

Welcome to: - Bible House of Grace.



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

Exodus 28.

(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 28.

(A brief overview of the main topics).

Topics.

- The holy garments for Aaron and his sons Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.
- The breastpiece, the ephod, the robe, the coat, the turban, and the sash.
- The two shoulder pieces of gold, blue, purple and fine twined linen.
- The two onyx stones engraved with the names of the twelve sons of Israel.
- The breastpiece of judgment made of gold, blue, purple and fine twined linen.
- The stones in the breastpiece engraved with name of the twelve tribes.
- The breastpiece of judgment and the Urim and the Thummim.
- The plate of pure gold with Holy to the LORD engraved on it.
- The linen undergarments to cover the nakedness of the priests flesh.

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 the high priests garments and the Urim and Thumimin that were to be worn over his heart when he went before the LORD.

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

The holy garments: were made for Moses and his brother Aaron and Aaron's sons Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar, they were to serve the LORD as priests. The holy garments were for glory and for beauty. Moses was to consecrate Aaron and his garments to be a priest before the LORD.

The ephod of Aaron: the word ephod from Strong's Concordance refers to a plating of metal as an ornament. Aaron's ephod was made of gold, blue, purple, scarlet yarn and of fine twined linen skilfully woven it had two shoulder pieces attached to its two edges, so that it could be joined together. The garments Aaron wore consisted of a breastpiece, an ephod, a robe, a coat of checker work and a turban and a sash.

The onyx stones: the twelve names of Israel were engraved on two Onyx Stones they had six names engraved on one stone and six names engraved on the other stone.

The names on the stones were engraved in the order of their birth. The two stones on the shoulder pieces of the ephod were for the remembrance of the sons of Israel. Aaron was to wear the twelve names on his two shoulders for remembrance before the LORD.

The Breastpiece: Aaron wore was a breastpiece of judgment, set in the breastpiece was four rows of stones.

The first row: had a sardius, a topaz and a carbuncle stone.

The second row: had an emerald, a sapphire and a diamond stone.

The third row: had a jacinth, an agate and an amethyst stone.

The fourth row: had a beryl, an onyx and jasper stone.

Aaron was to wear the names of the sons of Israel in the breastpiece of judgment on his heart, when he went into the Holy Place, to bring Israel to remembrance before the LORD.

The urim and the thummim: was put on the breastpiece of judgment which Aaron was to wear on his heart when he went in before the LORD. This was because Aaron was to bear the judgment of the people of Israel on his heart before the LORD regularly.

Urim: means light and luminous as in a flame, it can also refer to the east as being the region of light. The brilliant light it gives to the figures in the breastplate is symbolic of the high-priest's light and authority before God.

Thummim: means perfection and completeness, figuratively it means prosperity; usually (moral) innocence, full integrity, perfection, simplicity and uprightness it was one of the objects in the high-priest's breastplate as an emblem of complete truth.

The robe that Aaron wore: underneath the ephod was all blue with an opening for the head in the middle of it. On the robes hem were bells of gold so that when Aaron ministers the sound of the bells would be heard when he goes into the Most Holy Place before the LORD, and when he comes out.

Aaron's turban: a plate of pure gold with the words, "Holy to the LORD" engraved on it was fastened to the front of a turban by a cord of blue, it was worn on Aaron's forehead because he was to bear any guilt from the holy gifts the people consecrated as their holy gifts. It was to be regularly on his forehead that Israel would be accepted before the LORD.

Coats, sashes and caps: were made for Aaron's sons for glory and beauty.

The priests under garments: Aaron his brother and Aaron's sons wore linen undergarments to cover their naked flesh, they reached from the hips to the thighs and were to be worn when they go into the tent of meeting or when they come near the altar to minister in the Holy Place lest they bear guilt and die. This was to be a statute forever for Aaron and his offspring after him. Moses was to anoint Aaron his brother and Aaron's sons and ordain them and consecrate them to serve the LORD as priests.

End.