

TTB2022-109 – Week 9 – February 27 to March 5

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Day 058 – February 27 - Blessings and Punishments Lev. 25:24–26:46**Leviticus Chapter Twenty-Five**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. The Law of Redemption
 - a. Property may be redeemed (Lev. 25:23-34), and people may be redeemed (Lev. 25:35-55).
 - b. God promised to give the land of Canaan to Abraham, and to his descendants (Gen. 13:14,15), but the division of the land under Joshua was not the fulfillment of that covenant promise (Lev. 25:23a).
 - c. Israel was to consider themselves as aliens and sojourners, even as Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob did (Lev. 25:23b; Heb. 11:13-16).
 - d. If a Hebrew was forced to sell part of his inheritance, then it was the will of God for that land to be redeemed by a kinsman, or by himself (Lev. 25:25-27).
 - e. If redemption was not possible through human methods, redemption would be provided by God in the year of Jubilee (Lev. 25:28).
 - f. Walled cities did not enjoy the redemption rights of unwalled villages and open fields (Lev. 25:29-31).
 - g. The Levitical cities, however, did have redemption rights (Lev. 25:32-34).
 - h. God reminded Israel that no interest was to be charged to any fellow Hebrew that needed a loan (Lev. 25:35-38; Ex. 22:25-27; Deut. 23:19,20).
 - i. People, like the land, were to be redeemed, if a kinsman was able to do so. When human ability cannot provide the redemption, God Himself provides for the redemption in the year of Jubilee (Lev. 25:39-55).
 - j. The Book of Ruth is entirely centered on this beautiful doctrine.

Leviticus Chapter Twenty-Six

1. Chapter 19 dealt with daily personal life, and began with three Commandments (Lev. 19:3,4). Chapter 26 deals with daily national life, and begins with two Commandments (Lev. 26:1,2).
2. The rule of thumb for blessings in daily national life: Commandments #2 & #4. Keep clear of idolatry, and keep the Sabbath devotion to the Lord.
3. Israel was chosen as God's holy nation in the midst of all gentile nations.
 - a. Lev. 26 presents principles for national blessing and national cursing.
 - b. The promises to Israel apply only to Israel, in accordance with their covenant relationship to the Lord.
 - c. The principles, though, can be applied by any gentile nation for Divine national blessing, or Divine national cursing.
4. Divine national blessings are contingent upon national obedience to the revealed Word of God (Lev. 26:3-13).
 - a. For the covenant theocratic nation of Israel there are statutes and commandments to be carried out (v.3).
 - b. For gentile nations functioning under analogous principles there are no statutes or commandments but three specific Divine expectations:
 - 1) Seeking Him, living in accountability to Him (Acts 17:26-31).
 - 2) Keeping land allotment undefiled by minimizing innocent bloodshed and fornication (Lev. 18:24-30; Num. 35:33,34; Ps. 106:38).
 - 3) Blessing Jewish people (Gen. 12:3).
5. Divine national discipline for the covenant theocratic nation of Israel is administered through increasingly intensive cycles of national declination (Lev. 26:14-33).
 - a. Declination #1: Dread, disease, deficits, defeat (Lev. 26:16,17).
 - 1) Opportunity for repentance (Lev. 26:18a).
 - 2) 7 fold repetition of Declination #1 (Lev. 26:18b).
 - b. Declination #2: Drought & depression (Lev. 26:19,20).
 - 1) Opportunity for repentance (Lev. 26:21a).
 - 2) 7 fold repetition of Declination #2 (Lev. 26:21b).
 - c. Declination #3: Delinquency (juvenile, crime waves & gang activity) (Lev. 26:22).
 - 1) Opportunity for repentance (Lev. 26:23).
 - 2) 7 fold repetition of Declination #3 (Lev. 26:24).
 - d. Declination #4: Defeat (on domestic soil), disease (epidemics), destitution (Lev. 26:25,26).
 - 1) Opportunity for repentance (Lev. 26:27).
 - 2) 7 fold repetition of Declination #4 (Lev. 26:28).
 - e. Declination #5: Destruction & dispersion (Lev. 26:29-33).
6. Israel enjoys an unconditional covenant relationship with the Lord, and has a promise of national restoration following national destruction & dispersion (Lev. 26:34-46).
7. No gentile nation enjoys such an unconditional covenant relationship with the Lord, and no gentile nation has a promise of national restoration following national destruction & dispersion. Even so, God is merciful and does grant a time for repentance as He measures the completion of a gentile nation's iniquity (Gen. 15:16).

