

Exodus Chapter 29

- This chapter deals specifically with the consecration of the priests; but as with all the previous chapters there is a dual application.

Hebrews 3:1 “Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus.”

- It’s about our glorious Lord and Savior Jesus Christ – He is our great High Priest.
- The 2nd application is to ourselves; we are each called into His priesthood:

1 Peter 2:5 “Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.”

- Having been called into His priesthood, we too must be sanctified for His purposes.

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- Having made the priestly garments, it was now time to consecrate Aaron and his sons for their priestly duties. This was done through 3 offerings, a bullock, and two rams.

V: 1a “Hallow” (G-6942). qadash, kaw-dash'; to make / pronounce / observe as clean (ceremonially or morally), consecrate, dedicate, hallow, holy, sanctify.

- The first time we see this word used (**Exodus 13:2**) is when God called the children of Israel to “sanctify” the firstborn males, they were to be redeemed with a sacrifice, they belonged to the Lord, He claimed them, they were for His service.
- The Hebrew word & meaning for sanctification is exactly the same in the NT Greek.

2 Timothy 2:19-21 ¹⁹Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are His. And, let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity. ²⁰But in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth; and some to honour, and some to dis-honour. ²¹If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour, sanctified, and meet for the master’s use, and prepared unto every good work.”

- Just as God chose Moses, He also chose Aaron and his sons:

1 Timothy 1:12 “And I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath enabled me, for that He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry.”

- And in the same way He has chosen each of us.

John 15:16 “Ye have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in My name, He may give it you.”

- Whatever our occupation or vocation, we are to serve, to be consecrated, set apart for the Lord’s service.

V: 1b Take a young bullock, two rams without blemish. They were to be the best!

Malachi 1:13-14 “¹³Ye said also, behold, what a weariness is it! And ye have snuffed at it, saith the Lord of hosts; and ye brought that which was torn, and the lame, and the sick; thus ye brought an offering: should I accept this of your hand? Saith the Lord. ¹⁴But cursed be the deceiver, which hath in his flock a male, and voewth, and sacrificeth unto the Lord a corrupt thing: for I am a great King, saith the Lord of hosts, and my name is dreadful among the heathen.”

- Is God not worthy of our very best? What were we redeemed with?

1 Peter 1:18-19 “¹⁸Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; ¹⁹but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot:”

V 2-3 Unleavened bread, anointed with oil, cakes unleavened and tempered with oil.

- Un-leavened bread, leaven being a type of sin. This is still true in the NT as well:

Jesus warned His disciples:

Matthew 16:6 “Then Jesus said unto them, take heed and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees.”

1 Corinthians 5:8 “Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.”

- Get everything together in a basket, along with the bullock & rams.

V: 4 Bring Aaron and his sons to the door and wash them.

Jesus said:

John 10:9 “I am the door:...”

- When we’re at the door, that is where we are washed in preparation to serve Him as well:

V: 4 (cont.)

John 15:3 “Now you are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you.”

- In the Tabernacle court yard, just before the door to the Holy Place was the brass laver, a place where the priests would wash themselves.
- The priestly duties were bloody. The priests were not allowed to wear shoes into the Holy Place – it being Holy ground, it was used primarily for the washing of hands and feet.
- The Greek language has two specific words to describe “wash” or washing:

G-3538. nipto, nip'-to; to cleanse the hands or the feet or the face, wash.

G-3068. louo, loo'-o; verb; to bathe the whole person; whereas G3538 means to wet a part only, and G4150 to wash, cleanse garments exclusively), wash.

John 13:8-10 ⁸Peter saith unto Him, thou shalt never wash (nipto) my feet. Jesus answered him, if I wash (nipto) thee not, thou hast no part with Me. ⁹Simon Peter saith unto Him, Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head. ¹⁰Jesus saith to him, he that is washed (louo) needeth not save to wash (nipto) his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all.”

