

Exodus 29

Consecrated to Walk in Holiness

“ A Call to God’s Presence ”

- Understand consecration in Exodus 29
- See how priestly consecration points to Christ
- Identify how believers today walk in holiness

God consecrates His people for holy service through cleansing, sacrifice, and surrender—fulfilled in Christ and lived out today by believers set apart for God's presence.

When you hear the word holy,
what comes to mind?

Exodus 29 can feel “ritual heavy,”
but it’s actually a blueprint of how a
holy God makes a way for sinful
people to belong to Him

Historical Context

Where we are in Exodus:

- Delivered from Egypt (Ex. 1–15)
- Formed as God's covenant people (Ex. 19–24)
- God establishes worship & priesthood (Ex. 25–31)
- Focus of Exodus 29- How Priest are set apart to serve God

Holiness

(Heb. qadosh, Gk. hagios)

- means “set apart”—morally pure, distinct from sin, and devoted to God’s purposes.
- God is holy in essence (He is utterly separate from all evil and infinitely pure). (Isaiah 6:3; Habakkuk 1:13; Revelation 4:8)
- God calls His people to be holy because they belong to Him. (Leviticus 11:44–45; 1 Peter 1:15–16)

Foundations of Holiness

1) God's Holiness is the Standard	Holiness is not culturally defined; it is God-defined . He sets the terms for approaching Him.	<i>(Leviticus 10:3; Exodus 19:10–12; Psalm 99:5, 9)</i>
2) Human Sin is the Barrier	Sin defiles, separates, and renders us unfit to stand before God on our own.	<i>Romans 3:23; Isaiah 59:2; Ephesians 2:1–3</i>
3) Atonement is the Provision	In the Old Covenant, God provided sacrificial means for cleansing and access—always pointing forward to Christ.	<i>Leviticus 17:11; Hebrews 9:22; Hebrews 10:1–4</i>

You don't become God's by getting holy; you pursue holiness because you are God's.

Holiness in Christ: The Gospel Shape
A Simple “Holiness Formula” (Memorable) Grace → Identity → Consecration → Obedience → Communion
 (Titus 2:11-14; 1 Peter 2:9-12; John 14:21-23)

<p>Positional Holiness (Definitive Sanctification)</p>		<p>At conversion, God sets believers apart as His own—holy in status because of union with Christ.</p>	<p>“sanctified in Christ Jesus” (1 Corinthians 1:2) “you were washed... sanctified... justified” (1 Corinthians 6:11) “we have been sanctified... through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all” (Hebrews 10:10) Means God uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word • Spirit • Discipline trials • Community 	<p>John 17:17; Psalm 119:9-11 Galatians 5:16-25, Romans 8:13 Hebrews 12:10-14; James 1:2-4 Hebrews 10:24-25 Ephesians 4:15-16)</p>
<p>Dangers to Avoid (Balanced Doctrine)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legalism • License • Externalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trying to earn acceptance by rule-keeping • using grace as permission to sin • outward behavior without inward change 	<p>Galatians 3:1-3; Colossians 2:20-23 Romans 6:1-4, 12-14; Jude 4 Matthew 23:25-28; Isaiah 29:13</p>
<p>The Goal of Holiness</p>		<p>Holiness aims at communion—God dwelling with His people.</p>	<p>OT desire: “I will dwell among them” NT reality: God with us in Christ and by the Spirit Final fulfillment: seeing God fully</p>	<p><i>Exodus 29:45-46</i> <i>John 1:14; 1 Corinthians 3:16; 2 Corinthians 6:16</i> <i>Revelation 21:3-4; 22:3-4</i></p>

