

11/28/93

Numbers 13-14

The people of God have come to the borders of the promise land in the wilderness of Paran, Kadesh Barnea and God is ready to give them the land but unbelief keeps them from entering in.

Unbelief is a refusal to believe God for what He has promised and doubting His ability which leaves us to our own devices and resources.

13:1-33 The spies are sent out Canaan.**13:1-16** *The choosing of the twelve*

- 13:1-2** 1) The command comes from the Lord's but the people were the ones who requested it. Deut. 1:19-23
 2) The promise was that God was giving them the land.
 3) One from each tribe is to go.

13:3-15 The twelve spies are recorded.**13:16** Joshua is the contraction of Jehovah-shua which means

Jehovah is salvation, the name Jesus is the Greek translation of the Hebrew name Joshua.

1) His name was Hoshea before God changed it, which means salvation, deliverance.

2) He was Moses army captain.

Ex. 17:9-10

3) He was Moses' minister. Ex. 24:13

4) He was Moses' successor. Num. 27:18-23, Deut. 32:44

13:17-20 *The specific mission***13:17** The directions given to them.**13:18-20** The objectives

- 1) Kind of land.
 - 2) Kind of people, strong or weak. few or many.
 - 3) Good or bad land.
 - 4) Cities or camps.
 - 5) Land rich or poor.
 - 6) Forest or not.
- * They were to be courageous and bring back some of the fruit of the land.

* The time was of first ripe grapes, July-August.

13:21-24 *The sending out of the spies.*

13:21-22 The search party went from south to north.

* Hebron was as old as Abraham and Celebs' inheritance. Gen. 23:2, Josh. 14:15

13:23-24 The abundance of the land was evident in the size of the fruit.

* The emblem for the department of tourism in Israel is this cluster of grapes on a pole.

13:25-33 *The report of the twelve*

13:25-26 1) The time of the mission was 40 days.

2) They brought back word and the fruit of the land.

a) Grapes and the vineyard were representative of Israel. Is. 5

b) Figs and the fig tree were also symbolic of the nation. Math 24:32

c) The pomegranate was symbolic of a fruitful entry as the High

Priest wore it at the hem of his garment if the ephod. Ex. 28:33

13:27 They affirmed the fruitfulness of the land.

13:28 The objections to occupying the land.

1) The people are strong.

2) The cities are fortified and very large.

3) They saw the descendants of Anak. Gen.36:12

13:30 Celebs' good report being mixed with faith and the word of God. Rom. 10:17

* For we are well able to overcome it.

13:31-33 The evil report

13:31 They discouraged the people by looking to themselves.

13:32-33 They distorted what they saw because of fear.

1) They contradicted their own report. vs.27

2) They failed to put God in the picture, having no hope seeing only the giants. Gen. 6:1-4

14:1-10 The response of the people to the report

- 14:1** 1) The people wept that night, the word covers all kinds of weeping.
* The ten were responsible for their discouragement. Deut. 1:28-33
- 14:2** 2) They murmured against Moses and Aaron about leaving Egypt.
- 14:3** 3) They accused God of making them victims.
- 14:4** 4) They were ready to return to Egypt.
- 14:5** 5) Moses and Aaron fell in their faces before the congregation in awe.
- 14:6** Joshua and Caleb tore their clothes in grief of their plans.

- 14:7-9** 1) They attempted to turn the people from their error by reminding them that the land was good. vs. 7
2) The surety of the land was in the fact that God delighted in them not that they were able in themselves. vs. 8
3) They encouraged them in several ways. vs. 9
a) Do not rebel against the Lord.
b) Do not fear the people.
c) The people are our bread.
d) Their protection has departed from them.
* The word protection means shadow which could be referring to the power of their deities or just God's judgment due. Gen. 15:16
e) The Lord is with us.

- 14:10** The congregation wanted to stone them on the spot. Acts 6:8-7:60
* The Shekinah glory of the Lord appeared in the Tabernacle of meeting before all, bringing their actions to a halt.

14:11-25 The man Moses intercedes for the people

14:11 The people were in unbelief. Heb. 3:7-4:16

14:12 The Lord's expressed desire here is to test Moses' loyalty to God and the people not that Moses changed the mind of God.
* True prayer begins with God as His will and is communicated to us as we seek Him, therefore God is the originator of the request as Moses yields as a vessel. Ex. 32:11-12

14:13-19 Moses intercedes on behalf of God's reputation & promises and the people.
1) God's reputation. vs. 13-14
2) God's promises. vs. 15-16
3) God's people. vs. 17-19
a) Moses used God's word for prayer.
b) Moses relies on the moral attributes of God. Ex. 34:6-7, Jonah 4:2

14:20-25 The sentence by God over the people

14:20-23 The forgiveness of their sin is granted but the consequence is not removed!

- 1) God pardons them. vs.20
- 2) God swears by Himself. vs. 21
- 3) God's judgment is based on their privilege. vs.22-23

14:24 Celeb is of a different spirit, disposition and attitude.
* He inherited Hebron. Josh. 14:10-13

14:25 The people were to return to the wilderness for protection.

14:26-38 The sentence proclaimed to the people

14:26-27 God took the murmuring against Him not man.

14:28-30 Moses was to communicate God's judgment to the people.

14:31 Their children whom they feared would be destroyed would be the ones to inherit and enjoy the land.

14:32-35 The death march is proclaimed according to the days of their searching of the land.

14:36-38 The judgment of God fell on the ten who brought the evil report but the two lived.

14:39-45 **The sorrow of the people brought forth death**

14:39 1) They mourned greatly, evidence of the sorrow of the world which brings forth death. 2Cor. 7:10

14:40 2) They acknowledged their sin and pledged their obedience but it was a lost opportunity, gone!.

14:41-43 3) Moses warns them of the sin of presumption.

14:44 The ark remained in the camp and they presumed on God excepting their willingness.

14:45 The enemy defeated them and chased them as bees. Deut. 1:44