**November 2, 2021**

**BIBLE STUDY**

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**“HALLOW THEM, TO MINISTER UNTO ME IN THE PRIEST'S OFFICE:”**

**Exodus 29:1-21**

***Exodus 29:1 "And this [is] the thing that thou shalt do unto them to hallow them, to minister unto me in the priest's office: Take one young bullock, and two rams without blemish,"***

Moses was commanded to engage in an elaborate seven-day ceremony to consecrate Aaron and his sons to the priestly office. God not only set Aaron and his sons (not daughters) aside to minister in the temple, but they were to be consecrated to the Lord by ceremony. This calling by Almighty God was to be consecrated by the shedding of blood. Moses was to consecrate Aaron and his sons. The garments were part of this consecration. These linen garments, that they were to take on, were symbolic of righteousness. The most important thing a priest had to be, was to be in right standing with God.

***Hebrews 5:1-5***

***1 For every high priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins:***

***2 Who can have compassion on the ignorant, and on them that are out of the way; for that he himself also is compassed with infirmity.***

***3 And by reason hereof he ought, as for the people, so also for himself, to offer for sins.***

***4 And no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron.***

***5 So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten thee.***

***Exodus 29:2 "And unleavened bread, and cakes unleavened tempered with oil, and wafers unleavened anointed with oil: [of] wheaten flour shalt thou make them."***

"Unleavened bread" is symbolic of the body of the Lord Jesus Christ. "Unleavened" means free from sin. "Oil" is symbolic of the Holy Spirit of God. Not only does a minister of God need Jesus in his life, but he needs the Holy Spirit, as well. This is not a maybe, but a must.

***Hebrews 7:26-28***

***26 For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens;***

***27 Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people's: for this he did once, when he offered up himself.***

***28 For the law maketh men high priests which have infirmity; but the word of the oath, which was since the law, maketh the Son, who is consecrated for evermore.***

The "wheat" is symbolic of the believers in Jesus Christ. Jesus taught “let the wheat (Christians) and the tares (unsaved) grow together until the end. This unleavened bread is Jesus' sinless body. The adding of the oil to the bread shows the Holy Spirit strengthening. Jesus' body is the bread.

***Exodus 29:3 "And thou shalt put them into one basket, and bring them in the basket, with the bullock and the two rams."***

***Exodus 29:4 "And Aaron and his sons thou shalt bring unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and shalt wash them with water."***

***Exodus 29:5 "And thou shalt take the garments, and put upon Aaron the coat, and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod, and the breastplate, and gird him with the curious girdle of the ephod:"***

A sin offering which was not associated with a burnt offering had never before been done before this consecration. This was a specific offering (a blood offering). This bullock would bear the sins of Aaron and his sons. This is like Jesus bearing the sins of the Christians. When the sin was symbolically laid upon the head of the bullock, then Moses slew the bullock. This bullock actually was killed by Moses (a shadow of God, in this instance). Jesus actually bore our sins and died on the cross to do away with the sin He had taken on Himself.

***Isaiah 53:10-11***

***10 Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand.***

***11 He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied: by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.***

We see, here, Moses shedding this blood of the bullock for the sins of Aaron and his sons. For a minister of God to be acceptable to God, he must first get forgiveness for his own sins. The next step, after repenting and being forgiven, is to be baptized. We see, here, Moses washed them and made them ready for the new garments. Aaron and his sons had to put on the righteousness of Christ (linen garments). This brazen altar just inside the curtain was where the bullock (sin offering) was killed and the blood put on the horns of the altar. These horns represented power of the altar; the power of the shed blood.

***Matthew 26:28 "For this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins."***

You can easily see this shedding of the bullock's blood was symbolic of Jesus shedding His blood for our sins. The ram was for a burnt offering. This whole offering was burnt up. After the ram was killed, Moses sprinkled the blood upon the altar round about. The altar was completely consecrated to God. This blood was put all around the altar and all over it, showing that the only way to God is through Jesus Christ. Jesus had to die to make the way to God open for us. He opened the way to the Holy of Holies for us. Through His death, we have life.

***Hebrews 10:19-22***

***19 Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus,***

***20 By a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh;***

***21 And having an high priest over the house of God;***

***22 Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water.***

We see, in this, the blood will be applied to the right ear, the thumb of the right hand, and the big toe of his right foot. The blood on the right ear consecrated the hearing of Aaron and his sons. The blood on the right hand indicated the handling of God's works being consecrated. The blood on the big toe meant his walk would be with God. The ministers of God must take notice. We must walk the Godly path, we must do the Godly work, and we must allow only Godly things to enter into our ears. We will find, in the ram offering, the total submission to God's will. A total separation from worldliness of all kinds. The process, now again, is repentance, baptism, separation, put on the righteousness of Christ, and then put upon the minister the responsibilities of the congregation (with the garment and ephod, breastplate, and girdle).

***Exodus 29:6 "And thou shalt put the mitre upon his head, and put the holy crown upon the mitre."***

***Exodus 29:7 "Then shalt thou take the anointing oil, and pour [it] upon his head, and anoint him."***

According to Easton's Bible Dictionary a Mitre (Heb. mitsnepheth), is something rolled round the head, the turban or head-dress of the high priest. In the Authorized Version this Hebrew word is rendered "diadem". It was a twisted band of fine linen, 8 yards in length, coiled into the form of a cap, and worn on official occasions. On the front of it was a golden plate with the inscription, "Holiness to the Lord." We see, here, that the Holiness of the Lord must be put into the mind of the minister of God, and then the authority (crown) is put on. The “anointing oil” was covering him with the Holy Spirit (oil) of God.

***Exodus 29:8 "And thou shalt bring his sons, and put coats upon them."***

***Exodus 29:9 "And thou shalt gird them with girdles, Aaron and his sons, and put the bonnets on them: and the priest's office shall be theirs for a perpetual statute: and thou shalt consecrate Aaron and his sons."***

The "consecration" was the same for the priest as for the high priest. The difference was in the garments they wore and in their authority. Exodus 28 contains a detailed description of the garments God commanded to be made and worn by the priests. These were “sacred garments” to bestow [Aaron](https://www.gotquestions.org/life-Aaron.html) and his sons with “dignity and honor”.The purpose for the breastplate was for judgment. The Urim and Thummim were deposited in the pouch and functioned as sacred lots used as the means of making judgments. Some parts of the priestly garments were worn for safety. The high priest was required to have gold bells attached to the hem of his garment, so that “the sound of the bells will be heard when he enters the Holy Place before the Lord and when he comes out, so that he will not die”. The turban was plain white, with a gold plate placed at the forehead. This gold plate “will be on Aaron’s forehead continually so that [the children of Israel] will be acceptable to the Lord”. This reminder of consecration, placed so conspicuously on the outfit, symbolized the importance of approaching the Lord God in holiness. All the garments worn by the Old Testament priests were symbolic of being set apart for God’s work of atoning for sin. Compliance with the “dress code” was required. While the abuse of elaborate garments corrupt worship today, God used these distinctive garments to set His spiritual leaders apart from the other Israelites. Each piece of the priestly garments held significance related to the work the priests performed. The Israelites lived with a continual reminder of the importance of the priestly work. They also had a foreshadowing of Jesus, the “[great high priest](https://www.gotquestions.org/Jesus-High-Priest.html)”, who would carry out God’s plan of atonement in true holiness and perfection.

***2 Corinthians 10:7 “Do ye look on things after the outward appearance? if any man trust to himself that he is Christ's, let him of himself think this again, that, as he is Christ's, even so are we Christ's.”***

***Hebrews 4:14 “Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession.”***

***Exodus 29:10 "And thou shalt cause a bullock to be brought before the tabernacle of the congregation: and Aaron and his sons shall put their hands upon the head of the bullock."***

***Exodus 29:11 "And thou shalt kill the bullock before the LORD, [by] the door of the tabernacle of the congregation."***

***Exodus 29:12 "And thou shalt take of the blood of the bullock, and put [it] upon the horns of the altar with thy finger, and pour all the blood beside the bottom of the altar."***

***Exodus 29:13 "And thou shalt take all the fat that covereth the inwards, and the caul [that is] above the liver, and the two kidneys, and the fat that [is] upon them, and burn [them] upon the altar."***

We see, again, the way is the same for everyone. The way is through the shed blood of Jesus. This was actually the insides of this ram. We see that the inward parts would be burned on the altar of bronze, and the other part would be taken out of the camp. This fat, kidneys, and other inward parts were burned as a sweet savour unto the Lord. The spiritual meaning to this, perhaps, had to do with the inward parts of the Lord being holy, as well as the outward. We can see in all of this, that inside where battles are really won, that Jesus' will became the will of the Father.

***Exodus 29:14 "But the flesh of the bullock, and his skin, and his dung, shalt thou burn with fire without the camp: it [is] a sin offering."***

***Exodus 29:15 "Thou shalt also take one ram; and Aaron and his sons shall put their hands upon the head of the ram."***

***Exodus 29:16 "And thou shalt slay the ram, and thou shalt take his blood, and sprinkle [it] round about upon the altar."***

***Exodus 29:17 And thou shalt cut the ram in pieces, and wash the inwards of him, and his legs, and put [them] unto his pieces, and unto his head."***

***Exodus 29:18 "And thou shalt burn the whole ram upon the altar: it
[is] a burnt offering unto the LORD: it [is] a sweet savour, an offering made by fire unto the LORD."***

We see in this; Jesus being crucified without the city wall. This flesh was symbolic of the body of Jesus Christ and the altar being cleansed by the blood. Aaron and his sons had transferred their sins to this ram when they laid their hands upon his head. The examination and cleansing of the offering is Jesus who was without blemish. The offering was acceptable unto God. This was a sweet savour to God.

***Exodus 29:19 "And thou shalt take the other ram; and Aaron and his sons shall put their hands upon the head of the ram."***

***Exodus 29:20 "Then shalt thou kill the ram, and take of his blood, and put [it] upon the tip of the right ear of Aaron, and upon the tip of the right ear of his sons, and upon the thumb of their right hand, and upon the great toe of their right foot, and sprinkle the blood upon the altar round about."***

The putting of the blood on the right ear was to consecrate the hearing. These ears would be very careful what came into this being. We believers' ears have been purchased by the shed blood of Jesus. We should not listen to anything that would not be pleasing unto God. This includes not listening to temptation of any kind. By the shed blood of Jesus, we have ears that have been set aside to hear only the things of God. The right hand, throughout Scripture, indicates power. The priestly hand had been consecrated to handle gifts of the temple. They were told of God to touch no unclean thing. We, Christians, as we put our hand to the task, must remember that our hand belongs to God. Even as we do the daily tasks of this life, they should be done as unto the Lord. This is telling us, that we must not have two lives, but one. Whatever we do for a living, if we are Christians, should, also, be dedicated to God. Putting the blood on the great toe of the right foot can only mean that our every step should be guided by God. We should not ever go anywhere that we could not take the Lord. The path of righteousness is to be the day-by-day walk of the Christian: a separated walk, a consecrated walk, a walk Jesus can go with you.

***Exodus 29:21 "And thou shalt take of the blood that [is] upon the altar, and of the anointing oil, and sprinkle [it] upon Aaron, and upon his garments, and upon his sons, and upon the garments of his sons with him: and he shall be hallowed, and his garments, and his sons, and his sons' garments with him."***

Here, we see not only the body consecrated, but everything that belonged to him. Christians must realize that even our garments must be dedicated to God. God does not want just a portion of us. He wants all of us. To be a minister, or even a witness for God, we must be dedicated to Him with all that we have. Even the way we dress should show who we belong to. We can witness without ever opening our mouth, in the way we dress, and act, and conduct our daily lives. They were made holy by the blood, just as we are made holy unto the Lord by His shed blood.

***Ephesians 5:1-5***

***1Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children;***

***2 And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour.***

***3 But fornication, and all uncleanness, or covetousness, let it not be once named among you, as becometh saints;***

***4 Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient: but rather giving of thanks.***

***5 For this ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God.***

**QUESTIONS**

1. Why was Moses to hallow Aaron and his sons?

2. How were they to be consecrated?

3. The linen garments were symbolic of what?

4. What type of bread was used?

5. What type of flour was used?

6. What is unleavened bread symbolic of?

7. Oil is symbolic of what?

8. Wheat is symbolic of what?

9. Jesus' \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the bread.

10. What was the bread brought with? (two things)

11. What was Moses to do first, after they were brought to the brazen altar?

12. What is the first thing a minister of God must do before they are acceptable to God?

13. What did putting on the new garments mean?

14. What do the horns of the altar mean?

15. What was the blood of the bullock symbolic of?

16. Why was this blood put all around the altar?

17. Through His death, we have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. What three places on Aaron's body would the blood be put?

19. What did putting on of the mitre and crown show us?

20. Why did Moses pour oil on them?

21. What was to be done with the inward parts of the bullock?

22. This burnt offering was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_unto the Lord.

23. The right hand, in Scripture indicated what?