

February 23, 2013
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Grafted In Fellowship
Parsha: Tetzaveh / "You shall command"

NOTE: The following are the general notes used for the teaching. They were primarily meant for reminders of the topic I wanted to cover, and do not include all that was said during the teaching.

Holy & Unholy

Slide 9

Based on the proper definition, we can then see how we have strayed, especially when it comes to observing the Sabbath.

Many say that any day is Holy as long as they dedicate it to God. Unfortunately, this does not fall into agreement with God's definition.

If "every" day is "set apart", then no day is set apart. Every day is "common"!
We must obey God, and observe the day He called Sabbath!
We MUST understand Biblical meanings and stop making up our own definitions!

Messianic significance...

Slide 18

Mashiach means "annointed"

Slide 24

We all play a part in bringing Light to the world!
It was not just the job of the priests!

Tent of Meeting...

Slide 31

This should read: ...concerning the **meeting times** of the LORD...even these are my **meeting times!**

We need to realize these are times God has said He wants to meet with us!

And yet, we have the arrogance to tell God that His times are not convenient for us...we will meet with Him when WE want to, where WE want to meet Him.

I want to be where God tells us to meet Him, when He tells us to meet Him!

Slide 33

This should read: ye shall proclaim in their **meeting times!**
Seasons do not mean summer, winter, spring and fall.

Slide 34

God has told us He will meet with us at certain times, and at certain places. Of course, the Temple is destroyed, but this does NOT cancel the appointed times.

Remember, what we are doing on earth is a shadow of what is taking place in heaven! Even if the earthly Temple is destroyed, we can still be celebrating along with the Heavenly realm!

The Tabernacle was more than just a “tabernacle”, it was the meeting place!

The *ohel moed* is in the Tabernacle, and it is THE time and THE place where God and His people are to meet!

It is where God speaks to Moses, it is where the sacrifices are brought to God on behalf of the people of Israel.

The sacrifices were brought at specified times. The festivals happened on specified dates and times!

Types of Priests...

Slide 35

Priests were common in the ancient world, but not all priests were working for YHVH.

Slide 36

Melchizedek (Gen 14:18)

Slide 37

Potiphera/On (Gen 41:50)

Slide 38

Jethro/Midian (Ex 3:1)

Slide 40

Ex 19:22-24 (Did you notice that before?)

Stats on Moses...

Slide 44

From Exodus, when he was born, through Deuteronomy, Moses is mentioned 647 times!

Ex = 290

Lev = 86

Num = 233

Deut = 38

Slide 45

Today's Parsha: Tetzaveh

Every parsha mentions the name of Moses at least one time, except today's parsha.

Why?

Slide 46

This scripture is in next week's Parsha (KiTisa); however, it applies to today's question. Moses is writing about God forgiving the sin of Israel for the sin of the Golden Calf.

Slide 49

M'seferek

Sefer is the key word

Slide 50

Compare to the "bet" in front of a word means "in".

Slide 51

This is the final "kaf" at the end of a word, the "kaf" means "your".

Compare to the "yod" at the end of a word means "my".

Slide 52

Not only do the letters have meaning, they are also numbers.

kaf = 20

Slide 54

"from book your" is the literal translation.

God has a sense of humor!

Moses asked to be blotted out of the book.

Of course, God forgave the sin of the golden calf, but He also let Moses know He is God!

Purim tie-in: Just as Moses' name is not mentioned in the 20th Parsha, God's name is not mentioned in the Book of Esther.

Armor of God...

Slide 55

Most of the information I am presenting here is from www.templeinstitute.org

Slide 56

When Paul was writing this, what "armor" do you think he was envisioning?

Slide 57

This?

Remember, the Romans were a despised ruler over Israel!

Do you really think Paul was writing about the pagan "machine of war?"

Slide 58

Or this?!

Instead of the pagan articles of war, Paul would have been writing about God's armor!

Paul just wrote in Eph 6:12 - For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

Think about it, Paul just got done saying we are not fighting against flesh and blood. Why would he then be writing about Roman articles of war?

He wasn't! We will see this as we examine the priestly garments!

Slide 59

KJV reads: And thou shalt make holy garments for Aaron thy brother for glory and for beauty. And thou shalt speak unto all that are **wise hearted**, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments to consecrate him, that he may minister unto me in the priest's office.

