

THE JOURNEY TO MOUNT SINAI

Exodus 19

Having experienced God's supernatural supply of their every need, the Israelites at last completed the first stage of their journey from Egypt to Canaan. Read now to see where they arrived, and what events took place while they were there:

A. God's Message to Israel and Their Response: Read Exodus 19:1-8

1. After the Israelites had been traveling for more than two months, where did they finally arrive? Exodus 19:1 _____
2. Where did they pitch their camp after they arrived there? Exodus 19:2b

3. When Moses went up to God there, what did God ask him to tell Israel?
 - a. Exodus 19:3, 4a _____
 - b. Exodus 19:4b, c _____
4. What two things was Moses to ask Israel to do for God in return for all He had done for them? Exodus 19:5a

NOTE: Remember that "covenant" means an agreement between persons or parties.

5. What three things did God want Israel to be unto Him in the future? Exodus
 - a. 19:5b _____
 - b. 19:6a,b _____
 - c. _____
6. When Moses took God's message to the leaders of Israel (vs. 7), what did they answer? Exodus 19:8 _____

B. God's Instructions to Moses: Read Exodus 19:9-15

1. When Moses brought the people's answer to God, what did God say He was going to do? Exodus 19:9a, 11b _____
2. Why was God going to do this? Exodus 19:9b

3. What was Moses to tell the people to do to get ready for this event? Exodus
 - a. 19:10, 11a _____
 - b. 19:12 _____
4. What would this show about the people as compared with God? (*THINK!*)

5. Where were the people to gather, and what was to be the signal for this? Exodus 19:13d

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C. God's Appearance to Israel: Read Exodus 19:16-25

1. On the morning of the third day, what awesome events took place? Exodus 19:16a
 - a. _____
 - b. (See Psalm 68:7-10) _____
 - c. _____
2. What did the people do because of these events? Exodus 19:16b

3. After they were gathered at the foot of the mountain (vs.17), what happened?
 - a. Exodus 19:18a, c _____
 - b. Exodus 19:18d _____
 - c. Exodus 19:19a _____
 - d. Exodus 19:20a, 18b _____
4. When Moses spoke, how did God answer him? Exodus 19:19b

5. What did He ask Moses to do? Exodus 19:20b

6. When Moses did this (Exodus 19:20c), what did God tell him to tell
 - a. the people? vs. 21 _____
 - b. the priests? vs. 22 _____
7. When Moses assured God that the people could not get through to Him (vs. 23), what did God tell him to do anyway? Exodus 19:24a

8. Who alone were allowed to come up into the mountain where God was? Exodus 19:24

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. As the people of Israel saw and heard and felt these events taking place, what would they realize about God? About themselves in comparison with God? Would these events have any effect upon the way they listened to God's words? (See Deuteronomy 5:24)

2. Do I fully realize the tremendous power and absolute holiness of God? Do I sense how utterly helpless and sinful I am compared to Him? (See Isaiah 6:3,5)

EARLY EVENTS AT MT. SINAI

Exodus 20

Following God's spectacular appearance on Mt. Sinai, He spoke with Moses in the hearing of all Israel as He had promised. Discover now what he said, and the people's reaction to His words:

A. God's Words at Mt. Sinai: Read Exodus 20:1-17

1. Of what did God remind the Israelites first of all? Exodus 20:2

2. Therefore, what did He tell them they must do? Exodus 20:3

3. For what three things of God's must they show absolute respect?

Exodus 20:4-11

a. vs. 4-6 His _____

b. vs. 7: His _____

c. vs. 8-11 His _____

4. For who else must they also show utmost respect? Exodus 20:12

(Notice that these would be God's representatives on earth to their children).

5. What five things must the Israelites not do to each other? Exodus 20:13-17

a. 13 _____

b. 14 _____

c. 15 _____

d. 16 _____

e. 17 _____

6. What name is commonly given to the rules in this chapter? (*THINK!*)

7. By observing these rules, with who would each Israelite keep his relationships right?
(See Matthew 22:37, 39)

B. The People's Reaction to God's Words: Read Exodus 20:18-20

1. As the Israelites saw the events on Mt. Sinai (Exodus 20:18a), what did they realize?
Deuteronomy 5:24

2. Therefore, what did they do? Exodus 20:18b

3. What two requests did they then make of Moses? Exodus 20:19a, b

a. _____ b. _____

4. How did Moses begin his answer to them? Exodus 20:20a

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5. For what three reasons did he say God had spoken in this way?

Exodus 20:20b-d

a. 20b _____

b. 20c _____

c. 20d _____

C. God's Further Words to Moses: Read Exodus 20:21-26

1. As the people stood afar off from God, what did Moses do? Exodus 20:21

2. What did God tell Moses to tell the Israelites? Exodus 20:22

3. Therefore, what two things must the Israelites not do? Exodus 20:23

4. What two kinds of altars might they make unto God? Exodus 20:24a, 25

a. _____

b. _____

NOTE: Hewn is the past tense of *hew*. To cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument.

5. What must they not make for God's altars? Exodus 20:26

NOTE: Altars of hewn stone, and altars with high steps up to them, were often made for the worship of heathen idols.

6. What were the Israelites to do on the altars they made for God?

Exodus 20:24b

7. What two things did God promise to do in all places where He would record His name?

Exodus 20:24c

8. What must be done to anyone who sacrificed to any god besides the Lord? Exodus 22:20

9. Read a summary of the events of this memorable day in

Deuteronomy 5:23-33

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Was there any difference between God and the idols of the heathen nations? Why did God speak to Israel from heaven as He did? What did He hope to accomplish? (See Deuteronomy 4:35, 5:29; Exodus 20:20). *Was* this accomplished?

2. Am *I* convinced that the Lord is God, and there is no other god besides Him? Do I fear Him, so that I want to keep His commandments instead of sinning?

MORE LAWS FOR ISRAEL

Deuteronomy 16:18 - 17:20; 19:15 - 21; and related verses

After giving the Ten Commandments, God gave Israel other laws at Mt. Sinai. These laws are recorded in Exodus through Numbers, and reviewed in Deuteronomy with some additions and changes. For the best understanding, we study both accounts combined and classified:

A. Officers of Justice: Read Deuteronomy 16:18-20

1. What two kinds of offices were the Israelites to make in all the cities throughout the tribes? Deuteronomy 16:18a

2. With what kind of judgment must the people be judged? Deuteronomy 16:18b _____

3. Notice the various things these officers must *not* do: Deuteronomy 16:19; Exodus 23:2, 3, 6-8; Leviticus 19:15

4. For what two reasons must they do this? Deuteronomy 16:20

B. Laws Concerning Witnesses: Read Exodus 23:1; Deuteronomy 19:15-21, 17:6, 7

1. What were all witnesses warned not to do? Exodus 23:1; Leviticus 19:11, 12

2. How many witnesses were required to establish a matter? Deuteronomy 19:15, 17:6

3. What responsibility did the witnesses have in the case of one worthy of death? Deuteronomy 17:7

4. If a man were discovered to be a false witness, what must be done to him? Deuteronomy 19:16-19a, 21

5. What would be two results of such treatment? Deuteronomy 19:19b, 20

C. Matters difficult to Judge: Read Deuteronomy 17:8-13

1. If the local officials of a city were unable to decide a matter, to whom was it to be taken? Deuteronomy 17:8, 9

NOTE: This group was like our Supreme Court, later called "The Sanhedrin."

2. Was there any appeal from the decision of this group? Deuteronomy 17:10, 11

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3. What must be done to anyone who refused to abide by the decision of this group?
Deuteronomy 17:12a

4. What would be two results of this action? Deuteronomy 17:12b, 13

a. _____ b. _____

D. Instructions Concerning a King: Read Deuteronomy 17:14-20

1. When Israel should come into its own land, and desire a king, who must they appoint to be king? Deuteronomy 17:15a

2. What kind of person must he be? Deuteronomy 17:15b

3. What kind of person must he *not* be? Deuteronomy 17:15c

4. What three things must he *not* multiply to himself as king? Deuteronomy 17:16, 17a, b

5. What did God warn might happen if he did the second of these? Deuteronomy 17:17a

6. What three things must he do with the law of God? Deuteronomy 17:18, 19a-c

7. Notice the many good things which would result from such action on his part:
Deuteronomy 17:19c-20

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. If everyone in Israel had obeyed God's instructions, would anyone ever have been mistreated in the courts of justice of that land? (See Genesis 18:25)

2. Does anyone ever receive unjust treatment in the courts of *my* land? If so, what might be at least part of the reason?

LAWS CONCERNING TREATMENT OF SERVANTS
Exodus 21:1 – 11; Deuteronomy 15:12 - 18, 23:15, 16, 24:14, 15; Leviticus 19:13b

Notice that whereas the Ten Commandments were *moral* laws to govern each Israelite's relationship to God and his fellow-man, this second group of laws were *civil* laws, to govern the Israelites as a nation. Continue now your study of these civil laws:

A. Laws Concerning Men Servants: Read Exodus 21:1-6

1. If a Hebrew were to buy one of his fellow-Hebrews as a slave, how long would this man continue to serve him? Exodus 21:2a

2. What would happen in the seventh year? Exodus 21:2b

3. What would be the rule in the following cases?

- a. If he came in by himself? Exodus 21:3a

- b. If he were a married when he became a slave? Exodus 21:3b

- c. If his master had given him a wife and she had borne him children? Exodus 21:4

- a. _____

- b. _____

4. What might cause such a servant not to want to go free? Exodus 21:5

5. In such cases, what must the master then do to this servant? Exodus 21:6a

NOTE: An *awl* is a pointed instrument for piercing small holes.

6. How long would the servant then serve him? Exodus 21:6b

B. Laws Concerning Women Servants: Read Exodus 21:7-11

1. Notice that the Hebrews were allowed to sell their daughters to be slaves. In what way was their slavery different from that of the men slaves?

