

1. Numbers 28 and 29 can be summed up by the words ‘sacrifices’ and ‘feasts.’

2. Review:

a. The Guilt and Sin offerings are mandatory.

1) They were for the purpose of atoning for sin.

2) There were different “economic” levels of offerings that could be brought.

b. The Burnt, Fellowship and Grain Offerings were voluntary.

1) They were directed toward God.

2) The Grain Offering involved no blood.

3) The Fellowship Offering involved the worshipper and his family in a festive celebration.

3. Numbers 28 and 29 focus on the frequency of the offerings.

a. The burnt offerings and grain offerings are to be made each day.

b. They are to be made to please the Lord.

c. The sacrifices were costly.

d. The instructions about these sacrifices to be made in the Promised Land were also reassuring.

4. God tells Joshua which sacrifices should be offered at each of the different feasts.

a. The Passover

b. The Feast of Weeks

c. The Feast of Trumpets

d. The Day of Atonement

e. The Feast of tabernacles

5. The number 7

6. Celebrations are important to God and His people.

1. In the cultural milieu of the ancient world, the Bible places a high value upon women.
  
2. Making a vow – the value and importance of keeping your word
  - a. We have lost the understanding of how important our words are in 21<sup>st</sup> century America.
  
  - b. Vows are totally voluntary things.
  
  - c. Ecclesiastes 5:1-7
  
  - d. Jesus talked about the importance of keeping our word.
  
  - e. The vow of a young lady still living at home – she was under her father’s protection
  
  - f. When she marries, she is under her husband’s protection.
  
3. The Bible gives us a family model in which the husband is the head of the family.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. The destruction of the Midianites:
  - a. “I am the Lord, I do not change.”
  
  
  - b. God is love and God is holy at the same time.

- c. God had put off judgment for over 400 years.
  
- d. “Vengeance” is actually “justice.”
  
- e. Christ’s first coming was the fullest possible expression of His love...His second coming at the end of this age will be the expression of His righteousness.

1. Chapter 32 tells the account of the 2 ½ tribes (Gad, Reuben and the half tribe of Manasseh) asking permissions to stay on the east side of the Jordan River.
  
2. Moses is not happy with this request.
  
3. God had promised the other side of the Jordan – not the east side.
  
4. Why did they do it?
  - a. They were tired.
  
  - b. It was safe there.
  
  - c. The land was good for grazing.
  
  - d. They got distracted by what they saw and forgot God’s calling and promise.
  
5. It was not God’s best for them.
  
6. “Be sure your sin will find you out.”

7. Chapter 33 is given over to chronology and geography.

8. Chapter 33 concludes with God's instructions to completely drive out the inhabitants of Canaan.

9. Two themes emerge out of these crucial instructions:

a. Separation

b. Obedience



- 3) The rebellion after the report of the 10 spies was given.
  - 4) The idolatrous incident at Peor
  - 5) Moses' disobedience at Meribah
- e. Verses 34-39 recall incidents after they enter Canaan
- f. The Psalm is written after the first exiles returned to Jerusalem from Babylon.

5. The Book of Numbers:

- a. An historical account of the trek from Sinai to the Jordan
- b. A sobering reminder of how God's people forget and disobey.
- c. A reminder of God's faithfulness and commitment to His promise.

6. Psalm 106 teaches us:

- a. Sin is awful.
- b. Judgment follows sin.
- c. When repentance is genuine, forgiveness follow.
- d. God's faithfulness endures.



3. The events that took place on Cypress:

- a. The incident with the sorcerer Elymas is a power encounter
- b. Archaeologists have found evidence of the Proconsul Sergius Paulus.
- c. Saul becomes Paul, the leader.

4. Paul had a well-defined strategy when he went to a new city in Asia Minor. He would first go to the synagogue.

- 1) He first offered the gospel to the Jews.
- 2) He knew that the God-fearing Gentiles found at the synagogue would be more receptive to the gospel of Jesus Christ.
- 3) His message was that Jesus had done what the Law could not do.

5. "All who were appointed to eternal life believed." (vs. 48)

6. Paul and Barnabas responded to opposition by shaking the dust from their feet and moving on to a more receptive place.