Slide 62

The priests were all required to wear holy linen garments: tunic, turban, sash and linen breeches.

Slide 64

It was believed the High Priest was like the repairman going in to repair the world.

Every piece of clothing was meant to atone for a different sin. All priests who ministered in the sanctuary had these four articles of clothing:

Slide 73

The high priest had 4 additional garments for a total of 8 garments:

The number 8 represents the supernatural. Messiah rose on the first day of the week which is also the 8th day. In the 8th Millennial day will be the New Heavens and New Earth. 8 is the number of salvation.

Slide 75

Lashon HaRa (gossip; The Evil Tongue)

The high priest's robe, with its bells and pomegranates hanging like *tzitzit* (tassels) from its hem, is made completely of wool dyed blue (*techelet*).

The blue *techelet* color is the same color as the thread of blue we are commanded to affix to the tassels on the corners of our garments (Num 15:38).

Slide 78

An ephod was an upper garment that apparently represented priestly status.

Most often when we read of the ephod we are reading about the high priest's ephod, to which the breast piece was attached.

In the days of King David, ordinary priests wore a simple white linen ephod.

It was apparently permissible for a non-priest to wear a linen ephod -- King David put on a linen ephod when he danced before the ark.

As King David dons the linen ephod, he foreshadows the ministry of the Son of David who steps into the role of priesthood in the heavenly sanctuary.

Slide 88

The high priest's turban was ornamented with a golden plate that said, "Holy to the LORD."

The very name of God (*Y/HI/VIH*), that name that is above every name, was engraved in the gold.

The high priest, therefore, carried the name of God and acted in the authority of that name.

When we see how only the high priest had the right to wear the name of God in this fashion, we can better appreciate the sanctity of God's name.

This entire ritual is reminiscent of the passages from the book of Revelation that speak of those upon whose forehead God's name is written in Revelation 22:3-4 -
There will no longer be any curse; and the throne of God and of the Lamb will be in it, and His bond-servants will serve Him; they will see His face, and His name will be on their foreheads. We will have His name on our foreheads!

But, more importantly, Yeshua is our Heavenly High Priest. As such, He was given the “name above all Names”!

Therefore God also has highly exalted Him and **given Him the name which is above every name**, Like the high priest, Yeshua is utterly set apart above men, holy to the LORD, wielding the authority of the name of the LORD.

Slide 89

What is over Aaron’s heart? Israel!

Remember, this is a copy of what is in Heaven!

So what is on the heart of the High Priest in heaven? Israel!

The Urim and The Thummim: (Ur means flame/lights; Thum (tom) means perfection)
This could be a whole study in itself!

The Sages called them Oracle Stones.

But the easiest way to describe this is like a Godly Ouija Board.
Which makes sense—Satan is a counterfeiter! He takes what God makes, and destroys it!

Slide 92

The gold of the Tabernacle is called *zahav tahor* (pure gold).

Slide 94

Blue is the color *techelet*, a very expensive dye of the ancient world.

The Israelites are commanded to wear a single thread of this blue on each of the four corners of their garments (Num 15:38), a small token of priesthood for each person.

Blue has associations with the realm of God. Remember Ex 24:10 –
"under His feet there appeared to be a pavement of sapphire [which is blue], as clear as the sky itself"

Slide 96

Purple is another expensive dye of the ancient world.

The kings of Midian wore purple robes (Judges 8:26);
Solomon's couch was made of purple fabric (Song 3:10);
The governors and officials of Assyria wore purple (Ezek 23:6);
King Belshazzar honored Daniel with a purple robe (Dan 5:7);

King Ahasuerus honored Mordecai with a purple robe (Esther 8:15);
When the soldiers mocked Yeshua as King of the Jews, they clothed Him in purple (Jn 19:2).

Slide 98

The color is employed in various purification rituals:

Lev 14:4 - then the priest shall command to take for him who is to be cleansed two living *and* clean birds, cedar wood, scarlet, and hyssop.

Num 19:6 - And the priest shall take cedar wood and hyssop and scarlet, and cast *them* into the midst of the fire burning the heifer.

Isaiah 1:18 uses red to speak of God's promise to purify Israel

"Though your sins are as scarlet, they will be as white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they will be like wool"

Slide 100

In the ancient world, linen was never dyed, so it was always white.

The priests are clothed in white linen, and on the Day of Atonement, even the high priest wears simple white linen.