Exodus 21:7

2. What does it seem that the owner usually did in such cases? Either/or

- a. Exodus 21:8b _____

- b. Exodus 21:9a _____

3. On what condition could a woman be redeemed out of slavery? Exodus 21:8a, b

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4. What might the owner not do to such a woman servant? Exodus 21:8c

5. What three things must the one who married such a servant be aware to supply to her continually? Exodus 21:10

6. If he failed to give her these three things, what might she do? Exodus 21:11

C. Laws Concerning the Release of Servants: Read Deuteronomy 15:12-18, 23:15-16

1. When a servant was released from slavery, what did God command the owner to do?

a. Deuteronomy 15:13 _____

b. Deuteronomy 15:14 _____

2. Why did God command this? What was the owner to remember? Deuteronomy 15:15

3. What did God promise such an owner in return for letting his slave go free and helping him? Deuteronomy 15:18

4. Were the Israelites obligated to return a slave who had escaped from his master? Deuteronomy 23:15, 16

D. Laws Concerning Hired Servants: Read Deuteronomy 24:14, 15;

Leviticus 19:13b

1. What was usually the state of hired servants? Deuteronomy 24:14a

2. Therefore, what must Israelites not do to them? Deuteronomy 24:14a

3. Was this true only of the Israelites' hired servants? Deuteronomy 24:14b, c

4. What must each master be sure to do? Deuteronomy 24:15; Leviticus 19:13b

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Compare the lot of the Hebrew slave with that of slaves in other societies. Was it better or worse? What made the difference?

2. What is God's attitude toward slaves, common laborers, and less fortunate ones in our society today? If I am one of these, how does God feel toward *me*? If not, how does He want *me* to feel toward such people? Can I help them in any way?

LAWS CONCERNING MAN-KILLERS

Leviticus 24:17; Exodus 21:12 - 14; Numbers 35:9 – 34; Deuteronomy 4:41 - 43, 19:1 - 13, 21:1 - 9, 22, 23

The Ten Commandments had made it clear that God did not want the Israelites to kill one another, but God also knew there would be times when this would happen. Study the following to see what must be done in such cases:

A. General Laws Concerning Man-Killers: Read Leviticus 24:17;
Exodus 21:12-14, 24:17, 21b

1. What was the usual penalty for killing a man? Leviticus 24:17;
Exodus 21:12, 14

2. For what type of killer was there an exception to this rule? Exodus 21:13

B. Cities of Refuge (Shelter or Protection) for Manslayers: Read Numbers
35:9-15; Deuteronomy 19:1-13

1. When would the places of refuge be appointed? Numbers 35:10, 11; Deuteronomy 19:1,
2

2. How many cities were to be set apart for this purpose? Numbers 35:13

3. Where were these to be located? Numbers 35:14

4. Read Deuteronomy 4:41-43 and Joshua 20:7 to see what cities were appointed. Locate
each on a map.

5. For whom else besides the Israelites would these cities be safe refuges? Numbers 35:15

6. What might happen if such refuges were not provided? Deuteronomy 19:6a

7. But why would such a slayer not be worthy of death? Deuteronomy 19:6b

8. What did God not want to happen in Israel? Deuteronomy 19:10

9. What must be done if one who killed in hate fled to one of these cities? Deuteronomy
19:11-13

C. Punishment for Murderers: Read Numbers 35:16-21

1. Notice six things a man might do to kill another intentionally: Numbers
35:16a, 17a, 18a, 20a, 20b, 21a. What would such a killer be?
Numbers 35:16b, 17b, 18b, 21c

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2. What must be his punishment? Numbers 35:16c, 17c, 18c, 21b

3. By whom must this punishment be carried out? Numbers 35:19a, 21d

D. Trial for Manslayers: Read Numbers 35:22-28

1. Under what three conditions would a man-killer not be a murderer? Numbers 35:22b, 23f, g

2. Who would determine if he met these conditions? Numbers 35:24, 12b

3. What must he do, and for how long? Numbers 35:25, 28b

4. Under what condition might the revenger of blood kill such a person without being held guilty of murder? Numbers 35:26-28a

E. Trial for Murderers: Read Numbers 35:29-34; Deuteronomy 21:1-9, 22, 23

1. How many witnesses were necessary to condemn a murderer? Numbers 35:30

2. What was Israel not permitted to do, either for murderers or manslaughter? Numbers 35:31, 32

3. Why was this true? Numbers 35:33, 34

4. What must be done in case the murderer was unknown? Deuteronomy 21:1-9

a. 1, 2

b. 3, 4

c. 5

d. 6, 7

e. 8, 9

5. If a man were hanged on a tree for his sin, what must be done? Deuteronomy 21:22, 23

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. How does God feel about the shedding of man's blood--even unintentionally? What effect would such strict laws have upon the Israelites' behavior?

2. Am I always as careful as I should be not to endanger the lives of others? Would more strict laws in my country encourage me to be more careful than I am? (See Matthew 7:12)

LAWS CONCERNING OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE

**Exodus 21:5 – 36; Leviticus 20:7 - 9, 24:18 – 22;
Deuteronomy 24:7, 25:11, 12**

Not only were murder and manslaughter to be judged in Israel, but all other acts of violence as well--whether committed by man or by beast. Study now about these laws:

A. Violence Which Must Be Punished: Read Exodus 21:15-25;
Leviticus 24:16-22

1. What four acts of violence must always be punished by death? Exodus 21:15-17
 - a. Leviticus 24:16 _____
 - b. Exodus 21:15 _____
 - c. Exodus 21:16; Deuteronomy 24:7 _____
 - d. Exodus 21:17; Leviticus 20:9 _____
2. If a man injured another in fighting, on what condition might he be acquitted?
Exodus 21:18, 19a

3. But what two things must he do to make up for the other man's loss?
Exodus 21:19b

4. What was the usual penalty if a man smote his servant or his maid with a rod, causing him/her to die? Exodus 21:20

5. In what case might there be an exception to this rule? Exodus 21:21a

6. Yet what would he lose even so? Exodus 21:21b

7. What was the punishment for causing a woman to lose her unborn child:
 - a. if no mischief followed (no harm to the woman herself): Exodus 21:22

 - b. if mischief followed: Exodus 21:23-25 (See also Leviticus 24:19, 20)

B. Violence For Which Compensation Must Be Made: Read Exodus 21:26-36, 24:18,21a

1. If a man put out the eye or the tooth of his manservant or maidservant, what must he do to make up for the damage done to his servant?
Exodus 21:26, 27

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2. If an *ox* (male cow trained to work) were to **gore** (pierce with his horns) a man or a woman, causing them to die, what must be done? Exodus 21:28
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
3. What would be the one exception to this rule? Exodus 21:29a, b, c

4. In such a case, what additional penalty was given? Exodus 21:29e

5. What alternate punishment might be given if the judges saw fit?
Exodus 21:30

6. In what case might the owner's punishment be less? Exodus 21:32a

7. Then what two things must be done? Exodus 21:32b

8. If an animal were killed in a pit, what must be done? Exodus 21:33, 34
(See Leviticus 24:18, 21a)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
9. If one man's ox killed another man's, what must usually be done?
Exodus 21:35 _____
10. What was the one exception to this rule? Exodus 21:36a

11. What must the owner of the offending animal do in this case? Exodus 21:36d
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Were these laws for Israel fair? What effect would such laws have upon those who were to be governed by them?

2. Am I careful always to avoid *everything* that might cause suffering or damage to another? What could help me to be more careful than I am?
(See Matthew 7:12)

LAWS CONCERNING RESTITUTION

Exodus 22:1 - 15

In addition to laws requiring Israelite owners to *make restitution* (give an equivalent for) damage done by their oxen or because of their pits, God gave other laws requiring those at fault to restore that which was lost or damaged through their willfulness or negligence. Now study these laws:

A. Laws Concerning Thefts: Read Exodus 22:1-4

1. If a man stole an ox or a sheep and killed or sold it, what must he do?
Exodus 22:1

2. If he could not pay the fine for such loss, what was to be done? Exodus 22:3b

3. Under what conditions might a thief have to pay less than four or five-fold? Exodus 22:4a

4. How much would he have to pay then? Exodus 22:4b

5. If a thief were killed in the act of breaking in, was the defender ordinarily punished for such a killing? Exodus 22:2

6. But under what condition was the killer to be punished for such killing? Exodus 22:3a

B. Laws Concerning Damage to Crops: Read Exodus 22:5, 6

1. If a man caused another man's field or vineyard to be eaten by his animals, what must he do? Exodus 22:5a, c

2. From what part of his field or vineyard must he do this? Exodus 22:5b

3. If a man set a fire, and it caused another's fields or crops to be burned, what must he do? Exodus 22:6

C. Laws Concerning Articles Entrusted to Another: Read Exodus 22:7-13

1. If money or goods entrusted to another were stolen, and the thief found, what must he do? Exodus 22:7

2. If the thief could not be found, what must be done? Exodus 22:8a

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3. What would they seek to determine? Exodus 22:8b

4. If they felt one to be guilty, what must he do? Exodus 22:9b

5. If an animal entrusted to another should die or be hurt or driven away, no man seeing it, what must be done? Exodus 22:10, 11

6. If such an animal should be stolen from him, what must he do? Exodus 22:12

7. If it should be torn in pieces, what must he do? Exodus 22:13

D. Laws Concerning Borrowed Goods: Read Exodus 22:14, 15

1. If a man borrowed anything of his neighbor's, and it was hurt or died, in what case must he make it good? Exodus 22:14

2. In what two cases need he not make it good? Exodus 22:15

a. _____

b. _____

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Was it right that the Israelites must make restitution for such loss or damage as was caused by them? Would it have been right for the person who suffered such loss to bear the expense and inconvenience caused by such loss or damage?

