



# Lesson 1—Exodus 20

## The Ten Commandments



Deuteronomy 5:6-21

**Where else are they recorded?**

# God Spoke (20:1)

- “These words the LORD spoke to all your assembly, in the mountain from the midst of the fire, the cloud, and the thick darkness, with a loud voice...” (Deut. 5:22).
- “Then you came near and stood at the foot of the mountain, and the mountain, and the mountain burned with fire to the midst of heaven, with darkness, cloud, and thick darkness. And the LORD spoke to you out of the midst of the fire. You heard the sound of the words, but saw no form; you only heard a voice. So He declared to you His covenant which He commanded you to perform, the Ten Commandments...” (Deut. 4:13).

# Reaction of the People (20:18-21)

- Deut. 5:23-33 goes into more detail.
- “God has come to test you, and that His fear may be before you, so that you may not sin” (Ex. 20:20).
- “Oh, that they had such a heart in them that they would fear Me and always keep all My commandments...” (Deut. 5:29).
- “The LORD said to me, ‘Gather the people to Me, that they may learn to fear Me all the days they live on the earth, and that they may teach their children’” (Deut. 4:10).
- This fear to be present even when the law was read to them (Deut. 31:12-13).

# Questions

1. How does the LORD preface these commandments?
2. Are the ten commandments binding on us today?
3. Do they have any relevance to us today?
4. Where in the N.T. epistles can you find 5 of these commandments in one verse?
  - Romans 13:9.
5. See any natural division of these commandments?
6. Jesus said, “On these two commandments hang all the law and prophets” (Mt. 22:40). Which two?

# Questions

7. For whom and for what should **respect** be shown, according to these commandments?

– For God, home, life, the sanctity of the marriage relationship, property, name and honor, oneself.

8. What attributes of God are reflected in these commandments?

– One God (“no other gods”), the spiritual nature of God (no “carved image”; see Deut. 4:15-18), the Holiness of God (don’t take His “name...in vain”), His redeeming power (see Deut. 5:15).

# Questions

9. “Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children...” (Ex. 20:5). What happened to “the son shall not bear the guilt of the father...” (Eze.18:20)?
10. “In it (Sabbath day) you shall do no work...” (Ex. 20:10). When do we get to cease from our work?
  - Hebrews 4:8-10.
11. The six days of creation—24 hour days, or long periods of time? Anything in Exodus 20 that helps us answer this question?



# Lesson 2—Exodus 20:22-21:36

Overview of the Covenant  
Miscellaneous Laws



# God's Covenant with Israel

- God offers to make a covenant with the Israelites (19:3-6).
- They want this covenant, and they **promise** to keep all the commandments that God will give them (19:7-8).
- God speaks aloud to them, giving them the basic rules of the law—the ten commandments (20:1-17).

# God's Covenant with Israel

- Rather than God speak directly to them, they ask Moses to talk to God and then report the information to them (20:18-21).
  - Once again, they **promise** to keep everything commanded (20:19).
- God then continues His instructions to Moses, giving additional laws (20:22-ch. 23). More will follow, but these laws form a cross section, dealing with many different areas of life.
- God is then ready to finalize the covenant, and He and the people ratify it (24:1-11).

# 20:22-20:26: Laws Regarding Worship

- Make no other gods “to be with me”—gods of \_\_\_\_\_, or gods of \_\_\_\_\_.
- When you sacrifice to Me your burnt offerings and peace offerings:
  - Do so upon an altar of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Do it in the place I appoint (“every place where I record My name”).
  - If you make an altar of stone, do not use hewn stones, because if you use any tool, you have \_\_\_\_\_ it.
  - Do not go up steps to My altar, lest your \_\_\_\_\_ be exposed.

# 21:1-11: Laws Concerning Servants

- If you buy a fellow-Hebrew as a servant (male):
  - He shall serve you \_\_\_ years, and then go free the \_\_\_\_ year.
    - If he comes alone, he goes free alone.
    - If he comes with a wife, she will be released with him.
    - If the master gives him a wife during his service:
      - Only the man goes free; his wife and any children remain with the master.
  - The servant may choose to stay with his master. What next?
    - The master will take him before the judges, pierce his ear with an awl; and he shall serve him forever.

# 21:1-11: Laws Concerning Servants

- If the servant is a Hebrew girl:
  - He can be “betrothed” to her, and treat her accordingly.
  - If he is not pleased with her, he must let her be redeemed by her family. To whom can he not sell her?
    - He has no right to sell her to foreigners.
  - If he gives her to his son, he must treat her as a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - If he takes another wife:
    - He must not deprive her (“not diminish her food, her clothing, and her marriage rights”—v. 11).
    - If he does, she will be free.

# 21:12-27: Personal Injury Laws

- Commit murder—you will be put to death.
  - Kill accidentally—what option do you have?
  - Kill deliberately—you will be put to death.
- Strike or \_\_\_\_\_ your mother and father—you will be put to death.
- Kidnap another—you will be put to death.
- Injure another in a fight:
  - You are responsible for his loss of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - You must see that he is completely healed.

# 21:12-27: Personal Injury Laws

- If a man beats his servant:
  - If the servant dies, the master shall be punished.
  - If the servant survives for a day or two, he shall not be punished, for the slave is his property.
  - If he knocks out an eye or a tooth, what happens to the servant?
- If men fight, and hurt a woman with child, the punishment will be based on the severity of the results.
  - If no permanent harm to the baby or mother, pay whatever fine the husband demands.
  - If loss of life or serious injury (to mother or baby), punishment will be meted out how?


# 21:28-36: Animal Control Laws

- If an ox gores someone to death:
  - The ox shall be killed, but not \_\_\_\_\_.
  - If the ox was known to do this and was not \_\_\_\_\_, both the owner and the ox (stoned) shall be put to death.
    - Unless a specific redemption fee is set to pay the family (v. 30).
  - If the ox gores another man's servant, the owner shall pay \_\_\_\_\_ shekels of silver, and the ox must be stoned.



## 21:28-36: Animal Control Laws

- If a neighbor's animal falls into a pit you have dug, you pay for the animal, and the dead animal is yours.
- If your animal kills your neighbor's animal, sell the living animal and split the money. What else would they divide?
- If, however, your animal was known to be dangerous and it kills your neighbor's animal, replace his animal with yours and take his dead animal.



Laws regarding **worship, servants, personal injury, and animal control**

**Last Week: Exodus 20:22-21:36**



# Lesson 3—Exodus 22

Laws regarding property, sexual misconduct, the fair treatment of others, the preeminence of God, and an unusual example of holiness

# Property Laws (22:1-15)

- If a man steals an ox or sheep, and then kills or sells it:
  - Must repay \_\_\_\_ head of oxen, \_\_\_\_ head of sheep (1).
  - If the animal is found alive in his possession (ox, donkey, or sheep), he must repay \_\_\_\_\_ (4).
- A thief has to make restitution—if he has nothing, he must be sold to pay for his theft (3).
  - 2 Sam. 12:6; Luke 19:8.
- If a thief is killed in the act of robbery...
  - The defender bears no guilt (2). Unless what?
  - Unless after sunrise—in that case he would bear guilt (3).
  - Thief among the apostles?