The Bible often depicts angels dressed in fine linen (Rev 15:6) or simply dressed in white. The armies of heaven are "clothed in fine linen, white and clean" (Rev 19:14).

Before His burial, the men who prepared His body wrapped Yeshua in linen (Mark 15:46).

Slide 101

In Exodus 29:33 - **as the opening of a habergeon there is to it; it is not rent.**

Slide 102

The High Priest was going against everything the Torah commanded!

Slide 103

One of the finest ways to gain insight into both the details of life in the Holy Temple, and to its inner spirit, is by a study of the priestly garments.

We shall see that these garments are essential in order for the priests to function in their sacred capacity; so much so that in their absence, the offerings made by the priests in the Temple have no validity! Without his uniform, the priest who serves in the Holy Temple is considered like a "stranger" serving before the L-rd - like an ordinary non-priest. What, then, is the basis for the garments' powerful significance?

Slide 104

No priest, neither lay nor the High Priest himself, is fit to serve in the Temple unless he is wearing the sacred garments. As the Talmud states, "While they are clothed in the priestly garments, they are clothed in the priesthood; but when they are not wearing the garments, the priesthood is not upon them" (BT Zevachim 17:B).

Conducting the service without these garments would render the priests the same as those who are not descendants of Aaron - all of whom are unfit for service in the Temple.

Slide 105

Why does the Bible attach so much significance to the garments? Because their quality is such that they elevate the wearers - Aaron and all his descendants - to the high levels of sanctity required from those who come to serve before God in the holy place. These garments themselves possess a certain holiness; powerful enough to sanctify all those who merely come in contact with them, as we read in the prophets:

Slide 106

No wool. Why? Sweat represents the flesh—the work of the flesh.

Slide 107

The rabbis established that God's command for the priestly garments to be "for honor and for beauty" teach us that they must be new and dignified. **If the garments were soiled, stained, or ripped, the priests may not conduct the service while wearing them** - and if they did, the service would be invalid. If the priests' garments were soiled, stained or ripped, that also invalidated their service!

Slide 108

Furthermore, although the priests were extremely neat, just as they were diligent and careful - still, they were working with the sacrifices. Any garment which became soiled to the extent that its stains could not be removed, those garments were not washed. When they became disqualified from use in this manner, they were shredded and used to fulfill another of the Creator's commandments! The tunics were used to make wicks for the menorah, and the belts and pants, wicks for the oil lamps of the Festival of the Water Libation which took place in the Women's Court during the Festival of Sukkot. This applies only to the garments of the ordinary priests, of which there were a great many. When the High Priest's uniform became unusable through wear and tear, it was not destroyed, but hidden away so that no other man could ever wear it.

Slide 109

Yeshua is speaking to the church.

This speaks of believers who have soiled their garments.

“Stranger” doesn’t necessarily mean and “unbeliever” – it is a priest who is working in the flesh!

Slide 110

KJV: Jude 1:23 And others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even **the garment spotted by the flesh.**

They were to walk in white!

The priesthood garments are white! They were to be clean, dignified in honor and beauty! So we have a priest, who is a believer, but they are working with soiled garments!

Slide 111

Each priest's garments must fit perfectly – they could not wear pants that were too long or too short. The garments were made to order for each priest, tailored to fit his measurements exactly.

What does this tell us about the priesthood of the believer?

God is concerned about each one of us as individuals. not just the group!

This tells us something of the tremendous work force needed to turn out these garments in such quantities that every priest in Israel could be supplied with his own garments. As we shall learn with regard to the incense offering, there were so many priests available for duty in the Holy Temple that no priest ever offered the daily incense service more than once in his lifetime, and it was offered twice daily for many hundreds of years! Yet each had his own garments.

This leads us to...

Slide 112

This is speaking of Zacharias, John the Baptist's father.

Slide 113

Priests did not wear no shoes or sandals.

They would walk barefoot on the marble floors of the Temple courts.

The floor of the Temple complex was itself sanctified, just as the Temple proper.

There must be nothing interrupting between the priest and the floor.

To the extent that if something comes in the way of contact between the priest's feet and the floor, Then his service is also invalid!

This is based on...

Slide 115

They determined the Temple Mount is holy ground, therefore the priests cannot minister with shoes on their feet!