2. Would laws such as this be good for us to have today? What damage or loss have I recently caused to another? Have I done anything to make up for it? What would God have me to do concerning this? What would He have me make the habit of my life for all such matters in the future? (See Galatians 5:13b, 14)

LAWS CONCERNING MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, AND INHERITANCE

**Deuteronomy 24:1 - 5, 25:5 - 10, 21:10 - 17;
Numbers 27:1 - 11, 36:1 - 13**

Another area of the Israelites' lives in which God was vitally interested was their family life. Read the following laws He gave concerning its various aspects:

A. Unsatisfactory Marriages Leading to Divorce: Read Deuteronomy 24:1-4

1. When a man had married a wife who did not please him because of uncleanness, what was he permitted to do? Deuteronomy 24:1

2. What was she then permitted to do? Deuteronomy 24:2

3. But if the latter husband divorced her, or died, what might she not do? Deuteronomy 24:3, 4a

4. Why was this so? Deuteronomy 24:4b

B. Marriage of New Wives: Read Deuteronomy 24:5

1. When a man had married a new wife, what two things must he not do? Deuteronomy 24:5a

2. For how long must this continue? Deuteronomy 24:5b

3. What must he do during this time? Deuteronomy 24:5c

C. Marriage of the Widows: Read Deuteronomy 25:5-10

1. If one of brothers living together should die, having no children, who was responsible to marry his widow? Deuteronomy 25:5

2. What was her firstborn child to do? Deuteronomy 25:6

3. Notice what she might do if he refused to do this: Deuteronomy 25:7-10

D. Marriage of Captives: Read Deuteronomy 21:10-14

1. When a man saw among the captives of his nation a woman he desired to have as his wife, what was he permitted to do? Deuteronomy 21:10-12a

2. But what must she do before she might become his wife?
Deuteronomy 21:12b-13
 - a. 12b _____
 - b. 13a, b _____
 - c. 13c _____

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3. If he found no delight in her, what must she do? Deuteronomy 21:14a

4. What was he not permitted to do? Deuteronomy 21:14b

E. Marriage of Two Wives: Read Deuteronomy 21:15-17

1. If a man had two wives, one loved and one hated, and the firstborn son was hers, whom was hated, what was he not permitted to do?
Deuteronomy 21:15, 16

2. What must he do for the actual firstborn, and how? Deuteronomy 21:17

F. Marriage of Heiresses: Read Numbers 27:1-11, 36:1-13

1. What did the daughters of Zelophehad request, since their father had died having no son?
Numbers 27:4b

2. Who was asked to decide in this matter? Numbers 27:5

3. Did He rule in their favor? Numbers 27:6, 7

4. What did the men of their tribe later fear they might do? Numbers 36:3a

5. What would therefore happen as a result? Numbers 36:3b, 4b

6. What was the Lord's ruling in this case? Whom must these girls marry? Numbers 36:6

7. Did these girls accept the Lord's decision? Numbers 36:10-12

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Did it make any difference to God who the Israelites married, how long they stayed married, and who received their property when they died?

2. Is God concerned today with whom I marry, how long I stay married, and who receives my property when I die? Have I consulted Him about such matters? Am I willing, when He reveals His will concerning me in such matters, to *obey* the leading He has given?

LAWS CONCERNING IMMORALITY

Leviticus 18, 20, 19:20 - 22, 29; Deuteronomy 18:9 - 14, 22:13 - 29, 23:17, 18; Exodus 22:16, 17, 19

God had made it plain when He gave the seventh and tenth commandments that He did not want the Israelites to commit immoral acts, or even to *desire* to commit them. But He also knew there would be some who *would* do so, and for them there must be laws telling what must be done if they *did*. Study now some of these laws:

A. Reason for Forbidding Immorality: Read Leviticus 18:1-5

1. What were to be Moses' first words as He gave God's laws concerning immorality?

Leviticus 18:1, 2

2. Whose doings and laws were the Israelites *not* to copy? Leviticus 18:3; Deuteronomy 18:9-14
-

3. But whose *were* they to keep? Leviticus 18:4, 5
-

B. Specific Immoral Acts Forbidden: Read Leviticus 18:6-23, 20:1-26

1. Notice specific immoral acts which were forbidden; write the penalty for each:

a. Leviticus 18:6-18; 20:11-14, 17, 19-21; Deuteronomy 22:30

b. Leviticus 18:19; 20:18

c. Leviticus 18:21; 20:1-5

d. Leviticus 18:22

e. Leviticus 18:23; 20:15, 16; Exodus 22:19

2. Read what God said about such acts in Deuteronomy 18:9-14.
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B. Penalties for Prostitution and Adultery: Read Deuteronomy 23:17, 18, 22:13-29

1. What rule did God give to all parents in Israel? Leviticus 19:29
-

2. What rule did God give to all in Israel? Deuteronomy 23:17
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3. If a husband accused his wife of having broken this rule before marriage, what must be done?

a. to him, if his accusation were found to be untrue?

Deuteronomy 22:18, 19

(1) 18

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(2) 19a, b, c _____

(3) 19d, e _____

b. to her, if his accusation were found to be true? Deuteronomy 22:20, 21

4. What was the penalty if a man committed adultery with the following:

a. a woman married to a husband? Deuteronomy 22:22

b. a woman who was betrothed (engaged) to another?

Deuteronomy 22:23-27

(1) in the city: _____

(2) in the field: _____

c. a woman who was not betrothed (engaged)? Deuteronomy 22:28, 29

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) Exodus 22:16, 17 _____

d. a woman bondmaid, betrothed (engaged) to a husband?

Leviticus 19:20-22

(1) she _____

(2) they _____

(3) he _____

D. Results of Such Immoral Acts: Read Leviticus 18:24-30, 20:22-26

1. Because of such immoral acts, what had the land of Canaan done to its previous inhabitants? Leviticus 18:24-28

2. How did God feel about those who did such acts? Leviticus 20:23

3. By contrast, how was Israel to live, and why? Leviticus 20:24b, 26

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. If Israel had been wise, what would she have done about God's laws concerning immorality?

2. Who in our world today is *similar* to the Israelites in Old Testament days?

Am I one of these? What should *I* do about immorality, and why? (See Leviticus 20:24b, 26). What will happen if I do *not* do this? (See Leviticus 18:28, 29)

LAWS CONCERNING WAR

Deuteronomy 20, 23:9 -14

God was sending the Israelites to travel among other nations on their way to conquer Canaan, and for this reason, there must be laws about war. Study these now:

A. Attitudes Concerning War: Read Deuteronomy 20:1-4

1. What did God tell the Israelites they must do when they would see armies greater than their own? Deuteronomy 20:1a

2. Why must they do this? Deuteronomy 20:1b

3. What had He done previously? Deuteronomy 20:1c

4. Who was to remind the people of this as they came near to battle? Deuteronomy 20:2-4

B. Those Exempt from War: Read Deuteronomy 20:5-9

1. What four groups of people were the officers to send home? Deuteronomy 20:5-8
 - a. 20:5 _____
 - b. 20:6 _____
 - c. 20:7 _____
 - d. 20:8 _____
2. After this, what were the officers to do? Deuteronomy 20:9

C. Treatment of Nations Far Off from Canaan: Read Deuteronomy 20:10-15

1. When the Israelites approached a city, what must they do before they fought against it? Deuteronomy 20:10, 15

2. If it would make peace, what must its people become and do? Deuteronomy 20:11

3. If it would not, what must be done to its people? Deuteronomy 20:12-14
 - a. the males: (13) _____
 - b. the women, children, cattle and spoil of the city: (14)

D. Treatment of Nations of Canaan: Read Deuteronomy 20:16-18

1. What must be done with all the inhabitants of the nations of Canaan? Deuteronomy 20:16b, 17a

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2. Why was this so? Deuteronomy 20:18a, b

3. What would the Israelites do otherwise? Deuteronomy 20:18c

E. Laws Concerning Siege: Read Deuteronomy 20:19-20

1. What must the Israelites not do when besieging a city a long time? Deuteronomy 20:19a

2. Why was this true? Deuteronomy 20:19b

3. What was the only exception to this rule? Deuteronomy 20:20

F. Laws Concerning Sanitation: Read Deuteronomy 23:9-14

1. What must the soldiers be sure to do when they went forth to war? Deuteronomy 23:9

2. Notice that even the normal functions of the body which involve uncleanness must be cared for in a way that would not defile or make unclean the camp of the Israelites: Deuteronomy 23:10-13. Why was this so? Deuteronomy 23:14a

3. What might God do if these rules were not kept? Deuteronomy 23:14b

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. What was to be Israel's means of victory, and reason for all she did?

2. On what do I rely, as I fight life's battles? Am I careful to follow rules of which God would approve? Am I conscious of His presence with me *now*?

MISCELLANEOUS LAWS CONCERNING JUSTICE
Exodus 22:25 - 27, 23:4, 5; Leviticus 19:35 - 37; Deuteronomy 19:14, 23:19, 20, 24, 25, 24:6, 10, 13, 16, 25:1, 4, 13, 16

In addition to the laws covering large areas of life, God also gave laws concerning several small areas of life. Study some of these now:

A. Laws Concerning Punishment: Read Deuteronomy 24:16, 25:1-3

1. If in the courts of law a man were found worthy of death, who must pay his penalty?
Deuteronomy 24:16

2. If he were found deserving a beating, with how many stripes might he be beaten?
Deuteronomy 25:1-3a

3. Why might he not be beaten with more stripes? Deuteronomy 25:3b

B. Laws Concerning Weights and Measures: Read Deuteronomy 25:13-16; Leviticus 19:35-37

1. What did God forbid the Israelites to do in weighing and measuring?
Leviticus 19:35a

2. Notice two ways people did unrighteousness: Deuteronomy 25:13
3. What two kinds of weights and measures must they have instead? Deuteronomy 25:15a, b; Leviticus 19:36

4. What would be the result of honest dealings with others? Deuteronomy 25:15b

5. What would be the result if they did *not* deal honestly? Deuteronomy 25:16

C. Laws Concerning Usury: Read Deuteronomy 23:19-20, 24:6, 10-13;
Exodus 22:25-27

1. To what two groups were the Israelites not allowed to lend anything with usury (interest)? Exodus 22:25; Deuteronomy 23:19

2. Of whom might they charge interest? Deuteronomy 23:20a

3. Why must they be careful to keep these rules? Deuteronomy 23:20b

4. What were the Israelites not allowed to take as a pledge that such money would be repaid? Deuteronomy 24:6a

5. Why must they not take this? Deuteronomy 24:6b

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6. Might they go into another's house to get his pledge?
Deuteronomy 24:10, 11

7. If one took another's raiment (clothing, probably in this case, his outer cloak) as a pledge, what must he be sure to do? Exodus 22:26; Deuteronomy 24:13

8. When would this be especially important? Deuteronomy 24:12

8. What did one usually do with such a cloak? Deuteronomy 24:13b;
Exodus 22:27a

10. What would happen if the lender did *not* obey this rule? Exodus 22:27b

11. But what would happen if the lender *did* obey this rule?
Deuteronomy 24:13c

D. Laws Concerning Neighbors: Read Deuteronomy 19:14, 23:24, 25

1. What law did God give concerning the property of one's neighbor? Deuteronomy 19:14

2. What two laws did God give concerning the vineyard of one's neighbor? Deuteronomy
a. 23:24a _____
b. 23:24b _____
3. What two laws did God give concerning the standing corn of one's neighbor?
Deuteronomy
a. 23:25a _____
b. 23:25b _____

E. Laws Concerning Animals: Read Deuteronomy 25:4; Exodus 23:4, 5

1. What was God's rule concerning an ox who was treading out corn? Deuteronomy 25:4

2. What must one do about animals belonging to his enemy or one who hated him:
a. If one is found going astray? Exodus 23:4 _____
b. If found lying under its/their burden? Exodus 23:5 _____

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Was any area of life left out in God's laws for Israel?