Day 059 – February 28 - The First Census Lev. 27; Num. 1**Leviticus Chapter Twenty-Seven**

1. The Book of Leviticus concludes with a passage concerning vows and service over and above all the legal requirements of chapters 1-26.
2. A difficult vow.
 - a. נָדַר nādar #5087: to vow, make a vow; נֶדֶר nēder #5088: vow, votive offering (Gen. 28:20; 31:13; Lev. 7:16; 22:18,21,23; 23:38; 27:2; Num. 6:2,5; Deut. 23:21-23).
 - b. Difficult. פָּלָא pālā' #6381: beyond one's power, difficult (Lev. 27:2; Num. 6:2). When used of God, it refers to an activity that is marvelous, or wonderful. Such God-things are of course beyond human ability, and are thus difficult, or practically impossible.
3. Believers may become overwhelmingly appreciative for the Lord's service, and may desire to sacrifice and serve Him with a greater capacity that typically observed (Lk. 7:40-50).
4. Such vows are not to be taken lightly, and the believer is better off not making any such vows at all (Deut. 23:21-23).
5. Such vows for the Lord's service may be of people (Lev. 27:3-8), animals (Lev. 27:9-13), houses (Lev. 27:14,15), or fields (Lev. 27:16-25).
6. Certain people & things could not be devoted to the Lord's service (Lev. 27:26-29).
 - a. Items under the ban, or condemned men to be cut off (Lev. 27:28b,29).
 - b. Items that belong to the Lord in the first place (Lev. 27:28a).
7. The tithe is something that belongs to the Lord in the first place (Lev. 27:30-33).
 - a. 1/10th of the increase was given to the Lord.
 - b. An agricultural economy includes crops (Lev. 27:30), and livestock (Lev. 27:32).
 - c. Abraham (Gen. 14:20) and Jacob (Gen. 28:22) understood the principle of the tithe, but the Mosaic Law requirements will be developed later (Num. 18:21-32; Deut. 12:6-19; 14:22-29).

Numbers Chapter One

1. The Lord commanded Moses to enroll the muster of the nation of Israel, structuring the nation's fighting capacity.
 - a. The muster was taken by (tribes, clans) families, and households (Num. 1:2).
 - b. The muster specifically enumerated the fighting men from 20 years of age and upward (Num. 1:3).
2. Moses and Aaron were to conduct this muster with a committee of 12 Tribal leaders (Num. 1:4-19). These men were listed in Day 048 when they brought offerings as per Num. 7.
3. The muster figures are widely divergent based upon the usages of 'eleph and mē'owth. Biblical considerations must focus on the text itself and not on speculation.
 - a. The number of firstborn males (Num. 3:43). The ratio of adult males to first-born males, roughly 27 to 1. In other words an average family consisted of 27 sons, and presumably an equal number of daughters. The average mother must then have had more than 50 children!
 - b. Other texts acknowledge too few Israelites to occupy the land all at once (Ex. 23:29,30; Dt. 7:1,6,7,22).
 - c. Other texts showing much smaller fighting forces (Josh. 7:5; Jdg. 18:16 cf. Num. 1:38,39).
 - d. No concerns for God's capacity to feed millions of people or any other such logistical concerns.

e. Curious mathematical observations. The “hundreds” figures are all in the 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 ranges and never in the 000, 100, 800, or 900 ranges. Perhaps the “hundreds” aren’t numbers either but rather “battle units” or “companies” referred to as “hundreds” (a descriptive rather than strictly numeric term).

f. Taking ’eleph and mē’āh numerically results in humongous numbers. Taking them descriptively (chiefs/battle units) results in a more reasonable understanding of Israel’s wartime Table of Organization.*

4. The reconstructed TO&E {and unrevised traditional numbers} (Num. 1:20-46).

Each ’eleph (chief) is a captain of a thousand or hundred (Num. 31:48) (or even fifty or ten Dt. 1:15) depending on how the tribes structured their mē’owth (companies). There are 2-3 chiefs for every company, with companies likely grouped into battalions.

a. Reuben (v.21) 45 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 15 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 8+7 companies {46,500}

b. Simeon (v.23) 57 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 23 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 8+8+7 companies {59,300}

c. Gad (v.25) 44 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 16.5 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 8+8.5 companies {45,650}

d. Judah (v.27) 72 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 26 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 9+9+8 companies {74,600}

e. Issachar (v.29) 52 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 24 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 8+8+8 companies {54,400}

f. Zebulun (v.31) 55 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 24 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 8+8+8 companies {57,400}

g. Joseph

1) Ephraim (v.33) 39 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 15 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 8+7 companies {40,500}

2) Manasseh (v.35) 31 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 12 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 6+6 companies {32,200}

h. Benjamin (v.37) 34 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 14 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 7+7 companies {35,400}

i. Dan (v.39) 60 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 27 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 9+9+9 companies {62,700}

j. Asher (v.41) 40 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 15 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 8+7 companies {41,500}

k. Naphtali (v.43) 51 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 24 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 8+8+8 companies {53,400}

5. The reconstructed Table of Organization {and unrevised traditional numbers}.

a. Totals: 580 ’eluphiym (chiefs) & 235.5 mē’owth (battle units) i.e. 30 battalions w/ $(6)7/8(9)$ companies {603,550}

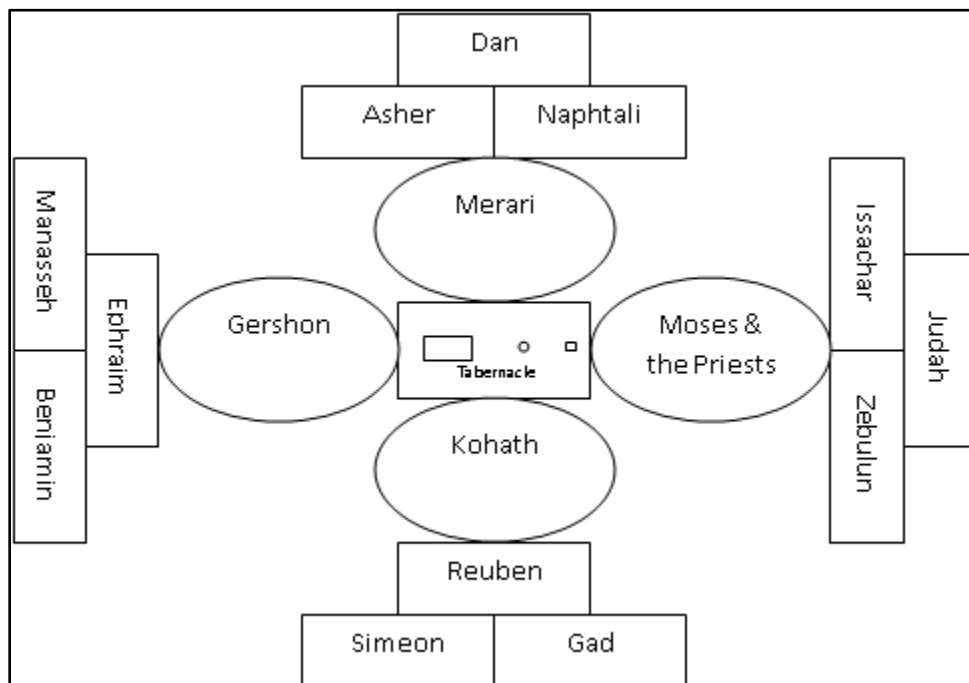
* Adapted from Clark, R.E.D. “The Large Numbers of the Old Testament.” *Journal of the Transactions of The Victoria Institute* 87 (1955). Wenham, J. W. “Large Numbers in the Old Testament.” *Tyndale Bulletin* 18 (1967). Kennedy, Titus. *The Population of the Israelites in the Exodus and Wandering* (unpublished paper, forthcoming book) (2016).

- b. Tribal Ranges: 31-72 א (chiefs) & 12-27 ב (battle units) i.e. 1-2 battalions w/ $(6)7/8(9)$ companies {32,200-74,600}
- b. Largest: Judah 72/26 א/ב {74,600}, Joseph* 70/27 א/ב {72,700}, Dan 60/27 א/ב {62,700}.
- c. Smallest: Asher 40/15 א/ב {41,500}, Ephraim 39/15 א/ב {40,500}, Benjamin 34/14 א/ב {35,400}, Manasseh 31/12 א/ב {32,200}.
6. The Levites were exempted from the muster, as they were set apart for the ministry of the tabernacle (Num. 1:47-54).

Day 060 – March 1 - Camp Organization and the Consecration of the Levites Num. 2-3

Numbers Chapter Two

- Chapter two takes the tribes of Israel, and establishes their camp position in relation to the tabernacle (Num. 2:1,2).
- These tribes are positioned on the four sides of the tabernacle (Num. 2:2-31).
- These tribes are also positioned in the order of march, when the camp set forth (Num. 2:9,16,24,31; 10:11-28).
- The east side of the tabernacle was the camp of Judah, supported by the camps of Issachar & Zebulun (Num. 2:3-9). Judah Brigade marched first with 179 officers, 74 companies, 9 battalions.
- The south side of the tabernacle was the camp of Reuben, supported by the camps of Simeon & Gad (Num. 2:10-16). Reuben Brigade marched second with 146 officers, 54.5 companies, 7 battalions.
- The tabernacle and Levites set out “in the midst of the camps” (Num. 2:17). This will be elaborated on later (Num. 10). Levi Battalion marched in the midst of the Brigades.
- The west side of the tabernacle was the camp of Ephraim, supported by the camps of Manasseh & Benjamin (Num. 2:18-24). Ephraim Brigade marched third with 104 officers, 41 companies, 6 battalions.
- The north side of the tabernacle was the camp of Dan, supported by Asher & Naphtali (Num. 2:25-31). Dan Brigade marched last with 151 officers, 66 companies, 8 battalions.



Numbers Chapter Three

1. Chapter three highlights the tribe of Levi, and the organization of the Levitical clans.
2. The Aaronic priesthood will be comprised of two (instead of four) divisions: Eleazar & Ithamar (Num. 3:4).
3. The tribe of Levi is set apart for the support services to the Aaronic priesthood (Num. 3:5-10).
4. The tribe of Levi is also taken by the Lord in lieu of the firstborn that were to be dedicated to His service (Num. 3:11-14,40-51; Ex. 13:2,12,13,15; 22:29; Lev 27:26).
5. The tribe of Levi is divided into the clans of Gershon, Kohath, and Merari (Num. 3:15-17).
 - a. The clan of Gershon was divided into the 2 families of Libni and Shimei (Num. 3:18).
 - 1) Their number, from a month old and upward, was 7,500 (Num. 3:22).
 - 2) The families of Libni and Shimei camped to the west of the tabernacle (Num. 3:23).
 - 3) Their duties included the tent, its covering, the screens, hangings, and cords (Num. 3:25,26).
 - b. The clan of Kohath was divided into the 4 families of Amram, Izhar, Hebron, and Uzziel (Num. 3:19).
 - 1) Their number was 8,600 (Num. 3:28).
 - 2) They camped on the south side of the tabernacle (Num. 3:29).
 - 3) Their duties included the ark, the table of showbread, the lampstand, the altars, and utensils (Num. 3:31).
 - c. The clan of Merari was divided into the 2 families of Mahli and Mushi (Num. 3:20).
 - 1) Their number was 6,200 (Num. 3:34).
 - 2) They camped on the north side of the tabernacle (Num. 3:35).
 - 3) Their duties included the frames of the tabernacle, its bars, pillars, sockets, pegs and cords (Num. 3:36,37).
 - d. The east side of the tabernacle was reserved for Moses, Aaron, and Aaron's sons (Num. 3:38).
6. The enumeration of Levi was extraordinarily small (compared to the humongous traditional numbers).
 - a. The other tribes were enumerated from 20 years of age and upward, and averaged 54,900, with Benjamin the smallest tribe at 35,400, and Manasseh the half-tribe at 32,200.
 - b. Levi was enumerated from 1 month of age and upward, and still only reached 22,000.
 - c. Such observations support the reconstruction of the military Table of Order as presented on Day 059.
7. The redemption of the 22,273 firstborn of Israel (Num. 3:43) either indicates a much smaller population than the humongous traditional number or some have speculated that it represents the firstborn children born since the Exodus.

Day 061 – March 2 - Clan Duties and Maintaining Purity Num. 4-5

Numbers Chapter Four

1. Specific instructions for the Kohathite services are spelled out (Num. 4:1-20).
 - a. A service enrollment was conducted, from age 30 to 50, for spiritual service to the Lord (Num. 4:3).
 - b. Out of the 8,600 Kohathites from 1 month of age and up (Num. 3:28), 2,750 were of an age for Levitical service (Num. 4:36).
 - c. Elaborate procedures were in place for the Kohathites in carrying the holy objects without endangering their lives in the process (Num. 4:5-20).
 - d. Eleazar was specifically tasked with overseeing the Kohathite endeavors (Num. 4:16).

2. Specific instructions for the Gershonite services are spelled out (Num. 4:21–28).
 - a. Out of the 7,500 Gershonites from 1 month of age and up (Num. 3:22), 2,630 were of an age for Levitical service (Num. 4:40).
 - b. Ithamar was specifically tasked with overseeing the Gershonite endeavors (Num. 4:28).
3. Specific instructions for the Merarite services are spelled out (Num. 4:29–33).
 - a. Out of the 6,200 Merarites from 1 month of age and up (Num. 3:34), 3,200 were of an age for Levitical service (Num. 4:44).
 - b. Ithamar was specifically tasked with overseeing the Merarite endeavors (Num. 4:33).

Numbers Chapter Five

1. As Israel was preparing to set out from Sinai, they were required to enforce the separation between clean and unclean (Num. 5:1–4).
2. Israel was instructed in how to restore fellowship between men—the process of human restitution and human reconciliation (Num. 5:5–10).
3. Israel was instructed in the Law of Jealousy (Num. 5:11–31).
 - a. This ritual was a highly specialized mechanism for investigating a potential case of adultery.
 - b. The initiation of this ritual was a response to a spirit of jealousy coming upon a husband. רִיחַ קִנְיָאָה ruach-qin'ah.
 - 1) In the case of an innocent wife, the spirit of jealousy is obviously a deceiving spirit (1st Kgs. 22:22,23).
 - 2) In the case of a guilty wife, the spirit of jealousy is used by the Lord to bring the hidden shameful things to light (Ecc. 12:14; 1st Cor. 4:5).
 - c. The nature of the ritual was of God revealing His will through the mediation of His priesthood on behalf of man—not a pagan trial by ordeal.

Day 062 – March 3 - Nazirite Vows Num. 6; 10

Numbers Chapter Six

1. Specific instructions for the Nazirite vow are spelled out (Num. 6:1–21).
 - a. This is a follow up to the previous teaching on “difficult vows” (Lev. 27).
 - b. The vow of a Nazirite. נָזִיר nāziyr ^{#5139}: consecrated one, devoted one.
 - c. To dedicate Himself to the Lord. נָזַר nāzar ^{#5144}: to dedicate, consecrate, separate.
2. Under normal circumstances, the Nazirite vow was for a finite period of time (Num. 6:4,5,6,8,13).
 - a. If the Nazirite was defiled during his time of separation, he was to go through the cleansing procedure, and restart his period of separation (Num. 6:9–12).
 - b. Samson was a lifelong Nazirite from birth (Jdg. 13:2–5), as was John the Baptist (Lk. 1:15; 7:33).
 - c. The Lord Jesus Christ was a Nazarene (from the village of Nazareth) (Matt. 2:23), and **not** a Nazirite.
3. The Nazirite’s dedication to the Lord entailed a voluntary abstention from otherwise normal human activity (Num. 6:3–7).
 - a. Abstinance from alcohol (Num. 6:3,4).
 - b. Abstinance from all hair cutting, beard trimming, etc. (Num. 6:5).
 - c. Total separation from all dead things (Num. 6:6,7).

4. Upon completion of the Nazirite vow time period, special offerings are brought to the Lord (Num. 6:13-21).
5. The Lord provided a ritual benediction for the Aaronic priesthood to bless the people with (Num. 6:22-27).
 - a. The Lord bless you and keep you.
 - b. The Lord make His face shine on you, and be gracious to you.
 - c. The Lord lift up His countenance on you, and give you peace.
 - d. No such formula for benediction is to be found in the New Testament for Church Age believers.

Numbers Chapter Ten

1. The Lord instructed Israel to manufacture two silver trumpets (Num. 10:1-10).
 - a. A single trumpet blast was a summons for the tribal elders to assemble (vv.4,7).
 - b. A double trumpet blast was an alarm for war, and order to break camp (v.3).
 - c. Successive blasts of the alarm signaled the individual stages of march (vv.5,6).
 - d. The trumpet blast was a responsibility of Aaron and his sons (v.8).
 - e. The trumpet blast was a call for the Lord of Hosts to fight on their behalf (v.9).
 - f. Single trumpet blasts were also mandated for:
 - 1) the appointed feasts (Lev. 23), including the new moon feasts.
 - 2) in conjunction with the burnt offerings and peace offerings of those feasts (Num. 10:9).
 - 3) The 7th month had an extraordinary degree of trumpet blasting—the Feast of Trumpets (Lev. 23:23-25).
2. After all the time of preparation, the nation of Israel set out from Sinai.
 - a. Their redemption out of Egypt was accomplished in great haste, with almost no preparation whatsoever—allowing God to do all the work.
 - b. The departure from Sinai was accomplished in great deliberateness, with extensive preparation—working as God’s fellow workers.
3. Israel set forth on the 20th day of the 2nd month of the 2nd year of the Exodus (Num. 10:11ff.).
 - a. The cloud was lifted up (Num. 10:11).
 - 1) The Lord my Banner, יְהוָה נִסִּי YHWH Nissiy (Ex. 17:15), sets forth.
 - 2) The command is to “follow the colors.”
 - b. Judah Brigade (The East Martial Brigade) spearheaded the march (Num. 10:14-16).
 - 1) Judah had one command battalion and two support battalions.
 - 2) Three Issachar battalions & three Zebulun battalions were in support.
 - c. Gershon Company and Merari Company went forth (Num. 10:17).
 - d. Reuben Brigade (The South Martial Brigade) went forth (Num. 10:18-20).
 - 1) Reuben had one command battalion and one support battalion.
 - 2) Three Simeon battalions & two Gad battalions were in support.
 - e. Kohath Company went forth, bearing the holy objects (Num. 10:21).
 - f. Ephraim Brigade (The West Martial Brigade) went forth (Num. 10:22-24).
 - 1) Ephraim had one command battalion and one support battalion.
 - 2) Two Manasseh battalions & two Benjamin battalions were in support.

- g. Dan Brigade (The North Martial Brigade) brought up the rear (Num. 10:25-27).
 - 1) Dan had one command battalion and two support battalions.
 - 2) Two Asher battalions & three Naphtali battalions were in support.
- 4. Moses invited his brother-in-law Hobab to accompany Israel, and to serve as a recon-platoon for their march (Num. 10:29-32; Jdg. 4:11).
- 5. Israel set forth on a three day march, following the Lord from Sinai (Num. 10:33-36).

Day 063 – March 4 - Complaints—Scouting Canaan Num. 11-13

Numbers Chapter Eleven

1. Between Sinai and Kadesh, Moses had to deal with three rebellions (Num. 11:1-12:16).
 - a. General complaint over the adversity of traveling through the wilderness (Num. 11:1-3).
 - b. Specific complaint over the manna diet (Num. 11:4-35).
 - c. Family complaint by Aaron and Miriam against Moses' marriage to a Cushite woman (Num. 12:1-16).
2. The general complaint of the people (Num. 11:1-3).
 - a. It was a complaint of adversity. רַע *ra'* #7451: bad, evil, wickedness.
 - 1) God is good (Ex. 33:19; Num. 10:29,32).
 - 2) God's provision is good (Gen. 1:31; 2:9).
 - 3) Woe to those who call good evil and evil good (Isa. 5:20).
 - b. The Lord's judgment was immediate, and obvious, as it was with Nadab & Abihu (Num. 11:1a cf. Lev. 10:1-2).
3. The specific complaint of the manna diet (Num. 11:4-35).
 - a. This complaint was started by the rabble (Num. 11:4). רַב־רֶבֶץ *ra'rabetz* #628: rabble. By reduplication, from רָצַץ *racetz* #622: to gather, collect.
 - b. The mixed multitude that came up with Israel out of Egypt (Ex. 12:38) begins to be a thorn in the side of Israel.
 - c. They had greedy desires, and expressed their mental attitude sin through verbal sin, and an intention to commit overt sin (Num. 11:4).
 - d. This rebellion was launched through a dissatisfaction of the Lord's gracious provision (Num. 11:6).
 - e. Moses reminded his readers of how perfect the provision of manna actually was (Num. 11:7-9).
4. When the grumbling spread throughout the camp, Moses became angry in his prayers to the Lord (Num. 11:10-15).
5. The Lord patiently answered Moses' prayer, and provided him with some assistance (Num. 11:16-20).
 - a. Moses doubts the Lord's provision (Num. 11:21,22).
 - b. The Lord reminds Moses with Whom he is dealing (Num. 11:23).
6. 70 Elders are assembled, the leaders of the families within the 12 tribes of Israel (Num. 11:24,25).
 - a. They are given short-term prophetic ministry (Num. 11:25; 1st Sam. 10:6,10; 19:20-24).
 - b. Eldad and Medad are absent from the 70, at the tent of meeting, but receive the prophetic ministry anyway (Num. 11:26).
 - c. Joshua and the younger generation doesn't know how to handle it, but Moses rejoices over the longer manifestation of the Holy Spirit (Num. 11:27-30).

7. The Lord answered the desire of Israel with the imperfect, cursed provision (Num. 11:31-35).
 - a. He sent them more quail than they could gather. A circle, of perhaps 20 miles radius, 18” deep of quail was provided (Num. 11:31).
 - b. The people gathered ten homers as a minimum, and proceeded to gorge themselves (Num. 11:32).
 - 1) A homer was equal to 10 baths, or 10 ephahs.
 - 2) A homer equaled the normal load of grain for a donkey.
 - c. The Lord struck the gluttons with a plague (rotten meat) while it was still in their mouths (Num. 11:32-35; Ps. 78:26-31; Job 20:14).
8. The naming of the camps along the way is becoming quite predictable—Rebellion, Bitterness, Fire, Graves of the Greediness.

Numbers Chapter Twelve

1. Miriam and Aaron spoke out in rebellion against Moses (Num. 12:1).
 - a. They disapproved of his marriage to a Cushite woman (Num. 12:1; Gen. 10:6).
 - 1) A first wife before Zipporah? Josephus, Ant. II, x, 2.
 - 2) A second wife after the death of Zipporah?
 - 3) A second wife in addition to Zipporah? One of the mixed multitude, perhaps?
 - 4) The same woman as Zipporah?
 - b. They viewed their own standing before the Lord as equal to Moses’ standing before the Lord (Num. 12:2).
 - c. Their view was incorrect, as their humility did not match the humility of Moses (Num. 12:3).
2. The Lord’s call to Moses, Aaron, & Miriam was a sudden call, and an immediate summons to His presence in the tabernacle (Num. 12:4).
 - a. The Lord’s rebuke to Aaron & Miriam was such that it revealed the intimacy to His face-to-face relationship with Moses (Num. 12:6-8).
 - b. The principle of lifting one’s hand against the Lord’s anointed is introduced here (Num. 12:8; 1st Sam. 24:6; 26:11).
3. The rebellion was by Miriam and Aaron (Num. 12:1), but the Lord’s rebuke was against Aaron and Miriam (Num. 12:4,5).
4. The reproof was against Miriam (Num. 12:10), but the repentance was voiced by Aaron (Num. 12:11,12).
5. Moses interceded on Miriam’s behalf, but the answer to the prayer came in the Lord’s timing, according to the Lord’s standard for judgment (Num. 12:13-16).
6. After a week’s delay, the nation of Israel arrived at the wilderness of Paran (Num. 12:16), a location later known as Kadesh (Num. 13:26).

Numbers Chapter Thirteen

1. The Lord instructed Moses to dispatch 12 spies from the 12 tribes, and send them throughout the land of Canaan (Num. 13:1,2).
2. Moses dispatched the following “leaders.” רֹאשׁ ro’sh ^{#7218}: head, chief (Num. 13:3).
 - a. The “heads” of Num. 13 are tribal heads.
 - b. These spying “heads” are heads of other divisions—either clan, family, or house.
 - c. Caleb the son of Jephunneh represented the tribe of Judah (Num. 13:6).

- d. Hoshea (Joshua) the son of Nun represented the tribe of Ephraim (Num. 13:8,16).
 - 1) הוֹשֵׁעַ howshē^{ac} #1954: salvation.
 - 2) יְהוֹשֻׁעַ y^chowshu^{ac} #3091: YHWH is salvation.
3. Moses commissioned the 12 spies with the following responsibilities:
 - a. Assess the military strength of the inhabitants (Num. 13:18).
 - b. Evaluate the quality of the land, open field and cities for military operations (Num. 13:19).
 - c. Estimate the quality of the farmland, and obtain fruit samples (Num. 13:20).
4. The spies thoroughly investigated the land (Num. 13:21-24).
 - a. Their survey covered the land in its entirety (Num. 13:21), over a period of forty days (Num. 13:25).
 - b. The biggest impression any city made was the city of Hebron.
 - 1) Hebron, or Kiriath-Arba (Gen. 23:2; 35:27; Josh. 14:15), is one of the most ancient cities of the post-diluvian world.
 - 2) The oldest cities are the most fortified, as the most fortified cities endure the longest.
 - 3) Hebron was fortified, and inhabited by 3 Anakim giants (Num. 13:22,28,33).
 - (a) The Anakim are a division of those Nephilim (Num. 13:33) that were generated upon the earth after the flood (Gen. 6:4).
 - (b) Like the Nephilim that were generated upon the earth before the flood, these giants are the offspring of fallen angels and human women (Gen. 6:1,2,4).
 - c. The biggest impression any agricultural location made, was the Valley of Eshcol (Num. 13:23,24).
5. The spies return, and give a bad report (Num. 13:25-33).
 - a. The spies return to Kadesh: “holy” and fail to appreciate what the Holy God is providing for them (Num. 13:26).
 - b. The spies had good news and bad news (Num. 13:27-29).
 - 1) Good news: the land’s agricultural potential is amazing (Num. 13:27).
 - 2) Bad news: we will never enjoy the land’s bounty, because of the giants in the land (Num. 13:28,29).
 - c. Caleb speaks up with a positive message (Num. 13:30).
 - d. The faithless spies reject Caleb’s encouragement, and spread the negative volition human viewpoint among the people of Israel (Num. 13:31-33).

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Numbers Chapter Fourteen

1. The propaganda of the 10 faithless spies launches an organized rebellion on the part of Israel (Num. 14:1-4).
 - a. Human viewpoint sees no solution to the problem, and so it goes into an emotional reaction (Num. 14:1).
 - b. Human viewpoint wants to blame somebody, and find fault (Num. 14:2).
 - c. Human viewpoint assumes that God is out to get them (Num. 14:3).
 - d. Human viewpoint seeks leaders according to their own desires (Num. 14:4).
2. In the face of spiritual rebellion, Moses & Aaron gave their case to the Lord (Num. 14:5).
3. In the face of spiritual rebellion, Joshua & Caleb take a stand for God’s absolute standard of Righteousness (Num. 14:6-9).

- a. Their stand was not accepted by the people, and they faced imminent physical death (Num. 14:10a).
- b. The Lord will defend those believers who faithfully stand for His Righteousness (Num. 14:10b).
4. The Lord tests Moses for the second time with an opportunity to make a people and a name for himself (Num. 14:11-19).
 - a. The Lord promises to destroy Israel, and make a new nation from Moses (Num. 14:11,12 cf. Ex. 32:10).
 - b. Moses passes the test, as he did before (Ex. 32:11-14), and calls upon the Lord to be faithful to His unconditional covenant promises (Num. 14:13-19).
5. Since Moses confessed the sins of Israel (Num. 14:19), the Lord forgave them (Num. 14:20).
6. Although they are forgiven, the consequences of their rebellion will last throughout the remainder of their days (Num. 14:21-38).
 - a. The entire generation is banned from entrance into the promised land (Num. 14:28,29).
 - b. The children (which they used as an excuse for not going in) will be the ones who inherit the land (Num. 14:31).
 - c. Only Caleb & Joshua will be permitted to live long enough, and enter into the land of promise (Num. 14:30).
 - d. The 10 faithless spies died of a plague before the Lord (Num. 14:37; 1st Cor. 10:10).
7. After disobeying the Lord's will to go into the land, Israel disobeys the Lord's will to go away from the land (Num. 14:25,39-45).
 - a. The Lord instructed Israel to leave tomorrow for the wilderness of the Red Sea (Num. 14:25).
 - b. In the morning, Israel decided to go into the promised land after all (Num. 14:40).
 - c. Moses warned them that their actions were doomed to fail (Num. 14:41-43).
 - d. He was right (Num. 14:44,45).

Numbers Chapter Fifteen

1. The Lord begins His instruction for the subsequent generation—the Wilderness Generation (Num. 15:1,2,18).
2. The Lord presents Israel with “supplement offerings” to go with their other offerings (Num. 15:3-13).
 - a. These grain and drink offerings are over and above the sacrificial instructions presented to their parents—the Exodus Generation.
 - b. $\frac{1}{2}$ hin of wine = $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
3. The Lord also instructed Israel that the alien among them, who desired to worship with them, could do so, exactly as they did (Num. 15:14-16).
4. The Lord gives instructions to the new generation concerning:
 - a. First-fruits (Num. 14:17-21).
 - b. Unintentional national sin (Num. 14:22-26).
 - c. Unintentional personal sin (Num. 14:27-29).
 - d. Defiant sin (Num. 14:30,31).
5. During this time of instruction, a man was found breaking the Sabbath (Num. 14:32-36).
6. The Lord commanded Israel to wear tassels on the corners of their garments, for memorials of His law (Num. 15:37-41).

Answers to TTB2022-108 Exercises

1. True
2. The scapegoat
3. Exodus 20, the Ten Commandments
4. True
5. False
6. The Lord received His portion first, and He received the choicest portion.
7. Leviticus 8
8. False
9. They used a common fire, rather than coals of fire from the brazen altar.
10. Fire came out of the Holy of Holies and consumed them.
11. False. Touching a dead unclean animal was not a sin, but it made the person ceremonially unclean.
12. They do not have a split hoof.

TTB2022-109 Exercises

1. The division of the land under Joshua was the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham. [True/False]
Answer:
2. Upon what are national blessings contingent?
Answer:
3. The muster of the nation of Israel was taken by tribes and _____.
Answer:
4. What tribes of Israel were positioned on the north side of the Tabernacle?
Answer:
5. What were the two families of the clan of Gershon?
Answer:
6. Under normal circumstances, the Nazarite vow was for a finite period of time. [True/False]
Answer:
7. What was the purpose of the double trumpet blast?
Answer:
8. What brigade led the march when the nation of Israel set out from Sinai?
Answer:
9. "Woe to those who call good _____ and evil _____."
Answer:
10. What spy represented the tribe of Judah? ... the tribe of Ephraim?
Answer:
11. How long did it take for the spies to survey the land of Canaan?
Answer:
12. What area was fortified and inhabited by the three Anakim giants?
Answer: