

# “The Sacrificial System”

**Study:** Exodus 27:1-28:5

**Reading:** Hebrews 9:15-22

**Memory:** Proverbs 3:24

## Exodus



## What Does the Bible Say?

Outside of the Tabernacle tent the Israelites were to make an altar that was overlaid in bronze. This altar was the one that was used for sacrificing animals. The altar represented the need for the Israelites to constantly offer sacrifices for the forgiveness of their sin. This type of sacrifice was to continue in the nation of Israel until the death of Christ when He became the ultimate sacrifice for our sin (vs 1-8).

God then instructed Moses to build a type of linen fence around the tabernacle area. The area inside the fence would be the courtyard and it would be where the sacrifices would take place. The fence was almost seven and a half feet tall so that it would prevent people from gawking, but it was short enough so that the top of



the Tabernacle could be seen by all. There was one entrance to the courtyard that was about 30 feet wide where the Israelites had to wait in line to give their sacrifices to the priests. Overall, the area that enclosed the courtyard was to be 150ft by 75ft. This was not a massive structure by any means, nor was it ever meant to be a permanent structure. The whole tabernacle was designed to be portable so they could travel with it when God directed them to move. Eventually, when the tabernacle was set up in Shiloh (in the promise land) the tabernacle became a more permanent structure (vs 9-19).

When the Israelites went to make a sacrifice, they were to bring pure olive oil with them so that the lamp stand that was inside the temple would

stay lit. God gave Aaron and his descendants the responsibility of being the priests and charged them with taking care of the Tabernacle. It was vital that the people provide oil to keep the lights lit in the tabernacle. This was just part of the tithes and offerings that God asked from the children of Israel. God's design was for them to provide for the items as well as the priests and Levites (vs 20-21).

## **How Does this Apply to Me?**

Have you accepted the sacrifice of Christ for the forgiveness of your sin? Hebrews 9:22 says, "And almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission." Hebrews 9:28 so Christ, having been offered once to bear the sins of many, will appear a second time, not to deal with sin but to save those who are eagerly waiting for him." When Adam and Eve first sinned, God showed His forgiveness by killing an animal to make coverings for them. When God wanted a sacrifice, He accepted Abel's blood sacrifice, but not Cain's vegetable sacrifice. God requires blood to be shed for the forgiveness of sins. This is why your sins can't be forgiven without the shed blood of Christ. We can see again how the whole sacrificial system was set up to help them and us understand the work that Christ needed to do and did on the cross. You can't reach God by good works or any humanly effort. Your sin has separated you from God. The only way to be saved from your sin and reach God is by accepting the sacrifice that He made for your sin. Once you have accepted that sacrifice you are commanded in Romans 12:1 to "present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Christ's death satisfied the need for a sacrifice of death, but God wants us to give a sacrifice of life.

## **Suggestions for Prayer**

- \* Ask God to help you offer your life as a daily living sacrifice to Him.
- \* Thank God for sending His Son to make the ultimate sacrifice.
- \* Praise Jesus because He was the only One who was worthy to be sacrificed for the sins of the world.

## **Thought for the day**

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What were the dimensions of the altar (vs 1)?

*\*\*\*7½ feet wide, 7½ feet long, and 4½ feet high*

What were to be at the corners of the altar (vs 2)?

*\*\*\*They exact reason for these horns is not given in Scripture. There were also horns on the altar of incense inside the tabernacle. In the Bible, horns often represented power and strength. Perhaps this was meant to symbolize the power of sacrifices for the forgiveness of sins.*

What were all the utensils used for the sacrifices to be made out of (vs 3-4)?

Why was the altar to be made with polese (vs 6-7)?

Why do you think it was emphasized that the altar should be built according to the specifications that God gave (vs 8)?

How long was the tabernacle fence to be (vs 10-15)?

*\*\*\*150 feet by 75 feet.*

How long was the entrance to be (vs 16)?

*\*\*\*30 feet*

Why do you think that God only designed the tabernacle with one entrance?

*\*\*\*Perhaps some of the symbolism comes from the fact that there is only one way to God through the one door, Jesus Christ.*

Why was everything that was associated with the tabernacle to be built with rings (vs 17)?

Who was to provide the oil for the lamps in the tabnacle (vs 20)?

Why do you think they were to continually burn the lamps (vs 21)?

# “Communication with God”

**Study:** Exodus 28:1-43

**Reading:** --

**Memory:** Proverbs 3:24

## What Does the Bible Say?

God’s design was for the Israelites to have one high priest who would act as the main intercessor between God and man. He chose Aaron to serve as the first high priest and his children were to learn under him. Once he died, the eldest child was to then serve as the high priest and this practice was to be repeated for generations. The high priest was to wear special garments that were “glorious and beautiful” (ESV) when working in the tabernacle. These were to clearly set the high priest apart from other priests. The priests were to help represent God to the people and therefore what they wore was also to present the holiness and majesty of God. Everything about the garment of the high priest was to be the best of the best (vs 1-5).

One of the items that the high priest was to wear was an ephod which would cover his chest and back and be connected by shoulder pieces which contained two onyx stones. Each stone would have the names of six of the tribes of Israel carved into them. This was to be a reminder to the high priest that he was not acting for Himself, but he working on the behalf of the twelve tribes of Israel when he was making sacrifices to God (vs 6-14).

The ephod was to be worn when the high priest was performing his regular duties of making sacrifices to God, but when he was going before God to help seek a decision from Him, he would add a breastplate that matched the ephod. This was to have twelve different stones on it which represented each of the tribes of Israel and the name of a tribe would be engraved on each stone. God specifically spelled out how he wanted the



The High Priestly Garment -  
from the Pictorial Library of  
Bible Lands

breastplate to be attached to the ephod. The reason he was to do this was to be a continual reminder to him that he was not making decisions for himself, but for the whole nation of Israel. Two objects called the Urim and Thummim were to be inserted into the breastplate, though it is uncertain what these two items actually were they were used in helping the high priest know the will of God. These and the breastpiece were specifically designed to cover his heart to show a connection between the heart of God and the heart of man. Every part of the design of the priest's garment was for a purpose. (vs 22-31).

The robe was to be made out of one piece of cloth and on the hem of the robe they were to sew a golden bell. This was so that when the priest entered the holy of holies (where the ark of the covenant was) they could tell the high priest was still alive since they could hear the bell ringing when he moved. On the turban the priest would wear was to be a plate of pure gold with the phrase, “Holy to the Lord” engraved on it (vs 32-39).

Though the normal priest's garments weren't as elaborate as the garment of the high priest, they were to be made for glory and beauty. They were to reveal to the people that the priests were there to help them make atonement for their sins before God and the priests were to be set apart for this purpose (vs 40-43).

## How Does this Apply to Me?

Everything changed the day Jesus died on the cross to be the sacrifice for sin. The New Testament tells of that He became our intercessor between us and God as the Great High Priest. His death and resurrection meant we no longer have to go through a man to get to God, but can go to God directly. Do you realize the great significance of the fact that New Testament believers are told that we are also priests who have direct access to God? The position of a priest was important and vital because it bridged the gap between God and man. Jesus has made it possible for you to be a priest who can directly communicate with God. It is no coincidence that God took a great deal of time to spell out exactly how the priests would look. He knew the vital importance of man being able to connect with Him. This was all designed to be temporary until the fulfillment of the law through the death of Jesus. Take time today to thank God that you have direct access to Him. Take advantage of the fact that you don't have to go through a high priest, but you have access to the throne of God because of the work of Jesus Christ.

Who was called to be the high priests (vs 1)?

How were the garments that were to be made described (vs 2)?

Why do you think they were described this way?

Who was to help in making these garments (vs 3)?

Why do think that God desired quality?

What can you learn from this?

What was the ephod (vs 6-8)?

What did the ephod represent (vs 9-14)?

What was the chest piece for (vs 15)?

What was to be on the chest piece (vs 16-21)?

How was the chestpiece to be attached (vs 22-28)?

Why do you think great care was put into the details?

What was the chest piece to represent (vs 29-30)?

How was the robe to be made (vs 31-32)? Why?

What was to be attached to the bottom of the high priests robe (vs 33-35)?

What was to be on the head of the high priest (vs 36-38)?

Why was he to always wear this on his head (vs 38)?

What stands out to you about the garments of the high priest?

Why did the preists need to do exactly as God had said?

Why do you think it is significant that NT believers are called “priests”?

## “Consecration”

**Study:** Exodus 29:1-46

**Reading:** II Corinthians 5:11-21

**Memory** Proverbs 3:24

**T**he first time I ever shot a deer was when I was in my mid 20's. After I killed it, I realized that I had no idea what to do next. I found a neighbor who walked me through the process of gutting a deer, and after I did that, I didn't think I ever wanted to do it again. It was a messy and nasty process. Over time, I have gutted many more deer and helped direct other people in gutting deer. Though bearable, I would definitely say it is not my most enjoyable thing to do.

Today, we are going to read about the process of sacrifice and be reminded that atonement was not a pretty act.

### What Does the Bible Say?

Though priests were normal people, the special position that was given to them by God required that they act and live differently than most people. They were to be consecrated (set apart) for the work in the tabernacle and to help make intercession with God for the people. In order to make Aaron and his family consecrated before God, they were to take one bull and two rams, along with unleavened bread, cakes and wafers and present them before the Lord as an offering. Aaron and his family were to bathe and to remove their old garments, putting on the new priestly garments. They would have their heads anointed with oil and declared to be the priests in front of the people (vs 1-9).

