

February 8/Day 39

Exodus 28

Verses 1-5

- Yesterday we saw the specifications for the tabernacle and the furniture; today we will look at the priests.
- We left off yesterday with God introducing Aaron and his descendants to the priesthood.
- What were Aaron's holy garments for?
- Why might a seamstress or garment maker need a spirit of wisdom in this case? Just think it through.
- Who is Aaron a priest to? Double-check the text.
- An ephod is a sleeveless garment worn over his tunic.
- Describe how the priestly garments looked.

Verses 6-14

- What was engraved on the two onyx stones in the ephod?
- Look at verse 11. We have seen a signet ring before, with Judah and Tamar, but this is the first we have seen a jeweler mentioned. There were jewelers in the beginning. And, if you missed that lesson, a signet ring is used with sealing wax to stamp a man's signature onto a document.
- Do you know what a filigree is?
- Do you think it was symbolic for Aaron to wear the names of the tribes on his shoulders? In what way?

Verses 15-30

- What does this passage say the breastpiece was for?
- What kinds of stones were added to the breastpiece? How many? Signifying what?
- Does this remind you of birthstones? Some believe this is where the idea of birthstones came from.
- What color cord is used to bind the breastpiece to the rings? Hint: it is the color of Israel.
- Over which of Aaron's organs were the names of the children of Israel placed?
- For how long will this remain a memorial to the LORD?
- Urim and Thummim ("-im" signifies they are plural) were like dice in a sense, and sometimes they were used to make a decision, sort of like heads or tails with a coin, yet these were ordained by God.

Verses 31-35

- A coat of mail is also called “chain mail” because there was a chain-link. It is like the chain-link armor soldiers wore in the Middle Ages. It is also where we get our term “chain-mail” for an on-going message.
- What does this passage say was the purpose of the coat of mail?
- What was sewn to the hem? Why?
- If the last phrase is confusing, hang tight, we’ll get there.

Verses 36-38

- What will be written on his turban?
- Iniquity is sin, but it is specific sin. It is the sin of serving God our way rather than His way.

Verse 39

- Have you noticed how many craftsmen are used for this endeavor?

Verses 40-43

- Anoint means to rub with oil in a ceremonial fashion.
- Ordain means to give holy orders to someone.
- Consecrate means to dedicate.
- The breeches (pants) were to protect the priests from their nakedness when approaching the most holy altar.

Exodus 29

Verses 1-9

- Describe the consecration process.
- What does “perpetual statute” mean?

Verses 10-14

- Describe how they made offering for sin?
- Sin means “missing the mark”. It has been said, in olden days an archer would use a spotter to stand near the target and if the archer missed the target the spotter would yell back, “Sin!”. Some dispute this claim, but it is a really great picture. If the perfect law of God is the bulls-eye on our target, and we fall short and miss the bulls-eye, we have missed the mark; therefore, we have sinned. The Hebrew word is *chattab* and the Greek equivalent is *hamartia*.

Verses 15-18

- Describe a burnt offering.
- How did the offering smell to the LORD? Like a roast cooking, I would imagine.

- Later we will find out that burnt offerings were voluntary. This is important.

Verses 19-25

- Describe the wave offering.

Verses 26-28

- What sort of offerings are mentioned in these passages?

Verses 29-33

- Have we seen God mention leftovers before? In what regard?

Verses 35-45

- How often were offerings to be made?
- What kind of aroma is this to the LORD?
- For how many generations are these offerings to be made?
- What will the LORD do when He meets with them?
- What consecrates the tent of meeting?
- To whom are Aaron and his sons to be priests? Look at the wording.
- Re-read verse 46.

See you tomorrow.