious land, a land flowing with milk and honey...” Exodus 3:8a