# Property Laws (22:1-15)

- If by one person's negligence another person's property is damaged, the one responsible must pay for the loss.
  - If your animal eats another's crop, you must repay with the best of your field (5).
  - If you start a fire and it burns another's property, you must pay for the loss (6).
  - If you have been given money to guard, and it is stolen:
    - If you find the thief, he must repay \_\_\_\_\_ (7). If you can't?
    - If you can't find him, you must appear before the judges to determine if you may have had a "hand" in it (8).

# Property Laws (22:1-15)

- If an animal left in your care dies, is hurt, or is driven away, without anyone seeing it (10):
  - You shall make an oath to the LORD that you had nothing to do with it, and the owner shall accept that (11).
  - If stolen, you shall make restitution to the owner (12).
  - What if torn to pieces by another animal? (13).
- If you borrow an animal and it dies or is injured (14).
  - You must make restitution (14). Unless what?
  - Unless the owner was present, which makes it a hired animal (15).

# Sexual Misconduct (22:16-17, 19)

- If a man entices (seduces) a virgin who is not engaged, and lies with her:
  - He must pay the price set for a bride and take her as his wife (16). And what is that price?
    - 50 shekels of silver (Deut. 22:28-29). And, he is not permitted to divorce her.
  - If her father refuses to give her to him, he must still pay the price for a bride (17).
- “Whoever lies with an animal shall surely be put to death” (19).
  - And the animal, too (Lev. 20:15-16).

## Preeminence of God (22:18, 20, 28-30)

- “You shall not permit a sorceress (KJV—witch) to live” (18).
  - Which king of Israel sought to put away mediums and spiritists, and yet consulted one? (1 Samuel 28).
  - “So Saul died for his unfaithfulness...because he did not keep the word of the LORD, and also because he consulted a medium for guidance” (1 Chron. 10:13).
  - Sorcery is listed as a work of the \_\_\_\_\_ in Galatians 5:20.
- “He who sacrifices to any god, except to the LORD only, he shall be utterly destroyed” (20).



## Preeminence of God (22:18, 20, 28-30)

- “You shall not revile God, nor curse a ruler of your people” (28).
  - Which apostle cited this law when he appeared before a ruler? (Acts 23:4-5).
  - Attitude toward rulers in N.T.? Passages?
- Offer the first fruits of your crops to God (29).
- Give all your firstborn \_\_\_\_\_ to God—including your animals (30).

# Fair Treatment (22:21-27)

- Don't mistreat strangers, for you were once strangers (21).
  - “I will be a swift witness against those...who turn away an alien” (Malachi 3:5).
- Don't mistreat widows or orphans (22). If they did?
  - If you do, I will hear their cry (23); and I will kill you with the sword, making your wife a widow and your children orphans (23).
  - “Cries of the reapers have reached the ears of the Lord...” (James 5:4).
  - N.T. teaching on widows and orphans?

# Fair Treatment (22:21-27)

- If you lend money to any of God's people:
  - DO NOT charge him interest (25).
  - If you take his garment as a pledge, return it when? (26-27).
  - “No man shall take the lower or the upper millstone in pledge, for he takes one's living in pledge” (Deut. 24:6).
  - “...nor take a widow's garment as pledge” (Deut. 24:17).
  - Ezekiel 18:7, in a description of a righteous man: “If he has not oppressed anyone, but has restored to the debtor his pledge...”

# Unusual Example of Holiness (22:31)

- Be holy—do not eat meat \_\_\_\_\_ in the field; throw it to the dogs (31).

# Lessons 1-3: Review

- The Ten Commandments (20:1-21), and the people's reaction to the manner in which God spoke to them.
- Laws pertaining to worship, servants, personal injury, and animal control (20:22-21:36).
- Laws pertaining to property, fair treatment of others, sexual misconduct, and the preeminence of God (22).
- Remember, the covenant has been offered, and the terms are being set, but it has not yet been ratified (24).

# Lesson 4—Exodus 23

Laws: justice and mercy, Sabbath  
years and days, feasts (1-19)

Promises and warnings (20-33)

# Justice and Mercy (1-9)

- Do not join with others in giving false testimony (1).
  - N.T. characters who were the victims of false testimony?
  - Matthew 26:59-61 (Mark 14:55-59); Acts 6:10-14.
  - Penalty: “Do to him as he thought to have done to his brother” (Deut. 19:19).
- Do not follow a crowd to do evil (2).
- Do not pervert justice by siding with the crowd (2).

# Justice and Mercy (1-9)

- Do not show partiality to the \_\_\_\_\_ man in his dispute, but don't deny him justice, either (3, 6).
  - "...hear the small as well as the great..." (Deut. 1:17).
  - N.T. passage that deals extensively with partiality?
- Do not have anything to do with a false charge ("keep yourself far") (7).
- Do not put an innocent and righteous person to death (7).
- Do not accept a \_\_\_\_\_, because it blinds you to justice (8).





# Justice and Mercy (1-9)

- Do not oppress a stranger, because you know what it's like to be a stranger (9).
- If you find an lost animal, or one who is “lying under its burden” (4-5):
  - Return the animal or help it bear its load (4-5). Even if it belongs to whom?
  - Even if it belongs to an enemy (“your brother’s ox or his sheep”—Deut. 22:1) (4-5).
  - “...love your enemies, bless those who curse you, do good to those who hate you, and pray for those who spitefully use you and persecute you” (Matthew 5:44).

# Sabbaths (10-13)

- For six years sow your land and gather its produce, but...
  - In the seventh year let it rest and lie fallow (“a sabbath of solemn rest for the land, a sabbath to the LORD” (Lev. 25:4).
  - Let the poor people eat from it, and whatever they leave, let the animals eat from that.
- Work the first six days of the week, but...
  - Rest on the seventh day. Who else gets to rest?
  - Let your animals and your servants rest on that day, too.

# Feasts (14-19)

- Which three feasts are named here? (14-16).
  - Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of Harvest, Feast of Ingathering. Extended discussion in Lev. 23, Deut. 16.
- Required of all males for these feast days? (17).
- What was observed in connection with the Feast of Unleavened Bread?
- Feast of Harvest, Feast of Ingathering—by what other names were they known?
  - Feast of Harvest: Feast of Weeks, N.T. term?
  - Feast of Ingathering: Feast of Tabernacles



Exodus 23:20-33

# **PROMISES AND WARNINGS**

# Promises (Conditional)

- If you indeed obey His voice (the Angel) and do all that I speak:
  - I will “bring you into the place which I have prepared” (20).
  - “I will be an enemy to your enemies...” (22).
  - The enemy nations that now inhabit Canaan— “I will cut them off” (23).
  - “I will send My fear before you...cause confusion” (27).

# Promises (Conditional)

- If you indeed obey His voice (the Angel) and do all that I speak:
  - “I will send hornets before you...” (28).
  - “Little by little I will drive them out...” (30). Why? (29-30)
  - I will “bless your bread and your water” (25).
    - “Blessed shall be your basket and your kneading bowl” (Deut. 28:5).
  - “I will take sickness away from the midst of you” (25; 15:26).
  - “No one shall suffer miscarriage or be barren...” (26).
    - Including the livestock (Deut. 7:14).

# Warnings

- “Beware of Him (Angel) and obey His voice; do not provoke Him...” (21). “How often they provoked Him...” (Ps. 78:40).
- “You shall not bow down to their gods, nor serve them, nor do according to their works” (24).
- Don’t even mention the name of other gods (13).
- “You shall utterly overthrow them and completely break down their sacred pillars” (24).
- “You shall make no covenant with them, nor with their gods” (32).
- “They shall not dwell in your land, lest they make you sin against Me. For if you serve their gods, it will surely be a snare to you” (33).