- Septuagint: Oldest Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament, translated around 250 BC by Ptolemy II, a Macedonian king of Egypt.
- In translating this portion of Exodus, the word “louo” is used, meaning Aaron and his sons didn’t just wash their hands and feet, but it was a “bath”, a bathing of their whole person.

Ephesians 5:26 “That He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing (louo) of water by the word.”

- Notice that Aaron and his sons weren’t allowed to wash themselves, someone else had to do that for them.

John 13:4-8 ⁴He riseth from supper, and laid aside His garments; and took a towel, and girded Himself. ⁵After that He poureth water into a basin, and began to wash the disciples’ feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith He was girded. ⁶Then cometh He to Simon Peter: and Peter saith unto Him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet? ⁷Jesus answered and said unto him, what I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter. ⁸Peter saith unto Him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him, if I wash thee not, thou hast no part of Me.”

- What is being modeled here isn't just a bath; but this speaks of the washing of regeneration, being washed in the blood of Jesus – being born again.

Titus 3:5 “Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost.”

- The renewing of the Holy Ghost is being “born again”.
- We can't minister to the Lord, or for the Lord unless we are washed and renewed, born again.

Psalms 24:3-4 ³Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? Or who shall stand in His holy place? ⁴he that hath clean hands, and a pure heart...”

- Once we've been cleansed by the Word of God, once we've been renewed in the Holy Spirit there is no need for a complete washing or regeneration again. We do however need to return to that laver to wash the defilements of the world off of our hands and feet.

John 15:3 “Now you are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you.”

V: 5-6 They weren't allowed to wash themselves, and they weren't allowed to clothe themselves either. And neither are we:

Isaiah 61:10 “I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness...”

Exodus	Ephesians 6:11-18
Coat or tunic. Long & sleeved tunic.	V: 11 The whole armor of God
Robe	His righteousness
Ephod	V: 16 Shield of faith
Breastplate	V: 14 Breastplate of righteousness
Girded with curious girdle / sash	V: 14 Loins girt about with truth.
Mitre / Holiness unto the Lord.	V: 17 Helmet of salvation
	Feet shod with the Gospel of peace.
V: 7 Anointing with oil	Sword of the Spirit
	Prayer & supplication in the Spirit

[Mitre / Holiness unto the Lord:](#)

1 Corinthians 2:16 “... But we have the mind of Christ.”

V: 7 They couldn't wash themselves, they couldn't dress themselves, and they cannot anoint themselves; the anointing is truly from God.

2 Corinthians 1:21 "Now he which stablisheth us with you in Christ, and hath anointed us, is God."

- All cleaned up, dressed up, then they get "anointed" – this was not just a little dab – it was oil poured out upon them, running down over their head, beard, all over their clothes.

Psalm 133:1-3 "1Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! 2It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard: that went down to the skirts of his garments; 3As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion: for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore."

- The oil ran down like the dew which completely covered Mt. Hermon and the mountains of Zion – complete coverage.
- This speaks of the anointing of the Holy Spirit, but it also speaks of the abundant life that God wants us to have.

John 3:34 "For he whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto Him."

- As **1 Peter 2** and **1 John 2** tell us, we are part of His priesthood – this anointing is for us, and we need it!

V: 8-9 Aarons sons, for no other reason than that they were Aarons sons were also washed, clothed, and anointed as priests.

Psalm 132:9 "Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness; and let thy saints shout for joy."

Psalm 132:16 "I will also clothe her priests with salvation: and her saints shall shout aloud for joy."

The Apostle Peter refers to us:

1 Peter 2:9 "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people..."

V: 10-14 In these verses we see that ministry involves sacrifice.

Matthew 16:24 "... if any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me."

- Aaron and his sons lay their hands upon the bullock, bull calf – symbolically acknowledging their sins and transferring them to the bullock.
- The bullock is then killed by the door of the tabernacle.

Hebrews 9:22 “And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission.”