2. Is there any area of *my* life about which God is not concerned? Is there any area about which He has no will?

LAWS CONCERNING SPECIAL GROUPS OF PEOPLE
Exodus 22:21 - 24, 28, 23:9; Leviticus 19:9, 10, 32 - 34; Deuteronomy 24:17
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Not only was God concerned for the average, ordinary citizen of Israel, but He also cared for those with special problems and handicaps. Read His laws concerning these:

A. Laws Concerning Age and Authority: Read Leviticus 19:32, Exodus 22:28

1. What two rules did God give concerning those who were old? Leviticus 19:32

a. _____

NOTE: *hoary* means white or gray with age.

b. _____

2. What two rules did God give concerning those in authority? Exodus 22:28

a. _____

b. _____

NOTE: The word here translated "gods" is rendered "judges" or "magistrates" several other places in this chapter.

B. Laws Concerning Strangers: Read Exodus 22:21, 23:9; Leviticus 19:33, 34

1. What two things must Israelites not do to strangers? Exodus 22:21a

2. For what two reasons must they not do this?

a. Exodus 23:9b _____

b. Exodus 23:9c, 22:21b, Leviticus 19:34c _____

3. How should they treat strangers instead? Leviticus 19:34a, b

a. _____

b. _____

C. Laws Concerning Widows and the Fatherless: Read Exodus 22:22-24

1. What must the Israelites not do to any widow, or fatherless child?

Exodus 22:22

2. If one disobeyed this rule, what did God imply the afflicted ones would probably do?

Exodus 22:23a

3. In such cases, what three things did God promise He would do?

Exodus 22:23, 24

a. 23b _____

b. 24a _____

c. 24b _____

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4. What would be two results to the offender? Exodus 22:24c
-

D. Special Provisions for Those Less Fortunate: Read Leviticus 19:9, 10; Deuteronomy 24:17-22

1. What other rule did God give concerning both strangers and the fatherless?
Deuteronomy 24:17a
-
2. What special provision was made for widows? Deuteronomy 24:17b
-
3. What should the Israelites remember in dealing with such people? Deuteronomy 24:18
- a. _____
- b. _____
4. Did God just suggest this rule for Israel? Deuteronomy 24:18c
-
5. What did God command the Israelites to do:
- a. When they reaped the harvest of their land?
- (1) Leviticus 19:9a _____
- (2) Leviticus 19:9b _____
- (3) Deuteronomy 24:19a _____
- b. When they gathered their grapes? Deuteronomy 24:21a; Leviticus 19:10
-
- c. When they beat off the olives from their olive trees? Deuteronomy 24:20a
-
6. By keeping these rules, for whom would the Israelites make provision?
- a. Deuteronomy 24:19b, 20b, 21b _____
- b. Leviticus 19:10b _____
7. Again, notice what the Israelites were to remember at such times. Deuteronomy 24:22
-

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. In setting up the laws for Israel, was there any group of people for whom God was not properly concerned, or did not make adequate provision?
-
2. Is there anyone today for whom God is not properly concerned?
-

REVIEW OF THE LAWS OF ISRAEL

As you come to the end of your study of this section, look back over the lessons, and try to get an overall picture of what you have studied:

A. Time and Place of This Unit:

1. At what time were the laws studied in this unit first given to Israel?
Exodus 19:1

2. Where were they given? Exodus 19:1c, 2, 20

3. How long after this did Moses review these laws for the Israelites? Deuteronomy 1:3

4. Where did this take place? Deuteronomy 1:5

B. Overall Scope of the Unit:

1. What two types of laws are studied in this unit?
 - a. laws to govern _____
 - b. laws to govern _____
2. Notice that a third type of laws was also given at this same time, which will be studied in the next unit.

C. Review of God's Moral Laws:

1. What one word could summarize the relationship God's moral laws showed He wanted His people to have toward God and man?
Matthew 22:36-40

2. Can you think of two other words beginning with "R" which could also summarize the attitude God wanted each Israelite to have?
 - a. for God; _____
 - b. for his fellowman. _____
3. Notice how all of the Ten Commandments could be grouped under these two headings, the first four or five under the first heading, and the last five or six under the second.

4. Underline all the names for God in Exodus 20:1-17. What expression concerning God do you find in each of the first five commandments, which is absent in each of the last five?

D. Review of God's Civil Laws for Israel:

1. Was there any relationship between God's moral laws and Israel's civil laws? For instance, which commandments of the moral law do these laws remind you?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

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- c. _____
d. _____
2. In your own words, try to describe the relationship of the civil laws to the moral laws:

3. Which of the moral laws would we not learn from the civil laws? Romans 7:7c

4. Therefore, what do we see as one of the great purposes of the law?
Romans 3:20b, 7:7b

5. Could the law give life and righteousness to a person? Galatians 3:21c-22a; Romans
7:9-11, 21-24

6. What was the law specifically designed to be and do? Galatians 3:24b

7. What did Christ Jesus do with the law? Matthew 5:17

8. What must we have besides the law if we would be just or right in God's sight?
Galatians 3:24b, 22b

9. What new law then replaces the law of sin and death? Romans 8:2-4

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Did any of the Old Testament people keep God's moral and civil laws perfectly? Was there anything in the Old Testament law which gave people power to keep it?

2. Does anyone in my day keep God's moral laws perfectly? Do I? Could I be saved by keeping them? On what *am* I depending for my salvation? Will God accept this?

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING ISRAEL'S WORSHIP

Exodus 24:1, 2, 24:9 - 25:9, 35:4 - 29, 36:2 - 7

After the Israelites had accepted God's *moral laws* which were to guide them in their relationships to God and to man, and the civil or *judicial laws* which were to guide them in their national government, God then gave *ceremonial laws* which were to govern their worship. Read now to see just what their worship was to be like, and how it resembled and differed from ours today:

A. Instructions to the Leaders of Israel: Read Exodus 24:1, 2, 9-18

1. What two things did God instruct certain of the leaders of Israel to do? Exodus 24:1a, b

2. List the names of those included in this group: _____, the chief *political* leader of the nation; _____, the chief *religious* leader of the nation; and _____ and _____, the two oldest sons of Aaron (Leviticus 10:1), who would be his helpers during his lifetime, and become his successors upon his death; and _____ (how many?) of the elders or lesser political leaders of Israel (See Exodus 18:25, 26).
3. After they obeyed this command, leaving the people at the foot of the mount (verse 9), what were they privileged to see? Exodus 24:10

4. Who alone was to come near the Lord? Exodus 24:2

5. Who accompanied him part of the way up the mountain? Exodus 24:13

6. What did Moses tell the elders to do? Exodus 24:14a

7. What happened as Moses ascended the mountain? Exodus 24:15, 16a

8. As this continued for six days (Exodus 24:16b), what did it look like to the people of Israel gathered at the foot of the mountain? Exodus 24:17

9. What two things took place on the seventh day? Exodus 24:16c, 18a

10. How long did Moses continue there at this time? Exodus 24:18b

B. Instructions to Moses on the Mountain: Read Exodus 25:1-9

1. What did God say the people of Israel were to do? Exodus 25:2a

2. Who among them was to do this? Exodus 25:2b

3. Read through the list of items which might be included in this offering, Exodus 25:3-7. What were they to do with these articles? Exodus 25:8a

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NOTE: A *sanctuary* is a consecrated place, or a place set apart or devoted to the service or worship of God. This would be similar to our church today.

4. What was to be the purpose of this sanctuary? Exodus 25:8b
-

C. The People's Response to God's Instructions: Read Exodus 35:4-36:7

1. Although Moses' giving God's instructions to the people was delayed by their breaking His law (Exodus 32) and another 40 days on the mountain (Exodus 24:28) during which time he earnestly prayed to God for them (Deuteronomy 9:18), he finally gave them. What two things did he say the people might do to help build the sanctuary for God among them?
 - a. Exodus 35:5 _____
 - b. Exodus 35:10 _____
2. What did the people do after this? Exodus 35:21-29

3. Where did the people get all the materials which they brought? (Compare Exodus 35:21 with 12:35, 36)

4. What was the result of the offering which was taken? Exodus 36:5, 7

5. Therefore, what did they have to tell the people to do? Exodus 36:6

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Why would such a holy and powerful person as God want to dwell among sinful people such as the Israelites?

