

Welcome to: - Bible House Of Grace.



God, through His Son Jesus, provides eternal grace for our failures and human limitations.

Various information and topics that help the reader of the Bible understand the apostles and the Lord Jesus Christ's teachings.

Numbers 36.

(2010).

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- **Select: -** Map Locations and People of the Bible (ON WEBSITE MENU).

For meanings of Words.

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Teach it, don't demand it.

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Numbers 36.

The following is a brief overview of the main topics.
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Zelophehad Daughter's Inheritance.

The daughters of Zelophehad ---- **Mahlah -- Tirzah -- Hoglah -- Milcah -- Noah.**

The Heads of Gilead reminded Moses and the Chiefs of Israel that the LORD commanded to give Zelophehad their brother's inheritance to his five daughters, but if they marry any of the other tribes sons when the Jubilee comes, Zelophehad daughter's inheritance will be added to the inheritance of the tribe into which they marry and so Zelophehad inheritance would be taken away from the tribe of Manasseh and added to the inheritance of the tribe into which they married.

- Moses said that what the people of Manasseh say was right.

Moses said the LORD Commands; to let the Zelophehad daughters marry whom they think best, but only marry within the clan of the tribe of Manasseh, so that the inheritance of the people of Israel would not to be transferred from one tribe to another and in this way every one of the people of Israel will to hold on to the inheritance of the tribe of their fathers.

Laws concerning a Daughter who has Inherited Land.

Every daughter with an inheritance in any tribe was to marry a man of the tribe of her father to keep the inheritance of her father, so that no inheritance would be transferred from one tribe to another and each of the tribes would keep their own inheritance.

Zelophehad Daughter's do as the LORD Commanded.

Zelophehad daughters married their father's brother's sons; they married into the clans of Manasseh the son of Joseph so that their inheritance remained in the tribe of Manasseh their father's clan.

These are the rules the LORD commanded Moses for Israel in the
Plains of Moab by the Jordan at Jericho.

Aids to help understand the Offerings.

Sin Offerings.

When the blood of a Sin offering was taken into the Holy Place to make Atonement the animal sacrificed was not to be eaten, it was to be completely burned and whatever touched the offering would become holy (Lev 6:18, 27). The Sin offering is just like the Guilt offering; there is one law for them both and they both became food for the priests, the Priest who offered the Sin or Guilt offering could have the skin for himself. The priest made atonement for the sinner by burning (*cooking*) the offerings on the Altar (they then became food for the priests to eat). Christ made atonement for us on the Altar of the Cross, and it is by eating his flesh and drinking his body (meaning making him and his will our life) we are cleansed (Jn 6:52-59).

Sin and Guilt Offerings.

The Sin offering appears to be for things a person can chose to do or not to do, while the Guilt offering seems to be for things a person has no control over, but under the Law they are proclaimed unclean, in this case it is Leprosy that is making the person unclean.

Bull Offering.

When a Bull was offered a Grain offering of three 10th of an ephah of fine flour, mixed with ½ hin of Oil and a Drink offering of ½ hin of wine was to be offered for each bull regardless of how many were offered and the Bull had to come from his or her own herd.

- This offering was a pleasing aroma to the LORD (it became food for the Priests).

Ram Offering.

When a Ram was offered a Grain offering of Two 10th of an ephah of fine flour mixed with 3rd hin of Oil and a Drink offering of 3rd hin of Wine, had to be offered with each Ram regardless of how many were offered and the Ram had to come from his or her own herd.

- This offering was a pleasing aroma to the LORD (it became food for the Priests).

Lamb or Young Goat Offering.

When a Lamb or Young Goat was offered a Grain offering of 10th of an ephah of fine flour, mixed with ¼ hin of Oil and a Drink offering of ¼ hin of Wine had to be offered with each Lamb, regardless of how many were offered. The Lamb or Young Goat had to come from his or her own herd.

- This offering was a pleasing aroma to the LORD (it became food for the Priests).

Grain Offerings.

Every Grain offering baked in the oven, on a Pan or a Griddle belonged to the Priest who offered it.

Devoted means, a dedicated thing devoted to religious uses.
(Especially devoted to destruction).

End.