# Lesson 5—Exodus 24

Dedication of the First Covenant

Hebrews 9:18-20

# God's Covenant with Israel

- God offered to make a covenant with the Israelites (19:3-6).
  - “If you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people...you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation” (5-6).
  - “I will take you as My people, and I will be your God” (6:7).
  - “I will dwell among the children of Israel and will be their God” (29:45).
- They wanted this covenant, and they **promised** to keep all the commandments that God will give them (19:7-8).
- God spoke aloud to them, giving them the basic rules of the law—the ten commandments (20:1-17).

# God's Covenant with Israel

- Rather than God speak directly to them, they asked Moses to talk to God and then report the information to them (20:18-21).
  - “You speak with us, and **we will hear**; but let not God speak with us, lest we die” (20:19).
- God then continued His instructions to Moses, giving additional laws (20:22-ch. 23). More will follow, but these laws form a cross section, dealing with many different areas of life.
- God is now ready to dedicate the covenant between Him and His people (24:1-11).

# The Dedication

- Moses, Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, and 70 elders invited to “come up to the Lord...and worship from afar” (only Moses would come near) (1-2).
- Before they did that, Moses “came and told all the people all the words of the LORD and all the judgments.” Once again, they promise to obey all the Lord has said (3).
- Moses then “wrote all the words of the LORD...built an altar at the foot of the mountain, and twelve pillars according to the twelve tribes of Israel” (4).
- Moses then sent young men, “who offered burnt offerings and peace offerings of oxen to the LORD” (5).

# The Dedication

- Moses then divided the blood (from peace offerings?)—he put half in basins and the other half he **sprinkled on the altar** (6).
- He read the Book of the Covenant to the people, and for the third time, the people promised to do all the Lord said (7).
- “Moses took the blood, **sprinkled it on the people**, and said, ‘This is the blood of the covenant which the LORD has made with you according to all these words’ (8).
- Moses, Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and 70 of the elders went up the LORD where they “**saw**” Him and ate and drank (9-11).

# Questions

- Nadab and Ahihu—relation to Aaron? (6:23).
- Did Aaron have any other sons? (6:23; 28:1).
- “This is the blood of the covenant which the LORD has made with you...” (24:8). Sound familiar?
  - “This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you” (Luke 22:20).
  - “For this is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins” (Matthew 26:28).

# Questions

- “All that the LORD has said we will do, and be obedient” (24:7). Is that OUR part of the new covenant?
  - “Teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you” (Matthew 28:20).
  - “Him you shall hear in all things, whatever He says to you” (Acts 3:22).
- “They saw the God of Israel...saw God” (24:9, 11). How do you reconcile this with John 1:18— “no one has seen God at any time” (John 1:18)?

# Questions

- What did this vision of God include? (24:10).
- Where did Moses go, and with whom did he go? (24:13).
- What instructions did he give to the elders? (24:14).
- What covered the mountain, and how long did it do so? (24:15-16).
- What rested on the mountain, and to what was it compared? (24:16-17).
- How long did Moses remain on the mountain? (24:18).



# Lesson 6: Exodus 25

**Offerings for the Tabernacle**  
**Furniture for the Tabernacle:**  
**Ark of the Covenant, Table of Showbread,**  
**Gold Lampstand**

# Offerings for the Tabernacle (25:1-9)

- 35:20-29 records the actual offering of these gifts.
- **Attitude with which they were to give?**
  - “From everyone who gives it willingly with his heart you shall take My offering” (2).
  - “Then everyone came whose heart was stirred, and everyone whose heart was willing...” (35:21).
  - “all the men and women whose hearts were willing...” (35:29).
- **The purpose of this sanctuary?**
  - “That I may dwell among them” (8). See Eph. 2:21-22.

# Offerings for the Tabernacle

- **Whose design were they to follow?**
  - “According to all that I show you, that is, the pattern of the tabernacle and the pattern of all its furnishings, just so you shall make it” (9).
  - “And see to it that you make them according to the pattern which was shown to you on the mountain” (40).
  - Where is the previous verse quoted in the N.T.?
    - Hebrews 8:5.

# Offerings for the Tabernacle

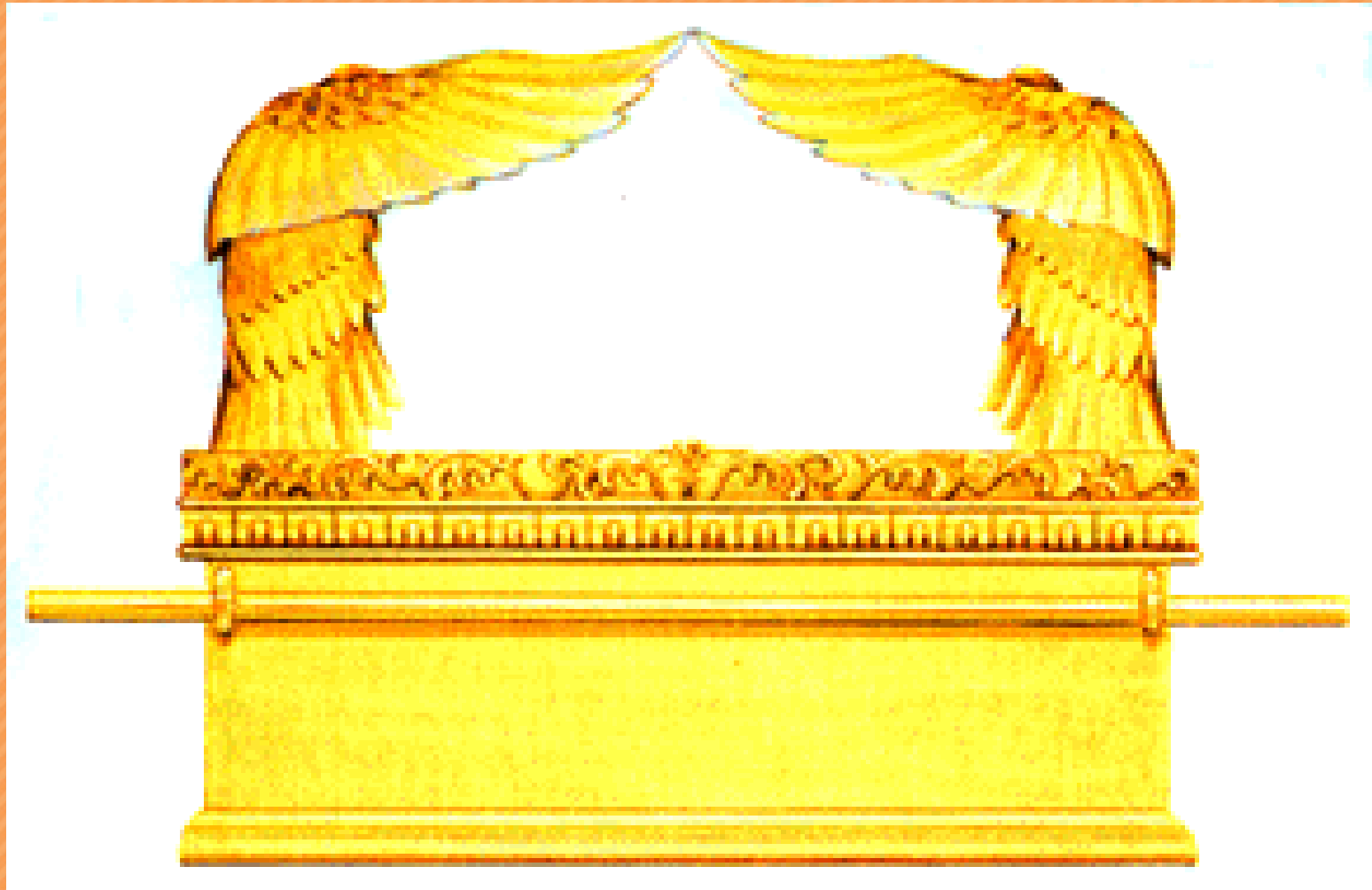
- **What were they commanded to bring?**
  - Gold, silver, and bronze (3).
  - Blue, purple, and scarlet thread; fine linen and goats' hair (4).
    - "...women *who were* gifted artisans spun yarn with their hands, and brought what they had spun, of blue, purple, *and* scarlet, and fine linen...women whose hearts stirred with wisdom spun yarn of goats' *hair*" (35:25-26).
  - Red ram skins, badger (seal) skins, acacia wood (5).
  - Oil and spices—for light, anointing, and incense (6).
  - Onyx stones and other stones for priestly garments (7).

