

1/9/93

Numbers 26-29

The second census is now to be taken in order that God's promise be fulfilled, the new generation will occupy the promise land.

26:1-4 The second census is ordered

- 26:1** 1) The time was after the plague.
26:9
- 2) The persons addressed were Moses and Eleazar.
- 26:2** 1) The census was from the age of 20 years and above as at the first.
1:28
- 2) The purpose was for military preparation as at first also.
- 3) The other reason was for the division of the land. vs. 51-56
- 26:3** The place was the plain of Moab by the Jordan across from Jericho.
- 26:4** This was the second census in the wilderness but the third since Egypt. Ex. 30:12

26:5-51 The census taken

* The first census was of the tribes while the second focuses on the families for land distribution.

- 26:5-7** Ruben had 47,730, decreasing 2, 270.
- 26:8-11** Those who contended against Moses in the rebellion of Korah.
* The children are cleared of any guilt with their father.
- 26:12-14** Simeon had 22, 200, decreasing 37, 100.
- 26:15-18** Gad had 40,500, decreasing 5, 150
- 26:19-22** Judah had 76, 500
- 26:23-25** Issachar had 64, 300
- 26:26-27** Zebulum had 60, 500
- 26:28-37** Joseph had two families, Manessah and Ephraim
- 1) Manessah had 52, 700
- 2) Ephraim had 32, 500
- 26:38-41** Benjamin had 45, 000

26:42-43 Dan had 64, 400

26:44-47 Asher had 53, 400

26:48-50 Naphtali had 45, 400, decreasing 8, 000.

26:51 The total being 601, 730 a decrease of 1, 820 from Sinai.

26:52-56 The plans to divide the land

26:52-55 1) By name.

2) By lot. Prov. 16:33

26:57-58 The families.

26:59-61 The geneology of Moses.

26:62 Thw census of the Levites, from one month and above, 23, 000.

26:63-65 The summery statement

1) The affirmation of the census.

2) The confirmation of the fact that not one person of the first census was alive to inherite the land. except Caleb and Joshua.

3) The proclamation of God's promise tha only Caleb and Joshua entered the promise land.

27:1-11 The law of inheritance

27:1-2 The five daughters of Zelophehad presented their case before the Taberbnacle.

27:3-5 The facts of their father.

1) He died in the wilderness but was not party to Korah's rebellion leaving no sons. vs. 3

2) They petitioned the inheritance of their father as the others of his family. vs. 4

3) Moses seeks God for the answer. vs. 5

27:6-11 The Lord's response to Moses d

27:6-7 1) The daughters were right their petition.

2) They appear later to claim their right. 36:1-3, 7, 9, Josh. 17:3

27:8-11 3) The priciples for inheritance would folllow a descending order if there were no sons.

- a) His daughters. vs. 8
- b) His brothers. vs.9
- c) His brother's brother. vs.10
- d) His kinsman nearest to him. vs.11
- * The right of the first born. Deut. 21:15
- * The duty of the surviving brother to raise up seed to his brother. Deut. 25:5-10

27:12-23 The commissioning of Joshua

- 27:12-13** The Lord proclaims the death of Moses after he has seen the land from the mount. Deut. 32:48-52
- 27:14** The reason for his not entering the promise land. 20:1-13, Deut. 3:23-28
* His burial and mourning. Deut. 34:1-8, Jude 9
- 27:15-17** Moses' request for a leader
 - 1) To go out and come in before them for war.
 - 2) To lead them out and bring them in, in life oversight.
 - 3) To make sure they would not be as sheep having no shepherd.

- 27:18-21** The Lord instructs Moses
 - 1) God chose Joshua. vs. 18
 - 2) God commissions Joshua. vs. 19
 - 3) God give authority to Joshua. vs. 20
 - 4) God makes Joshua dependent on the High priest. vs. 21

27:22-23 The summery statement.

28:1-8 The daily offerings

- 28:1-2** 1) God declares them to be His offerings, His food in contrast to the cry of the prophet against them for making them their own offerings and feast.
- 2) A sweet aroma to Me refers to the pleasure and acceptance through obedience.
- 28:3-6** the burnt offering for dedication and consecration, morning and evening.
- 28:7-8** The drink offering and grain offering to accompany the offering.

28:9-10 The Sabbath offering

* **Burnt offering for dedication and consecration.**

28:11-15 The monthly offering

28:16-25 The Passover offering

28:16 This was the religious calendar year, commemorating the Exodus on the 14th of April. Ex.12:16, Lev. 23:7-8

28:17 The feast of Unleaven Bread began on the 15th of the month.

28:18-25 The first and the last day were holy days or sabbathes and all leaven was removed from the house and the children would seek to find the bit left that they may ask the question, "What meanest this". Jn. 1:29, 19:36, 1Cor. 5:7-8

28:26-31 The offering of the Feast of Weeks

28:26 Sometimes called the feast of firstfruits.
* On the morrow of the sabbath the priest shall wave it, in other words the first Sunday after the sabbath. Lev. 23:10-11

28:27-31 The presentation

29:1-6 The feast of Trumpets

22:1 The first of October, beginning the civil year.

29:2-6 The offering..

29:7-11 The Day of Atonement

* The holiest day of the year when the sins of the nation are forgiven, Oct. 10th. Lev. 16

29:12-38 The Feast of Tabernacles

29:12 On the 15th to the 22nd of Oct.

29:13-16 The offering on the first day.

- 1) It was the ingathering of the feast of harvest.
- 2) Gratitude of God's faithfulness in the wilderness, building booths.
- 3) There is a descent in the sacrifices from 13 to 7 as the days continue.

29:17-38 The remaining seven days and their offerings.

29:35 the eighth day Jesus cried out at the court of the temple to signify their ritual to be wrong. Jn. 7:37

29:39-40 **The summery statement**

* the offerings of chapter 28-29 are many.

-1071 lambs.

-113 bullocks

-37 rams

-30 goats

-112 bushels of flour

-370 gallons of oil

-340 gallons of wine