

The Birth of the Covenant Nation

A Study of Exodus

A Holy Service

Lesson 13

Exodus 28-31

Trinity Bible Church Sunday School

November 29, 2020

Historical Overview

- ▶ **God created Adam as sinless, then sin and death entered mankind through Adam**
- ▶ **After that we are all born in sin, and are sinful by nature.**
- ▶ **God said that there would be one from his lineage who would crush the “head of the serpent”**
- ▶ **God chose the line of Abram to be his chosen people, Isaac was the child of promise, and his son Jacob became Israel through which the twelve tribes were started**
- ▶ **God grew the 12 tribes into a nation with over 1 million people, who were set apart from the other pagan nations, and brought them out of bondage in Egypt by a mighty hand**
- ▶ **God led them for 40 years in the wilderness and raised up a new generation that saw the daily provision, instruction, and leading by an ever present manifestation of His presence before them**

Overview

God's Revelations to Israel in the Wilderness

- ▶ God gave them his laws and statutes
- ▶ God made a covenant with them
- ▶ God asked them to build him a Tabernacle
This was to be a portable habitation so he may dwell among them
Instituted sacrificial atonement for sin
- ▶ God defined the Priesthood

Who is a Priest?

- ▶ Someone that acts as a mediator between a deity, or deities, and the people authorized to perform certain religious rituals
- ▶ The deity in Exodus is the God of the Bible
- ▶ Could anyone just “chose” to be a priest? NO!
- ▶ They were born through the lineage of Levi, the son of Jacob and Leah. God named Aaron as the first Levitical priest (Exodus 28:1-3)
- ▶ What are the parallels between now and then?
- ▶ Today, as Christians, who do we say is our “High Priest” ?
Who is our mediator between God and man ?
- ▶ Jesus Christ
- ▶ The Bible says that we, as Christians, are also priests, but how are we chosen?
- ▶ The same way as they have always been. All are chosen by God

Garments?

- ▶ **What do they represent on a person when you see them?**
- ▶ **God gave Moses instructions on the how the priests should prepare themselves, apparel that they should wear, and how they were to conduct their duties**
- ▶ **The apparel that God wanted the Levitical Priests to wear represented the 12 tribes that he said were His own people. When he saw the garments they represented them... but overlaid on Christ**
- ▶ **When God the Father looks at us what would he see?**
- ▶ **We are “clothed” in Christ**
- ▶ **He would recognize a son or daughter just like he sees his Son Jesus**

Exodus 28 – 31 Outline

- 28: Priests Garments**
 - 1- 4 Commission of Priests and Holy Garments**
 - 5-14 Priestly Garment Details**
 - 15-30 Breastplate of Judgement**
 - 31-39 Robe, Brodered Coat, Mitre, and Girdle**
 - 40-43 Coats, Girdles, Bonnets, Breeches & Consecration & Sanctification**
- 29: Consecration of the Priests**
 - 1-9 Preparation**
 - 10-28 Sacrifices**
 - 29-30 Consecration for 7 days / Sanctification of Altar**
 - 31-37 Priest's food**
 - 38-41 Daily Sacrifice**
 - 42-46 Promises and Blessings on Services**
- 30: 1-10 Altar of Incense**
 - 11-16 Ransom Money & Numbering**
 - 17-21 Laver**
 - 22-33 Anointing Oil**
 - 34-38 Incense & perfume**
- 31: 1-11 Craftsman**
 - 12-18 Sabbath & Tablets**

Exodus 28 Priest's Garments

Garments (1-43)

- 6 pieces (1-5) – ephod; breastplate; robe, broidered coat, head covering, sash
- Ephod (28:6-14) – shoulders / front / back, 2 onyx stones with names of 12 tribes
- Breastplate (28:15-30) – hand width wide and tall, 12 unique stones for each tribe
- Robe (31-35) – golden bells and pomegranates on hem
- Head covering / turbin (36-38) – gold plate (Holy to YHWH inscribed)
- Coat; Sash / Girdle; Bonnets; Breeches; Consecration & Sanctification

Exodus 28:1-4

Commission of Priests and Holy Garments

1 And take thou unto thee Aaron thy brother, and his sons with him, from among the children of Israel, that he may minister unto me in the priest's office, even Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar, Aaron's sons.

