

Mt. Pleasant Bible Institute

“Go ye therefore, and teach all nations” (Matt 28:19)

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Survey Of The Bible I

Genesis-Deuteronomy



Num 6-10

- The vow of a Nazarite was a specific (i.e.- a set period of time) and separate vow of SEPARATION from those referred to in (Lev 27:2)
- The Nazarite could be either a man or a woman, who took a vow to separate themselves UNTO the Lord (6:2)
- While Christians are not to make vows (Matt 5:34-37; Jam 5:12), the Lord wants us to CHOOSE to separate ourselves unto him from sin (2 Cor 6:17; 1 The 4:3)

The Three-Fold Separation Of The Nazarite

1. The Nazarite was to be separate in APPETITE (6:3-4)- no grapes could be consumed in any form whatsoever for the entire duration of his separation; the grape was a “forbidden fruit”
2. The Nazarite was to be separate in APPEARANCE (6:5)- no razor could come upon his head for the entire duration of his separation; the length of the Nazarite’s hair was an indication of the DURATION of his vow and the DEGREE of his faithfulness
3. The Nazarite was to be separate in AFFECTION (6:6-9)- nothing defiling could come in contact with him for the entire duration of his separation; this includes touching the dead body of any member of his immediate family





Num 6-10

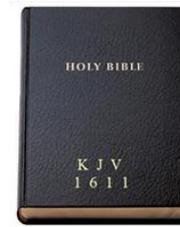
- While the Lord Jesus Christ was a NAZARENE (Matt 2:23), there is NO scriptural support that he was a NAZARITE and had long hair; however, John the Baptist was a Nazarite (Luke 1:15)

The Ritual For A Nazarite Who Violated His Vow (6:9-12)

1. He was separated from the camp for eight days
 2. Since he was considered defiled, he had to immediately wash his entire body
 3. His hair was completely shaved on the seventh day
 4. He had to offer two turtle doves or two young pigeons, one for a SIN offering and the other for a BURNT offering; and a lamb of the first year for a TRESPASS offering
- The days prior to his defilement were lost, picturing the fact that we cannot get back the time we spend in sin, they are lost forever (6:12)
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Num 6-10



The Ritual For A Nazarite Who Fulfilled His Vow (6:13-21)

1. He was brought to the door of the tabernacle and there presented his offerings:
 - ✓ A he lamb of the first year without blemish for a BURNT offering
 - ✓ A ewe lamb of the first year without blemish for a SIN offering
 - ✓ A ram without blemish for a PEACE offering
 - ✓ A basket of unleavened bread (cakes and wafers mingled with oil) for a MEAT offering
 - ✓ A drink offering
 2. The priest offered the sin offering and the burnt offering, then the peace offering with the meat and drink offering
 3. He (the Nazarite) shaved his head and took the hair and put it in the fire under the peace offering (he could not keep it as a souvenir)
 4. The priest took the sodden shoulder of the ram of the peace offering, along with one unleavened cake and one unleavened wafer, and put them upon the hands of the Nazarite and waved them as a wave offering
- All the offerings except the trespass offering are mentioned as part of the ritual performed when the Nazarite fulfilled his vow (6:13-15)
 - The great benediction in (6:24-26) was to be given by the priests to the people to put the Lord's name on them



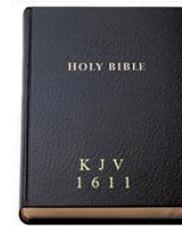


Num 6-10

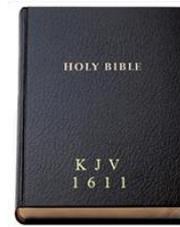
- Numbers 7 is the longest chapter in the Bible (89 verses) outside of Psalm 119
 - It clearly demonstrates the inerrancy and infallibility of the Bible in the area of mathematics, and may explain why all primary multiplication tables only go up to 12 x 12
 - The six covered wagons and 12 oxen were given to the Levites as an offering—two wagons and four oxen to the sons of Gershon, and four wagons and eight oxen to the sons of Merari (7:3-8)
 - The wagons and the oxen were for bearing most of the tabernacle as the children of Israel journeyed (two oxen per wagon)
 - The exception was the tabernacle furniture that had four rings for staves to be inserted on each side (e.g.- the ark, the incense altar, the table, and the brazen altar)—these were to be borne on the SHOULDERS of the sons of Kohath, and is why they did not receive any wagons or oxen (7:9)
 - Each prince of the 12 tribes gave an offering for the dedication of the altar
 - The order of the offerings in Num 7 follows the order of the standards of the camp in (2:3-31)
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Num 6-10



Day	Tribe	Prince	Offering
1	Judah	Nahshon	Each prince offered the following on his day (7:12-83)
2	Issachar	Nethaneel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 silver charger of 130 shekels, full of fine flour mingled with oil • 1 silver bowl of 70 shekels, full of fine flour mingled with oil • 1 golden spoon of 10 shekels, full of incense • 1 young bullock, 1 ram, 1 lamb of the first year for a burnt offering • 1 kid of the goats for a sin offering • 2 oxen, 5 rams, 5 he goats, and 5 lambs of the first year for a peace offering <p>The total offering is exactly 12x the offering from each prince (7:84-88)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 silver chargers (1 x 12) of 130 shekels each, full of fine flour mingled with oil • 12 silver bowls (1 x 12) of 70 shekels each, full of fine flour mingled with oil • Total weight of the silver in the chargers and bowls was 2400 shekels = (130 x 12) + (70 x 12) • 12 golden spoons (1 x 12) totaling 120 shekels (10x 12), full of incense • 12 young bullocks (1 x 12), 12 rams (1 x 12), 12 lambs of the first year (1 x 12) for a burnt offering • 12 kids of the goats (1 x 12) for a sin offering • 24 oxen (2 x 12), 60 rams (5 x 12), 60 he goats (5 x 12), and 60 lambs of the first year (5 x 12) for a peace offering
3	Zebulun	Eliab	
4	Reuben	Elizur	
5	Simeon	Shelumiel	
6	Gad	Eliasaph	
7	Ephraim	Elishama	
8	Manasseh	Gamaliel	
9	Benjamin	Abidan	
10	Dan	Ahiezer	
11	Asher	Pagiel	
12	Naphtali	Ahira	



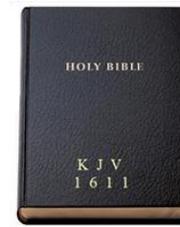
Num 6-10

- The cleansing and consecration of the Levites (8:5-26) is in contrast to the cleansing and consecration of the priests (Lev 8)
- Those who believe in baptism by sprinkling cite (8:7) as a proof text

The Ritual For The Cleansing And Consecration Of The Levites (8:5-15)

1. Water of purification (i.e.- symbolizing purification) was sprinkled upon the Levites
 2. They shaved all their flesh and washed all their clothes
 3. Two young bullocks were taken, one for a sin offering and another for a burnt offering, along with a meat offering of fine flour mingled with oil
 4. The Levites were brought before the tabernacle of the congregation and all the children of Israel were assembled
 5. The children of Israel laid their hands upon the Levites, and the Levites laid their hands upon the heads of the two young bullocks
 6. One bullock was offered as a sin offering and the other for a burnt offering
 7. The Levites were brought before Aaron and his sons, who offered them as an offering to the Lord
- The Levites were a gift to the priests from the Lord (8:19) cf. (Eph 4:11-12)





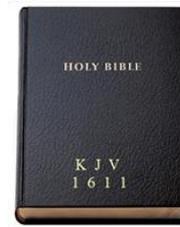
Num 6-10

- The passover was to be observed on the 14th day of the first month every year (9:2-3)
- A person who was defiled or on a journey afar off (i.e.- he could not return to Israel in time to observe the passover) on the 14th day of the first month was to observe the passover on the 14th day of the SECOND month (9:10-12)
- While observation of the passover could be POST-PONED under the circumstances above, it could not be CANCELLED
- Anyone who neglected to observe the passover was put to death (9:13)
- Two trumpets of silver (a symbol of REDEMPTION) were made for four main purposes

The 4-Fold Purpose Of The Silver Trumpets

1. Calling of the assembly (10:2)
 2. Journeying of the camps (10:2)
 3. Going to war (10:9)
 4. Celebrating holy days (10:10)
- If BOTH trumpets were blown, then ALL the children of Israel assembled at the door of the tabernacle (10:3)





Num 6-10

- This pictures the RAPTURE of the church (“called out ones”) where there is TWO trumps of the trumpet (1 Cor 15:52; 1 The 4:16-17)
- If ONE of the trumpets were blown, then ONLY the princes of the children of Israel assembled at the door of the tabernacle (10:4)
- A particular alarm was blown on the trumpets for the successive journeying of each of the camps; the East camp was first (10:5, 14), followed by the South (10:6, 18), West (10:22), and then North (10:25)
- Another type of alarm was sounded on both trumpets for war (10:9)
- The cloud was taken up from off the tabernacle, signifying the need for Israel to leave Sinai, on the 20th day of the second month (10:11)- just over a year since the Exodus from Egypt
- HOBAB (10:29)= the FIRST name of Moses’ father-in-law; RAGUEL = Hobab’s father and the FAMILY name of which REUEL (Exo 2:18) is a variant spelling; JETHRO (Exo 3:1) was his title as priest
- Moses tries to convince his father-in-law to go with them, stating he could be eyes for them (10:29-31), but why would they need his eyes when they had the Lord’s cloud to guide them (9:17)?

