Bible reading highlights

The Bible in 364 parts



Based on [sbr\_E.pdf](https://www.jw.org/en/bible-teachings/bible-study-tools/bible-reading-plan/)

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AS YOU READ YOUR BIBLE:

* What does this tell me about Jehovah God?
* How does this section of the Scriptures contribute to the Bible’s message?
* How can I apply this in my life?
* How can I use these verses to help others?

Started 2021/01/07

Progress [documented here](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1oF2OwT9wFr91vQr4yQUTyFvY8Kfw2w-Jtar4o_pimRc/edit?usp=sharing)

[Genesis 1-3](#_heading=h.gjdgxs) **3**

[Genesis 4-7](#_heading=h.30j0zll) **4**

[Genesis 8-11](#_heading=h.1fob9te) **5**

[Genesis 12-15](#_heading=h.3znysh7) **6**

[Genesis 16-18](#_heading=h.2et92p0) **7**

[Genesis 19-22](#_heading=h.tyjcwt) **8**

[Genesis 23-24](#_heading=h.3dy6vkm) **10**

[Genesis 25-27](#_heading=h.1t3h5sf) **11**

[Genesis 28-30](#_heading=h.4d34og8) **12**

[Genesis 31-32](#_heading=h.2s8eyo1) **13**

[Genesis 33-34](#_heading=h.17dp8vu) **14**

[Genesis 35-37](#_heading=h.3rdcrjn) **15**

[Genesis 38-40](#_heading=h.26in1rg) **16**

[Genesis 41-42](#_heading=h.lnxbz9) **17**

[Genesis 43-45](#_heading=h.35nkun2) **18**

[Genesis 46-48](#_heading=h.1ksv4uv) **19**

[Genesis 49-50](#_heading=h.44sinio) **20**

[Exodus 1-4](#_heading=h.2jxsxqh) **21**

[Exodus 5-7](#_heading=h.z337ya) **22**

[Exodus 8-10](#_heading=h.3j2qqm3) **23**

[Exodus 11-13](#_heading=h.1y810tw) **24**

[Exodus 14-15](#_heading=h.4i7ojhp) **25**

[Exodus 16-18](#_heading=h.2xcytpi) **26**

[Exodus 19-21](#_heading=h.1ci93xb) **27**

[Exodus 22-25](#_heading=h.3whwml4) **28**

[Exodus 26-28](#_heading=h.2bn6wsx) **29**

[Exodus 29-30](#_heading=h.qsh70q) **30**

[Exodus 31-33](#_heading=h.3as4poj) **31**

[Exodus 34-35](#_heading=h.1pxezwc) **32**

[Exodus 36-38](#_heading=h.49x2ik5) **33**

[Exodus 39-40](#_heading=h.2p2csry) **34**

[Leviticus 1-4](#_heading=h.147n2zr) **35**

[Leviticus 5-7](#_heading=h.3o7alnk) **36**

[Leviticus 8-10](#_heading=h.23ckvvd) **37**

[Leviticus 11-13](#_heading=h.ihv636) **38**

[Leviticus 14-15](#_heading=h.32hioqz) **39**

[Leviticus 16-18](#_heading=h.1hmsyys) **40**

[Leviticus 19-21](#_heading=h.41mghml) **41**

[Leviticus 22-23](#_heading=h.2grqrue) **42**

[Leviticus 26-27](#_heading=h.vx1227) **44**

[Numbers 1-3](#_heading=h.3fwokq0) **45**

### Genesis 1-3

“Jehovah Creates Life on Earth” - mwb20.01 January 6-12, 2020

* Ge 1:3, 4, 6, 9, 11​—Creative days one through three (it-1 527-528)
* Ge 1:14, 20, 24, 27​—Creative days four through six (it-1 528 ¶5-8)

Ge 1:1​—What does the Bible say about the age of the earth? (w15 6/1 5)

**Age of the earth and the universe**

Scientists estimate that the earth is about 4 billion years old and that the universe was born some 13 to 14 billion years ago. The Bible sets no date for the creation of the universe. In no place does it affirm that the earth is only a few thousand years old. The very first verse in the Bible reads: “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.” (Genesis 1:1) That general statement allows scientists to determine the age of the physical world according to sound scientific principles.

Ge 1:26​—Was Jesus a co-Creator? (it-2 52 Jesus Christ)

***Not a co-Creator***. The Son’s share in the creative works, however, did not make him a co-Creator with his Father. The power for creation came from God through his holy spirit, or active force. (Ge 1:2; Ps 33:6) And since Jehovah is the Source of all life, all animate creation, visible and invisible, owes its life to him. (Ps 36:9) Rather than a co-Creator, then, the Son was the agent or instrumentality through whom Jehovah, the Creator, worked. Jesus himself credited God with the creation, as do all the Scriptures.​—Mt 19:4-6; see CREATION.

“The Devastating Consequences of the First Lie” - mwb20.01 January 13-19, 2020

* Ge 3:1-5​—The Devil slandered God (w17.02 5 ¶9)
* Ge 3:6​—Adam and Eve disobeyed God (w00 11/15 25-26)
* Ge 3:15-19​—God condemned the rebels (w12 9/1 4 ¶2; w04 1/1 29 ¶2; it-2 186)

*Personal highlights:*

From Awake! March 2014, The Untold Story of Creation.