2 And thou shalt make holy garments for Aaron thy brother for glory and for beauty.

3 And thou shalt speak unto all that are wise hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments to consecrate him, that he may minister unto me in the priest's office.

4 And these are the garments which they shall make; a breastplate, and an ephod, and a robe, and a brodered coat, a mitre, and a girdle: and they shall make holy garments for Aaron thy brother, and his sons, that he may minister unto me in the priest's office.

Exodus 28:5

Color Representation

5 And they shall take gold, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen.

Gold represented deity.

Blue represented heaven

Scarlet represents sin / blood / man

Purple represents royalty or kingship.

Fine linen represented His righteousness / holiness / white = sinless perfection

These are the same colors contained in the veils. The same word for “skillful workman” was used for the construction of the veils as well as these garments.

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Exodus 29:1-30 Consecration of Priests

Provision for the Sacrifices (1-9)

- 1 bull (sin offering); 2 rams; unleavened bread, cakes, wafers and oil; priestly garments

Sacrifices (10-28)

- Priests lay hands on the animals before they are killed – substitutionary atonement
- Sin offering (10-14) – young bull; fat and entrails on altar; skin and refuge burnt up outside the camp
- 1st Ram as Burnt offering (15-18) – blood sprinked; ram burnt offering
- 2nd Ram of Consecration (19-28) – blood sprinked; burnt offering; wave offering; food for priests

Sacrifices for Consecration 7 days (29-30)

Exodus 29:31-46 Priestly Service

Food for Priests (31-37)

- left overs; daily sin offering

Daily Burnt Offering (38-41)

- 2 lambs/day; one morning, one evening

Summary Daily Burnt Offering (42-46)

- Daily burnt offering throughout generations
- Tabernacle is meeting place between YHWH and Israel
- YHWH consecrates tent, altar & priests
- YHWH dwells in the center of his people
- Purpose: to know that He is YHWH

Exodus 30:1-21

Altar of Incense (1-10)

- Placed just in front of the veil before you enter the holy of holies
- Incense burned morning and evening
- Blood placed on horns for atonement once a year
- Must not burn anything else on it except special incense

Ransom for Israel (11-16)

- Half shekel – given to support construction of Tabernacle

Laver (17-21)

- Ceremonial cleansing of Priests before they entered Tabernacle
- Otherwise they would die
- Perpetual statute

Exodus 30:22-38 Oil & Incense

Anointing Oil (22-33)

- Only to be formulated for Priestly duties (not common use by threat of death)
- Holy, to ONLY be used in Tabernacle; furniture; altar; priests

Incense (34-38)

- Holy
- No common use by threat of death by God

Exodus 31

Craftsman (1-11)

- Bezaleel from tribe of Judah
- God enabled his skill in multiple disciplines, oversaw and managed other craftsmen
- Oholiab from tribe of Dan. To help Bezaleel.

Sabbath (12-17)

- Sign that YHWH sanctifies
- Rest in God's provision and live, work and die
- Perpetual covenant

Summary (18)

- YHWH gives Moses the tablets of stone with 10 commandments

Christ shown in the Tabernacle

1. Wall – Our sins separate us from God and show our need for Christ
2. Gate – Jesus is the only way in to God (John 14:6)
3. Altar – Jesus is the final sacrifice (Heb. 9:26,10:12, 1 Peter 1:18, 19)
4. Laver– Jesus provides cleansing of our sins. He is the living water (John 7:38)
5. Table of Showbread – Jesus is the bread of life (John 6:35)
6. Lampstand – Jesus is the light of the world (John 8:38)
7. Altar of Incense – Believers carry the fragrance of Jesus
8. The Veil – Represents the body of Christ (Heb. 10:20, vs 19-22)
9. Ark of the Covenant – Jesus fulfilled the commands, delivered us from sin, provided for our greatest needs, met the demands for judgment, atonement and mercy needed for the forgiveness of our sins
10. Jesus is our High Priest
(Heb. 3:1, 4:14,15, 5:1,5,10, 6:20, 7:1,26,27, 8:1, 9:7,11,25, 10:21, 13:11)