# Ark of the Testimony (25:10-22; 37:1-9)

- **Dimensions:** 2 ½ cubits long, 1 ½ cubits wide, 1 ½ cubits high (45 in. long, 27 in. wide, 27 in. high) (10).
- **Placed inside the ark?**
  - “You shall put into the ark the testimony which I shall give you” (two tablets of stone with the ten commandments—25:16; 31:18; Deut. 10:2-5). What other items were placed inside the ark?
  - Heb. 9:5: Aaron’s rod that budded, the golden pot that had the manna. See also Exodus 16:33.
- **Material used:** Made of acacia wood, and overlaid inside and out with gold

# Ark of the Testimony (25:10-22; 37:1-9)

- The **lid** or **top** of the ark was called what? (21).
  - The mercy seat was made of pure gold (37:6).
  - Two cherubim facing each other with their wings extended toward one another were one piece with the mercy seat (18-20).
  - Significance of the mercy seat?
  - “There I will meet with you...speak with you from above the mercy seat, from between the two cherubim...” (22).
- Provision made for **carrying the ark**? (12-15).
  - Four rings of gold in the corners of the ark, with poles placed through the rings on either side (acacia wood overlaid with gold).



# Table of Showbread (lit., bread of the face) (25:23-30; 26:35; 37:10-16; Lev. 24:5-9)

- **Location:** North side of the Holy Place (26:35).
- **Dimensions:** 36 in. long, 18 inches wide, 27 in. high.
- **Materials used:** Made of acacia wood and overlaid with gold.
- “And you shall make for it a rim (frame) of a handbreadth around *it*; and you shall make a gold border (moulding) for the rim around it” (25:25, NAS).
- Ring of gold on each of the four legs of the table, through which two poles were placed for carrying it.
- Dishes for the table made of pure gold.



## Table of Showbread

(25:23-30; 26:35; 37:10-16; Lev. 24:5-9)

- They were to take finely ground flour and bake **twelve** loaves of unleavened bread and place them on the table in sets of **six**. Frankincense was placed on the top of each stack of showbread, and was burned in the fire as an offering to the Lord. Every Sabbath day the showbread was replaced with **twelve** fresh loaves. The old bread was to be eaten by the priests in a holy place, for it was a holy sacrifice to God (Lev. 24:5-9).



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# Gold Lampstand

(25:31-40; 27:20-21; 37:17-24; Lev. 24:5-9)

- **Location:** South side of the Holy Place, opposite the table of showbread.
- **Material:** Made of a talent of pure gold—about 75 pounds (39). Also used to make the wick-trimmers and trays (38-39).
- **Design:** Seven branches, if you include the one in the middle (shaft). Each branch consisted of 3 cups shaped like almond blossoms, followed by a knob and a flower. Lamps with wicks, obviously, would be on the end of each branch. Pure olive oil was used to fuel the lamps (27:20). The lampstand itself had four bowls shaped like almond blossoms, with knobs and flowers on each one.

# Gold Lampstand

(25:31-40; 27:20-21; 37:17-24; Lev. 24:5-9)

- **Care of the lamps:** Every morning Aaron was supposed to tend the lamps, and then light them every evening. It was during these times that he was in the tabernacle that he would burn incense on the altar of incense (30:7-8).

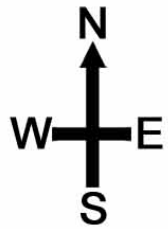




# Lesson 7—Exodus 26-28

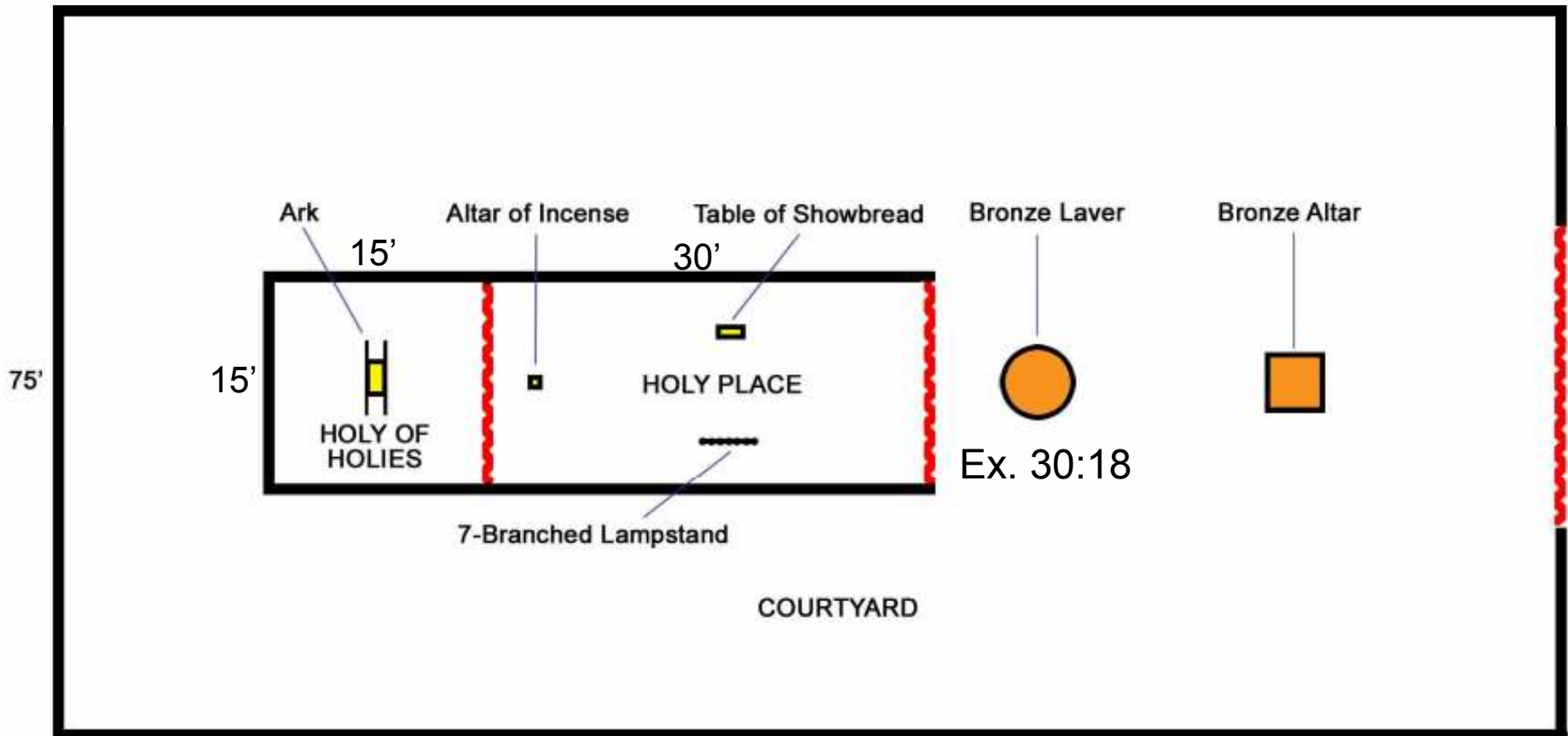
Tabernacle: Boards, Coverings,  
Layout, Furniture

