

## Exodus 29

1. We have spoken about this before, but was the main responsibility of Aaron and his sons as priests?

Verse 1 contains more information about consecrating them before they could serve as priests. Serve whom?

When we think of a priest, minister, or pastor, do we usually see them as ministering to people or to God? Please explain.

Why do you think God has called Aaron and his sons to server Him instead of the people?

2. Consecrate means the following: sanctify, prepare, dedicate, be hallowed, be holy, be sanctified, be separate, set apart. Why do you believe God wanted the priests to be consecrated?

In what way do we today consecrate leaders in the church, or do we? Please explain.

What were they to use in verse 1?

Why were they to make cakes without yeast but with oil?

What are they to do with the bread and cakes?

Why do you think God wanted cakes and bread made with flour as an offering?

After this, what was Moses to do in verse 4?

What do you think the washing was to symbolize?

Following the washing, what was to happen next?

3. What does verse 7 say?

What does it mean to you to anoint someone?

Read James 5:14. Does this apply to us today? Please explain.

Have you ever been anointed with oil? Please explain.

Why do you think the sons were not dressed and anointed until after Aaron?

4. Following the consecration of the priests, what were they to do next?

Why were they to lay their hands on the head of the bull?

After slaughtering the bull, what were they to do?

Why do you think God wanted them to take all of the fat and other coverings and burn them?

Where were they to burn the rest of the bull?

Why was all of the bull to be burned? (See verse 14.)

5. The bull was the first offering. What was the second?

What are Aaron and his sons to do with this offering?

After slaughtering the ram, what were the priests to do with it?

Why do you think God wanted them to wash the inner parts before burning it on the altar?

What was this offering?

6. What was the third offering?

Again, they were to lay their hands on this ram as well. Following that, what were they to do with the second ram?

What was Moses to do with the blood of this ram?

Why do you think God wanted him to put blood on their right lobes, right thumbs, and right big toes?

What significance does this hold for us?

What does verse 21 say?

Why would God want these new, magnificent garments sprinkled with blood?

7. Following all of this, the priests are consecrated. This was a lengthy process. As we said earlier, much of what God does is to separate Israel from the rest of the nations. What does this lengthy process have to do with this separation?

If you had been Aaron, what do you think would have been going through your mind as Moses prepared you for service this first time?

How would all of these events cause you to focus on God instead of the position or the people?

Do we go through a similar process when we become part of God's royal priesthood? See 1 Peter 2:9.

What does it mean to you that you are God's priest?

Can you recall a time when you stood between someone else and God and acted as the intermediary?

Read 2 Cor. 5:18-20. What does this have to do with our being priests?

How did Aaron and his sons reconcile the people to God?

How are we to reconcile people to God?

8. The first ram was to have been totally burned before the LORD. What parts were they to take in verse 22?

For those of you who are cooks, why do the best cuts of meat have fat in them?

What do you notice about the parts of the ram listed in this verse?

What else are they to gather in verse 23?

What are Aaron and his sons to do with these items?

What is a wave offering?

What happens after they wave these items before the LORD?

Verse 25 states that the burnt offering will be a "pleasing aroma" to the LORD. What does this mean to you?

Can we bring sacrifices that are a pleasing aroma to the LORD today?

Why would the smell of a burnt offering be a pleasing aroma to God?

According to verse 26, who gets the breast of the ram?

9. According to verse 28, what portions are to be a regular share for Aaron and his sons?

Why do you think God provided for Aaron and his sons when He did not specify any other group or person? See Deu 18:1; Leviticus 7:5; and Joshua 18:7.

Do these verses have any implications for us today? Please explain.

What does verse 29 and 30 tell us?

How would you feel if you were next in line to be the High Priest after seeing all of these preparations?

10. According to verse 31, where are Aaron and his sons to eat the sacred meal?

Why do you think they were to eat it at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting?

What were they to do with any leftovers?

How long was this entire ordination process to last?

What else was to be done on each day of the ordination? (See verse 36.)

Why do you think so many animals had to be sacrificed for this one ordination service?

What does verse 37 tell us about the altar?

Read Matthew 23:19. What do Jesus' words mean in light of this passage about the altar?

What is the meaning for us?

11. According to verses 38-41, what else were they to do?

What do you think the people were thinking doing this ordination process?

God tells Moses that this burnt offering made at the entrance is to apply to all generations to come. What will God do when these sacrifices are made?

What does it mean to you that *God*, the *Creator* of everything, will meet with us?

What does it mean to you for *God* to dwell among us?

*God* says that Israel will know that He is their *God*. How?

What would *God* have to do for this nation before the people would know that He is the LORD our *God*?