2. Does God want a sanctuary to dwell among people on earth today?
(See Acts 7:48, 49)
What does He want? (See 2 Corinthians 6:16b)

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SANCTUARY

Exodus 31:1 - 11; 35:30 - 36:1; 26; 27:9 - 19; 36:8 - 38; 38:9 - 23

After Moses had received from God minute details concerning the place and manner of Israel's worship, construction of their sanctuary began. Study now about the first step:

A. Workmen for the Sanctuary: Read Exodus 31:1-11, 35:30 - 36:1, 38:21-23

1. Who did God choose to be overseer of making the sanctuary?
Exodus 31:1, 2

2. What did God do for him, to fit him especially for this task? Exodus 31:3

3. With what materials was he especially fitted to work? Exodus 31:4, 5

4. Who was to be his chief helper? Exodus 31:6a

5. Who were to assist these two in making all that was commanded?
Exodus 31:6b

6. What were Bezaleel and Aholiab to do to all the others? Exodus 35:34

7. What additional arts were these men skilled in ? Exodus 35:35

8. Did these men do the work assigned to them? Exodus 36:1, 38:21-23

B. The Construction of the Sanctuary: Read Exodus 26, 27:9-19

1. What was Israel's sanctuary to be called? Exodus 26:1a

 2. Of what was it to be made? Exodus 26:1b

- NOTE:** A *cherub* is a type of angel; *cherubim* is the plural of cherub.
3. With what two items were the curtains to be held together? Exodus 26:4, 6

 4. Of what three materials were three coverings for the tent to be made? Exodus 26:7, 14a, b

 5. Notice that while there were only 10 curtains for the inner tent, there were 11 for the outer covering of goats' hair. What was to be done with the extra curtain? Exodus 26:9

 6. Over what kind of framework were these curtains to be stretched? Exodus 26:15

 7. How long was each of these boards to be? Exodus 26:16a

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8. Since each board was to be standing up, this would also be the height of the structure. Remember that a cubit equaled about 1 1/2 feet; therefore, how tall would the structure be?

9. How broad was each board to be? Exodus 26:16b

10. Figure the length and breadth of the structure in feet, from Exodus 26:18-20, and 22-25.

11. What was to hold these boards in place at the bottom? Exodus 26:17, 19

NOTE: Exodus 30:11-16, 38:24-31 may tell where they got all the silver needed.

12. What was to hold the boards together vertically? Exodus 26:26-28

13. What was to be done with all boards, bars and rings? Exodus 26:29

14. What was to divide the Tabernacle? Exodus 26:31-33a

15. What were the two parts to be called? Exodus 26:33b

16. What was to cover the door of the structure? Exodus 26:36-37

17. What was to surround the structure of the Tabernacle? Exodus 27:9a

18. What was to be made to enclose this area? Exodus 27:9b

19. Figure the length and breadth of this area in feet: Exodus 27:18

20. Figure the width of the opening on the east side for the gate: Exodus 27:16

21. Read about how these items were made in Exodus 36:8-38, 38:9-20.

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Why was Israel to make such a church, of such materials as those outlined above? Why did they not make a more permanent structure?

2. When I am in a place temporarily, do I need a sanctuary in which I may meet with God? What may I do to meet this need?

FURNISHINGS FOR THE TABERNACLE

Exodus 25:10 - 40; 30:1 - 10, 22 - 38; 37:1 - 29

Having seen just how the Tabernacle itself was constructed, let us go on to see what furnishings were placed inside of this structure:

A. The Ark of the Testimony: Read Exodus 25:10-22

1. An *ark* is a place of safety. Of what material was this ark to be made? Exodus 25:10a

2. Figure the length _____, breadth _____, and height _____ of it in feet:
Exodus 25:10b
3. With what material was it to be overlaid inside and out? Exodus 25:11

4. What was to be upon the top of it? Exodus 25:11b

5. What two other items were to be upon it, and why? Exodus 25:12-15

6. What was to be placed inside this ark? Exodus 25:16

7. What was to be made for the lid of this ark? Exodus 25:17, 21a

8. What was to be placed on either end of the mercy seat? Exodus 25:18-20

9. What was to take place there? Exodus 25:22

10. Read how these instructions were carried out: Exodus 37:1-9

B. The Table of Showbread: Read Exodus 25:23-30

1. Of what material was this table to be made? Exodus 25:23a

2. Figure its length _____, breadth _____, and height _____ in feet:
Exodus 25:23b
3. With what material was it to be overlaid? Exodus 25:24a _____
4. What was to be added to the top of it? Exodus 25:24b-25

5. What two other items were to be added to it, and why? Exodus 25:26-28

6. What four items were to be used with this table? Exodus 25:29a

7. Of what material were these to be made? Exodus 25:29b _____
8. What was always to be upon this table? Exodus 25:30; Leviticus 24:5-9

9. Read how these instructions were carried out: Exodus 37:1-9

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C. The Golden Candlestick: Read Exodus 25:31-40

1. Of what material were all the parts of the candlestick to be made?
Exodus 25:31 _____
2. How many branches were to come out of it? Exodus 25:32 _____
3. This would make a total of how many lamps? Exodus 25:37 _____
4. What two items would be used in connection with the candlestick?
Exodus 25:38a _____
5. Of what material were these to be made? Exodus 25:38b _____
6. What was to be used to cause the lamp to burn? Exodus 27:20

7. When was the lamp to burn? Exodus 27:21; Leviticus 24:1-4

8. Read how these instructions were carried out: Exodus 37:17-24

D. The Altar of Incense: Read Exodus 30:1-10

1. Of what material was this altar to be made? Exodus 30:1 _____
2. Figure the length _____, breadth _____, and height _____ of it in feet:
Exodus 30:2a _____
3. What two things were to be on the top of it? Exodus 30:2b, 3b

4. With what was it to be overlaid? Exodus 30:3a _____
5. What two other items were to be on it, and why? Exodus 30:4, 5

6. Where was this altar to be placed? Exodus 30:6

6. At what two times was Aaron to offer sweet incense upon this altar?
Exodus 30:7, 8 _____
8. Read the recipe for the incense which was to be offered: Exodus 30:34-38
9. Was any other incense, or any other substance, ever to be offered there? Exodus 30:34-38

10. What was to be done upon this altar once each year? Exodus 30:10

11. Read how these instructions were carried out: Exodus 37:25-29

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. What was the most important article of furnishings for the Tabernacle? What was the most important activity which was to take place there?
Exodus 25:22, 30:6b

2. Of what am I most aware when I attend church? What do I do there? Do I really meet with God, and allow Him to commune with me of all He commands me to do?

THE TABERNACLE COMPLETED

Exodus 27:1 – 8, 30:17 – 21, 38:1 - 8; 28, 39, 40

In addition to the furnishings inside the Tabernacle itself, there were also furnishings outside the Tabernacle, in the court. Read now about these, and how the work of making the Tabernacle was completed:

A. The Altar of Burnt Offering: Read Exodus 27:1-8

1. Of what material was this altar to be made? Exodus 27:1a

2. Figure its length _____, breadth _____, and height _____ in feet: Exodus 27:1b
3. What was it to have on its four corners? Exodus 27:2a

4. With what metal was it to be overlaid? Exodus 27:2b

5. What five types of vessels were to be used in connection with this altar? Exodus 27:3a

6. Of what material were these to be made? Exodus 27:3b

7. What was to cover the top of the altar? Exodus 27:4

8. What else was to be on the altar, and why? Exodus 27:6-7

9. Read how these instructions were carried out: Exodus 38:1-7

B. The Laver: Read Exodus 30:17-21

1. Of what material was the laver to be made? Exodus 30:18a

2. For what was the laver to be used? Exodus 30:18b, 19-21

3. Where was the laver to be placed? Exodus 30:18c

4. From what was the laver made? Exodus 38:8

C. Garments (Clothing) for the Priests: Read Exodus 28

1. Who were to be the priests, who would lead the worship in the Tabernacle? Exodus 28:1

2. What kind of garments or clothing were to be made for Aaron, the High Priest, and why? Exodus 28:2

3. Of what materials were the ephod and the *girdle*, or sash-like belt, which was worn upon it, to be made? Exodus 28:6, 8

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NOTE: An *ephod* is a short, sleeveless garment reaching to just below the hips. The girdle was wrapped around it two or more times at the upper part of the waist, and tied in front, with the ends left hanging at great length.

4. What was to be attached to the shoulders of the ephod? Exodus 28:9-12

5. What else was to be attached to the front of the ephod? Exodus 28:15, 28

6. Notice that this was to have 12 costly stones set in it, Exodus 28:17-20. What was to be engraved upon these stones? Exodus 28:21

7. Of what material was the robe to be made? Exodus 28:31

8. This garment was worn under the ephod, and extended to below the knees. What decorated its hem? Exodus 28:33, 34

9. Of what material were the *coat*, which was worn underneath the robe and extended to the feet, and the *mitre* which was worn on the head, to be made? Exodus 28:39

10. What was to be fastened to the front of the mitre? Exodus 28:36-38

11. What three garments were to be made for Aaron's sons, the priests, and why? Exodus 28:40

12. Read about how these articles were made: Exodus 39:1-31
13. Notice that with the completion of these garments, all the work of the Tabernacle was completed: Exodus 39:32-43

D. The Tabernacle Set Up: Read Exodus 40

1. On what day was the completed Tabernacle set up for use?
Exodus 40:17

2. What happened after the Tabernacle was set up? Exodus 40:34, 35

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Did God accept Israel's gift of the Tabernacle for His dwelling place among them?

2. What may I expect to happen if I present myself to God for His dwelling place today?
(See Revelation 3:20; Ephesians 3:17a, 19b)

THE CONSECRATION OF THE PRIESTS

Exodus 29:1 – 37; Leviticus 8

Now that the Tabernacle was completed and set up, Israel was almost ready to begin public worship there. Only one great duty must still be done. Read about this below:

A. The Robing of the Priests: Read Exodus 29:1-9

1. Notice that before Aaron and his sons might begin their work as priests, they must be *consecrated* or *hallowed* (Exodus 29:9b, 1a). Both words mean to make, or declare, sacred or holy; to set apart to the service or worship of God.

2. Where was the ceremony of consecration to take place? Exodus 29:4a

3. What was the first step in this ceremony? Exodus 29:4b

4. After the priests were robed (Exodus 29:5, 6, 8, 9a), what else must be done to Aaron, as High Priest? Exodus 29:7

5. Read Leviticus 8:1-12 to see how this was done. Who witnessed these ceremonies? Leviticus 8:3, 4

B. The First Offering for the Priests: Read Exodus 29:10-14

1. The first offering made for the priests was a _____ for a _____ offering (Exodus 29:10a, 14b). Outline the procedure for this:
Exodus 29:10-14:
 - a. First, what must Aaron and his sons do? vs 10

 - b. Next, what was done to the animal? vs 11

 - c. Then what was done with its blood? vs 12

 - d. What was done to certain parts of the animal? vs 13

 - e. Finally, what was done with most of the animal? vs 14

2. Think about the significance of this offering. What did these steps signify?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. (See Hebrews 13:12; John 1:29) _____
3. Read Leviticus 8:14-17 to see how these instructions were carried out.

C. The Second Offering for the Priests: Read Exodus 29:15-18

1. The second offering made for the priests was a _____ for a _____ offering (Exodus 29:15a, 18b). Notice that the first two steps for making this offering were the same as for the sin offering: Exodus 29:15b-16a. But where was its blood to be placed? Exodus 29:16b

2. Then what was to be done with the animal? Exodus 29:17-18a

3. What might this signify that Aaron and his sons were doing? Romans 12:1

4. Read Leviticus 8:18-21 to see how these instructions were carried out.

D. The Third Offering for the Priests: Read Exodus 29:19-37

1. The third offering made for the priests was a _____ for a _____ offering (Exodus 29:19a, 28c). What was this animal also called? Exodus 29:22b, 26a, 31a

2. Notice that this offering began as had the previous two, but where was its blood to be placed? Exodus 29:20, 21

3. What two things were then to be done with parts of this animal? Exodus 29:22, 24, 25

4. What was to be offered to the Lord along with parts of this animal? Exodus 29:23

5. What was then to be done with the rest of the animal and of the bread? Exodus 29:26-28, 31-33

6. How long was this process of consecration to continue? Exodus 29:35-37

7. Read Leviticus 8:22-36 to see how these instructions were carried out.
8. Leviticus 21 gives rules by which the priests must live as those consecrated.

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. What was the significance of the order in which these offerings were made for Aaron and his sons? Why must they make a sin offering first, before the burnt offering? And why must they make both of these before they could worship in peace with God, and be consecrated to His service in the Tabernacle?

2. Has anyone ever made a sin offering for me, giving himself wholly, that I might have peace with God, and serve Him? (See John 1:29; Hebrews 13:11, 12; Romans 5:1, 12:1). Therefore, what should I do? (See 2 Corinthians 5:14,15)

PUBLIC WORSHIP BEGUN IN THE TABERNACLE

Leviticus 9, 10

After the seven days of consecration, for Aaron and for his sons, and also for the altar in the Tabernacle, all was in readiness for the beginning of public worship in this place. Read now to see how this was begun:

A. Instructions for the Beginning of Worship: Read Leviticus 9:1-7

1. On the eighth day, after the seven days of consecration, what two groups did Moses call unto him? Leviticus 9:1

2. What two kinds of offerings were to be made in behalf of Aaron?
Leviticus 9:2

3. What four kinds of offerings were to be made for the children of Israel? Leviticus 9:3, 4a, b

4. What did Moses promise would happen on that day? Leviticus 9:4c, 6b

5. Through these sacrifices, what would be made for the priest and for the people?
Leviticus 9:7

NOTE: *Atonement* means satisfactory amends for an offense or injury.

B. The Instructions Carried Out: Read Leviticus 9:8-24

1. Notice that the same procedures were used in making these offerings as had been used during the seven days of consecration: Leviticus 9:8-21. After all the sacrifices were made, what did Aaron do? Leviticus 9:22

NOTE: He may have used the words of Numbers 6:22-27 for this blessing.

2. Then what two things did Moses and Aaron do? Leviticus 9:23a

3. After this, what two most wonderful events took place? Leviticus 9:23b, 24a
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
4. What two things did the people do when they saw these events?
Leviticus 9:24b

C. A Departure from God's Instructions: Read Leviticus 10

1. What did two of Aaron's sons do, which God had not commanded them to do? Leviticus 10:1

2. What happened to them as a result? Leviticus 10:2

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3. Why did Moses say this had happened? Leviticus 10:3

4. What was then done with these two sons of Aaron? Leviticus 10:4, 5

5. What three things were Aaron and his other two sons not permitted to do, and why?
Leviticus 10:6a, 7a

6. Who were instructed to mourn for those who had died? Leviticus 10:6b

7. What additional command was given to Aaron and his sons at this time? Leviticus 10:8,
9

8. For what two reasons were they to obey this command? Leviticus 10:10, 11
a. _____
b. _____
9. What did Moses tell Aaron and his sons that they and their families might do? Leviticus
10:12-15

10. What did Moses discover had happened to the goat of the sin offering that day?
Leviticus 10:12-15

11. How did he feel about this at first? Leviticus 10:16b

12. Why did Aaron say they had not eaten this offering? Leviticus 10:19

13. How did Moses feel after this? Leviticus 10:20

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Why was God so particular that every instruction of His concerning the worship of Israel
be followed to the letter? Did He have a reason for each tiny rule?

2. Does God have a reason for each tiny rule He has given concerning our worship today?
May I worship Him in any way I wish? What are some of His rules for our worship
today (See John 4:24, 14:6; Acts 4:12; John 3:3). Am I careful to obey each of these
rules? What will happen to me if I do not?

OFFERINGS MADE IN THE TABERNACLE

Numbers 7, 18; Exodus 29:38 - 46; Leviticus 27:1 - 33; Deuteronomy 15:19 - 23, 23:21
- 23

Once public worship in the Tabernacle was begun, it was to be continued daily according to God's directions. Read now to discover just how this was done:

A. Special Offerings at the Dedication of the Altar: Read Numbers 7

1. Who presented offerings on each of the first 12 days after the Tabernacle was set up and sanctified? Numbers 7:2, 10, 11

2. Read Numbers 7:12-17 to see what one prince offered. Notice that each of the other princes offered exactly the same things on his day, Numbers 7:18-83.

B. Regular Offerings for the Whole Congregation: Read Exodus 29:38-46; Numbers 28:1-15

1. What was to be offered upon the brazen altar of sacrifice each day?
Exodus 29:38; Numbers 28:3

 2. At what times of the day were they to be offered? Exodus 29:39, Numbers 28:4

 3. What three items were to be offered with each lamb? Exodus 29:40

- NOTE:** A *tenth deal* is a dry measure, evidently equal to the *omer*, which was four dry pints; a *hin* is a liquid measure, equivalent to about one US gallon.
4. How long were they to continue to offer these sacrifices unto the Lord? Exodus 29:42a

 5. What did God promise He would do, as they offered these sacrifices unto Him? Exodus 29:42b-43, 45, 46

 6. At what two other regular intervals were special offerings to be made for the whole congregation? Numbers 28:9, 10, 11-15

C. Regular Offerings for Individuals: Read Deuteronomy 15:19-23; Leviticus 27:30-33; Numbers 18

1. What did God say must be done with all firstling males of Israel's herds and flocks?
Deuteronomy 15:19a

2. Why was this true? Exodus 13:12, 14-16

3. What must they *not* do with such animals? Deuteronomy 15:19b

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4. What *were* they to do with such animals? Deuteronomy 15:20

5. What was the one exception to this rule? Deuteronomy 15:21

6. Notice what was to be done with the animal in such cases:
Deuteronomy 15:22, 23

7. In addition to the above offerings, what was every Israelite commanded to give to the Lord? Leviticus 27:30-33

8. Who was to receive these *tithes* (the tenth part) after they were given to the Lord, and why? Numbers 18:21-24, 1-7

9. What must they in turn do with what they had received? Numbers 18:25-32

10. Who received that which they tithed? Numbers 18:28b

11. What other provision was also made for Aaron and his sons? Numbers 18:8-20 _____

12. Read Deuteronomy 14:22-29, 26:1-19. What was to be done with these tithes?
 - a. Ordinarily: Deuteronomy 14:23a _____
or Deuteronomy 14:24-26 _____
 - b. In the third year: Deuteronomy 14:28, 29 _____
13. Is this the same as what was to be done with the tithe according to Leviticus 27 and Numbers 18? _____ Therefore, what would you conclude?

D. Special Offerings for Individuals: Read Leviticus 27:1-29; Deuteronomy 23:21-23

1. What four items might a person dedicate to the Lord, in addition to his tithes and offerings? Leviticus 27:2, 9, 14, 16

2. If one vowed he would dedicate something to God, what must he be sure to do? Deuteronomy 23:21-23

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Did the Israelites give more or less than we today usually do? Why did they give so much? (See Deuteronomy 14:22, 29b)

3. Would God be pleased if I would give more to His people and His works than I am accustomed to giving? What would He probably do in return? (See Deuteronomy 14:29b)

MORE OFFERINGS MADE IN THE TABERNACLE

Leviticus 1-7, 22, 17:1-16; Numbers 15, 18, 5:5-10; Deuteronomy 12:1-28

Five different kinds of offerings are described in Leviticus 1:1 - 6:7, with a law concerning each in Leviticus 6:8 - 7:38. Read now about each of these, to discover facts not already given in previous lessons, filling in the blanks as you read:

A. Burnt Offerings: Read Leviticus 1 and Leviticus 6:8-13

1. Could be of the _____ (1:3a), of the _____ (1:10), or of _____ (1:14).
2. Was offered of one's own _____ (1:3b), to make _____ for him (1:4b), and to make a _____ unto the Lord (1:9c, 13c, 17c).
3. Was burned on the _____ all _____ until the _____ (6:9); then the priest in priestly robes must take up the _____ of it (6:10), change to _____ (6:11), and carry the ashes to a _____ place, keeping the _____ burning (6:11, 12).

B. Meat (or Meal) Offerings: Read Leviticus 2 and Leviticus 6:14-18

1. Usually included _____, with _____ and _____ on it (2:1); presented plain (2:2, 3), or _____ (2:4-7); a _____ (2:2) with some oil and all the _____ was burned on the _____ (2:2b, 9), and the rest became _____'s and his _____ (2:3, 10).
2. Must never include _____ or _____ (2:11); must always include _____ (2:13).
3. Could be of their _____ (2:14), which were not to be _____ (2:12).
4. Must be eaten in the _____; in the _____ of the Tabernacle (6:16), except when offered for the _____; then it must be _____ (6:23).

C. Peace Offerings: Read Leviticus 3 and Leviticus 7:11-35

1. Could be of either the _____ (3:1a) or _____ (3:6a), and could be either a _____ or a _____ without _____ (3:1b, c, 6b, c).
2. Could be offered for a _____ (7:12a), a _____, or a _____ (7:16); of which three parts were given as an oblation (ob-LA-shun: religious offering) to the Lord: (1) the _____, which was _____ on the _____ (7:31a); (2) the _____, which was Aaron's and his sons' (7:31b); and (3) the _____, for the priest who offered it (7:32, 33); and the rest was _____ by the worshippers (7:15-17) provided they were clean (7:19c).

NOTE: Ceremonial cleanness and uncleanness will be discussed in the next

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lesson.

3. Israelites must never eat _____ or _____ (3:17, 7:22-27, 17:10-14, 19:26a).
4. All animals Israelites killed were to be brought to the _____ of the _____ to be offered as _____ (17:5, 1-9), until after they reached Canaan, when some changes would be made (Read Deuteronomy 12:1-28 for these).

D. Sin Offerings: Read Leviticus 4:1-5:13, and Leviticus 6:24-30

1. Could be made only for a sin done through _____ (4:2, 13, 22, 27; and Numbers 15:27-29). No offering was provided for one who sinned _____ (willfully and openly) (Numbers 15:30-31).
2. For the priest of the whole congregation a _____ was offered (4:3b, 14b); for a ruler, a male _____ of the _____ (4:23b); and for a common person, either a female _____ of the _____ (4:28b), or a female _____ (4:32), or _____ or two young _____ (5:7); or some _____ (5:11).
3. In each case the _____ was placed on some part of the Tabernacle (4:5-7, 16-18, 25, 30, 34, 5:9), then the _____ was burned on the altar of burnt offering (4:8-10, 19, 26, 31, 35); then the body of each bullock was taken outside the camp and _____ (4:11-12, 20-21). Because its blood had been taken inside the holy place, it might never be _____ (6:30). However, all other sin offerings were to be the _____ 's (5:13c, 6:24-29).
4. Notice in Leviticus 5:1-6 some of the acts for which a sin offering was required.

E. Trespass Offerings: Read Leviticus 5:14-6:7, and Leviticus 7:1-10

1. Nearly the same as the sin offering, except that besides making atonement for one's sin, he also made _____ for it, adding one-_____ to it (5:16, 6:4, 5).
2. One was considered _____ even though he did not know that his act was against God's law (5:17). "Ignorance of the law is no excuse"--then, as now!
3. Part of this offering was _____ on the _____ (7:5); the rest was the _____ 's (7:6).

NOTE: Additional rules concerning the trespass offering are found in Numbers 5:5-10; concerning all the offerings, in Leviticus 22 and Numbers 15 and 18.

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Could the blood of animals really TAKE AWAY sins? (See Hebrews 10:4, 11)

2. Toward what was each of these offerings pointing toward?
(See 2 Corinthians 5:21)

CEREMONIAL CLEANNES AND UNCLEANNES

Leviticus 11 - 15

In the previous lesson, we noticed that one might partake of the peace offerings only if he were ceremonially clean. Study now the conditions which might make one unclean:

A. Clean and Unclean Animals: Read Leviticus 11

1. What was the general rule concerning animals which might be eaten? Leviticus 11:3

2. What was the general rule concerning seafood which might be eaten? Leviticus 11:9

3. Notice that there was no general rule concerning birds which might be eaten, but rather a definite listing of those which might not be eaten: Leviticus 11:13-19. Do you notice anything which most of these have in common?

4. What was the general rule concerning flying, creeping things having four feet? Leviticus 11:20, 23

5. What were four exceptions to this rule? Leviticus 11:22

6. What was the general rule concerning creeping things that creep upon the earth? Leviticus 11:41, 42

7. Notice that there was also a definite listing of certain of these which might not be eaten: Leviticus 11:29, 30

8. What would happen if one should touch the carcass of any unclean beast, fowl, water creature, or creeping thing? Leviticus 11:24-28, 31-38

9. Numbers 19 tells what must be done to purify one from such uncleanness.

B. Leprous Conditions: Read Leviticus 13 and 14

1. In what three places was it common for leprosy conditions to break out upon people? Leviticus 13:2a, 29, 42

2. Who was to determine whether or not a sore arising in any of these places was leprosy? Leviticus 13:2b-3

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3. What must be done when a man was thought to have leprosy?
Leviticus 13:4b

4. If after two such trial periods, the person still appeared leprous, what must the priest do?
Leviticus 13:7, 8

5. What must the leper then do? Leviticus 13:45, 46
 - a. (two items) _____
 - b. (two items) _____
 - c. _____
6. If a leper should later be healed, what three things must he do before he might live normally with his family again? Leviticus 14:1-32
 - a. Leviticus 14:2, 3 _____
 - b. verses 4-7 _____
 - c. verse 8 _____
7. What three offerings must then be made in his behalf? Leviticus 14:12, 13a

8. Note again the provision made for the poor, who could not offer much: Leviticus 14:21-32

10. In what two things besides people might a leprous condition exist?
Leviticus 13:47, 14:34

10. Note in succeeding verses what must be done when such conditions were found.

C. Unclean Discharges from the Body: Read Leviticus 15 and 12

1. Notice the four conditions under which an ordinary man or woman might be considered unclean: Leviticus 15:2, 13, 16-18; 19, 12:2, 4, 5. In each case except the second, what must the unclean do before they could be ceremonially clean? Leviticus 15:14, 15, 29, 30, 12:6-8

2. Why did God give Israel such strict laws concerning cleanness?
Numbers 5:2, 3; Leviticus 15:31

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Why was God so particular about each tiny thing that might cause uncleanness? (See Leviticus 11:44, 45, 20:22-26). What effect would such rules have on Israel?

2. Am I fully convinced of the holiness of God, so that I am careful to avoid and put away every thing which is unclean in the sight of God?

A SPECIAL DAY OF WORSHIP

Leviticus 16

In addition to the regular daily offerings which were to be made for Israel, special offerings were to be made at special times. Study now about some of these, which were to be made on Israel's most special day of worship:

A. General Instructions Concerning This Day: Read Leviticus 16:1-10

1. What warning did God tell Moses to give to his brother Aaron?
Leviticus 16:2a

2. What did He say would happen if Aaron disobeyed this command?
Leviticus 16:2b

3. How must Aaron be dressed when He entered the most holy place? Leviticus 16:4

4. What must he take with him as he entered this place? Leviticus 16:3, 5:
 - a. for himself: vs 3 _____
 - b. for the people: vs 5 _____
5. Read a summary of this procedure in Hebrews 9:1-8.
6. Read the overall outline of the events which were to take place on this day: Leviticus 16:6-10

B. The Offering of the Sacrifices on This Day: Read Leviticus 16:11-28

1. What was the first sacrifice to be made on this day? Leviticus 16:11

2. After killing this animal, what two things must Aaron first take into the Tabernacle?
Leviticus 16:12, 13a

3. What would happen if he failed to do this? Leviticus 16:13b

4. Next, what must he do? Leviticus 16:14

5. What was the second offering to be made on this day? Leviticus 16:15a

6. What must be done with the blood of this animal? Leviticus 16:15b

7. For what three things must he then also make atonement, because of the sins of Israel?
Leviticus 16:16a, b, 18, 19

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8. Who must be in the Tabernacle while this was being done? Leviticus 16:17

9. What was the third offering which must then be made? Leviticus 16:20b

10. What three things must Aaron do with this animal? Leviticus 16:21
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
11. What did this offering picture to the people? Leviticus 16:22

12. After changing his clothes, what two offerings was Aaron then to make? Leviticus 16:24b

13. Notice again the two things which were to be done with the sin offerings: Leviticus 16:25, 27.
14. What must those who had carried the offerings outside the camp do before they might return into the camp? Leviticus 16:26, 28

C. The Date of This Day: Read Leviticus 16:29-34

1. On what day of the year was this ceremony of atonement for sin to take place? Leviticus 16:29a, 30

2. What were the people to do on this day? Leviticus 16:29b, 31

3. How long were they to continue to observe this ceremony? Leviticus 16:34

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Toward what great event of history was the Day of Atonement looking forward? (See Hebrews 9:11, 12, 24-28). What took place on the day that these things were fulfilled (See Matthew 27:40-51; Mark 15:37-38; Luke 23:45, 46). What did this signify? (See Hebrews 10:11-14, 19-22)

2. Am I resting in the finished work of the Lord Jesus in *my* behalf? Do I have a pure conscience because of this, so that I may come boldly into God's presence?

OTHER SPECIAL DAYS OF WORSHIP

**Leviticus 23; Exodus 23:14 - 19, 34:18 - 26;
Numbers 18:16 - 29:40; Deuteronomy 16:1 - 17**

In addition to the Day of Atonement, there were other special times of worship for Israel each year. Study now about these:

A. General Summaries of the Feasts: Read Exodus 23:14-19, 34:18-26; Deuteronomy 16:16, 17

1. How many times a year were the Israelites to keep a feast to God?

Exodus 23:14

2. List these times: Exodus 13:15a, 16a, b

3. What must all the males of Israel do at these times? Exodus 23:17

B. The Feast of Unleavened Bread: Read Exodus 34:18-20; Leviticus 23:4-8; Numbers 28:16-25

1. What very important day came the day before the feast of unleavened bread? Leviticus 23:5, 6

NOTE: See Exodus 34:18, 12:1-13 to discover what important event this holiday commemorated. It was held in the first month of Israel's sacred year, our April.

2. How long was the feast of unleavened bread to continue? Leviticus 23:6

3. What were the Israelites to do on each of these days? Leviticus 23:8a; Numbers 28:19-24

4. What else must they hold on the first and last of these days? Leviticus 23:7, 8b; Numbers 28:18, 25

NOTE: A *convocation* (con-vo-CA-shun) is an assembly of persons called together.

5. What were they to do on the morrow after the Sabbath? Leviticus 23:10, 11

NOTE: This was evidently the day after the first Sabbath of the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

6. Notice the procedure for activities on this day: Leviticus 23:10-13. What must they not do until after this feast? Leviticus 23:14

7. Notice from Numbers 9:6-14 that if anyone were unable to keep the Passover at its regular time, he was to keep it a month later, at the same time of month.

