

Handout 1: Numbers Lesson 11

The purpose of the census:

1. To number the fighting men in preparation for the war with Midian (Num 31:1-54).
2. To prepare for parceling out the Promised Land based on the population of each tribe (verses 52-56).

Census of the Twelve Tribes in Year 2 (Num 1:20-46)		Census of the Twelve Tribes in Year 40 (Num 26:1-50)	
Tribe	Numbers of fighting men	Tribe	Numbers of fighting men
1. Reuben	46,500	1. Reuben	43,730
2. Simeon	59,300	2. Simeon	22,200
3. Gad	45,650	3. Gad	40,500
4. Judah	74,600	4. Judah	76,500
5. Issachar	54,400	5. Issachar	64,300
6. Zebulun	57,400	6. Zebulun	60,500
7. Ephraim	40,500	7. Manasseh	52,700
8. Manasseh	32,200	8. Ephraim	32,500
9. Benjamin	35,400	9. Benjamin	45,600
10. Dan	62,700	10. Dan	64,400
11. Asher	41,500	11. Asher	53,400
12. Naphtali	53,400	12. Naphtali	45,400
Total	603,550 men	Total	601,730 men

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A Comparison Between the Increase and Decrease of the Tribes in the Second Census		
Tribe	Increase	Decrease
1. Reuben		2,770
2. Simeon		37,100
3. Gad		5,150
4. Judah	1,900	
5. Issachar	9,900	
6. Zebulun	3,100	
7. Ephraim		8,000
8. Manasseh	20,500	
9. Benjamin	10,200	
10. Dan	1,700	
11. Asher	11,900	
12. Naphtali		8,000
Total year 2: 603,550	59,200	61,020
Total year 40: 601,730		
Decrease of 1,820		

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Census of the Levites:

Levites one month or older of the new generation (Num 26:62): 23,000

Levites one month or older of the Exodus generation (Nun 3:15, 39): 22,000

Handout 2: Numbers Lesson 11

to appoint a leader for this community, 17 to be at their head in all their undertakings, a man who will lead them out and bring them in, so that Yahweh's community will not be like sheep without a shepherd

I. David the Shepherd of Israel is the Mosaic model of a leader:

- In 2 Samuel 5:2-4 [NAB] the passage referring to David reads: *In days past when Saul was our king, it was you who led the Israelites out and brought them back [led the Israelites out and in]. And the LORD [Yahweh] said to you, 'You shall shepherd my people Israel and shall be commander of Israel.'* This passage repeats the Shepherd of Israel imagery and repeats the “out and in” phrase from Numbers 27:17 (the same is repeated in 1 Chr 11:2).
- In 1 Kings 22:17 God expressed His displeasure in the kings of Israel and David's descendants, the kings of Judah, through the prophet Micaiah: *I saw all Israel scattered on the mountains like sheep without a shepherd.*

II. The promised Messiah is the model of the Mosaic leader who is the ideal Davidic king:

- In Ezekiel 34:5-24, Yahweh speaking through His prophet says: *For lack of a shepherd they have been scattered, to become the prey of all the wild animals; they have been scattered ...* then He promises that He will take care of His flock and He shall gather them back from where they have been scattered across the earth by raising up “one shepherd, my servant David” who will have charge of God's people to be their Shepherd (verse 23) and God will judge between His sheep and goats (verse 17).

III. Jesus of Nazareth is the model of the Mosaic leader and ideal Davidic king:

- In the Good Shepherd Discourse in John 10, Jesus identifies Himself as the Good Shepherd of God's people (10:11), who guards the gate to let His flock go “out and in” (10:9).
- In Matthew 25 Jesus tells the people He has the power to judge God's people and to separate the sheep from the goats (see Ez 34:23-24).

Prescribed Grain Offerings and Wine Libations to Accompany the Animal Sacrifices (Numbers 15:1-12)		
Animal	Grain mixed with oil	Wine
Lamb	One-tenth of an ephah of fine flour mixed with one-quarter of a hin	One-quarter of a hin
Ram	Two-tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with one-third a hin of oil	One-third of a hin of wine
Bull	Three-tenths of an ephah of fine flour mixed with half a hin of oil	Half of a hin of wine
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1.6 hin = 2.00 gallons or 7.5 liters (NJB table of weights and measures)

1 ephah = 1.25 bushels/gallons or 45.0 liters (NJB table of weights and measures)

