

/We will now begin with the fifteenth lecture on the book of Exodus./ Exodus chapter 29 is about the priest. /Verses 1-37 write about the consecration of the priests.

/Verses 1-3 tell about the sacrifices to be given at the consecration of the priests.

/Read verses 1 to 3./ "This is what you are to do to consecrate them, so they may serve me as priests: Take a young bull and two rams without defect. And from fine wheat flour, without yeast, make bread, and cakes mixed with oil, and wafers spread with oil. Put them in a basket and present them in it-- along with the bull and the two rams.

/It says to take a young bull and two rams without defect when appointing a priest./ This indicated the blood of sacrifice./ This also signified that without the blood of Christ, no one can go before God.

/Also, it says to take fine wheat flour, without yeast, make bread, and cakes mixed with oil, and wafers spread with oil./ Bread without yeast./ The yeast symbolizes sin.

/The priesthood of God is holy. Therefore, whoever was given that office was to repent of their sins first before they took the office.

/This taught that there needed to be a blood of sacrifice, and a priest of Israel was to first be consecrated./ The next verses teach us how a priest was to prepare.

/Verses 4-9./ Then bring Aaron and his sons to the entrance to the Tent of Meeting and wash them with water. Take the garments and dress Aaron with the tunic, the robe of the ephod, the ephod itself and the breastpiece. Fasten the ephod on him by its skillfully woven waistband. Put the turban on his head and attach the sacred diadem to the turban. Take the anointing oil and anoint him by pouring it on his head. Bring his sons and dress them in tunics and put headbands on them. Then tie sashes on Aaron and his sons. The priesthood is theirs by a lasting ordinance. In this way you shall ordain Aaron and his sons.

/It says, bring Aaron and his sons to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting and wash them with water./ Then, they were to wear various garments according to an order./ After that, they were to put the turban on his head and attach the sacred diadem to the turban. Then they poured anointing oil over his head.

/A priest was to be clean in order for him to fulfill God's works./ His body and his heart was to be clean./ Those who do the works of God must especially have clean hearts.

/Cleaning our hearts refers to removing our greed./ In John 10:11, there is the good shepherd./ A good shepherd dies for his sheep.

/On the other hand, there is the hired hand./ He works for himself./ When difficult or dangerous situations arise, he abandons his sheep./ There is a small difference in becoming a good shepherd or a hired hand.

/It is the matter of the heart./ If one has a clean heart, he can do the works of God as a good shepherd./ Jesus told the disciples to follow Him./ Yet, in order to do so, Jesus told them to deny themselves first.

/This means to not acknowledge ourselves./ Then Jesus also told them to carry the cross and follow Him./ We must carry our cross every day.

/This also means that if we hate the cross that Jesus gave us, we cannot follow Jesus' footsteps./ "I will do God's work, and I will receive God's grace and blessings."

/This cannot be./ To ultimately receive glory, we must overcome sufferings./ Next, it says that a priest must offer sin offerings.

/Verses 10-12./ "Bring the bull to the front of the Tent of Meeting, and Aaron and his sons shall lay their hands on its head. Slaughter it in the LORD's presence at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting. Take some of the bull's blood and put it on the horns of the altar with your finger, and pour out the rest of it at the base of the altar.

/It says, bring the bull to the front of the Tent of Meeting, and Aaron and his sons shall lay their hands on its head./ They slaughtered the bull at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting, and this meant that they slaughtered it before the LORD./ The priest took some of the bull's blood and put it on the horns of the altar with his finger.

/Next, the rest of the blood was to be poured out at the base of the altar./ This signified that the coming

Christ would shed His blood for us./ Here, an animals died for man's sins.

/Jesus died for once and for all./ Jesus did not carry His cross twice or three times./ He fulfilled the requirements of all offerings by carrying the cross once.

/The pouring the blood signified complete offering to God./ Who killed the animal?/ The one who brought the animal killed it.