Garments for the Priests



# Tabernacle Complex

150'



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26:1-14, 31-37; 36:8-19, 35-38

# Coverings or Curtains for the Tabernacle



# Four Layers

- Fine linen (26:1-6; 36:8-13).
  - Figures of cherubim were woven into the fabric in colors of blue, purple, and scarlet.
  - 10 curtains, with 5 coupled to one another, and the other five coupled to one another.
- Goats' hair (26:7-13; 36:14-18).
  - Black was the usual color of fabric made from goats' hair.
  - 11 panels, sewed together in one set of 5 and one set of 6.
- Rams' skin, dyed red (26:14; 36:19)
- Badgers' (seal?) skin (26:14; 36:19).

# The Veil (26:31-33; 36:35-36)

- Made of the same fine linen as innermost covering of tabernacle. Also had cherubim woven into the fabric of blue, purple, and scarlet.
- Suspended from hooks of gold upon four poles overlaid with gold.
- Hung on the side of the poles next to the Most Holy Place.
- “When the camp prepares to journey, Aaron and his sons shall take down the covering veil and cover the ark of the Testimony with it” (Numbers 4:5).

# Entrance Curtain (26:36-37; 36:37-38)

- Made of white linen.
- Different colors woven into the white, but no figures of cherubim.
- Fastened on hooks of gold and hung on five poles overlaid with gold. Poles set in sockets of bronze.

# Altar of Burnt Offering (27:1-8; 38:1-7)

- A big square frame, with the inside hollow so that a fire could be built and the animals burned upon it.
- Boards were acacia wood overlaid with bronze.
- A horn was made into each corner of the altar.
- A grate (“network of bronze”) reached from the bottom half-way up the rim or ledge of the altar.
- 5 cubits long, 5 cubits wide, 3 cubits high (7 ½ feet by 7 ½ feet by 4 ½ feet).
- All utensils made of bronze.
- Four rings to hold the bronze covered poles used for carrying it.

“For glory and for beauty” (28:2, 40).

## **Garments for the High Priest (28:1-43; 39:1-31)**

# High Priest's Garment

- The linen trousers (undergarment) (28:42-43; 39:28).
  - Reached from the waist to the thighs— “to cover their nakedness.”
  - Forbidden to enter the tabernacle or approach the altar without this garment on (“that they do not incur iniquity and die”).
- The tunic (28:39; 39:27).
  - Made of fine linen, skillfully woven (“embroidered—KJV; “checker work”—NAS).

# High Priest's Garment

- The robe (28:31-35; 39:22-26).
  - Called the robe of the ephod because the vest-shaped ephod was attached to it.
  - A strong band—strong enough not to tear—was woven around the neck of this garment.
  - Pomegranates (ball shape) of blue, purple, and scarlet alternated with gold bells around the hem of this garment (“its sound will be heard when he goes into the holy place...and when he comes out, that he may not die”).

# High Priest's Garment

- The ephod (28:6-14; 39:2-7).
  - Worn only by the high priest.
  - Two flaps, front and back, with two pieces used to join the two flaps upon the shoulders.
  - An onyx stone was fastened in a setting of gold onto each shoulder piece, and on the stones were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel.
  - Fabric: Fine woven linen interwoven with threads of gold, blue, purple, and scarlet. They hammered out gold sheets and cut them into threads to weave into the other fabric.
  - “Intricately woven band” was used to fasten it to the body.
  - Two chains of pure gold like braided cords used to fasten it to the breastplate.



# High Priest's Garment

- The breastplate of judgment (28:15-30; 39:8-21).
  - Made of the same mingled colors as the ephod.
  - The fabric formed a perfect 9 inch square (span) and was folded double to form a pocket in which were kept the Urim (lights) and Thummin (perfections).
    - Used in some way to inquire of the Lord (Num. 27:21; 1 Sam. 28:6; Ezra 2:63; Neh. 7:65).
  - 4 rows of 3 precious stones each were set in gold settings upon the breastplate. Engraved upon these 12 stones were the names of the 12 tribes.
  - Bound to the ephod by chains at the top and blue lace at the bottom.

# High Priest's Garment

- The turban and gold plate (28:36-40; 39:27-31).
  - Turban made of fine linen (white).
  - On the front of the turban was a gold plate with the words, “Holiness to the LORD.”
  - This plate was attached to the turban with a blue cord.
  - “that Aaron may bear the iniquity of the holy things which the children of Israel hallow in all their holy gifts; and it shall always be on his forehead, that they may be accepted before the Lord” (28:38).



Still for “glory and for beauty” (28:40), but much simpler than those of the High Priest.

## **Garments for the Other Priests (28:40-43; 39:27-29)**

# The Other Priests

- Still for “glory and for beauty” (28:40), but much simpler than those of the High Priest.
- Wore the linen trousers, plus the tunics.
- Also wore a colorful sash, like the one the High Priest wore around the ephod and robe.
- Headgear consisted of simple caps of white linen.
- Only color, then, was the sash.



# Lesson 8—Consecration of Aaron and His Sons

Exodus 29; 40:9-16; Leviticus 8

# The People Gather (Lev. 8:1-5)

- “And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying... ‘gather all the congregation together at the door of the tabernacle of meeting. So Moses did as the Lord commanded him. And the congregation was gathered together at the door of the tabernacle of meeting. And Moses said to the congregation, ‘This is what the LORD commanded to be done’” (Lev. 8:1, 3-5).

# Washed, Dressed, Anointed (Ex. 29:1-9; Lev. 8:6-13)

- Moses **washed** Aaron and his sons with water (Ex. 29:4; Lev. 8:6).
- Moses then **dressed** Aaron in the high priest's garments: the inner tunic, the robe, the ephod, the breastplate of judgment, and then the turban with the gold plate (Ex. 29:5-6; Lev. 8:7-9).
  - What was written on the gold plate?
- Moses took specially prepared anointing oil (Ex. 30:22-33), and **anointed** the tabernacle and all its furniture. He sprinkled oil upon the altar of burnt offering 7 times, and anointed the altar and all its vessels, and the laver and its base, to sanctify them (Lev. 8:1-11).