When the sacrifice was made, the bull was to be brought to the front of the tabernacle and Aaron and his sons were to place their hands on the head of the bull. The bull was to be killed with some of the blood being placed on the horns of the altar and the rest of the blood being poured out at the base of the altar. The insides of the bull were to be offered on the altar while the dung, flesh and skin was to be taken outside the camp and burned. This was to be called a sin offering (vs 10-14).

For one of the rams, they were to kill it and throw the blood against the side of the altar. The ram was to be cut into pieces with the whole ram being offered as a burnt offering and a food offering to the Lord (vs 15-17).

Aaron and his sons were to lay their hands on the head of the second ram and kill the ram. Some of the blood from the ram was to be placed on the ears of the priests and on their thumbs and toes. This seemed to be symbolic to represent how they were to hear and live out the Word of God. The rest of the blood was to be thrown against the sides of the altar with some of it being sprinkled on to the priestly garments. The fat from the ram was to be placed with the bread, cake and wafer in the hands of Aaron and would be waved in their hands before the people and the Lord and this would be called a wave offering. Those items would then be placed upon the altar and burnt. God says that these things will be a pleasing aroma unto Him (vs 18-25).

The breast of the ram would be waved before the Lord and would be given to the person who offered the offering. The thighs of the offering would be given to the priest for them to be able to eat from and this was a way that God was going to use to provide for the priests (vs 26-28).

When a priest was anointed, he was to wear the garments he was anointed in for seven days. This was not just to be a one time act, but a continual act as long as God was going to need priests to make intercession for the people (vs 29-30).

When a priest was ordained, after the sacrifices took place, they were to boil the flesh and eat it along with the extra bread, cake and wafers. No one outside the priestly line was to partake of this offering. Anything that was leftover until the next day was to be burnt (vs 31-34).

Anytime the new priests were ordained, they were to follow these guidelines and, in addition to this, they were to offer a bull on the altar for seven straight days. This was to be a sin offering to help make atonement for the priest and to set him apart as holy unto the Lord (vs 35-37).

## **How Does this Apply to Me?**

Though you may not fully understand why God chose to prescribe offerings as He did, what you can understand is that sin is a big deal before God. In order for a priest to be consecrated, he had to go through a great bloody process involving many sacrifices. Ultimately, this was pointing to the great sacrifice that Jesus would make on the cross for your sins. The reading about the sacrifices today should remind you of the holiness of God and the way that God views sin. You are no longer required to offer a sacrifice today for your sin because Jesus once and for all paid the price so you wouldn't have to. A greater understanding of the sacrifices should lead to a greater love of Christ.

What ceremony was described in verse one?

What was to be presented at the entrance of the tabernacle (vs 2-3)?

How were Aaron and his sons to be presented to the people (vs 4-6)?

Why do you think they were anointed (vs 7)?

Why do you think God ordained the priests (vs 8-9)?

What were the priests to do with the bull (vs 10)?

How was the bull to be offered (vs 11-14)?

How was the burnt offering described (vs 18)?

How do you think a burnt animal smell would be pleasing to the Lord?

Why do you think Aaron and his sons were to lay their hands on the heads of the sacrifices (vs 19)?

Why do you think God designed the sprinkling of blood on something helped set apart something (vs 21)?

Why do you think they were to lift up the bread before the Lord (vs 22-24)?

What were they to do with a portion of the breast (vs 26)?

What did God say was a permanent right for Aaron and his sons (vs 28)?

What would the new high priests wear for seven days (vs 29-30)?

*\*\*\*It appears they they would wear the exact same clothes Aaron wore for seven days, they would wear a garment made for them after that.*

What was to be done with the meat (vs 31-34)?

Why did God want His people to do this (vs 45-46)?

# “Articles of the Temple”

**Study:** Exodus 30:1-38

**Reading:** --

**Memory:** Proverbs 3:24

## What Does the Bible Say?

The brazen altar was to be the large altar outside the tabernacle in the courtyard, but another altar was to be made for inside the tabernacle. Animal sacrifices were not to be offered inside, but this was to be an altar that would be used to offer incense up to God. Incense was to be offered in the morning and the evening at the same time the lamps were filled with oil. Nothing else was to be offered on this altar except for incense and only certain types of incense were to be used. Once a year, blood from the sacrifice offered on the Day of Atonement would be placed on the horns of this altar (vs 1-10).

We are not told how often a census would be taken, but we are told that when one of them was taken, each man over 20 years of age was to give half a shekel to the Lord. It is assumed that this census was to be taken on a yearly basis, most likely around the day of atonement. This half-shekel given would be used to help maintain the tabernacle and the items in it. The money would also go to the priests to help them buy the things that they needed to survive. This money would benefit those who received it, but more importantly, it would be a continual reminder to the people to give back to God for all that He had given to them (vs 11-16).

