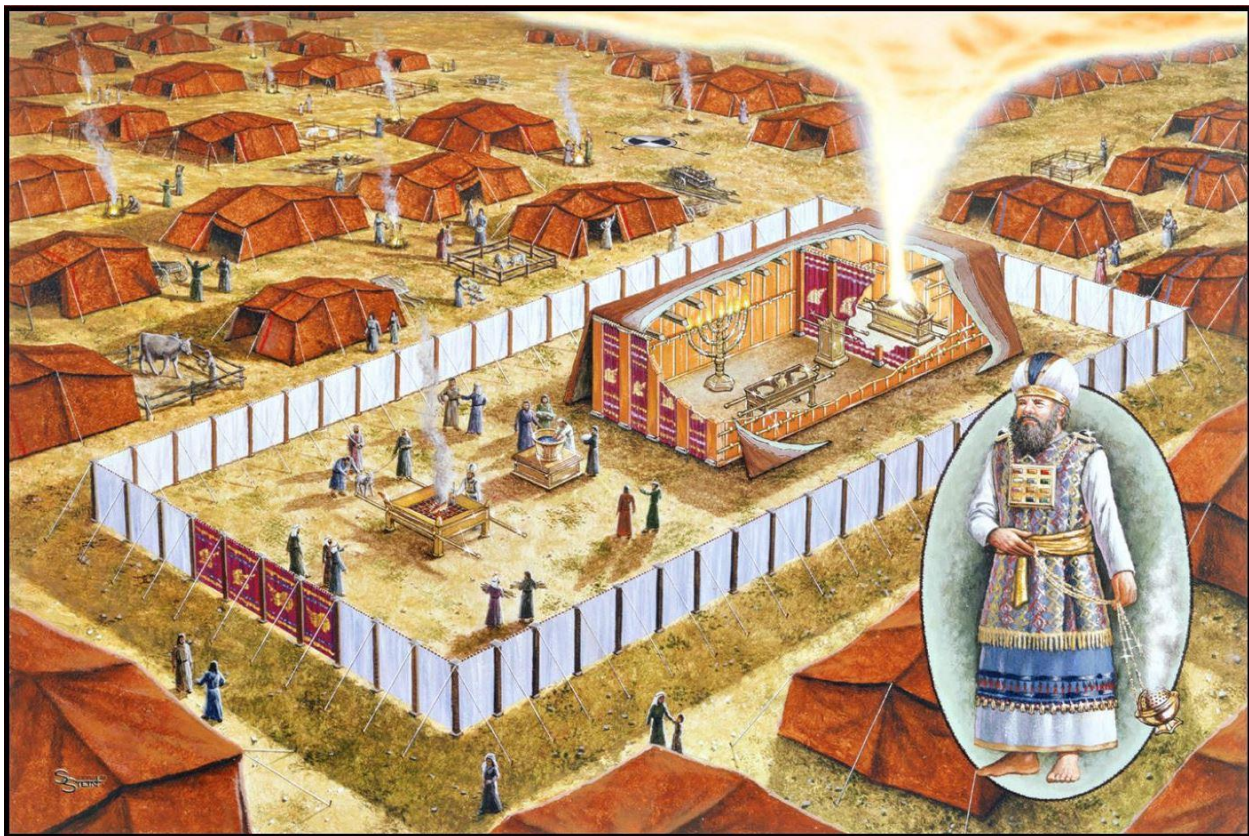


February 10 Answers

- 1) The design of the priestly garments. The ephod (a kind of apron) and the breastpiece had the **names** of the twelve tribes on them, signifying that the priests **represented** the people to God. The robe was hemmed with golden **bells** and pomegranates. The bells provided a **joyful** sound to accompany Aaron as he ministered in the Tabernacle, and the pomegranates represented **fruitfulness**, pointing to the fruitfulness of Christ's sacrifice on the cross (1 Cor 15:20). The golden diadem had two purposes: to "take away the **iniquity** of the holy things" and that the people "may be **accepted** before the LORD" (Exod 28:38). What a striking picture of Christ's priestly ministry! The breeches covered the **nakedness** of the high priest so he would not die, emphasizing how seriously God takes the issue of **modesty**. The instructions God gave Moses for the seven-day priestly ordination ceremony showed that Aaron and his sons needed to be **cleansed, clothed** and **consecrated** by blood sacrifice before they could minister before God. God's instructions for the priestly garments and the ordination ceremony underscore to us the importance He places on beauty, holiness and obedience. Do we remember that our bodies are the temple of the Holy Spirit? Do we take our privileged status in Christ seriously? (1 Pet 2:5).



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