# Washed, Dressed, Anointed

## (Ex. 29:1-9; Lev. 8:6-13)

- Moses poured anointing oil on the head of Aaron and **anointed** him, to consecrate him (Ex. 29:7; Lev. 8:12).
- Moses then brought forward Aaron's sons and **dressed** them in their garments (Ex. 29:8-9; Lev. 8:13).
- Note: Both Aaron and his sons were to be anointed (Ex. 28:41; 40:15), but evidently their anointing was carried out in a different manner.



Exodus 29:1-37; Leviticus 8:14-36

# **Special Sacrifices for the Priests**

# The Bull for the Sin Offering (Ex. 29:10-14; Lev. 8:14-17)

- Aaron and his sons laid their \_\_\_\_\_ on the head of the bull (Ex. 29:10; Lev. 8:14).
- Moses killed the animal, took the blood and put some on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the altar of incense (?), and then poured the rest of it at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the altar of burnt offering (?) to consecrate it and to make atonement for it (Ex. 29:11-12; Lev. 8:15).
- Moses took the various internal organs, which the law required to be burned upon the altar, and offered them before the Lord; but the rest of the bull was burned with fire \_\_\_\_\_ the camp (Ex. 29:13-14; Lev. 8:16-17).

# The Ram for the Burnt Offering (Ex. 29:15-18; Lev. 8:18-21)

- One of the rams was brought forward and presented for a burnt offering (Ex. 29:15; Lev. 8:18).
- Aaron and his sons laid their hands on it, Moses killed it, and then sprinkled its blood all around the altar of burnt offering (Ex. 29:15-16; Lev. 8:18-19).
- Moses cut the ram into pieces; and burned the head, the pieces and the fat (Ex. 29:17; Lev. 8:20).
- He then washed the insides and the legs with water and burned the whole ram upon the altar (Ex. 29:17-18; Lev. 8:21).
- Described as a \_\_\_\_\_ aroma? (Ex. 29:18).

# The Ram of Consecration (Ex. 29:19-34; Lev. 8:22-36)

- Follows the description of a peace offering (Lev. 3:1-17).
- Aaron and sons laid their hands upon the head of the ram (Ex. 29:19; Lev. 8:22).
- After killing the ram, Moses took of its blood and put it on the tip of Aaron's right ear, on his right thumb, and on the big toe of his right foot. He applied the blood similarly to Aaron's sons and sprinkled the rest of the blood around the altar (Ex. 29:20; Lev. 8:23-24).
- He took some blood and some of the anointing oil and sprinkled them upon Aaron and his garments, upon his sons and their garments—that they might be hallowed before God (Ex. 29:21; Lev. 8:30).

# The Ram of Consecration (Ex. 29:19-34; Lev. 8:22-36)

- Moses took the various internal parts called for, the right thigh (KJV—shoulder), and, from the basket of unleavened bread, he took one unleavened cake, one cake of oiled bread, and one wafer. Moses placed these items in the hands of Aaron and his sons and had them wave them before the Lord as a wave offering. Then he burned the items upon the altar (Ex. 29:22-25; Lev. 8:25-28).
  - So they burned a portion that would afterward belong to them from the peace offering.
- Moses took the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ram and waved it before the LORD—this was his portion (Ex. 29:26-28; Lev. 8:29).
  - From this point forward, the right thigh and breast would belong to the priests.

# A Sin Offering Each Day for Seven Days (Ex. 29:35-37; Lev. 8:35-37)

- Do not go out of the tent of meeting for \_\_ days—that's what Moses told the priests. Under penalty of death, they could not leave until the days of consecration were over (Ex. 29:35-37; Lev. 8:35-36).
- A bull was to be offered as a sin offering for each of these 7 days (Ex. 29:36).
- The altar was to be cleansed and anointed each day—to purify it and sanctify it. The altar must be holy and everyone who touches it must be holy (Ex. 29:36-37).

# Schedule

- June 5: Review, Exodus 31 (lesson 10)
- June 12: Exodus 32-34 (combine lessons 11-12)
- June 19: Exodus 35, 36, 40 (lesson 13)
- June 26: Review of Exodus 20-40

# Lesson 9—Exodus 30

Altar of Incense, Recipe for Incense

Ransom (Atonement) Money

Bronze Laver, Recipe for Anointing Oil



# Which object or substance?

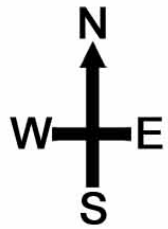
1. “You shall put it between the tabernacle of meeting and the altar (burnt offering)...” (18).
2. “You shall put it before the veil that is before the ark of the testimony...” (6).
3. “You shall not make any for yourselves...whoever makes any like it, to smell it, shall be cut off from his people” (37-38).
4. “It shall not be poured on man’s flesh...whoever puts any of it on an outsider, shall be cut off from his people” (32-33).

# Which object or substance?

5. Made of bronze, including its base (18).
  - Source of the bronze: 38:8.
6. Made of acacia wood and overlaid with pure gold (1, 3, 5).
7. Used to consecrate the tabernacle, all the objects used in its service, and the priests who ministered at the tabernacle (26-30).
8. "...a compound according to the art of the perfumer, salted, pure, and holy" (35).

