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### Week 6 – Exodus 21-40

#### Week 6 Bible Readings

Sunday: Exod. 21-23  
Monday: Exod. 24, 25  
Tuesday: Exod. 26-29  
Wednesday: Exod. 30-32  
Thursday: Exod. 33-5  
Friday: Exod. 36-38  
Saturday: Exod. 39,40

#### Week 6 Chapter Titles

Exodus 20-31 Giving of Mosaic Law  
Exodus 32 Golden Calf (Stone tablets broken)  
Exodus 33 On to Canaan (Moses sees God)  
Exodus 34 Second Tablets of Stone  
Exodus 35-39 Tabernacle Parts Constructed  
Exodus 40 The Tabernacle is Set Up

#### Exodus 21

1. Moses receives a body of Laws, called the Book of the Covenant (Ex. 24:3,4), which gives the basic framework for the entire body of Laws (Ex. 21:1-24:8).
  2. These are the ordinances (Ex. 21:1).  $\text{fPv}\text{h}$  mishpat <sup>#4941</sup>: *judgment, justice, ordinance*. The ordinances are the legislative standards by which executive powers governed, and judicial courts made decisions.
  3. Which you are to set before them (Ex. 21:1).  $\text{mhyn}\text{b}$  i  $\text{pyCT}$ ; Set in their face! Instead of having eyes full of evil (2<sup>nd</sup> Pet. 2:14), fill their eyes with God's mishpatiyim.
    - a. Moses had previously set the charter before them (Ex. 19:7).
    - b. Moses will have to repeat the placing of the law before the face of each passing generation (Deut. 4:44).
  4. The first ordinance dealt with the issue of slavery (Ex. 21:2-11).
    - a. The purchase of a Hebrew slave was limited to a six year period of service, with automatic freedom in the seventh year (Ex. 21:2).
    - b. Such circumstances may come about as a result of debt (Lev. 25:39-43).
    - c. The automatic freedom for Hebrew slaves did not apply to pagan slaves (Lev. 25:44-46).
    - d. The Hebrew slave had an option for volitional permanent slavery (Ex. 21:5,6).
    - e. Female slaves were given additional protection, against being misused because of their condition (Ex. 21:7-11).
  5. The remainder of the chapter is concerned with personal injuries (Ex. 21:12-36).
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- a. Murder is punishable by death, with provision of refuge for involuntary manslaughter (Ex. 21:12-14).
- b. Physical or verbal abuse of parents is punishable by death (Ex. 21:15,17).
- c. Kidnapping is punishable by death (Ex. 21:16).
- d. Assault with bodily injury is punishable by full payment of damages for loss (Ex. 21:18,19).
- e. The ordinances of murder and assault have particular application to slaves (Ex. 21:20,21,26,27).
- f. Pregnant women were given protection (Ex. 21:22).
- g. Sentencing standards were established (Ex. 21:23-25).
- h. Crimes of negligence are also dealt with (Ex. 21:26-36).

