

2nd Quarter – Week 11

(The Law Continues to be Given – A Census Is Taken)

<p>Day 1 Leviticus 24</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The care of the Tabernacle lamps are given. The best oil is to be given to keep the lamps burning continually. The lamps would highlight the continual presence of God and foreshadow Jesus as the light of the world (24:1-4).• The instructions for the bread of the Tabernacle was shared. Twelve loaves of bread representing the twelve tribes of Israel were to be presented on the Sabbath. The loaves being replaced were eaten by the priests (24:5-9).• Blasphemy is forbidden and carried the death penalty. Moses then established civil laws with punishments appropriate for the crimes (24:10-23). <p>Jesus Christ: The chapter foreshadows Jesus as the Light of the World. The Bread of Life and the ultimate fulfillment of God's perfect judgment.</p>
<p>Day 2 Leviticus 25</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Sabbath Year and Year of Jubilee are established. Every seventh year the land was given a rest and agricultural labor ceased. The practice would enable the land to recover and it reminded Israel of God's ownership of the land (25:1-7).• The year of Jubilee occurred every 50th year. When the ram's horn was blown on the Day of Atonement, the year of Jubilee would begin. Debts were cancelled, and ancestral property reverted back to the original family, as a means of safeguarding against extreme wealth (25:8-22).• Laws were drawn to govern property, the treatment of the poor and servants (25:23-55). <p>Jesus Christ: The debts cancelled in the year of Jubilee foreshadow our debts cancelled because of Jesus Christ.</p>
<p>Day 3 Leviticus 26</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic standards are given for worshipping the Lord (26:1-2). The blessings for obeying are promised by God (26:3-13).• If Israel rejects God's laws and breaks the covenant, God warns of the consequences. Disease, defeat, droughts, famine, and more including being exiled from the land are shared (26:14-39).• God provides a way out for when they sin. God's goal is restoration which comes through confession and God's promise to preserve them (26:4-46). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus became the curse for us redeeming us from the law (Galatians 3:13).</p>

<p>Day 4 Leviticus 27</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulations established in chapter 27 allowed people to make vows as an act of worship. This would allow an Israelite to go above and beyond the standard requirements of the Law. A person could make a vow to dedicate himself or a family member (27:1-8). • Animals could be used to make a vow. Rules were established for clean and unclean animals (27:9-13). • Property could be dedicated to the Lord. Rules were given including how an owner could buy it back, or how much the land was worth in relationship to the year of Jubilee (27:14-25). • Certain things could not be vowed or redeemed. Israel is reminded that tithing is returning what belongs to the Lord (27:26-34). <p>Jesus Christ: Unlike the vows redeeming man in the Old Testament, believers are redeemed by the shed blood of Jesus Christ (1 Peter 1:18-19).</p>
<p>Day 5 Numbers 1</p> <p>Review the chart of the Book of Numbers</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One month after the Tabernacle is completed, Israel is organized as a Nation and a census is taken. Leaders are appointed to assist in the census (1:1-19). • The people are counted and numbered to register all Israelites, to count the number of able-bodied warriors, and to determine the ancestry of each individual in the Nation (1:20-46). • The Levites were excluded from the military count. The Levities are assigned the duty of moving the Tabernacle and would surround the Tabernacle to protect it (1:47-54). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus as the Good Shepherd knows all of His sheep.</p>
<p>Day 6 Numbers 2</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lord speaks to Moses and Aason and gives instructions on how they are to set up camp with the Tabernacle in the center. The Lord makes sure Israel knows everything flows from Him (2:1-2). • The Eastern camp would feature Judah, Issachar, and Zebulun. They would be the largest camp and positioned at the front door of the Tabernacle (2:3-9). • The Southern camp consisted of Reuben, Simion, and Gad. The Western camp included Ephraim, Manasseh, and Benjamin. They would form the flanks providing defense when Israel marched (2:10-24). • The Levites would be in the center. The Northern encampment, and the rear guard was Dan, Asher, and Naphtali. They would form the rear guard to protect the three million people moving to the promised land (21:25-34). <p>Jesus Christ: The tribe of Judah had the honor of leading the way. Jesus Christ is the Lion of the tribe of Judah who goes before His people to lead the way to spiritual victory.</p>