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C. The Feast of Weeks, Harvest, or Firstfruits: Read Leviticus 23:15-21; Numbers 28:26-31

1. How long after the presentation of the sheaf of first fruits was this feast to be held? Leviticus 23:15, 16

NOTE: This feast was later called *Pentecost*, the Greek term for fiftieth day.

2. What were the Israelites to offer to the Lord on that day? Leviticus 23:16b-17
3. Notice what else was to be offered along with this: Leviticus 23:18, 19
4. What was this day also to be? Leviticus 23:21; Numbers 28:26-30

D. The Feast of Tabernacles: Read Leviticus 23:21; Numbers 28:26-30

1. At what time of the year was this feast to be held? Leviticus 23:34

2. This feast was preceded by two very important holidays: What did they do:
 - a. on the first day of that month? Leviticus 23:24, 25; Numbers 29:1-6

- b. on the tenth day of that month? Leviticus 23:27-32a; Numbers 29:7-11

3. How long was the feast of Tabernacles to last? Leviticus 23:34

4. What were they to do on each of these days? Leviticus 23:36a

(Numbers 29:12-38 lists in detail what was to be offered on each of these days.)

5. What was to be held on the first and last of these days? Leviticus 23:35, 36b

6. What was to be another main activity during the days of this feast? Leviticus 23:40b

7. Where were the Israelites to live during these days? Leviticus 23:42

8. Of what would this remind them? Leviticus 23:43

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. About whom were all the special holidays of Israel centered? What do you think occupied their thoughts during these days? Whom did they seek to please?

2. About whom are *my* holidays usually centered? What is uppermost in my thoughts at these times? Who do I most seek to please through my vacation activities?
-

SPECIAL TIMES OF REST FOR ISRAEL

Leviticus 23:1 - 3, 25:1-55; Exodus 35:1 - 3;

Deuteronomy 15:1 - 11

In all, there seven special holidays and feasts for Israel: in the spring, the *Passover*, followed immediately by the *Feast of Unleavened Bread*, which included on its second day the presentation of a sheaf of Firstfruits; fifty days after which in the summer came the *Feast of Weeks, Harvest or Firstfruits*; and in the fall, the *Feast of Trumpets* and the *Day of Atonement*, followed by the *Feast of Tabernacles*. Besides these times of worship and feasting, there were also regular rests for Israel. Read now about these:

A. The Weekly Sabbath: Read Leviticus 23:1-3; Exodus 35:1-3

1. What was every seventh day to be to Israel? Exodus 35:2b

2. What two things were the people to do on that day? Exodus 35:2c; Leviticus 23:3b _

and Leviticus 23:3c _____

3. What must they *not* do on that day? Leviticus 23:3c, Exodus 35:2d, 3

4. For whose benefit was the weekly Sabbath ordained? Exodus 34:21, 23:12

B. The Sabbatical Year: Read Leviticus 25:1-7; Deuteronomy 15:1-11

1. What was every seventh year to be to Israel? Leviticus 25:4a, 5c

2. Notice four things they were not to do in this year. Leviticus 25:4b, 5a

3. For whom was the increase of the land that year to be food? Leviticus 25:6, 7

4. What else must Israelites also do every seventh year? Deuteronomy 15:1-3

5. What was the only exception to this rule? Deuteronomy 15:4-6

6. What did God warn them not to do when the year of release was near? Deuteronomy 15:7-9

7. What did he promise to those who would obey the law of release? Deuteronomy 15:10, 11

C. The Year of Jubilee: Read Leviticus 25:8-55

1. How often was the year of jubilee to be observed? Leviticus 25:8-10c

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2. What was to be proclaimed throughout all the land in that year?
Leviticus 25:10b
-
3. What was every man to do that year? Leviticus 25:10d, 13
-
4. What effect would this fact have on the price to be charged for land? Leviticus 25:14-17
-
5. What were they to do during this year, as in the sabbatical year? Leviticus 25:11b-12
-
6. Since the year of jubilee immediately followed the sabbatical year, what would they be tempted to ask? Leviticus 25:20
-
7. But what was God's answer to this question? Leviticus 25:21, 22
-
8. If a man became poor, and had to sell some of his possession, what might he or a near relative later do? Leviticus 25:25, 26, 29
-
9. If he were not able to do this, what would happen in the year of jubilee? Leviticus 25:28
-
10. What was the one exception to this rule? Leviticus 25:29, 30
-
11. For whom were special exceptions made to this rule? Leviticus 25:32
-
12. What two things must Israelites do for their brethren who became poor? Leviticus 25:35b, 36a
-
13. If one Israelite became a servant to another, what would happen in the year of jubilee? Leviticus 25:39-42
-
14. What might he or his family do before that time if they were able? Leviticus 25:47, 48
-

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. What would be the effect of these periods of rest, rejoicing, worship and release and liberty on the Israelites? What would they have to learn from them?
-
2. Do I take adequate rest myself -- daily, weekly, yearly, and periodically? If not, what *might* be the reason? Am I *really* trusting God as I should?
-

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REVIEW OF THE WORSHIP OF ISRAEL

As you come to the end of your study of this section, look back over the entire unit, and try to get an overall picture of what you have studied:

A. The Central Place of Israel's Worship:

1. What name is commonly given to the place Israel was instructed by God to build as the center for their worship? Exodus 25:9a, b

2. What was the chief purpose of this sanctuary? Exodus 25:8b

3. Into what two rooms was the main structure divided? Exodus 26:33b

4. What surrounded the main structure? Exodus 27:9a

5. What furnishings were placed in each of these three main areas of the Tabernacle?

- a. The Court:

The brazen _____ of sacrifice (Exodus 27:1).

The _____ of brass (Exodus 30:18a), between the _____ and the _____ (Exodus 30:18b, 40:30).

- b. The Holy Place:

The golden _____ (Exodus 25:31), on the _____ side (Exodus 40:22, 23).

The _____ of showbread (Exodus 25:23,30), on the _____ side (Exodus 40:22, 23).

The golden _____ of incense (Exodus 30:1) before the _____ (Exodus 30:6).

- c. The Most Holy Place:

The _____ of the testimony (Exodus 25:10), also often called the ark of the _____ (Numbers 10:33, Deuteronomy 31:26, etc.), the covering or lid of which was called the _____ seat (Exodus 25:21).

6. Of what was this earthly Tabernacle a picture? Hebrews 9:24

7. Why was it necessary to have a veil in the first Tabernacle? Hebrews 9:8

8. When Jesus died on the cross, what happened to the veil between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place in the temple, which had by that time replaced the tabernacle? Matthew 27:50, 51

9. Therefore, what may we do today? Hebrews 10:19-22, 4:16
-

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Do the Jews today have a place of worship similar to the Tabernacle?
-
2. What is the center of my worship today? What is my altar of sacrifice?
1 Peter 2:21, 24. My laver for cleansing? 1John 1:9; Titus 3:5. My candlestick? John 8:12. My showbread? John 6:35. My ark, keeping God's law for me? Matthew 5:17. Who became my Tabernacle--God dwelling among men? John 1:1, 14.
-

B. The Leaders of Israel's Worship:

1. Who were chosen by God to be the priests, leading the worship of Israel? Exodus 28:1
-
2. Make a chart of the close relatives of Moses and his brother and sister whose names are underlined:
- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Miriam & (Hur?) | Aaron & ? | Moses & Zipporah |
| Uri | Nadab Abihu Eleazar Ithamar | Gershom Eliezer |

NOTE: The place of prominence given to Hur seems to indicate that he must have been Miriam's husband, though we cannot be sure of this.

3. What three articles of clothing were to be worn by Aaron's sons, as priests? Exodus 28:40
-
4. Notice in Scripture that Aaron, as High Priest, wore a mitre instead of a bonnet on his head. What two additional garments did he also wear? See italic words on page 33.
-
5. What was probably the chief duty of these priests? Hebrews 5:1
-
6. But what did they always have to do first, before they could do this?
Hebrews 5:3
-
7. Who later took their place, who did not have to do this? Hebrews 4:14, 7:22, 27
-

C. The Methods or Modes of Israel's Worship:

1. At what regular intervals were offerings to be made for the whole congregation?
a. Exodus 29:38, 39; Numbers 28:3, 4 _____

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- b. Numbers 28:9, 10 _____
c. Numbers 28:11-15 _____
2. What two things must each individual give unto the Lord?
a. Deuteronomy 15:19, 22 _____
b. Leviticus 27:30 _____
- NOTE:** Comparison of Leviticus 27 and Numbers 18 with Deuteronomy 14 seems to indicate that the Israelites gave not one, but two tithes of their income.
3. What were the five main *kinds* of offerings made in the Tabernacle? (See section headings on page 41)
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
4. Be able to tell how each of these was like Jesus.

D. Special Times for Israel's Worship:

1. List the seven special holidays and feasts of Israel: (See Introduction to page 49)
a. In the Spring: *(1st month)
*1) (1 day, 14th of month) _____
2) (next 7 days) _____
3) (2nd day of above 7 days) _____
b. In the Summer: *
*4) (Later Pentecost 1 day, 50 days later) _____
c. In the Fall: *(7th month)
5) (1 day 1st of month) _____
*6) (1 day 10th of month) _____
7) *Main holidays (7 days: 15th - 21st) _____
2. Notice that there was no large celebration in the winter, when travel and outdoor gatherings would be difficult and uncomfortable; and only a short one in the summer, when most of the work must be done in their agricultural society.

E. Special Times of Rest for Israel:

1. At what three regular intervals were the Israelites to observe periods of rest?
a. Exodus 35:2b _____
b. Leviticus 25:4a, 5c _____
c. Leviticus 25:8-12 _____
2. Has any other nation in history ever observed such long periods of rest?

QUESTIONS FOR ME TO THINK ABOUT:

1. Do the Jews today still observe the special times of worship set aside by God? _____

Do they keep the times of rest ordained by Him? Do they offer blood sacrifices? _____

2. Who is our great High Priest today? Hebrews 4:14-16. Who became our perfect sacrifice for sin? (See Hebrews 10:10,14). Who today gives us rest? (See Matthew 11:28-30)