Christological Chart: Exodus 29 Fulfilled in Hebrews

Priesthood & Consecration

Exodus 29 Element	Exodus 29 Text		Meaning in Exodus	Hebrews Fulfillment in Christ	Hebrews Text
Priests set apart for service	Ex 29:1–9	God consecrates mediators to approach Him on behalf of the people		Jesus is the greater High Priest appointed by God	Heb 5:1–10; 7:26–28
Washing with water	Ex 29:4	Symbolic cleansing before holy service		Christ provides true cleansing—inner conscience purified	Heb 9:13–14; 10:22
Sacred garments	Ex 29:5–6, 8–9	Priests “clothed” for office; identity and authorization		Christ’s priesthood is not by garments/lineage but by divine appointment and sinless nature	Heb 7:16–17, 26
Anointing with oil	Ex 29:7	Set apart/empowered for ministry		Christ is anointed/appointed; believers share in Spirit’s anointing through Him	Heb 1:9; 2:11; (cf. 2 Cor 1:21–22)
Seven-day consecration	Ex 29:35–37	Process emphasizes seriousness/completeness		Christ’s consecration is perfect and final; His priesthood is permanent	Heb 7:24–28; 10:14

Sacrifice, Blood, and Atonement

Exodus 29 Sacrifice/Action	Exodus 29 Text	Purpose in Exodus	Hebrews Fulfillment in Christ	Hebrews Text
Sin offering (bull)	Ex 29:10–14	Deals with sin/defilement before service	Christ offers Himself , not animals—cleanses truly	Heb 9:11–14; 10:1–10
Blood applied to altar	Ex 29:12, 36–37	Purifies/consecrates the altar for acceptable worship	Christ’s blood secures eternal redemption and inaugurates the new covenant	Heb 9:12, 18–22
Burnt offering (ram #1) wholly offered	Ex 29:15–18	Total surrender and “pleasing aroma”	Christ’s obedient self-offering perfectly fulfills total devotion	Heb 10:5–10; 5:8–9
Ordination ram (ram #2)	Ex 29:19–28	Fellowship/ordination; priests set apart by blood	Christ’s sacrifice establishes true access and ongoing intercession	Heb 10:19–22; 7:25
“Without blood no forgiveness” logic	Implied throughout	Access to God requires atonement	Hebrews explicitly teaches necessity and superiority of Christ’s blood	Heb 9:22–28

Access to God, Ongoing Worship, and Presence

Exodus 29 Practice	Exodus 29 Text	Function in Exodus	Hebrews Fulfillment	Hebrews Text
Daily offerings (morning/evening)	Ex 29:38–42	Continual worship to maintain fellowship	Christ’s once-for-all offering ends repetition; access is continual through Him	Heb 10:11–18
Meeting at the tent / God’s presence	Ex 29:42–46	God promises to dwell among His people	Believers draw near with confidence because Christ opened the way	Heb 4:14–16; 10:19–22
“I will dwell... be their God”	Ex 29:45–46	Covenant communion is God’s goal	New covenant reality: God’s law written on hearts; intimate knowledge of God	Heb 8:10–12; 12:22–24

Consecrate

to set apart for God's exclusive use.

Scripture:

Exodus 19:5–6 — Israel called to be a “kingdom of priests and a holy nation.”

Leviticus 20:7–8 “Consecrate yourselves... be holy.”

In Exodus 29 we see how God consecrates priests—
through washing, clothing, anointing, blood,
sacrifice, and ongoing worship.

How God Consecrates His Priests (Exodus 29)

God sets His servants apart through:

Washing — Cleansing to draw near

Clothing — Identity and calling

Anointing — God's empowerment

Blood — Sin dealt with at a cost

Sacrifice — Total surrender

Ongoing Worship — Sustained devotion

Movement 1: Cleansing, Covering, Anointing

(Exodus 29:1-9)

Washing (v. 4)

Garments / covering (vv. 5-6, 8-9)

Anointing oil (v. 7)

Christ's connection

Washing fulfilled:

Titus 3:5 — “washing of regeneration and renewal.”

1 Corinthians 6:11 — “you were washed... sanctified... justified.”

Clothed fulfilled:

Galatians 3:27 — “clothed with Christ.”

Isaiah 61:10 — garments of salvation.

Anointing fulfilled (Spirit):

2 Corinthians 1:21-22 — God “anointed... sealed... Spirit.”

1 John 2:20, 27 — believers have an anointing.

Meaning of the Symbols

Washing: purification before God

Garments: identity + calling

Anointing: empowerment by God

“Holiness begins with what God does, not what we earn.”

