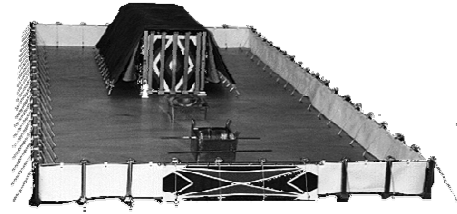


Gleanings from the Pentateuch

The Priesthood (Exodus 28-29)



The Tabernacle

God's dwelling place in the midst of His people: *He is present yet separate*

The Priesthood

Exodus 28:1

“Then bring near to yourself Aaron your brother, and his sons with him, from among the sons of Israel, to minister as priest to me – Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar, Aaron's sons.”

The Priesthood

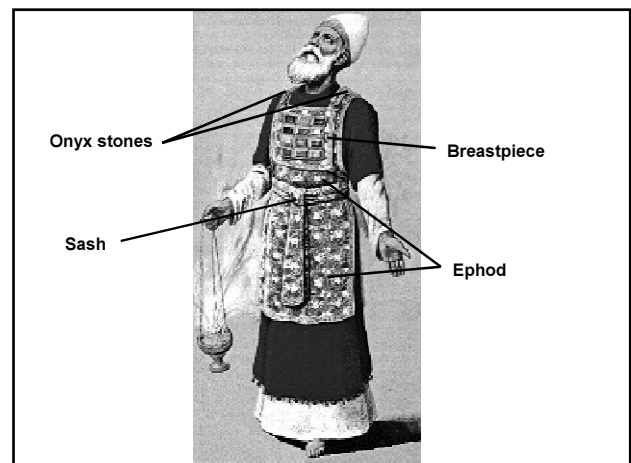
➤ Exodus 28-29

- the design of the priestly garments
- the ceremony of consecration

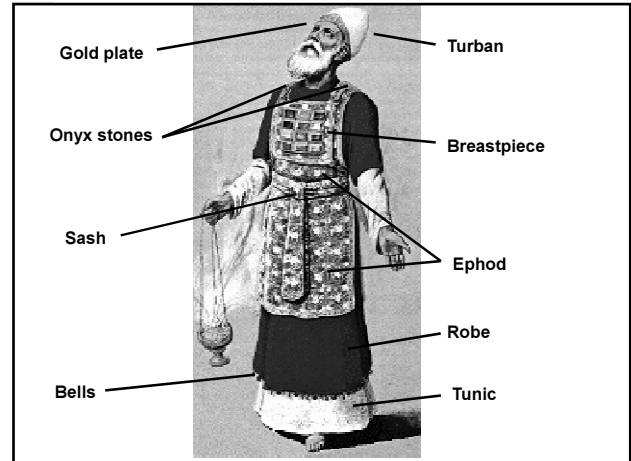
The Priesthood

Exodus 28: The Priestly Garments

➤ “for glory and beauty” – they are symbolically significant



Breastpiece of Decision



The Priesthood

Exodus 29: Consecration Ceremony

- the priests are set apart as “holy” for the work of the tabernacle
 - washed with water and anointed with oil
 - clothed with holy garments
 - offered up a bull for a sin offering
 - sprinkled with blood
 - ate a sacrificial meal

The Priesthood

Symbolic Significance

1. Replica of the tabernacle
2. Represented the people before God
3. Required holiness

The Priesthood

1. The Necessity

- *necessitated by God's holy presence*
 - Approach to God needed to be mediated by one who was “holy”
 - Atonement for sin needed to be made by a “holy” representative

The Priesthood

2. The Inadequacy

- *Only a shadow of what must be real*
 - The high priest was only symbolically holy not intrinsically holy
 - The high priest could only symbolically represent the presence of God

The Priesthood

What is ultimately needed?

- **A man who is perfectly holy and who perfectly represents God to serve as our High Priest**