The Universe and a lifeless earth exists prior to the beginning of the first day.

1. Light; day and night (3-5)
2. Expanse (6-8)
3. Dry land and vegetation (9-13)
4. Heavenly luminaries (14-19)
5. Fish and birds (20-23)
6. Land animals and humans (24-31)
7. Jehovah rests (2:1-3)

Ge 2:5, 6 No rain? Only mist? Or only regional for Eden?

### Genesis 4-7

Ge 4:23, 24​—Why did Lamech compose this poem? (it-2 192 ¶5) (fear for his life)

Ge 4:26​—In what way apparently did people in Enosh’s day begin “calling on the name of Jehovah”? (it-1 338 ¶2) (not in an appropriate way, Abel did already, and evidence later shows as well)

“He Did Just So” - mwb20.01 January 20-26, 2020

* Ge 6:9, 13​—Righteous Noah was surrounded by wickedness (w18.02 4 ¶4)
* Ge 6:14-16​—Noah was given a challenging assignment (w13 4/1 14 ¶1)
* Ge 6:22​—Noah demonstrated faith in Jehovah (w11 9/15 18 ¶13)

Imagine how much effort was required for Noah and his family to build the ark without modern tools and construction methods.

* The structure was enormous​—about 437 feet (133 m) long, 73 feet (22 m) wide, and 44 feet (13 m) tall
* Trees had to be cut, hewn, and lifted into place
* Both the inside and outside of the massive structure had to be covered with tar
* A one year’s supply of food had to be stockpiled for Noah’s family and the animals
* The project likely took 40 to 50 years to complete

How can this account encourage us when we find it difficult to do what Jehovah asks of us?

Ge 7:2​—What evidently was the basis for the distinction between clean and unclean animals? (w04 1/1 29 ¶7)

The basis of distinction evidently pertained to the use of sacrifices in worship and not to what could and could not be eaten. Animal flesh was not a part of man’s diet prior to the Flood. The designations “clean” and “unclean” for food came into existence only with the Mosaic Law, and they ended when it was abolished. (Acts 10:9-16; Ephesians 2:15) Apparently, Noah knew what was suitable for sacrifice in the worship of Jehovah. As soon as he left the ark, he “began to build an altar to Jehovah and to take some of all the clean beasts and of all the clean flying creatures and to offer burnt offerings upon the altar.”​—Genesis 8:20.

Ge 7:11​—Where apparently did the water that caused the global Flood come from? (w04 1/1 30 ¶1)

During the second creative period, or “day,” when the earth’s atmospheric “expanse” was formed, there were waters “beneath the expanse” and waters “above the expanse.” (Genesis 1:6, 7) The waters “beneath” were those already on earth. The waters “above” were huge quantities of moisture suspended high above the earth, forming a “vast watery deep.” These waters fell upon the earth in Noah’s day.

*Personal highlights:*

Read and update!

### Genesis 8-11

“All the Earth Continued to Be of One Language” - mwb20.01 January 27-February 2, 2020

* Ge 11:1-4​—Some decided to build a city and a tower in opposition to God’s will (it-1 239; it-2 202 ¶2)
* Ge 11:6-8​—Jehovah confused their language (it-2 202 ¶3)
* Ge 11:9​—The people abandoned their project and scattered (it-2 472)

At Babel, Jehovah scattered disobedient humans by confusing their language. Today he is gathering a great crowd out of all nations and tongues and giving them “a pure language” so that they “may call on the name of Jehovah, to serve him shoulder to shoulder.” (Zep 3:9; Re 7:9) This “pure language” is the truth about Jehovah and his purposes as found in the Scriptures.

Learning a new language takes more than just memorizing new words. It requires learning a new way of thinking, new thought patterns. Similarly, as we learn the pure language of truth, our minds are transformed. (Ro 12:2) This is a continuing process that results in unity among God’s people.​—1Co 1:10.

Ge 9:20-22, 24, 25​—Why might Noah have cursed Canaan instead of Ham? (it-1 1023 ¶4)

Ge 10:9, 10​—How was Nimrod “a mighty hunter in opposition to Jehovah”? (it-2 503)

Personal highlights:

### Genesis 12-15

“A Covenant That Affects You” - mwb20.02 February 3-9, 2020

* Ge 12:1, 2​—Jehovah promised to bless Abram (Abraham) (it-1 522 ¶4)
* Ge 12:3​—“All the families of the ground will certainly be blessed by means of [Abraham]” (w89 7/1 3 ¶4)
* Ge 13:14-17​—Jehovah showed Abraham the land that his offspring would possess (it-2 213 ¶3)
* Jehovah made a covenant with Abraham, which formed the legal foundation of the Kingdom of the heavens
* The covenant apparently went into effect in 1943 B.C.E. when Abraham crossed the Euphrates River on his way to Canaan
* The covenant remains in effect until the Messianic Kingdom destroys God’s enemies and brings blessings to all the families of the earth

Jehovah blessed Abraham for his great faith. If we demonstrate faith in Jehovah’s promises, what blessings await us as a result of the Abrahamic covenant?