/The person who sinned cut the animal's veins./ The animal died in place of the sinner.

/Verses 13-14./ Then take all the fat around the inner parts, the covering of the liver, and both kidneys with the fat on them, and burn them on the altar. But burn the bull's flesh and its hide and its offal outside the camp. It is a sin offering.

/The offerings burned on the altar were offered to God./ Then, there were things to burn outside of the camp./ This foretold that Jesus would be taken outside the gate and sacrificed./ Hebrews 13:12 /Jesus Christ suffered outside of the town.

/Next, it says that the priest was to offer burnt offerings./ The burnt offering was given by completely burning the sacrifice on the altar.

/Verses 15-18./ "Take one of the rams, and Aaron and his sons shall lay their hands on its head. Slaughter it and take the blood and sprinkle it against the altar on all sides. Cut the ram into pieces and wash the inner parts and the legs, putting them with the head and the other pieces. Then burn the entire ram on the altar. It is a burnt offering to the LORD, a pleasing aroma, an offering made to the LORD by fire.

/The priest was cleansed of his sins through the sin offering./ Next, he was allowed to give offerings to God for the sins of the people. /There was a burnt offering to God /given for the people.s

/In verse 18, it says that the burnt offering was a pleasing aroma to God./ It was a fragrance offered through the repentance of sins, and it was pleasing to God./ Next, the priest was to offer fellowship offerings.

/Verses 19-21./ "Take the other ram, and Aaron and his sons shall lay their hands on its head. Slaughter it, take some of its blood and put it on the lobes of the right ears of Aaron and his sons, on the thumbs of their right hands, and on the big toes of their right feet. Then sprinkle blood against the altar on all sides. And take some of the blood on the altar and some of the anointing oil and sprinkle it on Aaron and his garments and on his sons and their garments. Then he and his sons and their garments will be consecrated.

/There was a special regulation regarding the fellowship offering./ Some of the ram's blood was put on the lobes of the right ears of Aaron and his sons./ It was also put on the thumbs of their right hands, and on the big toes of their right feet.

/It also says, take some of the blood on the altar and some of the anointing oil and sprinkle it on Aaron and his garments and on his sons and their garments./ They became holy through this./ This also means that we all belong to Christ./ The right side is an important side.

/The right side is commonly stronger than the left side./ This indicated participation in the blood of Jesus. /This meant that they became completely clean through the blood of Christ.

/Verses 22-25./ "Take from this ram the fat, the fat tail, the fat around the inner parts, the covering of the liver, both kidneys with the fat on them, and the right thigh. (This is the ram for the ordination.) From the basket of bread made without yeast, which is before the LORD, take a loaf, and a cake made with oil, and a wafer. Put all these in the hands of Aaron and his sons and wave them before the LORD as a wave offering. Then take them from their hands and burn them on the altar along with the burnt offering for a pleasing aroma to the LORD, an offering made to the LORD by fire.

/The "fat" indicates believers' bodily strength./ The "bread without yeast" means that we must be sinless believers./ The wave offerings offered to God refers to being awake./ We must worship God with awakened faith.

/This also meant that Christ would come and completely offer His strength and sinless body to God./ Romans 12:1-3./ It says, "offer your bodies as living sacrifices, holy and pleasing to God."

/Verses 26-28./ After you take the breast of the ram for Aaron's ordination, wave it before the LORD as a wave offering, and it will be your share. "Consecrate those parts of the ordination ram that belong to

Aaron and his sons: the breast that was waved and the thigh that was presented. This is always to be the regular share from the Israelites for Aaron and his sons. It is the contribution the Israelites are to make to the LORD from their fellowship offerings.

/The breast and thigh of a lamb was offered to God./ Offering the breast signifies giving our entire hearts to God./ The offering of the thigh refers to serving God with all our strength.