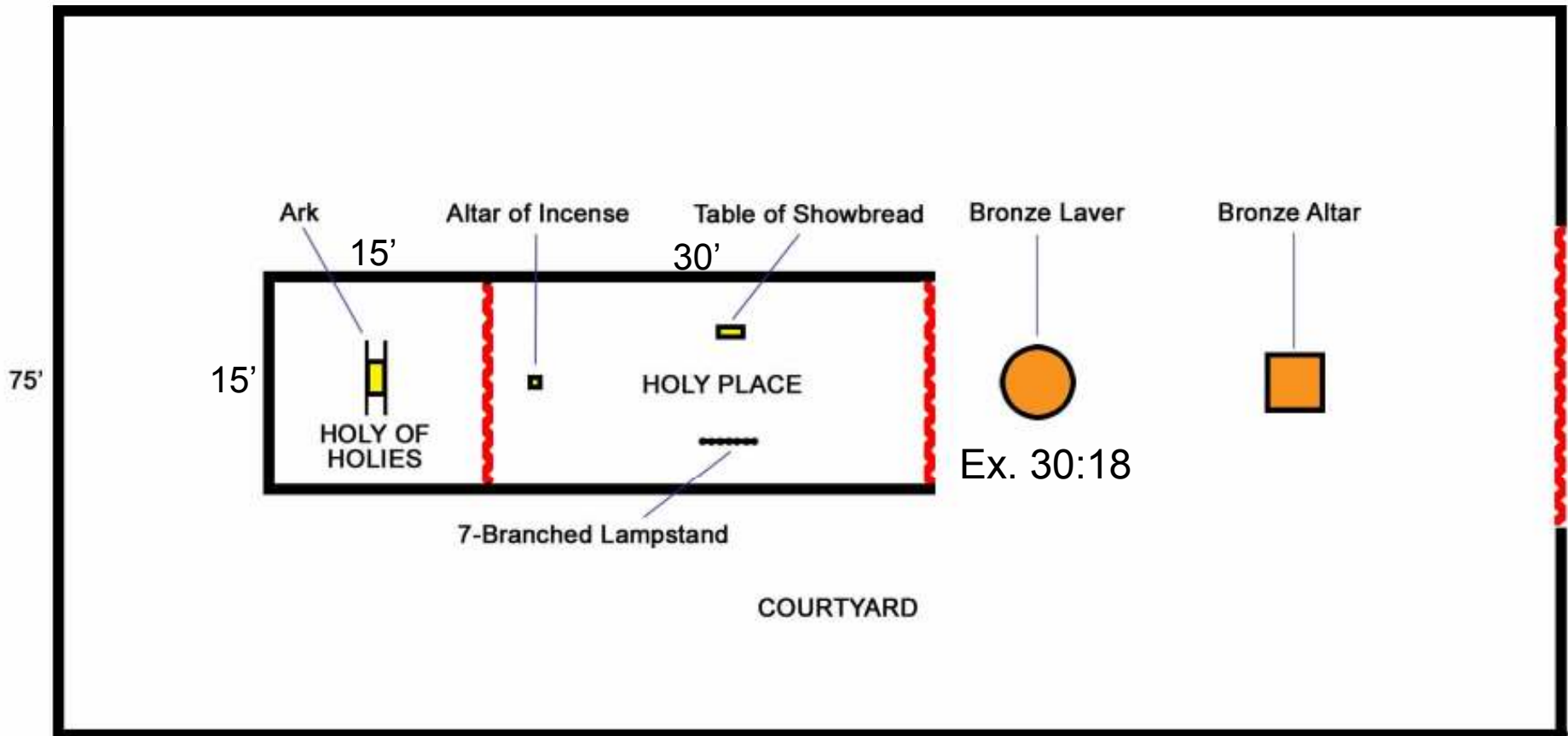
# By the Numbers

1. Length, width, and height of the altar of incense? (2).
2. Amount of ransom (atonement) money offered by every man 20 years old and above? (13, 38:26).
3. Times per day incense was burned? (7-8).
4. Number of times per year that blood from the sin offering was put on the horns of the altar of incense? (10).
5. Number of spices used to make holy anointing oil?(23-24).
6. Number of gold rings built onto the altar of incense? (4).
7. Number of pieces of furniture inside the Holy Place?
8. Inside the Most Holy Place?



# Tabernacle Complex

150'



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# Fill in the Blanks

1. “So they shall wash their \_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_, lest they die” (21).
2. “You shall not offer \_\_\_\_\_ incense on it” (9).
3. “You shall take the atonement money...and shall appoint it for the service of the \_\_\_\_\_ of meeting, that it may be a \_\_\_\_\_ for the children of Israel” (16).
4. “You shall make for it a molding (edging, rim) of \_\_\_\_\_ all around it” (3).

# Fill in the Blanks

5. “When they go into the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, or when they come near the \_\_\_\_\_ to minister...they shall wash with water...” (20).
6. “You shall consecrate them, that they may be most \_\_\_\_; whatever touches them must be \_\_\_\_\_” (29).
7. “...before the \_\_\_\_\_ seat that is over the Testimony, where I will \_\_\_\_\_ with you” (6).
8. “The rich shall not give \_\_\_\_\_, and the poor shall not give \_\_\_\_\_ than half a shekel...” (15).

# Short Answer (with a N.T. flavor)

- This ransom money used for the tabernacle and later the temple—where is it mentioned in the N.T.?
  - Matthew 17:24-27.
- What was offered with the prayers of the saints upon the golden altar (Rev. 8:3-5)?
  - See also Rev. 5:8.
- Where is this passage found? “For even the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many.”
  - Mark 10:45.



# Lesson 10

Review and Preview

Sabbath Law

Craftsmen for the Tabernacle



# Time Line

- 15<sup>th</sup> day, 1<sup>st</sup> month, 1<sup>st</sup> year: Israelites left Egypt (12:6, 31, 37-40).
- 15<sup>th</sup> day, 2<sup>nd</sup> month: Came to the Wilderness of Sin (16:1).
- “In the third month”: Arrived at Mt. Sinai (19:1).
- A few days passed:
  - God offered His covenant to the people, and they prepared to hear God speak. He came down upon the mountain and spoke the ten commandments to them (19-20).
  - The people were afraid; asked that God speak to Moses, and then Moses tell them what God said (20:18-21).
  - God gave Moses an overview of the law (20:22-23:33).
  - The covenant was ratified (Ex. 24:1-8).

# Time Line

- Moses went into the mountain for 40 days (24:18).
- At the end of the 40 days:
  - People build a golden calf, break their covenant (32).
  - Moses intercedes, and the covenant is renewed (32-34).
- Moses returns to the mtn. for 40 days and nights (34:28).
- Next 6 months:
  - The people build the tabernacle and all its furnishings.
  - They prepare garments for the priests.
- 1<sup>st</sup> day, 1<sup>st</sup> month, 2<sup>nd</sup> year: Tabernacle set up (40:1, 17).

# Time Line

- Next 7 days (after tabernacle is set up):
  - Aaron and his sons consecrated (40:12-15; Lev. 8:33-35).
- 8<sup>th</sup> day, 1<sup>st</sup> month: Aaron and sons begin work as priests (Lev. 9:1).
- 1<sup>st</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> day of 1<sup>st</sup> month: Princes of each tribe bring a gift to provide the necessities for worship. They begin the day the tabernacle is set up, with one prince coming each of those 12 days (Numbers 7:1-2).
- 14<sup>th</sup> day, 1<sup>st</sup> month, 2<sup>nd</sup> year: People observe the Passover, exactly one year since the last plague (Numbers 9:1-5).

# Time Line

- 1<sup>st</sup> day, 2<sup>nd</sup> month, 2<sup>nd</sup> year: They begin counting/organizing the people (Numbers 1:1).
  - They count the soldiers (Num. 1:1-46).
  - Organize tribes in correct camping/marching order (Num. 2).
  - They take the Levites in place of the firstborn (Num. 3).
  - Count/organize Levites in the age bracket to work (Num. 4).
- 14<sup>th</sup> day, 2<sup>nd</sup> month, 2<sup>nd</sup> year: Those unclean in the first month partake of the Passover (Num. 9:11).
- 20<sup>th</sup> day, 2<sup>nd</sup> month, 2<sup>nd</sup> year: Time to leave Sinai (Num. 10:11-12).

# Why Keep the Sabbath (31:12-18)?

- Commanded
  - “Therefore the children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath, to observe the Sabbath throughout their generations as a perpetual covenant” (16).
  - If it was a perpetual covenant, then why don't we keep it today?
  - “So let no one judge you in food or in drink, or regarding a festival or a new moon or sabbaths, which are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ” (Col. 2:16-17).

# Why Keep the Sabbath (31:12-18)?

- As a sign between God and the children of Israel
  - “Surely My Sabbaths you shall keep, for **it is a sign between Me and you** throughout your generations, that you may know that I am the LORD who sanctifies you” (13).
  - “**It is a sign between Me and the children of Israel** forever; for in six days the LORD made the heavens and the earth, and on the seventh day He rested and was refreshed” (17).
  - Gen. 2:3; Exodus 16:22-30; 20:11.

# Why Keep the Sabbath (31:12-18)?

- “For it is holy to you” (14).
  - “Work shall be done for six days, but the seventh is the Sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord” (15).
  - What is the opposite of sanctifying something, or making it holy?
  - “Everyone who **profanes** it shall surely be put to death; for whoever does any work on it, that person shall be cut off from among the people” (14).