Ge 13:8, 9​—How can we imitate Abraham when resolving disputes? (w16.05 5 ¶12)

A Scriptural account in which God’s servants peacefully resolved a potentially divisive issue is the one mentioned earlier involving Abraham and his nephew Lot. Both men possessed livestock, and their shepherds apparently quarreled about grazing land. Eager to eliminate tensions, Abraham offered Lot first choice of the areas where their respective households would settle. (Gen. 13:1, 2, 5-9) What a good example! Abraham sought peace, not his own interests. Did he lose out because of his generosity? Not at all. Immediately after this incident with Lot, Jehovah promised Abraham great blessings. (Gen. 13:14-17) God will never allow his servants to suffer lasting loss for acting in harmony with divine principles and settling differences in a spirit of love.

Ge 14:18-20​—How did Levi pay “tithes through Abraham”? (Heb 7:4-10; it-2 683 ¶1)

Ge 15:13, 14​—When did the 400 years of affliction begin and end? (it-1 460-461 Chronology)

In 1932 B.C.E. Ishmael was born to Abram by the Egyptian servant girl Hagar, and in 1918 B.C.E. Isaac was born. (Ge 16:16; 21:5) Counting back 400 years from the Exodus, which marked the end of the ‘afflicting’ (Ge 15:14), would bring us to 1913 B.C.E., and at that time **Isaac** was about **five years** old. It appears that Isaac was weaned then and, already “an alien resident” in a land not his, he now experienced the start of the foretold affliction in the form of Ishmael’s “poking fun,” **Ishmael** being about **19**. (Ge 21:8, 9) Although in modern times Ishmael’s mocking of Abraham’s heir might be viewed as inconsequential, … incident was recorded in detail in the divine record … 400-year period of affliction that would not end until the Exodus.​—Ga 4:29.

Ge 15:16​—How did Abraham’s descendants return to Canaan “in the fourth generation”? (it-1 778 ¶4)

We must remember that Jehovah told Abraham that in the fourth generation his descendants would return to Canaan. (Ge 15:16) In the entire 430 years from the time when the Abrahamic covenant took effect to the Exodus there were more than four generations, even considering the long life spans that they enjoyed during that time, according to the record. But it was only 215 years that the Israelites were actually in Egypt. The ‘four generations’ following their entering Egypt can be calculated in this way, using as an example just one tribe of Israel, the tribe of Levi: (1) Levi, (2) Kohath, (3) Amram, and (4) Moses.​—Ex 6:16, 18, 20.

w12 1/1 8​—Theme: What Made Sarah So Precious? - mwb20.02 February 3-9, 2020

Three times mentioned as someone whose example godly women do well to imitate (Isaiah 51:1, 2; Hebrews 11:11; 1 Peter 3:3-6). Left her family and luxurious life in Ur. Obedient servant of God. Not competing with her husband for control of the affairs of the family. Support decisions and make it work. Beautiful - but not proud.

Personal highlights:

### Genesis 16-18

“Jehovah Renamed Abram and Sarai​—Why?” - mwb20.02 February 10-16, 2020

* Ge 17:1​—Though imperfect, Abram could prove himself faultless (it-1 817 Fault, Fault Finding)
* Ge 17:3-5​—Abram was renamed Abraham (it-1 31 ¶1 Abraham)
* Ge 17:15, 16​—Sarai was renamed Sarah (w09 2/1 13 What Is in a Name?)

Jehovah viewed Abram as faultless before Him. When he expanded on his promise to Abram, he gave Abram and Sarai names with prophetic meaning. True to their names, Abraham became the father of many nations and Sarah became an ancestress of kings. Abraham - Father of a Multitude, Sarah - Princess. We cannot choose the name given to us at birth. But like Abraham and Sarah, we can establish our own reputation. Ask yourself:

* ‘How can I be viewed by Jehovah as faultless?’
* ‘What kind of name am I making with Jehovah?’

“‘The Judge of All the Earth’ Destroys Sodom and Gomorrah” - mwb20.02 February 17-23, 2020

* Ge 18:23-25​—Abraham was confident that Jehovah always renders righteous judgments (w17.04 18 ¶1 “The Judge of All the Earth” Always Does What Is Right)
* Ge 18:32​—Jehovah affirmed that he would not destroy Sodom if ten righteous men were found there (w18.08 30 ¶4 Patience - Endurance With a Purpose)
* Ge 19:24, 25​—Jehovah destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah because of the wickedness of their inhabitants (w10 11/15 26 ¶12 Jehovah Is Our Sovereign Lord!)

What do we learn from Jehovah’s actions regarding Sodom and Gomorrah?

* Jehovah will not indefinitely tolerate wickedness
* Those who survive the coming judgment will be those who pay attention to God’s will and do it.​—Lu 17:28-30

**ASK YOURSELF:** ‘Does the brazen conduct of this wicked world distress me?’ (2Pe 2:7) ‘Does my daily life show that doing Jehovah’s will is most important to me?’