/After the offering was given, the priest was allowed take the sacrifice./ The burnt offering was offered by burning the entire sacrifice./ As for the fellowship offering, some parts of the sacrifice were offered, and the sacrifice for the wave offering was given to the priests.

/This tells us that if we worship God sincerely, the benefits will return to us./ The thigh of the wave offering was lifted up to God and offered to God./ We must use our strength to become offerings for God./ Next, the priest had to wear a sacred garment.

/Verses 29-30./ "Aaron's sacred garments will belong to his descendants so that they can be anointed and ordained in them. The son who succeeds him as priest and comes to the Tent of Meeting to minister in the Holy Place is to wear them seven days.

/The priest was to wear a sacred garment when he approached God./ The priesthood of Aaron was succeeded by blood./ This also means that our holy faith must be passed down to our children.

/We must try our best to hand down good traditions and faith to our descendants./ Today, those who have been appointed by God received his holy office.

/Therefore, those who have been chosen as God's servants must consider his duties holy./ They must honor it and be faithful./ Next, there were regulations about eating the sacrifice.

/Verses 31-34./ "Take the ram for the ordination and cook the meat in a sacred place. At the entrance to the Tent of Meeting, Aaron and his sons are to eat the meat of the ram and the bread that is in the basket. They are to eat these offerings by which atonement was made for their ordination and consecration. But no one else may eat them, because they are sacred. And if any of the meat of the ordination ram or any bread is left over till morning, burn it up. It must not be eaten, because it is sacred.

/It says that the meat of the ram and the bread was to be eaten only by the priests./ If anyone else touched or ate the sacrifice, it would become unclean.

/The meat of the ram was to be eaten on the day offering was given./ If there were leftovers in the morning, they were to be burned./ If the meat was not eaten until morning, the meat could spoil, insects might eat it, or it could smell badly.

/In order for the sacrifice to God to stay clean, it was not to remain until morning but be burned./ Next, the ordination of a priest was carried out for seven days.

/Verses 35-37./ "Do for Aaron and his sons everything I have commanded you, taking seven days to ordain them. Sacrifice a bull each day as a sin offering to make atonement. Purify the altar by making atonement for it, and anoint it to consecrate it. For seven days make atonement for the altar and consecrate it. Then the altar will be most holy, and whatever touches it will be holy.

/The ordination took place for seven days, and a bull was offered each day as a sin offering./ The altar was anointed so that it would be consecrated./ The blood of the sin offering symbolized the blood of Jesus Christ./ The anointing of oil signified the Holy Spirit.

/It was also the truth and inspiration of the Holy Spirit./ This means that we serve God in truth and in spirit./ The number 7 is a biblically perfect number.

/For instance, God created the heavens and the earth in 7 days./ There are also seven lamp stands in the Book of Revelation./ The number 7 is a perfect offering and a perfect consecration./ Anything that touched the altar became holy./ Therefore, anyone who gave offerings to God in truth and through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit would become holy.

/Verses 38-41./ "This is what you are to offer on the altar regularly each day: two lambs a year old. Offer one in the morning and the other at twilight. With the first lamb offer a tenth of an ephah of fine flour mixed with a quarter of a hin of oil from pressed olives, and a quarter of a hin of wine as a drink offering. Sacrifice the other lamb at twilight with the same grain offering and its drink offering as in the morning-- a pleasing aroma, an offering made to the LORD by fire.

/The "two lambs a year old" symbolizes Jesus Christ./ The offerings were given once in the morning and

again at twilight, which meant that the beginning and the end were to be done according to God's will. / This means that believers must begin with Jesus and end with Jesus with whatever they do.

/It says, with the first lamb offer a tenth of an ephah of fine flour./ An ephah is about 18 liters./ A tenth of an ephah was about 2 liters./ One hin is about 7 liters./ A fourth of a hin was about 1.75 liters.

