

12/12/93

Numbers 18-20

God has just made it very clear that Aaron is to be the High Priest and no other is to approach God lest they die.

The response of the people was that they in fact would die now and therefore God assures them of the anointed and called intercessor to stand between God and themselves.

18:1-7 The duties of the priest

- 18:1** The function of the priest is said to be two-fold. ch. 3 &4
- 1) To bear the iniquity related to the sanctuary.
 - 2) To bear the iniquity related to the priesthood.
- * This is the response to the last verse of the previous chapter showing that no man takes this honor to himself, but he who is called of God, just as Aaron was. Heb. 5:4

18:2 The Levites were to be joined to the High Priests service to serve him but distinct from the office.

- 18:3-4**
- 1) The Levites were to attend to the needs of the Aaronic priesthood.
 - 2) They were to never come near the articles of the sanctuary and the altar, lest they die.
 - 3) The allowance of this would result in death to the High Priest also.

18:5 The efficiency of the High Priest is marked by the removal of the wrath of God on the people. Eph. 2:1-2, Rom. 5:9, 1Thes. 5:9

18:6 The Lord declares He has sovereignty chosen the Levites and given them as a gift to them.

18:7 The service took place in two places.

- 1) The holy place, 15x30, where the daily ministry was done.
- 2) The Holy of Holies, 15x15, where the yearly day of Atonement took place the sins of the nation.

18:8-19 The offerings to support the priest**18:8-11** *Their portion from the sacrifices*

18:8-9 1) The Aaronic priest hood is the group.
 2) The various sacrifices for the priest.
 * The laws of the sacrifices. Lev. 6-7

18:10 The eating is to be by the males and in the holy place.

18:11 Sons and daughters partook of these.
 * The sons of Elie abused of these and turned the people from God. 1Sam. 2:12-17, 22

18:12-13 *The first fruit of harvest*
 * Ex. 22:29, 23:16, 19, Lev. 2:14, 23:10, Deut. 26:1-4

18:14-18 *The devoted things*

18:14 The all inclusive right to the devoted object or person to God.
Ex. 30:13, Lev. 27:6, Num. 3:47

18:15 The first born

18:16 The age of redemption and valued amount.

18:17 The exception

18:18 The portion for the priest.

18:19 This is a covenant of salt, meaning perpetual an eternal. Lev. 2:13, 2Chron. 13:5

18:20-24 The tithes for the support of the Levites

18:20 1) The Levites were to have no inheritance in the land.
 2) The Lord was their inheritance as priest.

18:21 The Lord gave all the tithes as a inheritance to the Levites for their work in the tabernacle. Gen. 14:20, Lev. 27:30-32, Mal. 3:8-10, Hag. 1, 1Cor. 9:7-14

18:22-24 The office and offering for the Levites.

18:25-32 The Tithes of the Levites

18:26 The Lord declares that the Levites were to tithe from the tithe they received.

18:27-29 Various examples.

18:30-32 The legitimate portion of the Levites. Eli's sons had become evil and advantages in their portion.
1Sam. 2:12-17, 22

19:1-22 **The law of purification**

19:1-10 *The provisions for purification*

19:1-2 The condition of the sacrifice is revealed.

1) A red heifer without blemish and defect.

* A type of Jesus Christ who was without sin as God's lamb to take away the sins of the world. Jn. 1:29, 3:16, 2Cor. 5:21, Heb. 9:13-14, 1Pet. 1:19

2) One which a yoke has never come, pure, separate and undefiled.

19:3-6 The person involved.

1) Eleazer was the one to slaughter the heifer outside the camp, another type of Jesus. Heb. 13:12

2) Eleazer was to sprinkle the blood and all of it was to be consumed with fire.

3) The same elements are used to cleans the leper. Lev. 14:6, 49, 51

19:7-8 The purification of the priest and individual who burned it.

19:9-10 The storing of the ashes for the purification from sin and ceremonial cleansing.

19:11-22 *The procedure*

1) Water in the scriptures is used for the word and it's cleansing power. Jn. 15:3, Eph. 5:26

2) Jesus used the symbol as He washed the disciples feet. Jn. 13:3-10

3) The blood of Jesus cleanses us from all our past sins and all our ongoing sins. 1Jn. 1:7-10

19:11-13 The provisions for touching a dead body.

- 1) The third day symbolic of the Lord's resurrection to make us whole from sin.
- 2) The seventh day symbolic of the Lord's rest, the finished work of Christ on the cross.

19:14 The provision for one who dies in the tent.

19:16 The provision for one in the open field.

19:17-19 The purification by the ashes of the red heifer.

19:20-22 The penalty of not being purified.
* Various forms of defilement. Lev. 12-15

20:1-13 **The error of Moses at Kadesh**

- 20:1**
- 1) The children of Israel have come to their 40th year of their wondering. Deut.2:14-18
 - 2) The month was the first and their arrival was Kadesh, the very same place they had refused to enter into the land.
 - 3) The death of Mirium is recorded

20:2 The problem was that they needed water.

20:3-5 Their contention

- 1) Their desire to of died in the past. vs. 3
- 2) Their accusation of being brought to the wilderness to die. vs.4
- 3) Their looking back to the world. vs.5

20:6 The wisdom of the leaders to go before the Lord.

20:7-8 The Lord's instructions to Moses and Aaron.

20:9-11 The seeming obedience that was disobedience.

- 1) Moses gave the people the impression that God was mad.
- 2) Moses gave the people the impression that God was reluctant to give them drink.
- 3) Moses gave glory to himself not God.

* Ps.78:16, 106:32-33, 1Cor. 10:4

20:12 The consequences were that Moses and Aaron were kept from entering the promise land because they did not believe God nor honor him in their representation of Him. Deut. 1:37-38

20:13 The event was memorialized and God was honored.

20:14-21 The appeal for passage through Edom

20:14-16 1) Jacob and Esau were twin brothers, who in figurative types represent two types of men. Gen. 5:27, 37:28, 36:1-8, Rom. 9:13

a) Jacob is a type of the spiritual man,

b) Esau is the type of the flesh.

2) They were aware of the hardship endured in Egypt.

* They should of had compassion but instead they responded in a uncompassionate way and denied the m passage.

* The prophet Obediah pronounced judgment over them for their vengeful treachery.

20:17 1) They promised to not touch any of their crops or water sources.
2) The route they petitioned was the Kings Highway that ran from Damascus to the gulf of Akaba.

20:18 Edom denied them the right to pass through the land and threatened them with the sword.

20:19-21 A second appeal was made promising financial payment of any man or animal partook of anything.
1) Edom came out against Israel with many men.
2) Israel turned away turned away from him.

20:22-29 The death of Aaron

20:22-24 Israel journeyed from Kadesh to Mount Hor on the boarder of the land of Edom and announced Aarons death.
* The reason being that he did not obey god's word at Meribah but rebelled with Moses. 20:12

20:25-27 The High Priesthood was to be passed on to Eleazer his son. Heb. 5:1-6, 7:20-24

20:28 1) The place of his burial was Moserah. Deut. 10:6
2) He died on the first day of the fifth month (Sept.) at the age of 123. Num. 33:38-39

20:29 Moses was also mourned 30 days. Deut. 34:8