# Craftsmen Appointed for Tabernacle (31:1-11; 35:30-36:1)

- Whom did God fill with His Spirit? Bezalel (31:2-3) alone, or Bezalel and Aholiab?
  - “I have appointed with him Aholiab...” (31:6).
  - “He has filled them with skill to do all manner of work...” (35:35).
- What effect did this filling of the Spirit have upon them?
- How were the other artisans equipped to do their work? How did God put wisdom and understanding in their hearts (31:6; 36:1)?





# Combining Lessons 11-12

Exodus 32-34

# Outline of Events

- The people sin, breaking their covenant with God (32:1-6).
- God is ready to destroy them (32:7-10).
- Moses intercedes, and God relents (32:11-14).
- Moses comes down from the mountain, sees their idolatry, and breaks the tablets of stone (32:15-19).
- Moses leads in punishing the guilty (32:20-29).
- Moses intercedes for the people again (30:30-32).
- God says He will send the people to inherit the land, but He will not go with them (32:33-33:6).
- Moses pleads with God to go with them—to accept these people as His people again (renew His covenant) (33:12-16).
- God hears Moses and renews the covenant (33:17-34:28).

# Faded Glory

- 2 Corinthians 3:7-13.
- *When* did Moses put the veil on his face?
  - “And when Moses had finished speaking with them, he put a veil on his face” (Exodus 34:33).
- *Why* did he put the veil on his face?
  - “so that the children of Israel could not look steadily at the face of Moses because of the glory of his countenance, which glory was passing away” (2 Cor. 3:7).
  - “...so that the children of Israel could not look steadily at the end of what was passing away” (2 Cor. 3:13).

# Outline with Questions

- The people sin, breaking their covenant with God (32:1-6).
  - What sin did they commit?
  - What proclamation did Aaron make? (5).
- God is ready to destroy them (32:7-10).
  - Does God still call them His people?
  - What did God propose to do if he consumed the Israelites?
- Moses intercedes, and God relents (32:11-14).
  - Summarize the plea Moses made to God.

# Outline with Questions

- Moses comes down from the mountain, sees their idolatry, and breaks the tablets of stone (32:15-19).
  - Who did the writing on these stones?
  - What did Joshua report to Moses?
  - What did Moses see besides the calf?
- Moses leads in punishing the guilty (32:20-29).
  - What did he make them drink?
  - How did Aaron explain his actions?
  - What order did the sons of Levi obey?

# Outline with Questions

- Moses intercedes for the people again (32:30-32).
  - What did Moses first say to the people?
  - How did Moses word his request for forgiveness?
- God says He will send the people to inherit the land, but He will not go with them (32:33-33:6).
  - “I will not go up in your midst” (33:3). Why not?
  - How did the people respond to this bad news?

# Outline with Questions

- Moses pleads with God to go with them—to accept these people as His people again (renew His covenant) (33:12-16).
  - How earnest was Moses with this request? (15).
- God hears Moses, renews the covenant (33:17-34:28).
  - What did Moses ask God to show him? (33:18).
  - What orders did God give Moses? (34:1-3).
  - Finish this sentence: “If now I have found grace in your sight, O Lord...” (34:9).



# Lesson 13 (used as lesson 12)

Review of Ex. 32-34  
Obedience, Giving,  
Setting up the Tabernacle



# Outline of Events

- The people sin, breaking their \_\_\_\_\_ with God (32:1-6).
- God is ready to \_\_\_\_\_ them (32:7-10).
- Moses intercedes, and God relents (32:11-14).
- Moses comes down from the mountain, sees their idolatry, and breaks \_\_\_\_\_ (32:15-19).
- Moses leads in punishing the guilty (32:20-29).
- Moses \_\_\_\_\_ for the people again (30:30-32).
- God says He will send the people to inherit the land, but He will not \_\_\_\_\_ (32:33-33:6).
- Moses pleads with God to go with them—to accept these people as His people again (renew His covenant) (33:12-16).
- God hears Moses and renews the covenant (33:17-34:28).

# They Did it All

- “Bezalel the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah, made **all** that the LORD had commanded Moses” (38:22).
- “Thus all the work of the tabernacle of the tent of meeting was finished. And the children of Israel did according to **all** that the LORD had commanded Moses; so they did” (39:32).
- “According to all that the LORD had commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did all the work. Then Moses looked over **all** the work, and indeed they had done it; as the LORD had commanded, just so they had done it...” (39:42-43).
- “Thus Moses did; according to **all** that the LORD had commanded him, so he did” (40:16).

# And So Must We

- “teaching them to observe **all things** that I have commanded you...” (Matthew 28:20).
- “...Him you shall hear in **all things**, whatever He says to you” (Acts 3:22).
- “For to this end I also wrote, that I might put you to the test, whether you are obedient in **all things**” (2 Corinthians 2:9).
- “in **all things** showing yourself *to be* a pattern of good works” (Titus 2:7).
- “...always laboring fervently for you in prayers, that you may stand perfect and complete in **all the will of God** (Col. 4:12).

# And Did They Ever Give

- Earlier, the LORD gave instructions to Moses about giving for the tabernacle— “from everyone who gives it willingly with his heart you shall take My offering” (25:1-9).
- He now relays those instructions to the people (35:4-9).
- And what was the response?
- “Then everyone came whose heart was stirred, and everyone whose spirit was willing, *and* they brought the LORD's offering for the work of the tabernacle of meeting, for all its service, and for the holy garments” (35:21).
- They brought more much than what was needed, and even had to be restrained from giving more (36:4-7).

# And So Must We

- But this I say: He who sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully. So let each one give as he purposes in his heart, not grudgingly or of necessity; for God loves a cheerful giver (2 Cor. 9:6-7).
- Who gave beyond their ability?
  - The brethren in the churches of Macedonia (2 Cor. 9:1-5).
- What are the keys to giving liberally?

# Setting up the Tabernacle (40:17-33)

- On what day was the tabernacle set up? (40:1, 17).
  - 1<sup>st</sup> day, 1<sup>st</sup> month, 2<sup>nd</sup> year.
- He put the silver sockets in place, put the boards in them, inserted the bars (crossbars), and raised up the pillars.
- He then spread the tent over the tabernacle and put all the coverings over the tent.
- He took the two tables of stone and placed them in the ark of the covenant. He inserted rings through the poles of the ark and set the mercy seat on top of it. He then placed the ark of the covenant in its place, and hung the veil to hide the ark and divide the Most Holy Place from the Holy Place.

# Setting up the Tabernacle (40:17-33)

- Moses placed the **table of showbread** on the north side of the Holy Place and set out the bread before the LORD.
- He placed the **candlestick** on the south side, opposite the table, and set up the lamps before the LORD.
- He placed the **altar of incense** in front of the veil and burned sweet incense on it.
- He then put the curtain at the entrance of the tabernacle.
- Next he set up the **altar of burnt offering** in front of the entrance to the tabernacle and offered burnt offerings and grain offerings upon it.

# Setting up the Tabernacle (40:17-33)

- Then he placed the **bronze laver** between the altar of burnt offering and the tabernacle and put water in it for washing.
- He set up the **courtyard** around the tabernacle and the altar, which involved setting up the posts and hanging the curtains.
- Finally he hung the curtain at the entrance of the courtyard.
- What phrase do you see over and over again in this section?
  - “...as the LORD had commanded Moses” (vv. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32).