## **Exodus 22**

1. The first section of ordinances in chapter twenty-two center on property-rights, and violations of those rights due to theft or negligence (Ex. 22:1-15).
    - a. Restitution was the proscribed method of administering justice for the thief (Ex. 22:1,3b,4).
    - b. Killing a thief in the process of breaking into one's home is not punishable by death (Ex. 22:2), but tracking him down and killing him is murder (Ex. 22:3a).
    - c. Theft via animals is still theft (Ex. 22:5).
    - d. Arson is theft (Ex. 22:6).
    - e. Ordinances were also established for cases of borrowed & hired property being stolen, lost, or otherwise harmed (Ex. 22:7-15).
  2. The remainder of the chapter contains a variety of other social laws, designed to provide stability to a society (Ex. 22:16-31).
    - a. Premarital sex was punishable by marriage (Ex. 22:16).
      - 1) This marriage was subject to the father's consent (Ex. 22:17).
      - 2) The dowry was payable regardless (Ex. 22:17).
      - 3) There was no permitted divorce for such marriages (Deut. 22:29).
    - b. Sorcery was punishable by death (Ex. 22:18).
    - c. Bestiality was punishable by death (Ex. 22:19).
    - d. Worship of any false god was punishable by death (Ex. 22:20).
    - e. Mistreatment of strangers, widows, and orphans was prohibited, and subject to Divine discipline for punishment (Ex. 22:21-24; 23:9).
    - f. Personal loans were to be conducted on the basis of grace (Ex. 22:25-27).
      - 1) No loan was to have interest applied (v.25).
      - 2) Pledges could not result in personal injury (vv.26,27).
    - g. Verbal abuse of God, or His delegated authorities is prohibited (Ex. 22:28).
    - h. Procrastination with God's offerings is not tolerated (Ex. 22:29,30).
    - i. Personal holiness is to include every area of the believer's life—including his diet (Ex. 22:31).
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### **Exodus 23**

1. The various laws for society are continued (Ex. 23:1-9).
  - a. False witness in court is prohibited (Ex. 23:1,7).
  - b. Mob justice is prohibited (Ex. 23:2).
  - c. Partiality for or against a poor man in court is prohibited (Ex. 23:3,6).
  - d. Lost property is to be returned uninjured (Ex. 23:4,5).
  - e. Bribery in court is prohibited (Ex. 23:8).
2. The principle of the Sabbath is amplified (Ex. 23:10-13).
  - a. The land is to be provided with a sabbath year for its rest (Ex. 23:10,11).
  - b. The weekly sabbath encompassed a man's animals, slaves, and guests (Ex. 23:12).
  - c. The weekly sabbath rest was for devotion to Yahweh, and not for any false god (Ex. 23:13).
3. Three annual feasts were described (Ex. 23:14-19).
  - a. The Feast of Unleavened Bread, in conjunction with the Passover previously revealed (Ex. 23:15; 12:14-20).
  - b. The Feast of the Harvest, for giving the first-fruits, was also called the Feast of Weeks (Ex. 23:16a; 34:22; Lev. 23:15-21).
  - c. The Feast of the Ingathering, at the conclusion to the agricultural season, was also called the Feast of Tabernacles, or Feast of Booths (Ex. 23:16b; Lev. 23:33-36).
  - d. These were times for God's people to appear before Him (Ex. 23:17).
4. The prohibition against cooking a young goat in its mothers milk is a warning against imitating the pagan practices of the Canaanites (Ex. 23:19b; 34:26; Deut. 14:21).
5. The remainder of the chapter dealt with Israel's pending military conquest of the promised land (Ex. 23:20-33).
  - a. Their journey and conquest will be accomplished under angelic escort (vv.20-23).
  - b. This angel will proceed under Divine warrant by Yahweh, and is entitled to total obedience (v.21).
  - c. Once in the land, Israel was warned against worshiping the false gods of Canaan, for it is these forces of evil that the Lord is destroying (Ex. 23:24,25,32).
  - d. True devotion to the Lord will result in physical health and agricultural prosperity.
  - e. Israel's conquest will follow at the heels of Divine power (Ex. 23:27-31).
  - f. The conquest is to be a complete and total annihilation of the Canaanite people (Ex. 23:32,33).

### **Exodus 24**

1. The Lord invites Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and seventy elders of Israel to approach closer than the people can get, but not as close as Moses can get (Ex. 24:1,2).
  2. Moses descended, and related the Book of the Covenant to the nation of Israel, and supervised a national offering to the Lord (Ex. 24:3-8).
  3. The invited party dined with the Lord Jesus Christ in a pre-incarnation Christophany (Ex. 24:9-11).
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4. Moses is then instructed to return to the mountain top, and receive the remainder of the Law (Ex. 24:12-14).
  - a. Joshua is permitted to go with Moses, as his personal assistant (v.13).
  - b. Aaron and Hur were delegated to supervise Israel in Moses' absence (v.14).
5. Moses entered within the cloud of God's glory for forty days and forty nights (Ex. 24:15-18).
  - a. The Israelites stood at a distance in fear (Ex. 24:17).
  - b. To the Church, the consuming fire is the reminder that we owe Him reverence and awe, as we look to the Kingdom which cannot be shaken (Heb. 12:28,29).