Slide 116

Three categories:

- 1) The High Priest uniform: worn year round (consist of 8 garments called the Golden Garments);
- 2) The clothing worn by the High Priest worn on the Day of Atonement (four garments called the White Garments);
- 3) The uniform of the ordinary priests consisting of 4 garments

Slide 120

This is referring to the High Priest.

The armor of the priesthood is for the one who is going to be standing in the gap by intercessory prayer against the accuser of the bretheren!

Slide 121

Salvation = Yeshua!

Can you see the connection between the priestly garments and the bride and bridegroom?
The priestly garments are like the wedding garments!

Slide 124

Can you see the garments of the priesthood are like that of an armed soldier, equipped for a fight?

Slide 125

He is fighting the accuser of the brethren. He is interceding!

Remember in Daniel, the angel said the Prince of Persia has been fighting me for 21 days?

Do these sound familiar to you? Can you name a verse in the B'rit haDasha?

Maybe, Ephesians 6:11-17?

Slide 126

Notice it is the FEET, not the "shoes"!

Good news – GOSPEL! (besorah, in Hebrew)

Proclaims Yeshua (salvation)!

This brings us back to...

Slide 127

Can you see that Paul is writing about the priestly garments and not a Roman soldier?

If you have on man-made armor, you are dead! You better have on the garments of the priesthood that fights against the spiritual enemies!

Slide 129

and they were not willing to come: They didn't want to come at the appointed time, to the appointed place, or come to the appointed sacrifice.

These are the people who tell God, "YOU come to ME when I choose!"

"See, I have **prepared** my dinner: He has prepared His sacrifice!

But they made light of it and went their ways: They did not pay attention to the Feasts/Festivals, those are no longer important!

Again, They will meet with God when they want to meet with God.

Slide 130

Remember, we discussed that if a priest didn't have the priestly garment on, his service was as a stranger?

This man did not have on the priestly garments!

Someone who did not have on the priestly garments crashing the party.

Slide 131

Think about this...

These are believers who have turned back from the Lord.

You have to have been a believer in order to turn away from Him.

This is what Yeshua was referring to in His parable!

These are believers whose garments have become soiled, stained and ripped, working in the flesh. The Lord says, "You are clothed in strange apparel."!

Can you see if you come to the Lord with a Greco-Roman mindset, you don't have on the proper clothing?

Slide 133

What is the garment Messiah wears? Light!

Slide 134

Yeshua wears the Torah!

Slide 136

Do you see that Saul was arming David with the "Greco-Roman" soldiers articles of war?

Brass speaks of Judgment.

Notice David said he could not WALK with these things.
How is your WALK with God?

Slide 137

David had on the priestly garments:

Robe of fine linen, linen ephod!

Now he is acceptable, worshipping before the Lord!

Slide 138

We are to be clothed with Yeshua (salvation).

Resources:

Resources:

El Shaddai Ministries (www.elshaddaiministries.us)

First Fruits of Zion (www.ffoz.org)

Gateways to Torah, Rabbi Russell Resnik

Partners in Torah (www.partnersintorah.org)

Chumash

Tikkun

Judaism 101 (<http://www.jewfaq.org/index.htm>)

Chabad of Pierce County (www.chabadpiercecouny.com)

Saltshakers (<http://www.hebrewroots.com>)

<http://bethhamidrash.org/files/2008/02/image2.png>

www.templeinstitute.org

The Priestly Garments

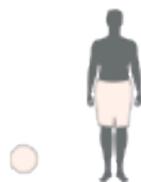
On Mount Sinai, Moses is instructed by God to gather his brother Aaron and Aaron's sons to be priests in the Holy Temple, built in 957 BC. To fulfill their duties, sacred garments are to be made at the highest standards of craftsmanship. In the generations of priests that follow, painstaking attention is paid to ensure every piece is woven and tailor-made to fit each priest.

MATERIALS

All pieces are made out of one or more of the following:

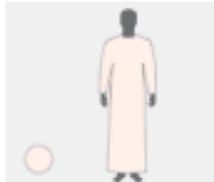
- Gold
- Linen
- Wool, in three colors

HIGH PRIEST'S ORDER OF DAILY DRESS



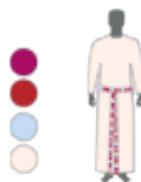
1. Pants

The priests can take their street clothes off only after they had put on the pants.



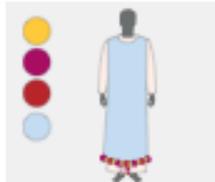
2. Tunic

The sleeves are made separately and are the only pieces sewn, not woven.