- The blood is put upon the horns of the altar the remainder of which is poured out at the altar itself.
- Specifically by Moses finger.

Leviticus 17:11 “For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul.”

- The inward parts, the liver, kidneys, and fat are burnt on the altar.

Leviticus 3:16 “... all the fat is the Lord’s”

- “But” - the outside parts, the skin & dung are to be burnt outside the camp.
- All of this is a “sin offering”, and atonement or covering for the sins of Aaron and his sons.

There was only one priest without sin: Jesus.

Hebrews 9:11-12 “¹¹But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; ¹²Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood he entered in once into the Holy Place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.”

- The unseemly parts, the skin, the dung, and the digestive tract were to be taken outside the camp, and burned there.
- Where was Jesus crucified? Outside the camp – He was being treated like dung, and He allowed it to be so.

Galatians 3:13 “Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree.” (Quoting Deuteronomy 21:23)

Hebrews 13:11-16 “¹¹For the bodies of those beasts, whose blood is brought into the sanctuary by the high priest for sin, are burned without the camp. (Written to Hebrews who knowing where Jesus was crucified, knowing that this refers to outside the camp of Judaism) ¹²Wherefore Jesus also, that He might sanctify the people with His own blood, suffered without the gate. ¹³Let us go forth therefore unto Him without the camp, bearing His reproach. ¹⁴For here have we no continuing

city, but we seek one to come. ¹⁵By Him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to His name. ¹⁶But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.”

- We can't understand this passage without an understanding of what Exodus 29:14 is telling us.
- Here, the writer of Hebrews is giving us commentary on Exodus 29:14 explaining the it is talking about Jesus, and about going outside the camp, identifying with Him, being willing to bear His reproach.

Philippians 3:10 “That I may know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being made conformable unto His death.”

Mark 8:34 “Whosoever will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up His cross (His curse, be treated like dung) and follow Me.”

V: 15-18 After the sin offering is the “burnt offering”.

- Taking one of the rams without blemish, again Aaron and his sons lay their hands upon the animal.
- The ram is slain and it's blood is sprinkled round about the altar.
- The worship of God was a bloody endeavor, and still is. There was the blood of killing the animals and cutting them apart, there was blood sprinkled about in various places. The Tabernacle itself, the priests garments were stained with it, and the priests themselves were covered in blood.
- They couldn't avoid it, and we should try to either.

Remember:

Hebrews 9:22 “And almost all things are by the law purged / cleansed with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission.”

- The ram is cut into pieces, all the pieces are then placed upon the altar as a burnt offering.
- It was completely burned up on the altar:
- The 1st offering dealt with the sin; this offering the “burnt offering” signifies devotion to God.

Burnt offering: An offering of consecration, and offering of dedication of my life to God. “Lord I consecrate my life to you” – a person would do that with a burnt offering.

- It’s the idea of just being consumed for God, and being given over wholly unto Him.

Romans 12:1 “I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, **holy (consecrated, sanctified)**, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.”

- An animal being burned up on a fire is not a pleasant thing, it’s not like a steak or a hamburger – those things are just the meat. When you leave the skin, and hair, and all the stuff and you get past medium rare, into well done, then crispy, then it keeps going – it gets stinky and to us it is not a pleasant smell.
- But to God it is a sweet savor.
- Likewise when we get turned on for Jesus and we become that living sacrifice for Jesus – sometimes those around us just think it stinks.
- Oh but to God it’s a sweet savor! This is consecration, this is Holy, this is being consumed, being burnt up for Jesus!
- All of this begs a question: what have we sacrificed to God? Sometimes we talk about what He’s taken from us, bad habits, sinful practices, but what have we given to Him as a sacrifice?

V: 19-21 Again a similar process, and the only part where Aaron and his sons take any kind of an active part: they place their hands upon the head of the 2nd goat.