Fulfilled in Christ

<p>WASHING</p>	<p>Titus 3:5 I Corinthians 6:11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• God cleanses us before He calls us• Washed by mercy, not by merit• What God washes, shame can no longer stain
<p>CLOTHED</p>	<p>Galatians 3:27 Isiah 61:10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• God clothes us with a new identity before we live it out• Covered by Christ, not defined by our past• We don't wear our righteousness—we receive it
<p>ANOINTED (Spirit)</p>	<p>II Corinthians 1:21-22 I John 2:20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• God empowers what He calls• Anointed by God, sealed by the Spirit.• Holiness is sustained by God's power, not human effort

Movement II: The Sacrifices

Exodus 29:10–28

Why sacrifice?

Because sin is serious—and
access to God is costly.

Sin Offering (Bull)

Purpose: Sin dealt with first

Scripture:

Leviticus 17:11

Hebrews 9:22

Fulfilled in Christ:

Hebrews 9:11-14

2 Corinthians 5:21

What the bull could only symbolize, Christ fully accomplished.



Leviticus 17:11

Hebrews 9:22

The Bull (Old Covenant)	Christ (New Covenant)
Offered for sin first	Offered once for all
Blood shed = life given	His own blood = perfect life given
Repeated sacrifices	Final sacrifice
Temporary covering of sin	Sin removed , not just covered
Cleansed the outside	Cleanses the conscience
Pointed forward to something greater	Accomplished eternal redemption



Hebrews 9:11-14

2 Corinthians 5:21



Burnt Offering (Ram #1)	Consecration Ram (Ram #2)
Fully Consumed = Total Surrender	God Claims the Whole Person Blood Applied To
Entire offering burned	Ear → What we hear & obey
Nothing held back	Thumb → What we do & serve
A picture of complete devotion	Toe → Where we walk & live

Scripture
Romans 12:1
Mark 8:34

Key Truth:

Holiness is not partial—it touches every part of life

“God doesn’t just want our sacrifice—He wants our ears, our hands, and our walk.”

Reflection

Choose one:

Ear: What voices shape you other than Scripture?

Hand: What action needs to change?

Feet: Where is your walk drifting?

Movement III: Ongoing Worship

Exodus 29:35–42

Holiness is not a moment—it is a formed life sustained by continual worship.

Seven days shows:

Holiness is serious

Formation takes time

Worship is continual

Seven Days of Consecration Teach Us:

- Holiness is serious
- Formation takes time
- Worship is continual

Key Scriptures:

Exodus 29:35-42

Luke 9:23

Psalm 5:3

I Thessalonians 5:17

TIMELINE LAYOUT- MOVING FROM COMMON TO CONSECRATED & SET APART

Initiation Day 1	Formation Day 2-7	EVERYDAY Ongoing Worship
Consecration Begins	Consecration Continues	Consecration Continues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washing • Sacrifice • Anointing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same sacrifices, repeated • Same obedience, practiced • Identity being formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morning offering • Evening offering • God meets His people continually
<p><i>Holiness starts with God's action, not human effort. (Exodus 29:1-9)</i></p>	<p><i>Holiness is shaped through repetition and faithfulness. (Exodus 29:35-37)</i></p>	<p><i>Holiness is sustained by daily rhythms, not one-time moments. (Exodus 29:38-42)</i></p>

What begins with consecration is sustained by continual worship.

MORNING — SURRENDER-“Begin the day with God”

- Scripture before scrolling
- Prayer before planning
- Trust before control

Psalm 5:3, Lamentations 3:22-23

DAYTIME — AWARENESS-“Walk with God throughout the day.”

- Obedience in small choices
- Listening to the Spirit
- Redirecting thoughts to God

Luke 9:23 Colossians 3:17

EVENING — EXAMINATION “End the day with God.”

- Gratitude
- Confession
- Rest in grace

Psalm 141:2, 1 John 1:7

Daily worship forms a holy life.