3. Belt

This combination of materials is only allowed for the priests' garments.



4. Robe

The hem is adorned with hollow wool "pomegranates" and gold bells.



5. Ephod

Made of all five materials, it is considered the most important garment.



6. Breastplate

It is set with 12 stones whose colors match the flags of the tribes of Israel.



7. Turban

A blue wool cap with gold bands may have been placed over the linen turban.



8. Crown

The thin plate of gold engraved with the raised words "Holy to the Lord."

A CLOSER LOOK

Putting on the turban consisted of taking a strip of linen approximately 24 feet long and winding it around the head.

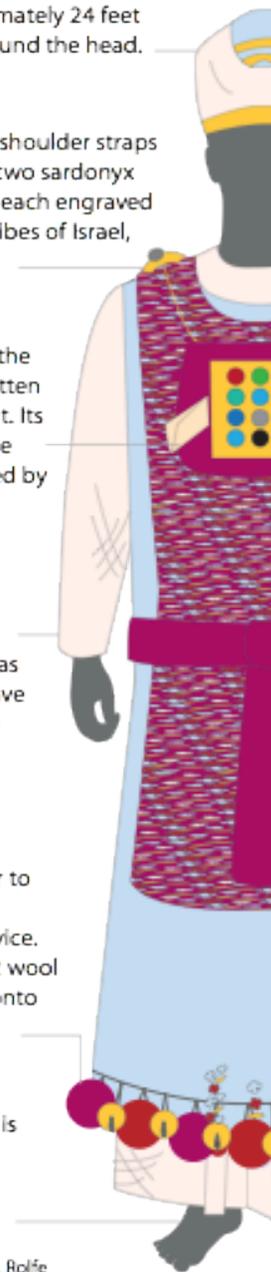
Settings of gold on the shoulder straps of the ephod are fit for two sardonyx "remembrance" stones, each engraved with six names of the tribes of Israel, in order of their birth.

The Urim V'Tummim is the divine name of God written on a piece of parchment. Its presence allowed for the divine guidance received by the illumination of the letters on the stones.

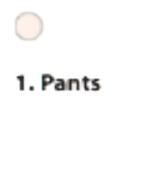
The tunic is woven in a checkered knit pattern as opposed to a cross-weave pattern. The sleeves are woven separately, and then sewn on.

The bells made it easier to follow the priests' movements during service. There are as many as 72 wool pomegranates woven onto the hem of the robe.

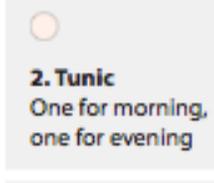
The floor of the Temple is holy, and consequently the priests are to keep their feet bare.



HIGH PRIEST ON DAY OF ATONEMENT

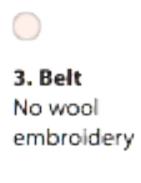


1. Pants



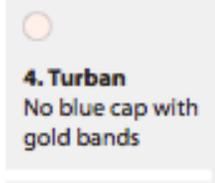
2. Tunic

One for morning, one for evening



3. Belt

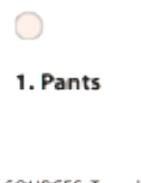
No wool embroidery



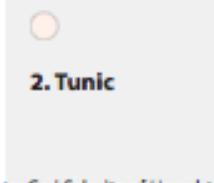
4. Turban

No blue cap with gold bands

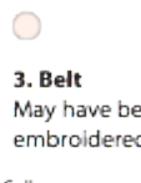
ORDINARY PRIESTS' DAILY DRESS



1. Pants

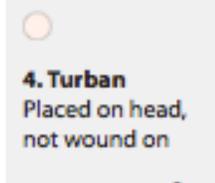


2. Tunic



3. Belt

May have been embroidered



4. Turban

Placed on head, not wound on

A CLOSER LOOK

Helmet

The iron helmet was forged from one piece of metal and lined with leather. Crests made of dyed horsehair indicated rank. Plates hung down along the cheeks and another plate protected the back of the neck and shoulders.

Breastplate

The iron or bronze scaled armor was built in four sections to cover each shoulder and side of the chest. The plates were sewn to a stiff leather vest, which was put on like a jacket before the front plates were tied with leather straps.

Sword

The sword was carried on the right side and hung from the belt or a leather strap over the shoulder.