Handout 3: Numbers Lesson 11

Communal Animal Sacrifice Prescribed for the Calendar of Public Holy Days (all festival sacrifices were in addition to the daily Tamid and New Moon sacrifices were also included on the Feast of Trumpets)				
Designated occasion	Lambs	Rams	Bulls	Goats
Daily Tamid (Ex 29:38-42; Num 28:3-8)	2			
Sabbath (every 7 th day; Num 28:9-10)	2			
New Moon (1 st of every month; Num 28:11-15)	7	1	2	1
Passover (14 th Abib; Ex 12:3-6)	1 lamb or goat-kid for every 10 to 20 people			
+Unleavened Bread (each day on 15 th -21 st Abib; Num 28:16-27)	7 (for seven days)	1 (for seven days)	2 (for seven days)	1 (for seven days)
Firstfruits (day after the Sabbath of Unleavened Bread; Lev 23:9-14)	1			
+Weeks/Pentecost (50 days from Firstfruits; *Lev 23:15-21; Num 28:26-31)	7 + 2* 7	2* 1	1* 2	1*
Trumpets/Aclamations Feast of the New Year (1 st Tishri; Lev 23:23-25; Num 29:1-6)	7	1	1	1
Day of Atonement (10 th Tishri; Num 29:7-11)	7	1	1	1
1 st day of +Tabernacles/Booths (15 th Tishri; Num 29:12-16)	14	2	13	1
2 nd day of Tabernacles (16 th Tishri; Num 29:17-19)	14	2	12	1
3 rd day of Tabernacles (17 th Tishri; Num 29:20-22)	14	2	11	1
4 th day of Tabernacles (18 th Tishri; Num 29:23-25)	14	2	10	1
5 th day of Tabernacles (19 th Tishri; Num 29:26-28)	14	2	9	1
6 th day of Tabernacles (20 th Tishri; Num 29:29-31)	14	2	8	1
7 th day of Tabernacles (21 st Tishri; (Num 29:32-34)	14	2	7	1
8 th day Sacred Assembly (22 nd Tishri; Num 29:35-38)	7	1	1	1
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*the numbers of rams and bulls are reversed for the Feast of Weeks in Numbers, and there is no mention of the communion sacrifice of two additional lambs as in Leviticus 23:19. The animals listed for sacrifice in Numbers Chapters 28-29 are all whole burnt offerings for the community and goats for a sin sacrifice for the leaders of Israel (Lev 4:22-26). +Pilgrim feasts = Unleavened Bread, Weeks/Pentecost, and Tabernacles (Ex 23:14-12; Ex 34:18-23; Dt 16:16-17).

**THE SEVEN SACRED ANNUAL FEASTS OF THE OLD COVENANT:
The Feasts of Remembrance**

*Yahweh said to Moses, 'Speak to the Israelites and say to them:
'These are my appointed feasts, the appointed feasts of Yahweh, which
you are to proclaim as sacred assemblies' (Lev 23:1-2).*

*Then never let anyone criticize you for what you eat or drink, or about observance of annual
festivals, [...]. These are only a shadow of what was coming; **the reality is the body of Christ**
(Col 2:16-17).*

* = Pilgrim feasts: Ex 23:14-17; 34:18-23; Dt 16:1-16; 2 Chr 8:13

Sacred Feast and Sacrifices	Scripture References	Old Testament/ Modern Time	Old Testament Remembrance and New Testament Application
<p>PASSOVER (<i>Pesach</i>) Sacrifice of unblemished yearling lambs and kids, one for every 10 to 20 people in a group.</p>	<p>Ex 12:1-4; Lev 23:5; Num 9:1-14; 28:16; Dt 16:1-3, 4-7; Mt 26:17; Mk 14:12-26; Jn 2:13; 11:55; 1 Cor 5:7; Heb 11:28</p>	<p>14th Abib (Nisan) March/April</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signifying Israel's deliverance from death in the tenth plague. N.T.= last legitimate Old Covenant Passover sacrifice (Lk 22:7-13).</p>
<p>*UNLEVENED BREAD (<i>Hag Hamatzot</i>). Seven day feast from the 15th -21st. On the 15th at sundown eating the meal of the Passover victim with family and friends; mandatory assembly on the 15th and 21st; mandatory sacrifices for 7 days = whole burnt offerings of 2 young bulls, a ram and 7 yearling lambs without blemish with cereal offerings; a goat for a sin offering; 2 lamb communion offerings; individual festival communion offerings each day eaten in the camp of God/Jerusalem.</p>	<p>Ex 12:15-20; 39; 13:3-10; 23:15; 34:18; Lev 23:6-8; Num 28:17-25; Dt 16:3, 4, 8; 2 Chr 30:22-33; Mk 14:1, 12; Acts 12:3; 1 Cor 5:6-8</p>	<p>15th -21st Abib (Nisan) March/April 7 day feast</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signified the sanctification of Israel by eating the Passover sacrifice in a sacred meal with unleavened bread. For seven days eating bread with yeast (the symbol of sin) is forbidden. Remembering how Yahweh redeemed Israel out of Egypt. N.T. = The Last Supper/first Eucharistic sacrifice, Passion and Crucifixion (Mt 26:19-29; 57; 27:27; Mk 15:25; 33-39).</p>

