

Digging Deeper into Biblical Covenants: The Covenant with Levi

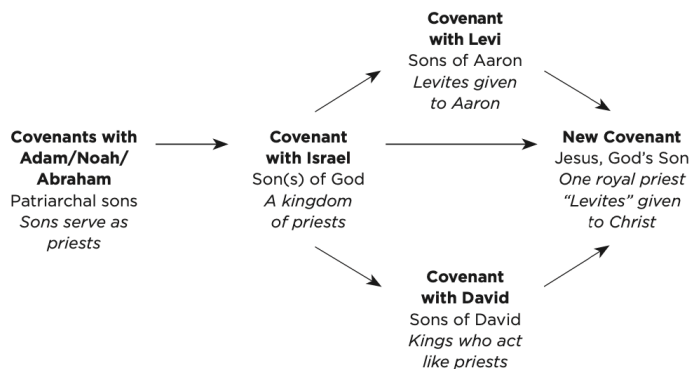
1. What is the Covenant with Levi?

2. Where do we find the Covenant with Levi?

3. What does the covenant do?

- The Twelve Steps of the Levitical Priesthood (see below)
- The Total Package of the Levitical Priesthood (see picture of camp)

4. How does the Covenant with Levi fit with the rest of the covenants?



5. How does the Covenant with Levi apply today?

- Psalm 68:18, 24–27
- Psalms 132–34
- Jeremiah 33:14–26
- Ephesians 1:20; 2:5; 4:8
- 1 Peter 2:5–10
- Hebrews – What is true of Christ (Heb.1:1–3) becomes true of us (Heb. 12:1–17; 12:18–29; 13:1–21)
- Revelation 1:6;; 5:10; 20:6

6. What is the Covenant with Levi?

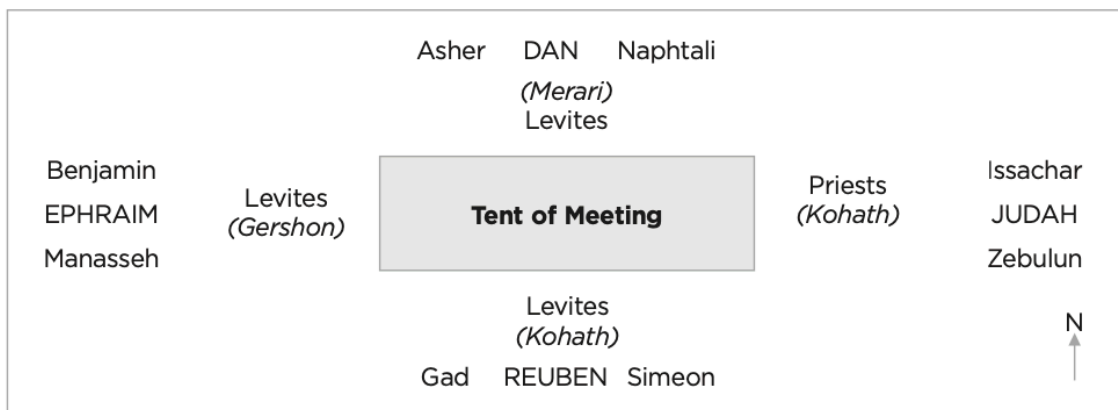
It is a covenant made by God with the tribe of Levi to assist their brothers keep the covenant of Moses. This is essential a teaching, guarding, assisting ministry to the priests.

Like all the covenants, it is broken in Israel's history (see Mal. 2:1–9). It is resurrection and restored by way of the new covenant, and the gift of Levites to the high priest Jesus.

The Priesthood in Genesis
(Royal Priesthood and the Glory of God, pp. 35, 58)

Patriarchal Priests	Sanctifying a Place	Sacrificing at the Altar	Speaking the Word
Abel & Seth	the “door” of Eden (Gen 4:7)	“Firstborn of the flock and of their fat portion” (Gen 4:4) God desires a sin offering (4:7; cf. 4:3, 8, 14)	Call upon the name of the Lord (Gen 4:26)
Noah	Altar (8:20) “Clean animals” (8:20)	“Burnt offering” (8:20) Offering a sacrifice to please the Lord (8:21)	Noah offers a blessing (Gen. 9:26)
Abraham Isaac Jacob	Altars (Gen. 12:7, 8; 13:4, 18; 26:25; 33:20) Mt Moriah (22:9), i.e. Jerusalem (2 Chron. 3:1)	Abraham offers a burnt offering (22:2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 13) A lamb provided for Isaac (Gen. 22:13–14)	Abraham mediates blessing, as do his sons (Gen. 12:1–3; 22:17–18; 27:29; 48:15–20; 49:25–26)
Melchizedek	Salem (14:18), i.e., Jerusalem (Ps 76:2)	Bread and wine symbolize a covenant meal (Gen 14:18)	Speaks of God Most High (14:18–19) Blesses Abraham (14:19–20)

Figure 3. Israel in camp



The Priesthood Develops from Exodus to Deuteronomy
(Adapted from *Royal Priesthood and the Glory of God*, ch. 2)

1. Israel is identified as a kingdom of priests. (Ex. 19:5–6)
2. Israel’s firstborn sons serve as priestly assistants. (Ex. 19:22, 24)
3. Aaron and his sons are chosen as priests. (Exod. 28–29)
4. Moses serves as a priest. (Ex. 32:11–13, 31–32; 33:12–18; 34:9; cf. Deut. 9:20; Ps. 99:6)
5. The firstborn sons of Israel are replaced with the Levites. (Ex. 32:25–29; Num. 3:40–51)
6. The priests are given instructions for the house of God. (Lev. 25:32–33)
 - Leviticus (“relating to the Levites”); “and he called” (1:1); “instruction for the priests”
7. The Levites are given to the priests. (Num. 3:6–9; 8:16, 19; 18:6–8)
8. The Levites are denied access to the altar. (Num. 16; 18:1–7)
9. God makes a covenant with the priests and Levites. (Num. 25, esp. vv. 12–13)
10. The high priest is established in Israel. (Num. 35: 25, 28 [2x], 32)
11. Eleventh, the priests and Levites are given cities in the land. (Num. 35)
12. After forty years, the Levitical priesthood is finally established. (Deut. 33:8–11)
 - “Levitical priests” = lit. “the priests, the Levites” (Deut. 17:9, 18; 18:1; 24:8; 27:9)
 - “the priests, sons of Levi” (21:5; 31:9)