

God With Us Sermon Series

The Priestly Garments

Exodus 28:1-43

November 24, 2024



- I. The _____ of the priesthood.
Exodus 28:1
 - A. The office of priesthood is more important than the _____.
 - B. Aaron and his sons were _____ to serve in the office of priest.
 - C. The Levites had higher standards of _____ than the rest of Jacob's sons. **Leviticus 21:1-15**
- II. The _____ of the priestly garments.
Exodus 28:2-3
 - A. These garments were for Aaron and therefore _____ to the high priest.
 - B. The priestly garments were to manifest God's _____.
 - C. The priestly garments were to manifest God's _____.
 - D. God provided _____ wisdom through the Spirit to those who would create these splendid garments. **James 1:5**

III. The _____ of the priestly garments.

Exodus 28:4-5

A. Six items are listed.

1. A _____

2. An _____

3. A _____

4. A _____ coat

5. A _____

6. A _____ **1 Peter 1:13**

B. Five elements listed **Exodus 28:5**

1. _____

2. and _____

3. and _____ **John 19:2-3**

4. and _____

5. and _____ linen.

IV. The _____ for creating the priestly garments. **Exodus 28:6-8**

A. Make the _____. **Exodus 28:6**

B. The _____ pieces. **Exodus 28:7**

C. The _____ girdle. **Exodus 28:8**

- V. The _____ of each element of the priestly garments. **Exodus 28:9-43**
- A. The two _____. **Exodus 28:9-14, Luke 15:4-5**
- B. The _____ complete with Urim and Thummin. **Exodus 28:15-30, Hebrews 7:26-27, 1 Peter 3:18**
- C. The _____ of the ephod. **Exodus 28:31-35, Psalms 132:9**
- D. The inclusion of the _____ for the mitre on the high priest's forehead. **Exodus 28:36-38, Revelation 14:1**
- E. The composition of the _____ and _____. **Exodus 28:39-41**
- F. The _____. **Exodus 28:42-43, Exodus 20:25-26, Hebrews 4:12-15, Revelation 3:18-20**
- G. The _____ element of clothing. **Exodus 3:5, Joshua 5:15, Acts 7:33**

THE Anatomy of

JEWISH HIGH PRIEST

ISRAEL, 605 BCE – 70 CE

THE EPHOD

The breastplate would sit upon an equally elaborate apron-like garment called an ephod. There is an ongoing debate about what exactly it was but *The Bible* describes it as being made of the same material as the breastplate. It had two shoulder pieces containing golden rings that would affix to the breastplate, with the ephod held together by a girdle fastened at the front.

ROBE OF THE EPHOD

The high priest would wear a robe underneath the ephod - It was sky-blue in colour in reference to heaven. As well a woven collar, the bottom of the garment had tiny bells made of pure gold and pomegranate-shaped tassels in blue, purple and scarlet. The bells would be heard when the high priest was ministering.

BARE FEET

The entire ensemble symbolises atonement for the sin of bloodshed on the part of the children of Israel, except for the underwear, which was purely for modesty and contained no openings. A high priest's feet would be bare, however, allowing them to touch the ground of God. Claims that a rope would be tied to the high priest's ankle so that his body could be pulled out should he be killed by God in the Holy of Holies are not thought to be true.

THE GOLDEN CROWN

Placed over the high priest's fine linen mitre and extending towards both ears, the priestly crown was a pure golden head plate engraved with the words "Holiness to the Lord", held in place by two tied blue straps. By wearing it, the high priest would atone for the sin of arrogance on behalf of the children of Israel and show his intellectual devotion to God.

PRIESTLY BREASTPLATE

A rectangular breastplate containing 12 precious stones across four rows was worn across the heart. The fabric itself was made from gold, fine twisted linen and yarns dyed tekhelet, purple and scarlet. There was a fold within which the Urim and Thummim (literally translated as "lights and perfections") were placed. It's not known exactly what these two objects were but they were a way of receiving revelation from God.

IMPORTANT GEMSTONES

The stones on the breastplate were a ruby, emerald and topaz on the top row; a carbuncle, sapphire and quartz crystal on the second; a jacinth, agate and amethyst on the third; and a chrysolite, onyx and opal on the bottom. Each represented one of the 12 tribes of Israel, with their names engraved on the stones.

FINE LINEN TUNIC

The garment that would touch the high-priest's body was known as the priestly tunic and was made of pure linen. The white material would reach the neck and it would be visible under the robe of the ephod as sleeves and a section at the feet. Priests would also wear the tunic but only the high priest's version would be embroidered - except on the Day of Atonement, when it would be plain.