Ge 18:1, 22​—How was it that “Jehovah appeared to” Abraham and “remained with” him? (w88 5/15 23 ¶4-5)

Personal highlights:

### Genesis 19-22

Jehovah Always Does What He Promises - mwb20.02 February 24-March1, 2020

Jehovah rewarded Abraham and Sarah for their faith by giving them a son. Later, their obedience under trial showed their remarkable faith in Jehovah’s promises for the future.

* Ge 21:1-3​—Sarah became pregnant and bore a son (wp17.5 14-15 God Called Her “Princess”)
* Ge 21:5-7​—Jehovah made the impossible a reality
* Ge 21:10-12, 14​—Abraham and Sarah had strong faith in Jehovah’s promise regarding Isaac

**How does my obedience during trials show that I trust in Jehovah’s promises for the future? How can I strengthen my faith?**

“God Put Abraham to the Test” - mwb20.03 March2-8, 2020

The pain that Abraham suffered as he prepared to sacrifice Isaac helps us to imagine Jehovah’s pain when He offered His Son, Jesus Christ, as the ransom. (Joh 3:16) How do Jehovah’s words in verse 2 reflect his own tender feelings?

* Ge 22:1, 2​—God told Abraham to offer up his precious son Isaac (w12 1/1 23 ¶4-6)
* Ge 22:9-12​—Jehovah prevented Abraham from killing Isaac
* Ge 22:15-18​—Jehovah promised to bless Abraham for his obedience (w12 10/15 23 ¶6)

**How does Jehovah’s love motivate you?**​—1Co 6:20; 1Jo 4:11

it-1 604 ¶5​—Theme: How Could Abraham Be Declared Righteous Before the Death of Christ?

So, also, Abraham’s faith, combined with works, was “counted [reckoned, credited, or attributed] to him as righteousness.” (Ro 4:20-22) This, of course, does not mean that he and other faithful men of pre-Christian times were perfect or free from sin; yet, by virtue of their exercise of faith in God’s promise concerning the “seed” and because they were striving to follow God’s commands, they were not classed as unrighteous with no standing before God, like the rest of the world of mankind. (Ge 3:15; Ps 119:2, 3) Jehovah lovingly accounted them guiltless, when compared with the world of mankind alienated from God. (Ps 32:1, 2; Eph 2:12) Thus, God could, by reason of their faith, have dealings with such imperfect men and bless them, doing so while still remaining true to his own perfect standards of justice. (Ps 36:10) However, such ones recognized their need for redemption from sin and were awaiting God’s due time to provide it.​—Ps 49:7-9; Heb 9:26. *From Insight “Declare Righteous”*

Ge 19:26​—Why did Lot’s wife become “a pillar of salt”? (w19.06 20 ¶3) - mwb20.02 February 17-23

Lot made a bad decision when he chose to live among the grossly immoral people of Sodom. (Read 2 Peter 2:7, 8.) The region was prosperous, but Lot paid a high price for moving to Sodom. (Gen. 13:8-13; 14:12) His wife apparently became so attached to the city or to some of the people living there that she disobeyed Jehovah. She lost her life when God rained fire and sulfur on the region. And think of Lot’s two daughters. They were engaged to men who died in Sodom. Lot lost his home, his possessions and, most painful of all, his wife. (Gen. 19:12-14, 17, 26) During this stressful period, did Jehovah lose patience with Lot? No.

Ge 20:12​—How was Sarah Abraham’s sister? (wp17.3 12, ftn.)

Sarah was the half sister of Abraham. Terah was the father to both of them, but they had different mothers. (Genesis 20:12) While such a marriage is improper today, it is important to keep in mind how different things were back then. Humans were closer to the perfection that Adam and Eve had enjoyed but lost. For such robust people, marriage between close relatives evidently did not present genetic dangers to offspring. Some 400 years later, though, life spans were similar to ours. At that time, the Mosaic Law outlawed all sexual unions between close relatives.​—Leviticus 18:6.

Ge 21:33​—How did Abraham call “on the name of Jehovah”? (w89 7/1 20 ¶9)

Abram responded with another act of faith. As the account says: “He built an altar there to Jehovah.” (Genesis 12:7) Likely, this included offering up an animal sacrifice, for the Hebrew word for “altar” means “place of sacrifice.” Later, Abram repeated these acts of faith in other parts of the land. In addition, he ‘called on the name of Jehovah.’ (Genesis 12:8; 13:18; 21:33) The Hebrew phrase “call on the name” also means “declare (preach) the name.” Abram’s household as well as the Canaanites must have heard him boldly declare the name of his God, Jehovah. (Genesis 14:22-24) Likewise, all who seek God’s friendship today must call upon his name in faith. This would include sharing in public preaching, “always offer[ing] to God a sacrifice of praise, that is, the fruit of lips which make public declaration to his name.”​—Hebrews 13:15; Romans 10:10.

Ge 22:5​—On what basis could Abraham tell his servants that he and Isaac would return to them even though he thought that Isaac was to be sacrificed? (w16.02 11 ¶13)

Before parting from the servants who accompanied them, Abraham said: “You stay here with the donkey, but *the boy and I* will go over there and worship and *return to you*.” (Gen. 22:5) What did Abraham mean? Was he lying to his servants, telling them that Isaac would return when Abraham knew that Isaac was to be sacrificed? No. The Bible gives us some **insight** into what Abraham was thinking. (Read Hebrews 11:19.) Abraham **“reasoned that God was able to raise [Isaac] up even from the dead.”** Yes, Abraham believed in the resurrection. He knew that Jehovah had revived his reproductive powers and those of Sarah in their old age. (Heb. 11:11, 12, 18) Abraham realized that nothing was impossible for Jehovah. So he was confident that whatever happened on that challenging day, his beloved son would be restored to him so that all of Jehovah’s promises could be fulfilled. No wonder Abraham is called “the father of all those having **faith**”!

Ge 22:12​—How does this scripture indicate that Jehovah uses his foreknowledge selectively? (it-1 853 ¶5-6 Foreknowledge, Foreordination)

**Selective exercise of foreknowledge.** The alternative to predestinarianism, the selective or discretionary exercise of God’s powers of foreknowledge, would have to harmonize with God’s own righteous standards and be consistent with what he reveals of himself in his Word. In contrast with the theory of predestinarianism, a number of texts point to an examination by God of a situation then current and a decision made on the basis of such examination.

Thus, at Genesis 11:5-8 God is described as directing his attention earthward, surveying the situation at Babel, and, at that time, determining the action to be taken to break up the unrighteous project there. After wickedness developed at Sodom and Gomorrah, Jehovah advised Abraham of his decision to investigate (by means of his angels) to “see whether they act altogether according to the outcry over it that has come to me, and, if not, **I can get to know it.**” (Ge 18:20-22; 19:1) God spoke of ‘becoming acquainted with Abraham,’ and after Abraham went to the point of attempting to sacrifice Isaac, Jehovah said, “For **now I do know** that you are God-fearing in that you have not withheld your son, your only one, from me.”​—Ge 18:19; 22:11, 12; compare Ne 9:7, 8; Ga 4:9.

Personal highlights:

2021-01-24 There is already so much up there … more next round!

### Genesis 23-24

“A Wife for Isaac” - mwb20.03 March 9-15, 2020

Abraham’s servant sought Jehovah’s direction when choosing a wife for Isaac. (Ge 24:42-44) We too should seek Jehovah’s direction before making major decisions. How?

1. Pray
2. Consult God’s Word and Christian publications
3. Seek help from spiritually mature Christians

* Ge 24:2-4​—Abraham sent his servant to find a wife for Isaac among those who worshipped Jehovah (wp16.3 14 ¶3) - Servant was Eliezer
* Ge 24:11-15​—Abraham’s servant met Rebekah at a well (wp16.3 14 ¶4)
* Ge 24:58, 67​—Rebekah agreed to marry Isaac (wp16.3 14 ¶6-7)

Ge 24:19, 20​—What lessons can we learn from Rebekah’s actions in these verses? (wp16.3 12-13)

Was a train of ten camels. One camel might drink over 95 L of water! Then he (Eliezer) watched her intently as she ran back and forth, filling and refilling her jar and emptying it into the trough again and again.​

Ge 24:65​—Why did Rebekah cover her head, and what lesson does this teach? (wp16.3 15 ¶3)

Evidently the gesture was a sign of respect for her future husband. That kind of submission may strike some today as old-fashioned. Really, though, men as well as women may take a lesson from Rebekah’s humility, for who of us does not need more of that lovely quality?

Personal highlights:

Ge 24:2-4 The name of the oldest servant was probably Eliezer. w16.3 14 footnote:

Eliezer is not named in this account, but he was likely the servant involved. Abraham once intended to bequeath all his property to Eliezer in case there was no natural heir, so he was surely the eldest and most trusted of Abraham’s servants. That is also how the servant in this account is described.​—Genesis 15:2; 24:2-4.

And according to Genesis 15:2 he was a man from Damascus, syrian man 2020-09-09

Ge 24:55-58 Rebekah’s brother Laban and her father Bethuel (son of Nahor, Abraham's brother) wanted Eliezer to stay 10 days until Rebekah would depart. But she was willing to go immediately to the journey of 800km (three weeks) from Haran to Kanaan/Negev. And probably never to see her family again. 2021-01-23

### Genesis 25-27

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 28-30

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 31-32

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 33-34

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 35-37

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 38-40

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 41-42

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 43-45

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 46-48

mwb20.01 January

### Genesis 49-50

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 1-4

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 5-7

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 8-10

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 11-13

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 14-15

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 16-18

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 19-21

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 22-25

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 26-28

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 29-30

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 31-33

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 34-35

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 36-38

mwb20.01 January

### Exodus 39-40

mwb20.01 January

### Leviticus 1-4

mwb20.01 January

### Leviticus 5-7

mwb20.01 January

### Leviticus 8-10

mwb20.01 January

### Leviticus 11-13

mwb20.01 January

### Leviticus 14-15

mwb20.01 January

### Leviticus 16-18

Maintain Moral Purity - mwb21.01 January 04-10, 2021

* Jehovah expects us to behave differently from people in the world (Le 18:3; w19.06 28 ¶1)
* Jehovah forbids such sins as incest, homosexuality, and bestiality (Le 18:6, 22, 23; w17.02 20 ¶13)
* Jehovah will destroy the unclean world around us (Le 18:24, 25; Pr 2:22; w14 7/1 7 ¶2)
* Satan does not want us to enter God’s new world. But Jehovah’s principles can protect us from any satanic trap.

**How can we show Jehovah that we hate immorality?**

Personal highlights:

### Leviticus 19-21

Spiritual Gems - mwb21.01 January 4-10, 2021

Le 19:9, 10​—How did God’s Law show consideration for the poor? (w06 6/15 22 ¶11)

A second aspect of the Mosaic Law that reflected God’s concern for his people’s welfare was the right to glean. Jehovah ordered that when an Israelite farmer reaped the fruits of his field, the needy should be allowed to collect what harvest workers left behind. Farmers were not to reap the edges of their fields completely, nor were they to gather the leftover grapes or olives. Sheaves of grain inadvertently left in the fields should not be retrieved. This was a loving arrangement in behalf of the poor, the alien residents, the orphans, and the widows. Granted, gleaning required hard work on their part, yet by means of it, they could avoid having to beg.

w02 2/1 29​—Theme: To What Extent Do the Limits on Marriage Between Relatives Set Out in the Mosaic Law Apply to Christians Today?

1. There are secular laws that regulate marriage between close relatives. Modern laws are based primarily on genetic considerations
2. What is acceptable and what is unacceptable in the community in which one lives. Even if no incestous relationships are involved, Christians do not want to act with total disregard for established customs or the legitimate sensibilities of the community.
3. God-given conscience. It tells what is normal and proper and what is unnatural and offensive.

Jehovah Sets His People Apart - mwb21.01 January 11-17,2021

* We must obey all of Jehovah’s laws (Le 20:22, 23; w04 10/15 11 ¶12)
* Jehovah promises an inheritance (Le 20:24; it-1 1199)
* Jehovah expects clean worship from his people (Le 20:25, 26; it-1 317 ¶2)
* Jehovah blesses those who maintain a good relationship with him. To preserve his favor, we must remain separate from the world around us and its unclean practices.

**ASK YOURSELF,** ‘What medical practices should I avoid that are displeasing to God?’

Le 21:5​—Why did God’s Law prohibit self-mutilation? (it-1 563)

God’s Law specifically forbade the making of cuttings upon the flesh for the dead. (Le 19:28; 21:5; De 14:1) The reason for this was that Israel was a holy people to Jehovah, a special property. (De 14:2) As such, Israel was to remain free from all idolatrous practices. Then, too, such extreme displays of mourning accompanied by self-inflicted lacerations upon the flesh were most inappropriate for a people who were fully aware of the actual condition of the dead as well as the resurrection hope. (Da 12:13; Heb 11:19) Also, the prohibition against self-mutilation would have impressed upon the Israelites proper respect for God’s creation, the human body.

*Personal highlights:*

Le 19:20 — “A man lies down with a woman and has intercourse with her and she is a servant who is designated for another man, but has not beed redeemed or given her freedom.” *Why is this not considered with death, but just “there should be a punishment”?* With **Wally** 2021-01-14. Solution: This act was not porneia or adultery, but fornication. There are different regulations in the Mosaic law, see Insight-book **Fornication**. Other examples are found in Ex 22:16, 17 and De 22:28, 29. The fine was 50 silver shekels, $110. Fornication between married persons (adultery) violated the seventh commandment and merited the death penalty for both parties. 2021-01-16

### Leviticus 22-23

Seasonal Festivals With Meaning for Us - mwb21.01 January 18-24, 2021

* The Passover and the Festival of Unleavened Bread (Festival of Unfermented Cakes) (Le 23:5, 6; it-1 826-827)
* The Festival of Weeks (Pentecost) (Le 23:15, 16; it-2 598 ¶2)
* The Festival of Booths (Le 23:34; w14 5/15 29 ¶11)

We can be “nothing but joyful” as we meditate on the meaning of ancient Jewish festivals and how Jehovah’s promises will be fulfilled.​—De 16:15.

Le 22:21, 22​—Why must our loyalty and integrity to Jehovah be complete? (w19.02 3 ¶3)

When applied to us as servants of God, integrity means wholehearted love for and unbreakable devotion to Jehovah as a Person, so that his will comes first in all our decisions. Consider some background. One basic meaning of the Bible word for “integrity” is this: complete, sound, or whole. For example, the Israelites offered up animals in sacrifice to Jehovah, and the Law said that the animals had to be sound. \* (Lev. 22:21, 22) God’s people were not allowed to offer up an animal that was missing a leg, an ear, or an eye; nor could they offer one full of disease. It was important to Jehovah that the animal be complete, sound, or whole. (Mal. 1:6-9) We can understand why Jehovah cares about soundness or completeness. When we purchase something, whether a piece of fruit, a book, or a tool, we do not want one that has gaping holes or parts missing. We want one that is complete, sound, or whole. Jehovah feels similarly when it comes to our love for him, our loyalty. It must be complete, sound, or whole.

w07 7/15 26​—Theme: Who Harvested the Firstfruits of the Barley That Were Brought to the Sanctuary? (Questions From Readers)

Since the harvest officially began when all male Israelites were attending the Festival of Unfermented Cakes, who harvested the firstfruits of the barley that were brought to the sanctuary?

* First festival early spring: “Festival of Unfermented Cakes”, began the day after the passover Nisan 14, seven days until Nisan 21. Second day of the festival (Nisan 16) is the start of the first harvest of the year, based on the sacred calendar.
* Jesus Christ was resurrected on Nisan 16 of 33 C.E.,, the day for offering the firstfruits of the harvest to Jehovah. 1 Corinthians 15:20-23 “Christ has been raised up from the dead, the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep in death …”

*Personal highlights:*

Le 23:42 You should dwell in the booths for seven days. **All** the natives in Israel should dwell in the booths, — which includes rich and poor, for one week they were **equal,** **dwelling in booths**! 20.1.2021

### Leviticus 24-25

mwb21.01 January

Personal highlights:

### Leviticus 26-27

How to Receive Jehovah’s Blessing - mwb21.01 February 1-7

* Reject worthless gods (Le 26:1; w08 4/15 4 ¶8)
* Worship Jehovah as he directs (Le 26:2; it-1 223 ¶3)
* Obey his commandments (Le 26:3, 12; w91 3/1 17 ¶10)

Israelites who faithfully tried to keep Jehovah’s laws enjoyed peace with him and many other blessings.

**Which of the following do you now enjoy because of Jehovah’s blessing?**

* Accurate knowledge of the Bible
* Peace of mind
* Happy family life
* Hope for the future

Le 26:16​—In what sense did Jehovah punish Israel with disease? (it-2 617)

**Brought by Abandonment of God’s Law.** The nation of Israel was warned that refusal to keep God’s covenant with them would result in his ‘sending pestilence into their midst.’ (Le 26:14-16, 23-25; De 28:15, 21, 22) Throughout the Scriptures, health, either in a physical or in a spiritual sense, is associated with God’s blessing (De 7:12, 15; Ps 103:1-3; Pr 3:1, 2, 7, 8; 4:21, 22; Re 21:1-4), whereas disease is associated with sin and imperfection. (Ex 15:26; De 28:58-61; Isa 53:4, 5; Mt 9:2-6, 12; Joh 5:14) So, while it is true that in certain cases Jehovah God directly and instantaneously brought some affliction on persons, such as the leprosy of Miriam, of Uzziah, and of Gehazi (Nu 12:10; 2Ch 26:16-21; 2Ki 5:25-27), it appears that in many cases the diseases and pestilence that came were the natural and inexorable results of the sinful course followed by persons or nations. They simply reaped what they had sown; their fleshly bodies suffered the effects of their wrong ways. (Ga 6:7, 8) Concerning those who turned to obscene sexual immorality, the apostle says that God “gave them up to uncleanness, that their bodies might be dishonored among them . . . receiving in themselves the full recompense, which was due for their error.”​—Ro 1:24-27.

*Personal highlights:*

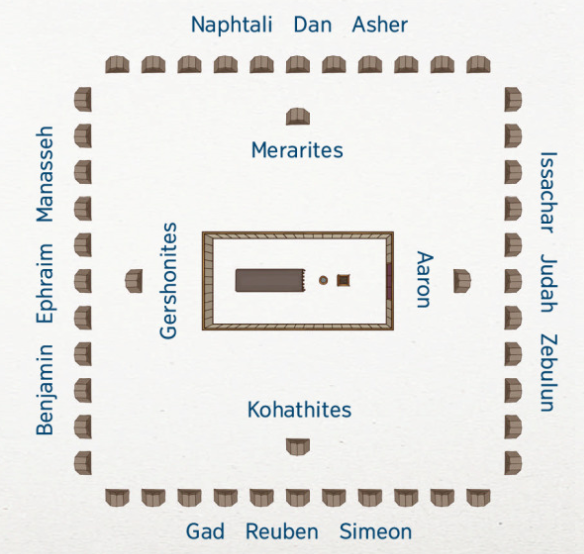
Le 27:12 The price set by the priest will stand. Part of the responsibilities was related to the value of real estate and price stability like in a central bank system nowadays. This added to their religious duties, working as teachers to educate people and health protection systems like the CDC. And the prices set there in 1512 BCE would stand until 607 BCE or even Jesus times - not affected by inflation! 2021-02-02

### Numbers 1-3

Jehovah Organizes His People - mwb21.01 February 8-14

* The Israelites camped according to three-tribe divisions (Nu 1:52, 53; w94 12/1 9 ¶4)
* The Israelite camp may have totaled 3,000,000 or more (Nu 2:32, 33; it-1 397 ¶4)
* Jehovah wants his people to worship him in an organized way. That was true for the nation of Israel, and it is true for us today.​—1Co 14:33, 40.

**ASK YOURSELF,** ‘How can I show my complete support for Jehovah’s organization?’



Nu 1:2, 3​—What was the purpose of national registrations in Israel? (it-2 764 - Registration)

An enrollment, usually by name and lineage according to tribe and household. It involved more than a simple census or count of heads. The national registrations referred to in the Bible served various purposes, such as taxation, assignments of military service, or (for those Levites included) appointments to duties at the sanctuary.

The Service of the Levites - mwb21.01 February 15-21

* Jehovah took the Levites in place of the firstborn males of Israel (Nu 3:11-13; it-2 683 ¶3)
* The Levites enjoyed precious privileges (Nu 3:25, 26, 31, 36, 37; it-2 241)

*Personal highlights:*

Largest refugee camp in our days: Hagadera in Kenya 139,483 in 2012; Dadaab 223,420 in 2019; [Kutupalong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kutupalong_refugee_camp) 598,195 in April 2020.

| **Reuben** | **Simeon** | **Gad** | **Judah** | **Issachar** | **Zebulun** | **Ephraim** | **Manasseh** | **Benjamin** | **Dan** | **Asher** | **Naphtali** | **Sum** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46500 | 59300 | 45650 | 74600 | 54400 | 57400 | 40500 | 32200 | 35400 | 62700 | 41500 | 53400 | 603550 |

East: Judah (Judah 74600, Issachar 54400, Zebulun 57400) - 186,400

South: Reuben (Reuben 46500, Simeon 59300, Gad 45650) - 151,450

West: Ephraim (Ephraim 40500, Manasseh 32200, Benjamin 35400) - 108,100

North: Dan (Dan 62700, Asher 41500, Naphtali 53400) - 157,600

Levi (Nu 3:39) 22,000 but firstborn (Nu 3:43) 22,273

### Numbers 4-6

The Service of the Levites - mwb21.01 February 15-21

* The Levites cared for their full duties between 30 and 50 years of age (Nu 4:46-48; it-2 241)

The males in Aaron’s family performed priestly duties. The rest of the Levites assisted them. Likewise, in the Christian congregation today, some responsible men care for weighty spiritual concerns, while others care for necessary routine matters.

How Can You Imitate the Nazirites? - mwb21.01 February 22-28

* Nazirites practiced self-denial (Nu 6:2-4; it-2 477)
* Nazirites were submissive to Jehovah’s will (Nu 6:5)
* Nazirites remained clean before Jehovah (Nu 6:6, 7)

Full-time servants today show a spirit of self-sacrifice and submission to Jehovah and his arrangements.

*Personal highlights:*

Levi had 3 sons, their families are Gershon (Gershom), Kohath, and Merari. (Ge 46:11; 1Ch 6:1, 16)

* The Kohathite family of Aaron camped in front of the tabernacle to **the east**. When it was time to move, Aaron and his sons took down the curtain dividing the Holy from the Most Holy and covered the ark of the testimony, the altars, and other sacred furniture and utensils.
* The other Kohathites (8,600 Nu3:28)camped on the **south side.** The Kohathites then carried these things.
* Gershonites (7,500 Nu 3:22) on the **west**. The Gershonites transported the tent cloths, coverings, screens, courtyard hangings, and tent cords (evidently the cords of the tabernacle itself)
* Merarites (6,200 Nu 3:34)on the **north** took care of the panel frames, pillars, socket pedestals, tent pins and cords (cords of the courtyard surrounding the tabernacle).

Total 22300 males from one month up. But Nu 3:39 reports 22,000. But this number omits Moses and Aarons families, which would have 300 men. Firstborn in Israel: 22,273

Counted 30-50 years old: Kohathites 2750, Gershon 2630 and Merari 3200 - sum 8580 or 39%

Why only 22,273 firstborns among 603,550 men? Family heads are not counted, polygamy but only one firstborn and only son counted.

Nu 4:6-14 Where does sealskin come from? Can the skin of an unclean animal be used for covering the most sacred utensils from the tabernacle? See: it Sealskin. Distinction dietary and other uses, like Jesus riding on a donkey. The animal itself could be the Mediterranean monk seal (awake 94, 10/22).

### Numbers 7-9

mwb21.01 January

How Jehovah Leads His People - mwb21.03 March 8-14

* Jehovah decided where his people should go and when (Nu 9:17, 18; it-1 398 ¶3)
* Those in the camp needed to obey promptly (Nu 9:21, 22; w11 4/15 4-5)

Nu 9:13​—What lesson can Christians learn from this direction to Israel? (it-1 199 ¶3) Insight: Assembly, **Importance of Assembling.** A male who neglected to keep the Passover was cut off in death. Willful failure to attend would certainly indicate a forsaking of God.

*Personal highlights:*

From A

### Numbers 10-13

How Jehovah Leads His People - mwb21.03 March 8-14

* Jehovah used imperfect human representatives to give direction (Nu 10:5-8)

**When we obey those taking the lead, we demonstrate obedience to Jehovah.**

mwb21.01 January

*Personal highlights:*

From A

### Numbers 14-13

How Jehovah Leads His People - mwb21.03 March 8-14

* Jehovah used imperfect human representatives to give direction (Nu 10:5-8)

**When we obey those taking the lead, we demonstrate obedience to Jehovah.**

mwb21.01 January

*Personal highlights:*

From A