/The blood of a lamb symbolizes the blood of Jesus./ A grain offering was the offering of fine flour to God./ This signified Jesus' complete sacrifice of His body for our sins./ Oil from pressed olives symbolizes the Holy Spirit.

/The drink offering symbolizes Christ's complete sacrifice./ The Lord completely poured out His blood and sacrificed Himself for us.

/Verses 42-46./ "For the generations to come this burnt offering is to be made regularly at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting before the LORD. There I will meet you and speak to you; there also I will meet with the Israelites, and the place will be consecrated by my glory. "So I will consecrate the Tent of Meeting and the altar and will consecrate Aaron and his sons to serve me as priests. Then I will dwell among the Israelites and be their God. They will know that I am the LORD their God, who brought them out of Egypt so that I might dwell among them. I am the LORD their God.

/Sinners met God at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting./ The entrance to the Tent of Meeting was the first gate where sinners met God./ Here they first gave their offerings to God, and they ate the sacrifice. / This signifies our first love and first faith.

/God is holy, therefore, whoever goes before God must be holy./ We cannot go before God with sins.

/Also, when we approach God, we must do it with hearts of true repentance./ We must be cleansed by the blood of Christ and draw nearer to Him.

/Chapter 30 writes about the altar for burning incense.

/Read verses 1-5./ "Make an altar of acacia wood for burning incense. It is to be square, a cubit long and a cubit wide, and two cubits high--its horns of one piece with it. Overlay the top and all the sides and the

horns with pure gold, and make a gold molding around it. Make two gold rings for the altar below the molding-- two on opposite sides-- to hold the poles used to carry it. Make the poles of acacia wood and overlay them with gold.

/An altar of acacia wood for burning incense refers to an altar used to burn incense while the priest gave the offering to God./ What was it made of?/ It was made of acacia wood./ It was a type of thorn tree.

/This wood symbolizes us believers today./ This wood is not good./ This wood is not used to make good furniture./ It is a thorn tree that hurts and pricks other people.

/Still, if this wood is used by God, God values it./ It says that the length of the wood was a cubit long and a cubit wide. /It was two cubits high.

/One cubit is about 45 centimeters./ After it was made, it was to be overlaid with pure gold./ "Incense" signifies Jesus Christ's merit and righteousness./ It also refers to the prayer of believers./ In Revelation 5:8, it says that incense is the prayer of the saints.

/The altar was made out of acacia wood, and it was overlaid with gold./ In 1 Peter 1:7, "gold" symbolizes faith.

/Verses 6-8./ Put the altar in front of the curtain that is before the ark of the Testimony-- before the atonement cover that is over the Testimony-- where I will meet with you. "Aaron must burn fragrant incense on the altar every morning when he tends the lamps. He must burn incense again when he lights the lamps at twilight so incense will burn regularly before the LORD for the generations to come.

/The altar for burning incense was to be placed outside of the Most Holy Place and God was to be served there./ The altar for burning incense in the Holy Place symbolizes the incarnation of Jesus Christ and His presence with us.

/Jesus fulfilled righteousness, and His holiness was acceptable to God./ The altar was squared, which symbolizes fairness and justness./ The lamps were lit at twilight, and it was put out in the morning./ The priest was to clean it.



/The incense of the altar must be burned at twilight and in the morning, and the incense must continue burn./ The incense must burn continually and be sent up to God.

/Verses 9-10./ Do not offer on this altar any other incense or any burnt offering or grain offering, and do not pour a drink offering on it. Once a year Aaron shall make atonement on its horns. This annual atonement must be made with the blood of the atoning sin offering for the generations to come. It is most holy to the LORD."

/Only incense was to be burned on the altar./ There were to be no other sacrifices or sin offerings on this altar./ This altar was to be cleansed with the blood of Christ once a year.