### Exodus 25 to 31

1. Chapter Twenty-Five begins a long section in which the Lord reveals to Moses the pattern for Old Testament worship—the blueprints for the Tabernacle.
2. The section begins with a call for an offering (Ex. 25:1-7).
  - a. The offering is to be collected on the basis of grace. No specific amount is set for the gift (Ex. 25:2).
  - b. Only those believers with the spiritual capacity to give on the basis of grace will do so (Ex. 25:2).
  - c. The contributions were to be of a variety of precious items (Ex. 2:3-7).
    - 1) gold, silver, & bronze
    - 2) blue, purple, and scarlet material
    - 3) fine linen & goat-hair linen
    - 4) rams skins & porpoise skins \*
    - 5) acacia wood
    - 6) oil
    - 7) spices
    - 8) onyx stones & setting stones
  - d. The contributions are designed for the construction of a tabernacle, and the outfitting of the Levitical priesthood (Ex. 25:7,8).
  - e. The Tabernacle is to be constructed according to heavenly blueprints that Moses is given on the mountain (Ex. 25:9).
  - f. Sanctuary (Ex. 25:8).  $\text{V}\text{D}\text{q}\text{h}\text{i}\text{miqdash}$  <sup>#4720</sup>: *sacred place, sanctuary, holy place*.
    - 1) From  $\text{V}\text{D}\text{q}\text{h}\text{qadash}$  <sup>#6942</sup>: *to consecrate, sanctify, be holy*.
    - 2) For the purpose of dwelling among Israel.  $\text{K}\text{V}\text{shakan}$  <sup>#7931</sup>: *to dwell, reside*.
  - g. Tabernacle (v.9).  $\text{K}\text{V}\text{h}\text{imishkan}$  <sup>#4908</sup>: *tabernacle, dwelling place*. Even as the Lord was pleased to tabernacle among Israel, the Lord Jesus Christ will also be pleased to tabernacle among Israel (Jn. 1:14).
3. The tabernacle's construction is spelled out step by step, item by item (Ex. 25:10-27:21).

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\* Porpoise skins (NASB, NASB-95); badgers skins (KJV, NKVJ); sealskins (1901 ASV); sea cows (NIV); goatskins (RSV); fine leather (NRSV). Hebrew  $\text{V}\text{j}\text{T}\text{achash}$  <sup>#8476</sup>: *leather, skin* of perhaps badger, dugong, dolphin, or sheep. Used to make sandals (Ezek. 16:10).

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- a. The first item to be constructed—the ark of the covenant (Ex. 25:10-22).
    - 1) The ark is a picture of Christ as acacia wood overlaid with gold (Ex. 25:11,12).
    - 2) Acacia wood was a hard, incorruptible, indestructible wood native to the Sinai desert. It portrays Christ's sinless humanity (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 5:21; Heb. 4:15).
    - 3) Overlaid with gold portrays Christ's deity (Jn. 1:1; 10:30-33).
    - 4) The ark was capped by the mercy seat, the place of propitiation, where the blood was sprinkled, and where God was pleased. Christ is our mercy seat, who gave His blood, for the satisfaction of God the Father (Rom. 3:25; Heb. 2:17; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 2:2; 4:10).
  - b. The second item to be constructed—the table of showbread (Ex. 25:23-30).
    - 1) Again, we see acacia wood overlaid with gold (Ex. 25:23,24).
    - 2) The showbread is a picture of Christ as the Bread of Heaven (Jn. 6).
    - 3) This bread was made from fine flour (sifted and ground) (Lev. 2:1), picturing the testing and temptations Christ faced (Mt. 4:1-11).
    - 4) This bread was baked into loaves, picturing the crucifixion of Christ (Matt. 27:33-54).
  - c. The third item to be constructed—the golden lampstand (Ex. 25:31-40).
    - 1) The lampstand was pure gold, indicating that the Jesus Christ's work as the Light of the Word is entirely from His deity (Jn. 8:12).
    - 2) The lampstand also pictures the work of Jesus Christ, as the Head of the Church, guiding and directing the local church lampstands (Rev. 1:12,20; 2:1).
  - d. The fourth item to be constructed—the curtains of linen (Ex. 26:1-6).
    - 1) Christ is our veil, and only through Him can we approach the Father (Jn. 14:6; Heb. 10:20).
    - 2) The torn veil is a picture of the torn body of Christ on the cross (Mt. 27:51).
  - e. The fifth item to be constructed—the curtains of goats' hair (Ex. 26:7-13).
    - 1) The plain appearance of this curtain is a picture of the plain appearance of Jesus Christ (Isa. 53:2).
    - 2) This plain wrapping picture also shows the humility of Christ, who laid aside His privileges to dwell in the body of man (Phil. 2:5-8).
  - f. The sixth item to be constructed—the coverings of rams skins and porpoise skins (Ex. 26:14).
  - g. The seventh item to be constructed—boards, bases, and bars (Ex. 26:15-30).
  - h. The eighth item to be constructed—the inner & outer veils (Ex. 26:31-37).
  - i. The ninth item to be constructed—the brazen altar (Ex. 27:1-8).
    - 1) Wood, overlaid with bronze pictures humanity (wood) and judgment (bronze).
    - 2) The altar was the place where the spotless lamb was slain on behalf of the sinner, picturing Christ as He gave His life for us (Isa. 53:7,8).
  - j. The tenth item to be constructed—the tabernacle court (Ex. 27:9-19).
  4. Israel is admonished to have plenty of oil on hand for the continual provision of light in the tabernacle (Ex. 27:20,21).
  5. The next step in the establishment of the Mosaic Law pattern for worship, is to prepare the holy garments for the priesthood (Ex. 28:1,2).
    - a. The High-Priest's uniform is described (Ex. 28:3-5).
      - 1) The ephod is described (Ex. 28:6-14).
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- 2) The breastplate (Ex. 28:15-29).
- 3) The Urim and Thummim (Ex. 28:30).
- 4) The robe of the ephod (Ex. 28:31-35).
- 5) The turban (Ex. 28:36-38).
- b. The Priest's uniform is described (Ex. 28:39-43).
6. Intricate and extensive procedures are put in place for the consecration and ordination of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood (Ex. 29:1-37).
7. The nature of Israel's daily offerings is described (Ex. 29:38-46).
8. One final article of furniture for the Holy Place remains to be constructed—the altar of incense (Ex. 30:1-10).
  - a. This altar is the place of prayer, where a sweet smelling savor can rise up before the presence of God (Rev. 8:3,4).
  - b. Acacia wood overlaid with gold again pictures Christ, as the only Name by which we can approach the Father in prayer (Heb. 9:24; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 2:2; Heb. 12:24; 4:16).
  - c. Believers are to be altars of incense in our lives (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 2:14-16; Phil. 4:18).
9. A census and specific "tax" is stipulated for the silver donations for the tabernacle (Ex. 30:11-16). This will show the contrast between what a person "has to give" and what a grace-oriented believer "wants to give."
10. One final item remains to be constructed for the courtyard—the bronze laver (Ex. 30:17-21).
11. Instructions, and specific recipes are given for the Holy Anointing Oil, and the Holy Incense (Ex. 30:22-38).
12. Temporary Spiritual Gifts will be given to particular craftsmen for the construction of the Tabernacle (Ex. 31:1-11).
13. The Sabbath is emphasized once again as the conclusion to the entire revelation given to Moses (Ex. 31:12-17).
14. The Lord ends His 40 day session with Moses, by presenting Moses with the two stone tablets of the testimony (Ex. 31:18).

