

- e. This is teaching that any kind of sin breaks fellowship with the Lord.
 - 1) And so if they sinned, they needed to get over to the tabernacle quickly.
 - 2) If he continues in the sin, the Lord is going to deal with it.
 - f. All these sacrifices pointed forward to Christ.
 - 1) Jesus is the fulfillment of all those sacrifices.
 - 2) On the blood that was shed and what was represented by that blood, sin was forgiven.
 - 3) What was represented was ~~what~~^{that} Jesus was going to do.
2. Consecration of the priests (8-10)
- i. Priestly commitment (8)
 - a. When the Lord gave Moses the pattern of the tabernacle on Mt. Sinai, He said that Aaron and his sons would be the priests.
 - b. So now as the tabernacle has been set up, Aaron and his sons are going to be set apart for the ministry of the priesthood.
 - c. Moses brings Aaron and he brings his son out before the altar of the Lord.
 - d. All the leaders of the people are invited to come and witness what is about to take place.
 - e. When Aaron and his sons are there, the garments that were made ~~from~~^{for} Aaron, the high priest, are put on him.
 - f. Moses anoints the tabernacle, the altar, and Aaron, the high priest.
 - g. Then Aaron's sons have their garments put on them and anoints them and sets them all apart for the priesthood.
 - h. Then he offers sacrifices.
 - 1) You see these are human beings and so they have to have their sins forgiven.
 - 2) The offerings
 - i) The first offering made is the sin offering to remove the sin from Aaron and his sons.
 - ii) Then the burnt offering is given to signify not only the removal of their sins but the dedication of Aaron and his sons to the Lord.
 - iii) Then an ordination offering is made by which Aaron and his sons were set apart for the ministry of the priesthood.
 - a) This ordination service took seven days.
 - b) During that time, Aaron and his sons could not go out of the court of the tabernacle.