

1. The gifts brought by each leader of the tribal groups is identical.
 - a. Numbers 7 is the longest chapter in the Pentateuch and the most repetitive.
 - b. The repetitiveness emphasizes the value and significance of each man's gift.
 - c. Christianity is a religion of grace – we are saved only by grace - but God notes our good works and they have significance.
 - d. The gifts were all voluntarily given.
 - e. The gifts are given in the same order as their marching order.
 - f. Moses talks with God at the Tent of Meeting.

2. The sacrifices mentioned in Numbers 7:
 - a. The Burnt Offering
 - 1) The most common sacrifice
 - 2) It was a sign that the worshipper committed himself completely to God.
 - 3) Laying ones hand on the animal was an essential part of he ritual.
 - 4) The person bringing the sacrifice had to prepare it for the altar.
 - 5) The whole sacrifice was consumed on the altar.

b. The Grain Offering

- 1) It was a voluntary offering also.
- 2) It was the only bloodless sacrifice.
- 3) The Salt of the Covenant was always a part of the Grain Offering.
- 4) Yeast and honey are prohibited.

3. Each of the sacrifices corresponded to a part of a complete worship experience.

4. Worship and the ministry of the Levites go hand in hand.

1. "All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness."

2. The value of these passages for us:

- a. They provide us with an indispensable basis for understanding large portions of Scripture.
- b. The Levitical sacrifices serve to instruct us as to the seriousness of sin.
- c. They impress upon us the importance of being 'prepared.'

3. The Fellowship Offering

- a. It was voluntary.
- b. It was a 'praise offering.'
- c. If multiple offerings were being made, it would be the last offering.

4. The Sin, or Purification, Offering

- a. The Levites had to be clean before they could serve.
- b. The Sin Offering was mandatory.
- c. There is an understanding here that a great majority of sins are perpetrated in ignorance or at least in an unpremeditated fashion.
- d. The Hebrew word Chatha (Greek Hamartia) means 'to fall short of the mark'. (Rom. 3:23)

e. Willful sin does not even enter the consciousness of Lev. 4.

f. Unintentional sins are “real” sins.

4. The Lampstands

a. God was the light of Israel.

b. Jesus is the light of the world.

1. With Numbers 10, we have finished the first section of the book.

2. Israel has been gone from Egypt for a year and is celebrating the first Passover in the wilderness.

3. The Passover lasted for 8 days.

4. The importance of the phrase, “The Lord spoke to Moses” is seen here again.

5. In a very real sense, we have as much access to God as Moses did.

6. The relevance to the New Testament church: Jesus is the leader and we follow Him.

7. The Israelites were completely dependent on God.

8. The New Testament also uses the image of a cloud to describe the presence of God:

- a. The Transfiguration (Lk. 9:34; Acts 1:9)
- b. Jesus was the perfect tabernacle in which "...the Word dwelt among us." (Jn. 1:14)
- c. Peter and Paul compare our earthly bodies to a "tent" (2 Cor. 5:1-4; 2 Pet. 1:13,14)
- d. Our bodies are a temple for the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 6:19)

9. The cloud appeared for the first time right after the first Passover to lead them out of Egypt; it appeared for the second time right after the first Passover in the wilderness to lead from Mt. Sinai to the Promised Land.

10. God commanded Moses to make 2 silver trumpets in order to communicate quickly with the nation.

11. The last major offering mentioned was the "Guilt" or "Trespass" Offering.

- a. It and the Sin Offering overlap, but the difference is that Guilt Offering involves restitution.
- b. "Trespass" has the idea of stepping across the boundary line into the realm of forbidden evil.

1. The pattern we see from Genesis to revelation:

- a. Gen. 1 - 3
- b. Genesis 9 – 11
- c. Exodus
- d. Numbers 1 – 12
- e. Revelation 1 – 3
- f. “The exceeding sinfulness of sin”
 - 1) It took only 72 hours for the complaints to begin
 - 2) Memory is a very selective thing.
 - 3) Our daily choice

2. The grumbling started amongst “the rabble.”

3. The Parable of the Wheat and the Tares:

- a. In the church, there will always be a “mixed multitude” – we must be sure we ourselves are not part of the rabble.”

b. We must be careful not to lust after the things of the world

4. Moses is burned out! Share the burden and get the ministry done.

5. Miriam and Aaron were jealous of Moses' importance.

1) But Moses was humble.

2) Becoming great means stepping down.

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g. God vindicated Moses, Joshua and Caleb.

h. The majority is not always right.

i. Forgiveness does not always mean that there are no consequences.

2. God gives us opportunities to serve Him, bring glory to Him and to receive blessing from Him.