

2nd Quarter – Week 5

Instructions for the Tabernacle – The Golden Calf

<p>Day 1 Exodus 27</p> <p>What on Earth is God Doing? p.26</p> <p>Review layout of Tabernacle</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• God gave instructions for the building and placement of the altar of burnt offering. The altar would stand right inside the door of the main court. It was a reminder of the absolute necessity for blood atonement (27:1-8).• God gave the dimensions and the material list for the court tabernacle. A 100 x 50-cubit court created by linen curtains hung on silver hooks with bronze pillar and sockets. The arrangement of the outer court speak of man's approach to God (27:9-19).• Instructions were given by God for the oil needed for the lampstand. Pure olive oil was to be provided and the light was to burn continuously. The light represented the Holy Spirit (27:20-21). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus is seen in all three aspects of the Tabernacle. Jesus is the ultimate Tabernacle (John 1:14); He is the ultimate sacrifice; and He is the ultimate light of the Spirit.</p>
<p>Day 2 Exodus 28</p> <p>See picture of priests clothing.</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• God gives the pattern for the sacred priestly garments and consecrates Aaron and his sons to serve (28:1-5).• The Ephod is an article of clothing made from fine linen featuring two onyx stones on the shoulders engraved with the names of the twelve tribes (28:6-14).• The Breastplate of Judgement was a nine-inch square pouch featuring twelve precious stones. The twelve stones represented the twelve tribes of Israel and was attached to the Ephod with gold chains (28:15-30)• The Robe of the Ephod and other garments were made according to the instructions of the Lord. The attire of the priests was to set them apart as consecrated to the Lord and represented the honor due a Holy God (28:31-43). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus' sacrifice will set up permanent intercession.</p>
<p>Day 3 Exodus 29</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The priests are consecrated according to God's instruction. The consecration begins with preparation, cleansing, clothing, and anointing (29:1-9).• The sacrifices begin and include a sin offering (29:10-14); a burnt offering (29:15-18); an offering ordaining the priests (29:19-26); a wave offering (29:27-30); and a consecration feast of the ordination ram (29:31-34).• The ritual consecration was repeated for seven days, and daily sacrifices were to be offered (29:39-42).• The purpose is declared as God shares His intent to dwell with Israel while sharing they are His people (29:43-37). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus was sacrificed "outside the gate" to sanctify His people with His own blood (Heb. 13:12)</p>

<p>Day 4 Exodus 30</p> <p>See Tabernacle layout chart.</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God begins to give specific instructions for worship. The instructions for the placement and use of the Altar of Incense is given. The altar and its use reminded Israel of the importance of prayer (30:1-10). • A census was taken and everyone over twenty years of age was to pay a ransom of half-shekel. The money was used for the service of the Tabernacle, and was a reminder of their atonement (30:11-16). • The placement of the Laver of Brass and its use was explained. Priests were to wash their hands and feet emphasizing the need for clean hands and pure hearts to approach God (30:17-21). • Instructions for the use of the Holy Anointing Oil and incense were given. They were a reminder of the holiness required to approach God (30:22-38). <p>Jesus Christ: Daily cleansing though Jesus is necessary to walk in fellowship to serve God.</p>
<p>Day 5 Exodus 31</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God calls two men, Bezalel and Aholiab, to construct the Tabernacle. They were filled with the Spirit, gifted to serve with no selfish ambition, and given specific tasks (31:1-11). • The Sabbath is addressed reminding Israel of the holy covenant with God. The Sabbath was a continual sign of God separating Israel to be holy. It was a day to stop work and rest in the Lord. It was a way to honor the pattern of creation acknowledging God's purpose in His plan for history which includes His special Nation of Israel (31:12-17). • Moses receives the two tablets of stone written by the finger of God symbolizing the foundation of the Law (31:18). <p>Jesus Christ: Jesus is the perfection of the Law fulfilling it for us (Matt. 5:17).</p>
<p>Day 6 Exodus 32</p>	<p>Key Thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moses is on the Mt. Siani receiving the Law from God. The people grow restless and create a golden calf to worship while Aaron compromises (32:1-6). • God calls Israel corrupted, says they turned from the truth, and have rebelled against God' leadership. God is angry with Israel. Moses intercedes for them based on God's Covenant. When Moses comes down and sees the idol, he breaks the tablets signifying a broken covenant (32:7-19). • Moses then confronts Aaron, and destroys the golden calf grinding it into powder and makes the people drink it. The Levites align with Moses and execute 3000 men involved in the rebellion (32:20-29). • Moses makes atonement and offers his own life seeking their forgiveness. God pledges to punish those who will sin against Him (32:30-35). <p>Jesus Christ: Totally depraved men need the Savior, Jesus Christ.</p>