<p>FIRSTFRUITS (<i>Yom Habikkurim</i>) Presenting the first sheaf of the barley harvest; a burnt offering of a single unblemished male lamb with a grain offering and wine libation.</p>	<p>Ex 23:19; 34:26; Lev 23:9-14; Dt 26:5, 9-10; Mt 28:1; Mk 16:1-2; Lk 24:1; Jn 1:20; Rom 8:23; 1 Cor 15:20-23</p>	<p>No date: on the day after the first Sabbath after Passover (Lev. 23:11); always on a Sunday (day later changed)</p> <p>Abib (Nisan) March/April</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signified the resurrection of Israel as a free people. Recognizing the redemption of the first-born sons and God's bounty in the Promised Land. N.T.= Resurrection Sunday (Mt 28:1-8).</p>
<p>*WEEKS (<i>Shavuot/Hag ha-Shavuot; Pentecost</i> in Greek = "50th day"; also known as <i>Hag ha-Katzir</i> = "feast of the harvest"). Mandatory assembly and sacrifices: first fruits of the wheat harvest, burnt offering of 2 young bulls, a ram, 7 yearling lambs all with cereal offerings, goat as sin sacrifice, and the people's individual festival communion offerings.</p>	<p>Ex 23:16; 34:22a; Lev 23:15-21; Num 28:26-31; Dt 16:9-12; 2 Chr 30:22-33; Acts 2:1-4; 20:16; 1 Cor 16:8</p>	<p>50 days after Firstfruits (as the ancients counted); always fell on a Sunday (day later changed)</p> <p>Sivan May/June</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signified the origination of Israel as the covenant people. A festival of joy recalling the giving of the Law at Sinai 50 days after leaving Egypt; thankfulness for the Lord's blessings and birth of the O.T. Church. N.T.= birth of New Covenant Church; Acts 2:1-1-4. First four feasts were fulfilled in Jesus' first Advent. The long harvest is the gathering of souls into heaven (Mt 9:37/37-38; Lk 10:2-3; Jn 4:35-38).</p>

THE LONG SUMMER HARVEST

<p>TRUMPETS (<i>Rosh Hashana</i> = "head of the year") Beginning of the civil year. A sacred assembly and a day of rest with acclamations commemorated with trumpet blasts and mandatory sacrifices: burnt</p>	<p>Lev 23:23-25; Num 29:1-6; 2 Sam 6:15; 1 Cor 15:52; 1 Thes 4-16</p>	<p>1st Tishri Sept/Oct</p>	<p>Old Testament: Signified the ingathering of the covenant people in preparation for Yahweh's judgment/favor and preparation for the day of national expiation. N.T. = (?) The Second Coming of</p>
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offerings of a young bull, a ram, 7 unblemished yearling lambs with grain offerings and a goat sin sacrifice.			Christ and the gathering of the nations (Mt 24:30-31; 1 Thes 1:10; 4:16-17).
DAY OF ATONEMENT (<i>Yom Kippur</i>) Sacred assembly with mandatory sacrifices. For the high priest: a young bull sin sacrifice and a ram burnt offering. For the people: burnt offering of a young bull; a ram and 7 unblemished yearling lambs with cereal offerings and 2 goats as a sin sacrifice.	Lev 16:1-34; 23:26-32; Num 29:7-11; Rom 3:24-26; Heb 9:7; 10:3, 30-31; 10:19-22; Acts 27:9; 2 Pt 3:7; Rev 17:4; 20:12	10 th Tishri Sept/Oct	Old Testament: Signified calling Israel to judgment in a national day of fasting, repentance and expiation N.T. = (?) The last of the harvest is the Final Judgment (Rev 14:15; 20:11-15).
*TABERNACLES also called FEAST OF SHELTERS OR BOOTHS (<i>Sukkot</i>) First of fruit harvest (grapes and olives); living in booths made of tree boughs; daily sacrifices of bulls, rams, and lambs for burnt offerings, a goat sin sacrifice, individual festival communion offerings. From the 1 st to 8 th days: 70 bulls, 15 rams, 105 lambs and 8 goats sacrificed.	Ex 23:16b; 34:22b; Lev 23:33-38; 39-43; Num 29:12-34; Dt 16:13-15; 1 Kng 8:3, 65; 2 Chr 7:1; 2 Chr 30:22-33; Zec 14:16-19; Jn 7:2; Mt 24:35; 2 Pt 3:7, 10, 13; Rev 21:1	15 th -22 nd Tishri Sept/Oct 8 day feast	Old Testament: Signified God's presence with His Covenant people; looked forward to the coming of the Messiah. Memorializes the giving of the Tabernacle and giving thanks for the productivity of the land. NT = (?) Creation of the new heaven and earth (Rev 21:1-7).
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* The 3 pilgrim Feasts: every Israelite male, 13 years or older, must present himself to Yahweh three times a year at the Temple in Jerusalem at the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Feast of Weeks/Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles. All feast sacrifices offered in addition to the daily communal Tamid sacrifice (Num 28:10, 15, 23, 24, 31; 29: 6, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 38).