/Verses 11-14./ Then the LORD said to Moses, "When you take a census of the Israelites to count them, each one must pay the LORD a ransom for his life at the time he is counted. Then no plague will come on them when you number them. Each one who crosses over to those already counted is to give a half shekel, according to the sanctuary shekel, which weighs twenty gerahs. This half shekel is an offering to the LORD. All who cross over, those twenty years old or more, are to give an offering to the LORD.

/Any of the Israelites who were 20 years old or older were to offer a ransom for their lives./ The cost was a half shekel./ There was a ransom that saved life./ This meant that Jesus would come and shed His blood for our sins./ The set amount was to be offered, whether one was rich or poor.

/Verses 15-16./ The rich are not to give more than a half shekel and the poor are not to give less when you make the offering to the LORD to atone for your lives. Receive the atonement money from the Israelites and use it for the service of the Tent of Meeting. It will be a memorial for the Israelites before the LORD, making atonement for your lives."

/Whether a person is rich or poor, the only thing that atones for his sins is the blood of Christ./ There is no discrimination./ It also says, receive the atonement money from the Israelites and use it for the service of the Tent of Meeting.

/Verses 17-21./ Then the LORD said to Moses, "Make a bronze basin, with its bronze stand, for washing. Place it between the Tent of Meeting and the altar, and put water in it. Aaron and his sons are to wash their hands and feet with water from it. Whenever they enter the Tent of Meeting, they shall wash with water so that they will not die. Also, when they approach the altar to minister by presenting an offering made to the LORD by fire, they shall wash their hands and feet so that they will not die. This is to be a lasting ordinance for Aaron and his descendants for the generations to come."

/The basin here was a big basin. /The priests washed their hands and feet with water from the basin, and they entered the Tent of Meeting and worshiped God. /This teaches that we must repent and be clean before we go before God.

/It says that whoever comes before God without repentance will be killed.

/Verses 22-33./ Then the LORD said to Moses, "Take the following fine spices: 500 shekels of liquid myrrh, half as much (that is, 250 shekels) of fragrant cinnamon, 250 shekels of fragrant cane, 500 shekels of cassia-- all according to the sanctuary shekel-- and a hin of olive oil. Make these into a sacred anointing oil, a fragrant blend, the work of a perfumer. It will be the sacred anointing oil. Then use it to anoint the Tent of Meeting, the ark of the Testimony, the table and all its articles, the lampstand and its accessories, the altar of incense, the altar of burnt offering and all its utensils, and the basin with its stand. You shall consecrate them so they will be most holy, and whatever touches them will be holy. "Anoint Aaron and his sons and consecrate them so they may serve me as priests. Say to the Israelites, 'This is to be my sacred anointing oil for the generations to come. Do not pour it on men's bodies and do not make any oil with the same formula. It is sacred, and you are to consider it sacred. Whoever makes perfume like it and whoever puts it on anyone other than a priest must be cut off from his people.'"

/The sacred anointing oil refers to the Holy Spirit of God./ The priests were to anoint the utensils of the Tent of Meeting before they went before God./ The sacred anointing oil was not to be used for any other purposes./ It was not to be made recklessly.

/This signifies that believers become holy through the Holy Spirit. /We are born again through the Holy Spirit. /Believers are reborn through the grace of the Holy Spirit.

/Verses 34-38./ Then the LORD said to Moses, "Take fragrant spices-- gum resin, onycha and galbanum-- and pure frankincense, all in equal amounts, and make a fragrant blend of incense, the work of a perfumer. It is to be salted and pure and sacred. Grind some of it to powder and place it in front of the Testimony in the Tent of Meeting, where I will meet with you. It shall be most holy to you. Do not make any incense with this formula for yourselves; consider it holy to the LORD. Whoever makes any like it to enjoy its fragrance must be cut off from his people."

/The incense was made with various plants./ It was to be consecrated with salt./ "Salt" symbolizes the eternally unchanging word of the covenant of God.

/If anyone took this and used it for personal purposes, it became a sin before God, and he was to be cut off from his people.

/Thank you.