Belt

The leather belt was tied around a wool tunic. Connected bronze plates hung from the belt to protect the soldier's groin area.

Shield

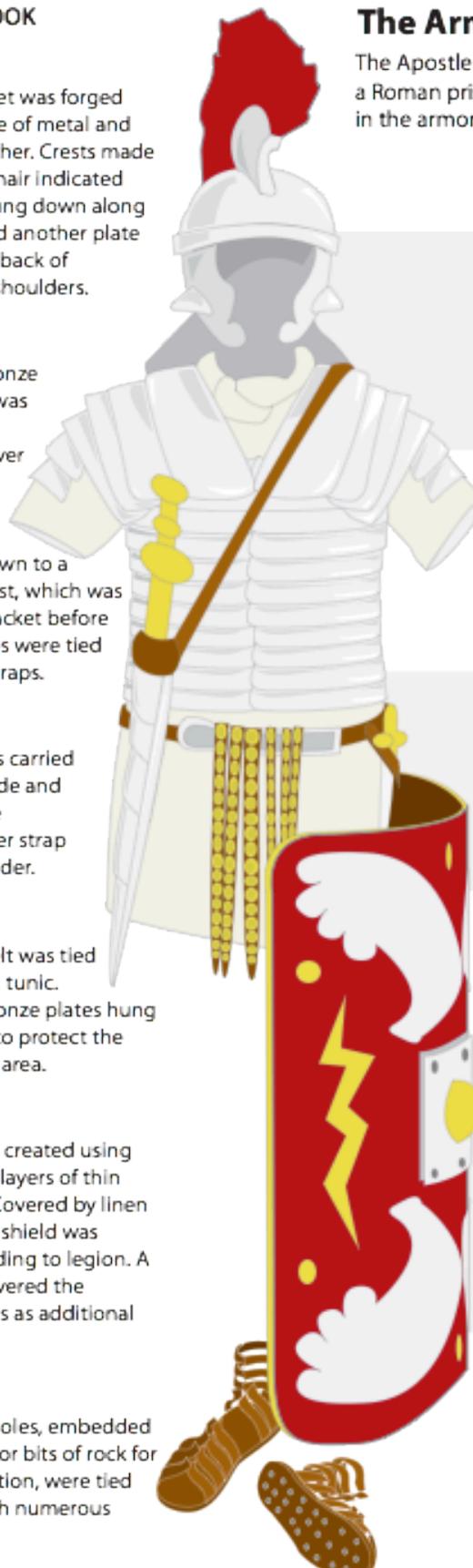
The curve was created using three bonded layers of thin wood strips. Covered by linen or leather, the shield was painted according to legion. A bronze rim covered the rounded edges as additional protection.

Sandals

Thick leather soles, embedded with hobnails or bits of rock for increased traction, were tied to the feet with numerous leather straps.

The Armor of God

The Apostle Paul, inspired by God, wrote a letter to the church of Ephesus from a Roman prison. As he wrote, Roman soldiers guarding the prison walked about in the armor of first century legionary.



ARMOR OF LEGIONARY

Galea (Helmet)

Protected head and neck from enemy attacks

Lorica Segmentata (Breastplate)

Guarded vital organs

Gladus (Sword)

Powerful offensive weapon in the hand of a skilled soldier

Waving it served as a word of warning to the enemy

Cingulum (Girdle or Belt)

Supports sword, dagger and bronze apron

Worn at all times, even without other armor pieces

Scutum (Shield)

Overlapping shields allowed soldiers to advance together

Shield was used to defend the entire body, including the back

Caligae (Sandals)

Fit for both marching and fighting

Became more comfortable with constant wear

ARMOR OF GOD

Helmet of Salvation

"...and take on the helmet of salvation..." Ephesians 6:17a

Breastplate of Righteousness

"...and having put on the breastplate of righteousness..." Ephesians 6:14b

Sword of the Spirit, Word of God

"...and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God..." Ephesians 6:17b

Belt of Truth

"Stand therefore, having fastened on the belt of truth..." Ephesians 6:14a

Shield of Faith

"In all circumstances take up the shield of faith, with which you can extinguish all the flaming darts of the evil one..." Ephesians 6:16

Readiness/Preparation of the Gospel of Peace

"...and, as shoes for your feet, having put on the readiness given by the gospel of peace." Ephesians 6:15