- This is the ram of consecration:
- The goat is killed: “*thou*” – this is speaking to Moses.
- Moses is to put some of the goat’s blood on the tip of their right ear, upon the thumb of their right hand, and upon the big toe of their right foot, then sprinkle blood upon the altar itself.
- Part of this ordination ceremony, part of their consecration was to understand that their ears were consecrated unto the Lord – if they were going to serve the Lord they had to be able to hear the word of God, and to do this their ears must be consecrated.
- These hands are now consecrated to God, so be careful what you take up with them in doing the work of the Lord – represented by their hands.

- The same with their feet, their walk with the Lord was important. Consider where you would set foot, walk circumspectly – knowing that even your feet are consecrated unto the Lord.

Later Jesus was tell us the same thing in a different way:

Matthew 5:29-30 “²⁹And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. ³⁰And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.”

Ephesians 5:15 “See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise,”

“And he shall be hallowed, and his garments, and his sons, and his son’s garments with him.”

- Thus they are all consecrated, sanctified, set apart for the Lord’s service.

Summary: Consecration of the Priests. (Hallowed)

- 7 day ceremony.
- Priests were washed, dressed, and anointed.
- There was a sin offering for the priests.
- Then there was the burnt offering of consecration

Priests / priesthood:

- Priests are referred to 960 X’s in the Bible, primarily in the OT(794) – but also in the Gospels, the book of acts, and in Hebrews – (166) the NT references almost always refer to the OT priesthood with the exception of 5 occurrences which happen to be the last 5 occurrences in the Bible.

1 Peter 2:5, 9. Revelation 1:6, 5:10, 20:6

- Because of the many references to the priests and priesthood many churches feel that they must somehow fill that office, some denominations claim that the pastor is truly the priest which is why many of them wear colorful or ornate robes.
- This is not limited to the Catholic church, but various denominations do this, and most of them that do also believe that the church has replaced the nation of Israel. In their minds there is the continuation of the priesthood through their leadership, and the continuation of the nation of Israel through the church – which is referred to as “replacement theology”.
- It is no accident that St. Peter’s basilica in the Vatican is built to the exact same dimensions as the Temple in Jerusalem and seeks to mimic the Holy place, along with the Holy of Holies.

- St. Peter's basilica stands on the traditional site where Peter was crucified and buried. Directly underneath the main altar is the tomb of Peter.
- One problem with that is that the nation of Israel exists today; but the real problem is that God made promises to the nation of Israel which still stand – because God still stands.
- Replacement theology is a grave error within the church today.
- **Error in the church is the result of a willful disregard for the Word of God.**
- They justify this because of an a-millennialist point of view, that there is no 1000 year reign, Jesus simply comes back to judge, not to rule / or that this is presently the millennium.
- These “priests” so called continue to offer sacrifices to God, they call it a “mass” or a continuation of the sacrificial system – and in the case of the Catholic church there is the offering of Jesus again, and again – that is what mass is all about, the continual ongoing sacrifice for our sins.
- The name “Thyatira” means “Continual Sacrifice” – the difference between a cross and a crucifix.
- Jesus died on a cross, then He was buried and rose again, and ascended into heaven.
- Jesus is still on the crucifix, still being offered for our sins – which is a direct contradiction of God's word.

Hebrews 10:10-12 ¹⁰“By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all. ¹¹And every priest standeth daily ministering and offering oftentimes the same sacrifices, which can never take away sins: ¹²But this man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God;”

John 19:30 “It is finished.”

- Almost all the references in the Bible to the priests refer to the OT priests, except for the 5 verses which refer to a NT priesthood – but these don't refer to specific individual or to a class – but to all believers.
- There is however a reference to One who is a High Priest:
Turn to:
Hebrews 3:1 “Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus.”

Jesus is truly our great High Priest.

Hebrews 4:14-16 “¹⁴Seeing then that we have a great High Priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession. ¹⁵for we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. ¹⁶Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.”

Hebrews 5:5-6 “⁵So also Christ glorified not Himself to be made an high priest; but He that said unto Him, thou art My Son, to-day have I begotten thee. ⁶As He saith also in another place (Psalm 110:4), thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedec.”

- Jesus didn't exalt Himself to the position of High Priest, He was appointed by God the Father.
- This is long before the OT priesthood.

Hebrews 5:10 “Called of God an High Priest after the order of Melchizedec.”

Hebrews 6:20 “Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an High Priest for ever after the order of Melchizedec.”

Hebrews 7:26-27 “²⁶For such an High Priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens. ²⁷Who needeth not daily, as those high priests (Aaron & his sons), to offer up sacrifice (bullock / sin offering), for His own sins, and then for the people's: for this He did once, when He offered up Himself. ²⁸For the law maketh men high priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath, (what God said) which was since the law (Psalm 110), maketh the Son, who is consecrated forevermore.”

Hebrews 9:11 “But Christ being come an High Priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building.”

Hebrews 10:19-22 “¹⁹Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, ²⁰by a new and living way, which He hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh; ²¹And having an high priest over the house of God; ²²Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith,…”

- The problem with the OT priesthood was that we couldn't draw near, only they could – but because of our Great High Priest Jesus – we can draw near with full assurance, confidence. Access into the very presence of the Father!
- Another contrast between the OT High Priests and our Great High Priest:

- All the OT priests were temporary; at age 50 they were done – and it went to their sons.

Hebrews 5:6 ⁶“As He saith also in another place, thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchisedec.”

Hebrews 6:20 “Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an High Priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec.”

Hebrews 7:17, 21, 24 all say the same thing – ²⁴“... he continueth forever, hath an unchangeable priesthood.”

- How are we then like this priesthood, where do we fit in as priests?

1 Peter 2:5 “Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.”

- Remember how our chapter, Exodus 29 describes how the priests, Aaron and his sons are to be hallowed.

- This scripture indicates that we have already been hallowed, made holy, sanctified, set apart for His service.

- Not with the blood of a bull or of goats, nor with silver or gold – but by the precious blood of Jesus. (1 Peter 1:18-19)

- To do what? To offer up spiritual sacrifices unto God.

- Keep your finger there and turn with me to Hebrews Ch. 13.

Hebrews 13:15 ¹⁵“By Him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is, the fruit of our lips giving thanks to His name.”

- We’re not supposed to just worship quietly in our hearts, sing loud, use your lips to give Him praise.

- Turn to Philippians 4

Paul is thanking them for their gift, their support:

Philippians 4:18 “But I have all, and abound: I am full, having received of Epaphroditus the things which were sent from you, an odor of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well-pleasing to God.”

- What are the sacrifices that we offer? The praises of our lips, and our resources in support of God’s work and ministry, which is what the Philippians were doing for Paul.

Proverbs 3:9 “Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase.”

- This is the language of the OT priesthood, the first fruits – we just studied this – God is to receive the very best.
- These are the things that are a sweet savor to our Lord.
- Giving is and should be an act of worship, and we should treat it as such.
- We try to be very low key about tithes & offerings, sometimes I wonder if we aren't too low key. Not from a financial perspective, but from a worship perspective.
- Some churches pass an offering bag or receive the offering in various ways – one of the things that I like is when we have that opportunity to praise Him for His provision, to take our offering and offer it up to Him and acknowledge Him, to pray over it.
- There is one more sacrifice that is to be offered in the NT:

We're to offer up ourselves:

Romans 12:1 “I beseech you therefore brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.”

Turn back to 1 Peter Ch. 2

1 Peter 2:9 “But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light.” (Heb. 13:15)

- In Revelation, all 3 references to the priesthood declare that we are priests and kings...

Speaking of Jesus who has washed us from our sins:

Revelation 1:6 “And hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father; to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.”

Turn to Revelation 5:10 – this is significant because according to verse 9 the 24 elders representing the church are singing a new song unto the Lord, falling down before Him and offering the praises, the sacrifice of praise – and what do they say?

Revelation 5:10 “And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth.”

Revelation Ch. 20:6 “Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years.”

- These scriptures contradict the theology & doctrine of many churches – so they declare that the book of Revelation is a “closed” book – and ignore the doctrine that it presents.

What then did the OT priests do?

1. Primarily they offered sacrifices.
 2. They were attentive to the details of the Tabernacle, keeping the lamp stand lit, wicks trimmed, oil in the lamps.
 3. They ensure that there was always fresh show bread on the table of show bread.
 4. They kept the coals / fire on the altar of incense.
 5. They also offered benedictions.
 6. Kept the fire always burning, provided a quota of wood for the sacrifices.
 7. They gave benedictions.
 8. They acted as scribes.
 9. Officiated at all ceremonies and feasts.
 10. Acted as magistrates.
 11. Presided over the tithes and offerings, and had charge of the treasury.
 12. They were present at all assemblies.
 13. They sounded the trumpet in times of battle.
 14. Examined lepers.
 15. Purified the unclean.
 16. Encouraged & exhorted the army on the eve of battle.
 17. They bore the Ark.
 18. I believe that there are many more, I just got tired of listing them...
- They had many duties & responsibilities, but their primary responsibility involved the offering of sacrifices.
 - The NT priesthood is similar, and seeming much simpler, they offered up spiritual sacrifices:
 1. The praise of our lips continually.
 2. The offering of our substance.
 3. And the offering of our very lives.

V: 22 7 things from the ram; for it is a ram of consecration.

- 3 portions of fat – referred to as suet. This is the desirable fat that covers the inward parts, validates or determines the inward health and vigor of the animal; something that cannot be seen until after the animal is slain.
- “Caul” – midriff; diaphragm. The diaphragm divides the animal in half and it what enables it and us to breath to draw breath.
- What is symbolized here is that every breath is now consecrated, sacrifice to God.

- Kidneys, also translated “reins”, meaning the thoughts or intents, motives.

Psalm 7:9 “Oh let the wickedness of the wicked come to an end; but establish the just: for the righteous God trieth the hearts and reins.”

Jeremiah 17:10 “I the Lord search the heart, I try the reins, even to give every man according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings.”

Psalm 139:23-24 ²³Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: ²⁴And see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.”

- Right shoulder: power, might, strength – all given to the Lord.

V: 23-24 Add to that - one loaf of bread, and a cake of bread, and a wafer of bread – all of which are unleavened.

Jesus:

John 6:35 “I am the bread of life:...”

3 Aspects of Jesus as the bread of life:

1. One loaf of bread: unleavened; sinless purity.
2. One cake of oiled bread: bread coated with oil, covered, - anointed (“Christ” / “Mesheach”) The Christ of God, the Bread from Heaven – Jesus, the bread of life, anointed with the Holy Spirit beyond measure.
3. One wafer: the bread of sacrifice, the bread of communion – the bread that was broken for us.

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- All these things are placed in the hands of Aaron and his sons to be given as a “wave” offering.
 - A wave offering is symbolic, the priest holds it in his hands, then extends it forward towards God offering it to Him, then draws it back to himself, then extends it forward again towards God offering it to Him.
 - Notice that the priests, like us can only offer to God of that which they themselves have been given.
 - They haven’t done any work or anything to be able to present this to the Lord – which is true of us as well:

Paul asks that question:

1 Corinthians 4:7 “... and what hast thou that thou didst not receive?...”

- Interesting chronology: Aaron and his sons were committed, they were well into the process of being sanctified – then they were equipped for the ministry.
- Sometimes we can spend too much time trying to prepare ourselves to serve God when all that He is looking for is the commitment to serve God, and then He will equip us.

V: 25-26 These same things are then received out of the hands of the priest and placed upon the altar as a burnt offering for a “sweet savor” before the Lord.

- The breast of the ram is for a wave offering.
- The breast covers the heart, by offering the breast we are saying “my heart is yours.”

V: 27-28 The breast is again the wave offering, now the shoulder (which represents strength) is given as a “heave offering”.

- The “heave offering” is simply that portion of the offering which after being received by the priests is held up before the altar before being actually being placed upon the altar.

Peace Offering: The offering of communion or fellowship. With the peace offering, the meat was roasted, and you got a portion of it and God got a portion of it.

- The idea was that as you would take your portion and sit down and eat it, it was like having a meal with God. As you ate your meal you were having fellowship with God because you were both eating from the same piece of meat, you were becoming one through the eating of a common meal together.
- The “heave offering” is giving God His part of the meal.

V: 29-30 This speaks to the selection of the priest who would stand in his “stead” or his place.

2 Corinthians 5:20 “Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ’s stead, be ye reconciled to God.”

- We’re all called to stand in His stead and bring forth the Gospel of Christ, just as he would, to minister in His name.

- Just as Aaron's garments would be passed onto his sons, so often times is our character passed on from father to son.
- If we want our sons to be men of prayer, we must be a man who prays.
- If we want our sons to be men of the word; then we must ourselves be given to studying God's word.
- If we want our children to be honest and upright, we must cultivate honesty and integrity by our example.
- While they will make their own choices in life, the garments that we wear, for better or for worse, will be passed onto our children.

V: 31-37 The altar and each of the instruments would be sanctified, set apart for His use.

- The beginning of a 7 day process, boiling a ram in the holy place then eating it in the manner of a peace offering.
- They were to sacrifice a bullock every day so that the altar itself would be cleansed and sanctified for God's use.
- When the altar is sanctified, then the sacrifices that would be offered upon it would also be sanctified.
- Every thing that we have is to sanctified for God's use as well, it belongs to Him, just as we do.

V: 38-39 A lamb was to be sacrificed every morning and every evening. Day by day continually.

V: 40 The **morning sacrifice** shall include: a "meat offering"

- Meat offering: 1/10th deal (?) of flour (fine flour) and a ¼ "hin" (hin = 1 gal.) of "beaten" (extra virgin) olive oil
- Drink offering: A "hin" of wine which would be poured out at the altar.

V: 41 The other lamb for the **evening sacrifice** shall also have the meat offering and the drink offering with it.

- The morning and the evening sacrifice: This is how we are to start out our days, in prayer, praising Him – in fellowship and communion with Him – affirming once again that we are sanctified for His purposes throughout the day.

- Then the evening sacrifice of prayer, and praise, sanctification, once again affirming our commitment to our God.

V: 42-44 These are to be continual burnt offerings, at the door of the Tabernacle.

- It is at the door that God will meet with His people – remembering that Jesus is the door. It is through Jesus that we have access to God.
- It is at the door that God will speak to His people – “and the word became flesh...”
- The Tabernacle, the altar, and those who serve will be sanctified by the glory of God.

“... sanctified by My glory...”

- **The glory of the Lord is His presence!**
- Without His presence, this is not a church.

V: 45-46 Purpose: God will dwell among His people, He shall be their God. They shall know that God, He is God, that He is the One who brought them out of the land of Egypt to deliver them.

- “I will dwell among them” 2X’s.
- I have to guard my own heart, that prayer, worship, Bible study don’t become an end all of themselves – it has to be about being with Him, worshipping Him in Spirit and in Truth.
- God wants to have fellowship with us!
- Sanctification is for the glory of God.
- Sanctification results in 7 things that we see in this chapter:
 1. We get washed. He washes us (John 15:3)
 2. We get clothed. He clothes us. (Isaiah 61:10)
 3. We get anointed. He anoints us. (John 7:37, Acts 1:8, 1 Cor. 3:16)
 4. God will meet with us – we get to be in His presence, we get to see His glory.
 5. God will speak with us, we will hear His voice.
 6. God will dwell among us, abide with us – giving us opportunity to abide with Him.
 7. We get to know Him.

Add all that up = personal relationship.