

Welcome to: - Bible House of Grace.



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

Exodus 29.

(2014)

The Bible not only reveals God's eternal plans purposes and promises

But also shows how you can know God for yourself.

Teach it, don't demand it.

Although I believe my aim is pure and God's will perfect this document is still the product of a human man. As to such I neither claim special knowledge or perfect understanding.

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Exodus 29.

(A brief overview of the main topics).

Topics.

- Take one bull of the herd and two rams without blemish.
- The garments, and put on Aaron the coat and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod, and the breastpiece.
- The turban on his head and put the holy crown on the turban.
- The anointing and ordination of Aaron and his son's priesthood shall be theirs by a statute forever.
- The bull the sin offering and laying hands on the bull.
- A ram for a burnt offering and laying hands on it the blood and the altar.
- The ram of ordination Laying hands of the head of a ram it blood sprinkled on the priests garments.
- The wave offering before the LORD is a food offering to the LORD.
- The priestly holy garments for Aaron and his sons.
- The regular morning and evening lamb offering.

INTRODUCTION: in the book of Exodus, God fulfilled His promise to Abraham by multiplying Abraham's descendants into a great nation delivering them from slavery in Egypt to journey to the Promised Land, and then binding them to Himself with a covenant at Mount Sinai. Moses, under the direct command of God and as leader of Israel, received the Ten Commandments from God, along with other laws governing Israel's life and worship. He also led the nation in building the Tabernacle, a place where God's presence can dwell among his people and where they can make sacrifices for sin.

Most Jews and Christians recognise Moses as the author, writing sometime after the Exodus from Egypt (about 1445 B.C.). Note: the promise God made to Abraham will be perfectly fulfilled when Christ returns in glory and all those (Jews and Gentiles) who belong to God's Kingdom are gathered to him. (See also the introduction to chapter one).

NOTE: for information of people, places and the meaning of words see Map Locations and People of the Bible, and Bible Dictionary on Website Menu.

This chapter is about sin offerings, the evening and morning offering, the wave offering and the consecration and ordination of the priests.

Consecrate: from Strong's Concordance means to pronounce and observe as clean.

The holy garments and Aaron's future sons: Moses was to take Aaron and his sons, Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar and consecrate them so they could serve the LORD as priests. He was to bring Aaron and his sons to the entrance of the tent of meeting and wash them with water. Then take the holy garments (spoken of in the previous chapter), and put them on Aaron the coat and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod, and the breastpiece, and dress him with the skilfully woven band of the ephod and set the turban on his head and put the holy crown on the turban. After this Moses was to take the anointing oil and pour it on Aarons' head and anoint him.

Then Moses was to take Aarons' sons and put coats on them and dress Aaron and his sons with sashes and caps. The priesthood would be Aaron and his sons and their descendants forever.

The bull for consecration: now that Aaron and his sons are dressed in the holy garments Moses was to take a bull without blemish to be sacrificed as a sin offering. Aaron and his son were to lay their hands on the head of the bull and then Moses was to kill the bull before the LORD at the entrance of the tent of meeting (the Holy Place). Moses then put the blood of the bull on the horns of the altar with his finger and the rest of the blood was to be poured out at the base of the altar. All the fat that covers the entrails, the liver the two kidneys was to be burned on the altar, but the flesh of the bull, its skin and its dung was to be burned with fire outside the camp (it became food for the Levitical Priesthood). After this Moses was to take two rams without blemish.

The ram for the burnt offering: Moses was to take one of the rams for a burnt offering to be offered in the morning. Aaron and his sons were to lay their hands on the head of the ram, it was to be killed and its blood was to be thrown against the sides of the altar, then it was to be cut into pieces, its entrails and its legs were to be washed. The ram was to be put with its entrails, its legs and its head on the altar so that the whole ram was burned it is a burnt offering, a pleasing aroma and a food offering to the LORD (meaning it became food for the Levitical priesthood).

The ram for ordination: Moses was to take the second ram without blemish to be offered in the evening for the ordination of Aaron and his sons. Aaron and his sons were to lay their hands on the head of the ram, then it was to be killed, part of its blood was to be put on the tip of Aaron's right ear, part of the blood was to be put on the tips of Aaron's son's right ears, the thumbs of their right hand and the great toe of their right foot.

The rest of the blood was to be thrown against the sides of the altar. Part of the blood that was on the altar and the anointing oil was to be sprinkle on Aaron and his sons and their garments, then Aaron, his sons, their sons and their garments would be holy. The fat from the ram, the tail, the entrails, the liver, the two kidneys and the right thigh was to be boiled not burned, its breast and thigh was eaten by Aaron and his sons it was a food offering to the LORD.

The wave offering: for the consecration of Aaron and his sons' unleavened bread, unleavened cakes and unleavened wafers were to be put in a basket from this basket Aaron and his sons were to take out one loaf of bread, one cake and one wafer and place them on the palms of their hands and wave them for a wave offering before the LORD.

Then they were to put the bread and the cake on the altar on top of the ram that was offered for a burnt offering (the first ram) and burn them with it. It is a burnt offering, a pleasing aroma and a food offering to the LORD (meaning it became food for Aaron and his sons). The breast of the ram sacrificed for ordination was also to be waved for a wave offering before the LORD,

Aaron and his sons could eat: -

- The ram that was offered for the burnt offering.
- The ram that was offered for the ordination offering
- The bread, the cakes and the wafers and they could drink the wine.

These were to be eaten in the entrance of the tent of meeting (the tent of meeting was the Holy Place) and no outsider was to eat any of these foods because they are holy, if any of food remained until morning it was to be burned it was not to be eaten, because it was holy.

The bull for a sin offering: Aaron and his sons were to offer a bull as a sin offering for atonement every day for seven days. Seven days Aaron and his sons were to make atonement for the altar and consecrate it. Whatever touched the altar would become holy because the altar was most holy.

The evening and morning sacrifice: Aaron and his sons were to offer two lambs a year old day by day regularly on the altar. The lamb offered in the morning was to be mingled with fine flour, beaten oil and be offered with wine for a drink offering. The lamb that was offered at twilight was to be offered with a grain offering and wine for a drink offering. Both offering are to be a regular burnt offering and a pleasing aroma, a food offering to the LORD throughout Israel's generations at the entrance of the tent of meeting before the LORD, where the LORD will meet with the people of Israel. These offerings provided food for the Levitical priesthood.

Bull for a sin offering: for seven days Moses was to ordain Aaron and his sons and offer a bull as a sin offering for atonement on each of these seven days.

The LORD Israel's God: providing Aaron and his sons served the LORD as priests at the altar and dwelt among the people of Israel the LORD would be their God and Israel would know that the LORD is their God, who brought them out of Egypt and that He is, dwelling among them. The LORD would set the tent of meeting apart and declare it holy (it was made Holy by the LORD'S glory) and meet with the people of Israel at its entrance.

After Aaron's death or at the end of his ministry as high priest one of his sons was to replace him as high priest (v30).

The chapter ends with the LORD saying: -

- I will consecrate the tent of meeting and the altar. Aaron also and his sons I will consecrate to serve me as priests. ⁴⁵I will dwell among the people of Israel and will be their God. ⁴⁶And they shall know that I am the LORD their God, who brought them out of the land of Egypt that I might dwell among them. I am the LORD their God.

End.