### **Exodus 32**

1. During Moses' 40 day sojourn on the mountain, the nation of Israel grew tired of waiting (Ex. 32:1).
    - a. They assume that Moses is dead, and are making light of his humanity.
    - b. They ask Aaron to make a god for them, to lead them into the promised land.
  2. Aaron takes the leadership in this idolatrous rebellion (Ex. 32:2-6).
    - a. He instructs them in obtaining the necessary gold.
    - b. He fashions the gold into an idol.
    - c. He presents the idol for Israel's worship, builds an altar for the idol, and proclaims a feast to the idol.
    - d. He presides over Israel's evil activity. They rose up "to play." qj x:tsachaq <sup>#6711</sup>: *to laugh, mock, play*; cf. Isaac: *laughter*. Used in a sexual context (Gen. 26:8; 39:14,17; Ex. 32:6).
  3. The Lord notifies Moses of what is going on at the bottom of the mountain (Ex. 32:7-14).
    - a. He orders Moses to descend immediately and observe the evil of Israel (Ex. 32:7-9).
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- b. He also warns Moses against getting too close, because He intends to blast Israel, and build a nation out of Moses (Ex. 32:10).
- c. Moses responds to the test, and becomes the intercessor for undeserving Israel (Ex. 32:11-13).
- d. The Lord “changed His mind” (Ex. 32:14). מִן הַנַּחַם <sup>#5162</sup>: *to be sorry, console oneself, repent, regret, comfort, be comforted.*
  - 1) This is obviously an anthropathism (figure of speech), using human terms to describe Divine activity. God does not change His mind (Num. 23:19; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:29).
  - 2) Other occurrences of God “changing His mind” include the flood (Gen. 6:6,7), the cycle of judges (Jdg. 2:18), making Saul King of Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:11,35), destroying Jerusalem over David’s sin (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:16; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:15).
  - 3) God’s activity in v.14 is a direct response to Moses’ prayer in v.12.
- 4. Moses obeyed the Lord’s command to descend immediately, and was filled with wrath by what he observed (Ex. 32:15-29).
  - a. Joshua misunderstood the sounds he was hearing from a distance, but Moses knew the reality (Ex. 32:17,18).
  - b. Moses’ anger burned (Ex. 32:18), and he administered immediate justice.
    - 1) He smashed the stone tablets, and destroyed the golden calf. He also made Israel drink the powder that the golden calf was ground into (Ex. 32:19,20).
    - 2) He challenged any faithful believers to step forward (Ex. 32:26).
    - 3) He ordered executions against the “out of control” (Ex. 32:27-29).
    - 4) This was God’s judicial sentence (Ex. 32:27).
  - c. Aaron could only offer lame excuses (Ex. 32:21-24).
- 5. Moses confessed the sins of Israel before the Lord (Ex. 32:30-35).
  - a. Moses is willing to suffer spiritual death on behalf of Israel (Ex. 32:32).
  - b. The Lord answers that only the guilty shall bear the guilt (Ex. 32:33).
    - 1) The Book of Life will be more fully developed in Revelation (3:5; 13:8; 17:8; 20:12,15; 21:27).
    - 2) Some doubt that Moses could have known about the Lamb’s Book of Life, but David obviously did (Ps. 69:28). So, too did Daniel (Dan. 12:1).
  - c. The Lord declared that Israel will have to face long-term Divine discipline for their rebellion with the golden calf (Ex. 32:34,35).

### Exodus 33

- 1. The Lord instructed Moses to take Israel on to Canaan (Ex. 33:1-6).
    - a. The Lord promised to send an angel before them (ahead of them), but that He would not be among them (Ex. 33:2,3).
    - b. This message accomplished it’s purpose—the mental attitude repentance and sorrow on the part of Israel (Ex. 33:4-6; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 7:9,10).
  - 2. The Lord’s message had another benefit—accelerating Moses’ prayer life (Ex. 33:7-17).
    - a. Moses routine was to communicate with the Lord face-to-face in the tent of meeting outside the camp (Ex. 33:7-11).
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- b. Moses is not satisfied with the Lord going ahead to prepare the way. He wants the Lord “with him” (Ex. 33:12,13).
- c. The Lord answered Moses that He would be with him, and provide him faith-rest (Ex. 33:14).
- d. Moses celebrates God’s answer to his prayer, and anticipates the unique position of Israel in contrast to the surrounding gentile nations (Ex. 33:15,16).
- e. The Father is pleased to provide according to what Moses asked (Ex. 33:17), and indeed beyond all that we could ask or think (Eph. 3:20).
- 3. The final request Moses makes, is to behold the glory of God the Father (Ex. 33:18-23).
  - a. The Father is pleased to reveal Himself through His works, the proclamation of His name, and the manifestation of His grace (Ex. 33:19).
  - b. The Father cannot be personally viewed except through the personal view of the Lord Jesus Christ (Ex. 33:20; Jn. 1:18; 12:45; 14:9; Col. 1:15; Heb. 1:3).
  - c. The Father permits Moses to observe a veiled “back-side” view of Himself (Ex. 33:21-23).

#### **Exodus 34**

- 1. Moses is required to cut his own tablets out for the replacement of the ones he smashed (Ex. 34:1; 32:19).
- 2. Moses is required to ascend Sinai for another period of forty days and forty nights (Ex. 34:2-4,27,28).
  - a. The Lord pronounces His own majesty, which prompts Moses to plead on behalf of Israel once again (Ex. 34:5-9).
  - b. The Lord promised His works of power in the Conquest will be greater than His works of power in the Exodus (Ex. 34:10,11).
  - c. He warns Israel, in light of this, to guard themselves from the idolatry of the land they were conquering (Ex. 34:12-17).
  - d. His name is Jealous. אֱנִי קַנָּא, <sup>#7067</sup>: *jealous* (Ex. 34:14).
  - e. The Lord reviewed some of His previously revealed instructions (Ex. 34:18-26).
  - f. Although the Lord made Moses cut out the tablets himself, the Lord once again did the writing on the second set of tablets (Ex. 34:1,27,28; cf. 31:18; 32:15,16; Deut. 10:1,2,4).
- 3. Moses custom of meeting the Lord face-to-face will continue, but now Moses will have to wear a veil in the presence of his fellow Israelites (Ex. 34:29-35; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 3:7,8). Church Age believers today have the privilege of face-to-face, unveiled worship with the Lord Jesus Christ (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 3:18).

#### **Exodus 35 to 39**

- 1. Moses addresses Israel concerning the Tabernacle plans that had been given to him.
  - 2. He warns them that this ambitious building project is going to be constructed in keeping with the Lord’s instructions for Sabbath observance (Ex. 35:1-3).
  - 3. He instructs them that this ambitious building project is going to be funded entirely by volitional, grace-giving (Ex. 35:4-29).
    - a. Financial grace-gifts were given (Ex. 35:5-9,20-24,27-29).
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- b. Gifts of time were given by those with skill (Ex. 35:10-19,25,26).
  - 4. Special, temporary spiritual-gifts were bestowed for the building of the Tabernacle (Ex. 35:30-35).
    - a. Bezalel: *in the shadow of God*; from the tribe of Judah (Ex. 35:30).
    - b. Oholiab: *father's tent*; from the tribe of Dan (Ex. 35:34).
    - c. They were empowered to teach others (Ex. 35:34; 36:1,2).
    - d. Obviously, the spiritual gifts of Tabernacle-building will no longer be given once the Tabernacle is built.
    - e. The spiritual gifts of Church-building (Apostle, prophet, miracles, healing, tongues, 1st Cor. 12:28-31) have not been given since the Church was established (Eph. 2:20). These gifts were meant to be temporary, and pass away with the completion of the canon of Scripture (1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 13:9,10).
  - 5. Volitional grace-giving, when accomplished by God-fearing believers, with their hearts stirred, is an amazing sight (Ex. 36:2-7). Grace will always be sufficient (Ex. 36:7; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 12:9).
  - 6. The elements of the Tabernacle are then constructed in accordance with the blueprints revealed to Moses (Ex. 36:8-39:43).
    - a. The curtains of linen and goats' hair (Items #4&5 above) (Ex. 36:8-18; Ex. 26:1-13).
    - b. The coverings of rams skins and porpoise skins (Item #6 above) (Ex. 36:19; 26:14).
    - c. The boards, bases, and bars (Item #7 above) (Ex. 36:20-34; 26:15-30).
    - d. The inner and outer veils (Item #8 above) (Ex. 36:35-38; 26:31-37).
    - e. The ark of the covenant (Item #1 above) (Ex. 37:1-9; 25:10-22).
    - f. The table of showbread (Item #2 above) (Ex. 37:10-16; 25:23-30).
    - g. The golden lampstand (Item #3 above) (Ex. 37:17-24; 25:31-40).
    - h. The altar of incense (The separately enumerated tent furniture described above) (Ex. 37:25-28; 30:1-10).
    - i. The holy oil (Ex. 37:29; 30:22-38).
    - j. The brazen altar (Item #9 above) (Ex. 38:1-7; 27:1-8).
    - k. The bronze laver (The separately enumerated courtyard item described above) (Ex. 38:8; 30:17-21).
    - l. The tabernacle court (Item #10 above) (Ex. 38:9-20; 27:9-19).
    - m. The census "tax" of silver is tabulated, along with the volitional gifts of gold and bronze (Ex. 38:21-31; 30:11-16).
      - 1) The gold and the bronze were not a part of the mandatory "tax" but a part of the volitional, grace-giving.
      - 2) The silver, 100 talents, and 1,775 shekels = the ½ shekel requirement (Ex. 30:13,15) for the 603,550 males that were enumerated (Ex. 38:26; Num. 1:26). The 600,000 approximation (Ex. 12:37) was pretty close!
    - n. The garments for Aaron and his sons were prepared (Ex. 39:1-31; 28:1-43).
      - 1) The Urim and Thummim are missing from this description (cp. Ex. 28:30).
      - 2) The turban (Ex. 28:36-38) is called a holy crown (Ex. 39:30).
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7. The completed elements of the tabernacle were brought to Moses for his inspection, and his blessing of their labor (Ex. 39:32-43).

#### **Exodus 40**

1. Moses instructs Israel to erect the tabernacle on new years day (Ex. 40:1-16).
    - a. The month of the Passover/Exodus was established as the first of the months for Israel.
    - b. Thus, an entire year has gone by since the parting of the Red Sea, and the Exodus of Israel out of Egypt.
  2. Moses supervises the actual erection of the tabernacle (Ex. 40:17-33).
  3. Once completed, the glory of Yahweh filled the tabernacle (Ex. 40:34-38).
    - a. The glory remains with Israel until they depart from Him in idolatry (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 4:21,22).
    - b. The glory returns when the King of Peace (Solomon) builds the temple (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 8:10,11).
    - c. The glory remains with Israel until they depart from Him in idolatry (Ezek. 10:18; 11:23).
    - d. The glory returns when the King of Peace (the Lord Jesus Christ) builds the Millennial temple (Ezek. 43:1-5).
    - e. This glory is the manifestation of God as unapproachable light (1<sup>st</sup> Tim. 6:16; Lev. 16:1,2).
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