Exodus Chapter 3 Student

Contents: Moses called as deliverer. The burning bush.

Characters: Jethro, Moses, angel.

Conclusion: Those qualified for great service may expect, for a time, to be confined to obscurity for special preparation and the vision of **GOD**'s purpose. If <u>GOD</u> gives opportunity and heart to serve **HIM**, it is an example of **HIS** power that allows us to accomplish **HIS** work.

Key Word: Deliverance, 8, 10.

Strong Verses: 7, 12, 14.

Striking Facts: The burning bush pictures Israel in the furnace, yet never consumed. *GOD*'s relations with Israel are eternal. 15.

Questions:

- 1. What miracle did Moses see **GOD** do?
- 2. What is the name that **GOD** gave Moses?
- 3. How did **GOD** describe the land that **HE** was giving them?
- 4. Who was Moses to call together to give the message of **GOD**?
- 5. How did **GOD** describe **GOD's** self?

Discussion Questions:

- 1. Was it fair to the Egyptians that GOD forced them to pay reparations to the Hebrews as they were leaving?
- 2. Should the United States pay reparationsⁱ to the children of the African slaves brought here? Why/Why not?

The Marshall Plan

The Marshall Plan, also known as the European Recovery Program, was a U.S. *program providing aid to Western Europe following the devastation of World War II.* It was enacted in 1948 and provided more than *\$15 billion* to help finance rebuilding efforts on the continent. The brainchild of U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, for whom it was named, it was crafted as a four-year plan to reconstruct cities, industries and infrastructure heavily damaged during the war and to remove

trade barriers between European neighbors – as well as foster commerce between those countries and the United States. In addition to economic redevelopment, one of the stated goals of the Marshall Plan was to halt the spread communism on the European continent. Implementation of the Marshall Plan has been cited as the beginning of the <u>Cold War</u> between the United States and its European allies and the <u>Soviet Union</u>, which had effectively taken control of much of central and eastern Europe and established its satellite republics as communist nations.

The Marshall Plan is also considered a key catalyst for the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a military alliance between North American and European countries established in 1949. Post-war Europe was in dire straits: Millions of its citizens had been killed or seriously wounded in <u>World War II</u>, as well as in related atrocities such as the <u>Holocaust</u>. Many cities, including some of the leading industrial and cultural centers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, had been destroyed. **Reports provided to Marshall suggested that some regions of the continent were on the brink of famine because agricultural and other food production had been disrupted by the fighting**. In addition, the region's transportation infrastructure – railways, roads, bridges, and ports – had suffered extensive damage during airstrikes, and the shipping fleets of many countries had been sunk. In fact, it could easily be argued that the only world power not structurally affected by the conflict had been the United States.

The reconstruction coordinated under the Marshall Plan was formulated following a meeting of the participating European states in the latter half of 1947. Notably, invitations were extended to the Soviet Union and its satellite states.

However, they refused to join the effort, allegedly fearing U.S. involvement in their respective national affairs. President <u>Harry Truman</u> signed the Marshall Plan on April 3, 1948, and aid was distributed to 16 European nations, including Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany and Norway.

To highlight the significance of America's largesse, the billions committed in aid effectively amounted to a generous 5 percent of U.S. gross domestic product at the time. The GDP of the US as of 2017 was **19.39 Trillion dollars**.

ⁱ Reparations - the making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged