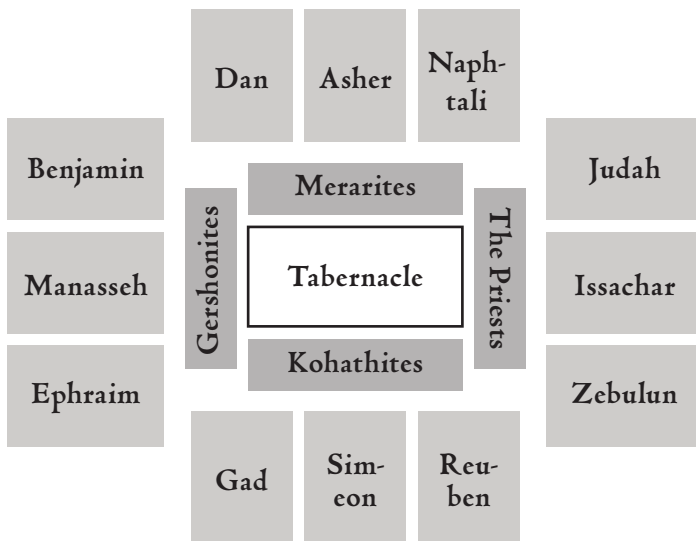


Note: This is a simplified design. The proportions of the tabernacle are not exact; the colors are not exact (e.g., the High Priest wore multi-colored garments); and the animals for some offerings varied (e.g., based on a worshiper's wealth).

WILDERNESS ENCAMPMENT

God's presence is at the center of his people's life



THE TRIBE OF LEVI

Worship must be properly overseen and mediated

The High Priest

Aaron and his successors



The Priests

Aaron's sons & their descendants



"The Levites" (non-priestly assistants)

Kohathites

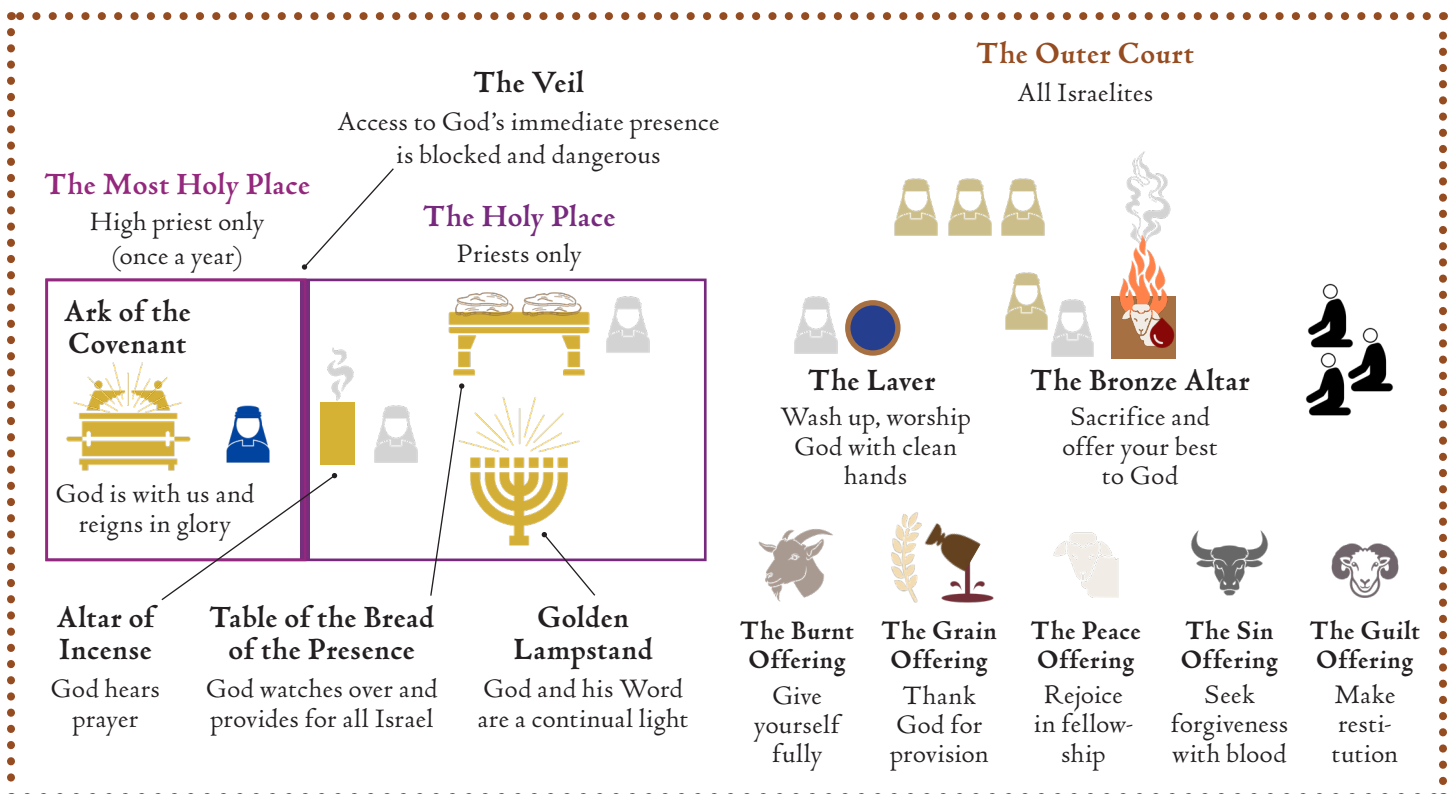
Gershonites

Merarites



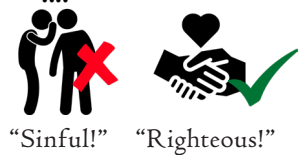
THE TABERNACLE AND COURT

God wants to dwell with his people, meet with them, and receive their worship



THE LAW

Every area of life belongs to God; God's people do what is right and just; the principles of holiness/separation and purity are embodied in every human domain



Note: God was working with Israel where they were at (hardhearted and surrounded by brutal, pagan cultures). Jesus made clear that some things in God's law were a concession, not God's ideal or permanently acceptable (e.g., allowing divorce and a form of slavery). Furthermore, to be ritually impure did not mean that a person had sinned. Many laws were a symbolic reminder ("object lesson") in every area of life that Israel needed to be a separate people, and that God's presence is free of everything associated with death and defilement.



Every 7th day: SABBATH



Every 7th month: ATONEMENT



Every 7th year: SABBATICAL



After every 7 sets of 7 years: JUBILEE

THE CALENDAR AND FEASTS

Time belongs to God; God's wonderful works are to be regularly remembered and celebrated; memory shapes identity; God is sovereign over time and moving all things towards rest, redemption, renewal, restoration

