

Term1: Week 4

Events at Mt Sinai Continue: Exodus 28-40, Leviticus 1-10

A continuation of instructions that the Lord gave Moses on Mt Sinai.

Exodus 28

Concerning the Priests

1 Aaron and his sons set apart for the priest's office.

2-5 Their Holy garments

6-14 - The Ephod with two stones on the shoulder pieces

15-29 - The breastpiece of judgment with 12 precious stones

30 - the Urim and the Thummim.

31-35 - robe of the ephod with pomegranates and bells

36-38 - A gold plate engraved with 'Holy to the Lord' fastened to the turban.

39 - The embroidered coat.

40-43 - The garments for Aaron and his sons, including linen breeches.

Figure 1: The garments of the High-priest.

Exodus 29

Consecration of Aaron and his sons.

1-9 - The washing, anointing and dressing of them.

10-14 - A sacrifice of a bull for their sin offering.

15-18 - a ram for their burnt offering.

19-22 - a second ram for their consecration offering.

23-26 - Its fat plus a loaf, cake & wafer for wave offering

27-28 - Sanctifying of the breast of the wave offering & the thigh of the heave offering.

29-30 - Aaron's garments to be passed on to successors.

31-34 - Aaron and sons only to eat the ram's meat.

35-37 - 7 days for consecration of the priests and altar.

38-42 The continual daily burnt offerings of two lambs, one in the morning and one in the evening instituted.

43-46 God promises to sanctify Israel and to dwell with them.

Exodus 30

1-10 - The altar used for burning incense and for atonement.

11-16 - A ransom price of half a shekel from every man.

17-21 - The laver of bronze for the washing of the priests.

22-33 - Holy anointing oil.

34-38 - Composition of the Holy incense.

Exodus 31

1-11 Bezalel and Oholiab, appointed to work on tabernacle.

12-17 Sabbath observance is commanded.

18 Having finished instructions, God gives Moses two stone tablets of testimony.

Exodus 32

1-6 Meanwhile, the people, in the absence of Moses, cause Aaron to make a golden calf.

7-14 God informs Moses and threatens to destroy them but Moses intercedes.

15-20 Accompanied by Joshua, Moses comes down the mountain with the two tablets, which, in his anger, he breaks. He destroys the calf.

21-24 Aaron's excuse for himself.

25-29 Moses orders the Levites to kill the idolaters (3000).

30-34 He goes to the Lord on the Mount and prays for them.

35 The people are plagued because of their sin.

Exodus 33

1-3 The Lord refuses to go, as He promised, with the people.

4-6 The people mourn and strip off their ornaments.

7-11 Moses used to speak with the Lord at the tent of meeting, set up outside the camp.

12-17 He pleads with the Lord to go with them. He promises to.

18-23 Moses asks to see His glory. God promises that he will see Him pass from the cleft of a rock.

Exodus 34

1-4 the tablets are renewed. Moses goes up Mount Sinai.

15-7 The Lord descends to meet him. His Name is proclaimed. 8,9 Moses asks the Lord to go with them

10-26 God renews the covenant with them, promising miracles, driving out Canaanites, plus repeating certain duties of the first tablets, including no contact with the inhabitants of the land.

27-28 After 40 days, Moses descends with the written tablets.

29-35 His face shines so he covers it with a veil.

Exodus 35

1-3 Commands about the Sabbath

4-19 Moses calls for contributions for the tabernacle.

20-29 The people willingly offer their skills and goods.

30-35 Bezalel & Aholiab are called to the work.

Exodus 36

1-3 The people's offerings are delivered to the workers.

4-7 An overabundance causes Moses to restrain them.

Map 9: A plan of the Tabernacle

The skilled men work according to the given pattern. They make:

8-18 - 2 sets of curtains for the tabernacle & tent.

19 - the skin covering for the tent.

20-30 - the acacia wood boards with their silver sockets.

31-34 - the bars

- 35-36 - the veil and pillars.
- 37-38 - the screen (hanging) for the door.

Exodus 37

- 1-9 - the Ark and mercy seat with cherubim.
- 10-16 - the table of the shew-bread and its vessels.
- 17-24 - the gold lampstand with its instruments.
- 25-28 - the altar of incense.
- 29 - the anointing oil and incense.

Exodus 38

- 1-7 - the altar of burnt offering.
- 8 - the laver and its base form the women's mirrors.
- 29-20 - the court, its pillars and hangings.
- 21-23 The tabernacle work is finished by the skilled men.
- 24-31 the sum of gold, silver and bronze given & their uses.

Exodus 39

- 1 Making of the cloths of service & the priests' garments
- 2-7 - the ephod and shoulder pieces.
- 8-21 - the breastpiece with 12 precious stones.
- 22-26 - the robe of the ephod.
- 27-29 - the tunics, turban (mitre), caps and girdle.
- 30-31 - the plate of the holy crown.
- 32-43 All is finished, reviewed and approved by Moses. He blesses them.

Exodus 40

- 1-11 The Lord commands Moses to set up, anoint and consecrate the tabernacle.
- 12-15 Aaron and his sons to be sanctified.
- 16-33 On 1/1/2, Moses does as commanded in setting up the tabernacle, its furniture and priests.
- 34-38 A cloud covers the tent and the glory of the Lord fills the tabernacle.

LEVITICUS

At the Tent of Meeting, the Lord spoke to Moses about the 5 main kinds of sacrifices:

Leviticus 1

- 1-2 The law of burnt offering, to make an atonement. All pieces to be burnt & the blood sprinkled.
- 3-9 of young bull,
- 10-14 of the sheep or goat,
- 14-17 of turtledove or pigeons

Leviticus 2

1-16 The grain offering made of fine flour, oil and incense, containing salt but with no leaven nor honey - a handful to be burnt on the altar as a memorial

portion , the rest for the priests. Baked in the oven, plate or frying pan. (notice the unusual "you" passage in 2:4-16).

Leviticus 3

1-16 The law of peace offering of an animal from the herd or flock, with the fat, kidneys and liver to be burnt to the Lord and the blood sprinkled.

17 Eating of fat or blood is forbidden.

Leviticus 4

1,2 The law of sin-offering for sins done in ignorance.

3-12 for the priest.

13-21 for the whole community.

22-26 for the leader.

27-35 for the individual member of the community.

Leviticus 5

1-13 For him who sins as a witness who refuses to tell the truth when asked; who is defiled by an unclean thing; or makes a careless oath, he confesses and offers a guilt offering of a lamb or goat or of bird or of flour.

14-19 A guilt offering is made for sins against the Lord's holy things (and restitution) and for unintentional wrong.

Leviticus 6

1-7 Guilt offering for sins done wittingly and restitution.

The manual of instructions for the priests.

8-13 the burnt offering. The fire never goes out.

14-18 the grain offering.

19-23 the offering at the consecration of a priest.

24-30 the sin offering.

Leviticus 7

1-7 the guilt offering.

8-10 the priests' share of the burnt and grain offerings.

11-21 kinds of peace offerings.

thank offering 12-15.

vow or freewill offering 16-21.

(22-27 rules about fat and blood.

28-34 priests' share of peace offerings.

35-38 Conclusion.

Leviticus 8

Consecration of the Priests

1-5 Moses presents Aaron and his sons to the people.

6-13 They are washed, clothed and anointed.

14-32 Sacrifices are made -

their sin offering 14-17.

their burnt offering 18-21.

the ram of consecration 22-29.

30 Sprinkling with oil and blood.

31- 36 The place and time (7 days) of their consecration.

Leviticus 9

After the 8th day, they institute regular worship.

1-7 Moses gives instructions to Aaron and his sons.

8-14 Aaron first offers for himself and his sons

15-21 Then for the people. [All the regular sacrifices are used; the ideas of atonement, acceptance, dedication, worship and communion are all present.]

22-23 The blessing is given.

24 The Lord shows himself in fire consuming the sacrifice.

Leviticus 10

1-5 Nadab and Abihu, sons of Aaron, sin by offering strange fire and die.

6,7 Aaron and his sons are forbidden to mourn for them.

8-11 The priests are forbidden wine when in the tabernacle.

12-15 The law of eating the holy things.

16-20 Aaron's excuse for not doing it is accepted.

SOME NEW TESTAMENT REFERENCES TO:

The people's disobedience when Moses delayed -Exodus 32:1

In Acts 7: 39-41 Stephen refers to this time when he makes his defence before the Sanhedrin, to say they are similarly stiff necked because they resist the Holy Spirit.

The dangers of idolatry - Exodus 32:6

In 1 Corinthians 10:7, Paul quotes this as a warning against idolatry and to encourage them to watch and live carefully.

The mercy of God _ Exodus 33:19

In Romans 9:15, Paul quotes this verse to show our salvation is not unjust nor dependent on man but on God's mercy and will, just as it was by His showing of His back to Moses.

An example of providing for those who work for God

In Leviticus 7:18, Aaron and his sons are to eat of the food from the grain and sin offerings. Paul uses this example to encourage the Corinthians that those who proclaim the gospel are to get their living by the gospel.

NOTE ON THE SACRIFICIAL SYSTEM

(Notice that there are six ritual steps:

A. Steps which the worshipper takes:

1. animal presented

2. worshipper lays his hands on the head of the animal

3. Animal is killed.

B. Steps taken by the Priest

1. Manipulation of the blood.

2. Burning of the stated parts, depending on the sacrifice.

3. Disposal of the remainder.

Meaning of Sacrifice

1. Ordained by God and the details are His. It is His gift to His rescued people and is a provision to meet their sin. In this way it displays His grace and generosity - not, as is often said, His reluctance to forgive sin.
2. Reveal God's will to fellowship and an acceptable means for it. Man is not left to speculate whether knowledge and relationship with God is possible, and then if it is, on what grounds? Strangely, at the same time, an assurance is granted that He can be approached, whilst the detail of the sacrificial system emphasised the seriousness of the sin.
3. An exclusive system to the covenant people. The system does not directly embody the principles of redemption (as seen for example in the Passover). Its main aim is to sustain communion of the people with God or repair fellowship if broken - the relation of God with His people is pre-supposed.
4. The demands of the system for sacrifices were not optional but obligatory. The seemingly meticulous details emphasised the serious nature of even the slightest faults and defilement.
5. Very different from pagan mentality. The Old Testament does not teach the heathen ideas of feeding the god, or bribing him, or using sacrifices as a substitute for practical moral uprightness. Whilst the Israelites did drift into these practices and inferior ideas they were constantly rebuked by priest, (1 Sam. 15.22), by prophets (Isaiah 1. 10-17) and by the Psalmist (Psalm 51. 16-17)
6. The blood registers the principle of costly atonement. There is no magical element in the blood. It stated that a life had been forfeited. The blood was never taken from a living animal, it showed that sin was a serious matters and that atonement was costly. However, the sinner did not die, a substitute victim was used. It prefigures the sacrificial death and atonement of Jesus Christ.
7. Modern ideas and sacrifice. There is abroad in our sophisticated and proud world the idea that sacrifice is a "primitive" idea. To say such a thing is a misnomer and involves the mistaken belief in progress, but also fails to take into account the fact that revelation y God is a very holy matter. Approached in the right way, sacrifice is profound. To trust in Christ's death for atonement, is not to be left with fitful feelings of remorse, but able to off-load our guilt and sin, and to take up Gods powerful offer of being right with Him on the basis which He has established at such cost.