

11/7/93

Numbers 5-7

The Lord continues to deal with the order necessary for the journey of the nation of Israel so that their movement is in view of the entire population and not the individual.

* Here in is where our society has lost perspective and we have become a society of special interest at the expense of the nation.

We have seen the census, the order of the encampment of the tribes, the redemption of the Levites and their duties.

Now the Lord deals with some essential things that are pertinent to the ongoing health and soundness of the nations interaction with each other and their relationship with God.

5:1-4 The isolation of unclean persons

- 5:1-2** Those to be removed
- 1) The leper who is symbolic of sin in the scripture. Lev. 13-14
 - 2) The individual who has a discharge. Lev. 15

3) The individual who touches a dead body, being ceremonially defile till evening. Lev.11-15

- 5:3** The purpose is Two-fold
- 1) That the camp be not defiled or contaminated.
 - 2) The acknowledgment that God dwelled in their midst.

5:4 Their obedience to God's command.

5:5-10 The need of confession and restitution

- 5:5-7** The requirements
- 1) The condition is when a person is unfaithful in the things of God.
 - 2) The requirements are three.
 - a. Confess the fault to the God and the person, not excuse it or justify it.
 - b. Make restitution to the injured party.
 - c. Provide a 20% surplus of the loss.

5:8-10 The exception

- 3) The restitution goes to the priest if there is no relative to receive it.

5:11-31 The procedure for the suspicion of adultery

5:11-14 *The circumstance*

- 1) The wife goes astray and becomes unfaithful. vs.11-12
* The word "goes astray" speaks of seduction.
* The word unfaithful is the same as in vs. 6.
- 2) The evidence of two witnesses is not present. vs. 13, Deut. 17:6, 19:15, Num. 35:30
* Death was the penalty for adultery. Lev. 20:10, Deut. 22:22-27
- 3) The husband becomes suspicious, even when she may be innocent. vs. 14

5:15-28 *The procedure of the priest*

- 1) The man will bring his wife and the necessary offering. vs. 15
* No oil symbol of the Holy Spirit or frankincense symbolic of worship, for the occasion was possible unfaithfulness!

- 2) The priest shall put the woman under an oath. vs. 16-22
* Dust what man was made of, the serpent eats, and the idolatrous calf was melted and mingled with dust. Gen. 3:14, Ex. 32:20
- 3) The Priest will make the woman drink the bitter water of the curse. vs. 23-28
* The practice was ceased 40 years before the destruction of Jerusalem says the Talmud.

5:29-31 *The summary of the law*

- 1) The law of jealousy.
- 2) The release of the man if his wife be guilty.

6:1-21 The law of the Nazarite

- 6:1-2** The vow of the Nazarite was voluntary and either a man or woman could participate to separate themselves to the Lord.
* Some Nazarites were Samson, Samuel and John the Baptist. Judges 13:4-5, 1Sam. 1:11, Lk. 1:15

6:3-8 *The separation was three-fold*1) From wine. vs. 3-4

* Amos declares how the people gave wine to the Nazarite to drink.

Amos 2:11-122) From cutting his or her hair. vs.53) From touching a dead body. vs.6

* Not even for his close relatives.

* The vow was voluntary and temporary! 2Cor. 6:14-18**6:9-12** *The consequences of breaking the vow.*1) He shall shave his head on the 7th day, the number of completeness, if he is contaminated by a dead body. vs. 92) He shall offer two turtledoves or pigeons as an offerings to the priest on the eighth day, number of new beginnings. vs. 10-11

a) One for a sin offering in failure of his vow.

b) One for a burnt offering for dedication and consecration.

* The offering was of the poorest, no one would be unable to provide it.

3) He shall bring a male lamb of the first year as a trespass offering. vs. 12a-b4) He forfeits the former days of his vow. vs. 12c**6:13-21** *The ceremony when the days of the vow were fulfilled.*1) He was brought to the door of the Tabernacle of meeting. vs. 13

2) He was to offer five offerings.

a) One male lamb for a burnt offering for dedication and consecration. vs. 14a-bb) One male lamb for a sin offering, to remind him of his sin nature. vs. 14c-c) One ram as a peace offering, fellowship with God. vs. 14dd) A meal offering. -vs.15a-be) A drink offering. vs. 15c3) Then the priest would offer then up on the alter. vs. 16-17

4) The Nazarite will shave his head at the door of the Tabernacle of meeting and burn it on the fire under the peace offering. vs. 18

5) The Nazarite was given part of the peace offering, the shoulder and unleaven cakes, presented as a wave offering to the lord in fulfillment of his vow and thereby released. vs. 19-20

6:21 *The summary of the law of the Nazarite.*

* The Rachabites were used by God to rebuke His own people unfaithfulness. Jer. 35:6

6:22-27 **The priestly blessing**

* The Lord is the subject of each pronouncement and each is progressive and expands!

6:22-23 God ordered the manner of blessing

6:24 1) The Lord bless you and keep you.

* Jehovah's goodness, protection and prosperity is implied. (The Father)

6:25 2) The Lord make His face shine upon you, And be gracious to you.
* Jehovah's favor and access. (The Son)

6:26 The Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace.
* Jehovah's approval and state of wholeness in life. (The Holy Spirit)

7:1-9 **The offering of the leaders**

7:1-3 *The response to the leaders*

7:1 One month and 20 days before the beginning march. Ex. 40:1-2, Num. 10:11

7:2-3 Each one was involved in the giving.

7:4-9 *The Lord's directive of the gift*

1) The gift was to be used for the work of the Tabernacle.

- 2) The distribution was made by Moses.
 - 3) The Tribe of Kohathites didn't receive any portion because they were to bear the furnishings on their shoulders.
- * Uzzah was struck dead as the Ark was transported on a cart until the proper way was sought out.
2Sam. 6:3-8, 1Chron. 15:12-13

7:10-11 The Lord set the order of the giving, one tribe each day.

- 1) The offering was in dedication for the altar.
- 2) The Lord prescribed the order of the giving.

7:12-88 The offerings of each tribe

- 1) The offering was the same.
- 2) The record of each is marked, despite the repetition because God keeps good books.
- 3) The giving was of a willing heart in response to God.

7:89 The voice of God speaks to Moses from the mercy seat. Ex.25:22