Another feature of the tabernacle was a large bronze basin that would be located in the courtyard. This basin would be filled with water, probably on a daily basis, and be used for continual washing by the priests. They were to wash their feet and hands on a regular basis and this was



done to help keep them holy before the Lord (vs 17-21).

God gave the recipe for an anointing oil to Moses that would be made out of the finest spices and the finest olive oil of the day. Everything in the tabernacle was to be anointed with this oil and the priests were also to be anointed with it. This oil was to be used for nothing else than anointing people and items for God’s use. It would be a violation of the Law for anyone to make the same recipe for ordinary use or to use the mixture for anything else except for God’s service (vs 22-23).

God also gave a recipe for a special type of incense the priests would use on the altar of incense. This was only to be used in the tabernacle and was not to be mimicked by anyone one else nor used anywhere except in the tabernacle (vs 34-38).

## How Does this Apply to Me?

Throughout the law, you will read about the several taxes that the people were supposed to give. These taxes were not to be a burden on the people, but were there to help people put value to God. In the New Testament Jesus said, “Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.” (Matt 6:21) When people were willing to give and sacrifice to God, God would bless them abundantly and it would help keep their hearts focused on Him. This would also provide for the tabernacle and the people who served there. When the people would stray from God and stop giving to Him, the priests would have to stop serving so they could support themselves and things would continually go down hill from there. When people were giving to God and things in the tabernacle were highly valued, the hearts of the people would be drawn closer to God. This appears to be one of the reasons that God also placed a great emphasis on the beauty and majesty of the articles in the tabernacle. These things represented God and were to be a continual reminder the be in awe and amazement of Him.

## Suggestions for Prayer

- \* *Thank God for allowing you to give back to Him.*
- \* *Ask God to help you value Him above everything else.*

## Thought for the day

What was to be made according to verses 1-5?

What was this to be placed (vs 6)?

What was to be burned on it (vs 7)?

How often was it to be burned (vs 7-8)?

What was prohibited to be burned (vs 9)?

What was to happen once a year (vs 10)?

What were the people to give a ransom for (vs 11)? Why?

Who was required to give this offering (vs 14)?

What was unique about this offering (vs 15)?

What would they give the offering for (vs 15)?

What was this offering used for (vs 16)?

What was to be made for the courtyard (vs 17-18)?

What was the purpose of this (vs 19-21)?

What recipe was given in verses 22-24?

Why do you think God gave a specific recipe?

What was this oil to be used for (vs 25-31)?

What was to be unique about this oil (vs 32-33)?

What recipe was given in verses 34-36?

What rules were given about this recipe?

Why do you think God was so particular about this?

## ***“The Sabbath Rest”***

**Study:** Exodus 31:1-18

**Reading:** I Corinthians 16:4, Mark 3:23-28

**Memory:** Proverbs 3:24

**A**s a child, there were a few times I heard preachers talk about the importance of not working on Sundays, often to the point of being critical of those who did. At the same time, some of these same preachers would talk about going out to eat on Sundays at restaurants. To me, that seemed a little inconsistent. I realize that they were trying to get people to choose to rest and attend church each week and that they desired this because they had the good of those who heard them in mind, yet at the same time, not working on Sundays is not a New Testament instruction.

Today, we are going to see how God reminded the people of the Sabbath and the importance of taking a day of rest.

### **What Does the Bible Say?**

God didn't just order the building of the tabernacle and then leave Moses to fend for himself. God gifted several men of Israel with unique abilities to be able to make the articles for the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself. God desired that things be done well so that the tabernacle would present the splendor and glory of God to the people (vs 1-11).

The Sabbath day was very important to God and He wanted it to be important to His people. This was a day that the children of Israel were to set aside to rest and honor God. The establishment of the Sabbath day was to be remembered by all Israelites for all generations. The punishment for those who refused to follow the Sabbath was death. The remembrance of the Sabbath day was one of the things that would set the people of God apart from the foreign nations around them. The example was originally set by God when He worked for six days and then rested on the seventh. No work was to be done on the Sabbath day. By the time of Jesus, this law had become greatly exaggerated and the religious leaders had come up with a whole list of things they could and couldn't do on the Sabbath. The command that God gave was “no work” and the emphasis was a need for rest and a need to focus on God. The references throughout the Old Testament revealed a two fold purpose for the Sabbath.

God created man with a need for rest. He knew how important it was for His people would take their proper rest for their physical health. The other purpose was to have a day that was set aside to worship Him. It was a day to take a break from the ordinary things of life and to focus on God (vs 12-17).

All the commands that God had given Moses were written on two stone tablets and they had been written by God Himself with his own finger (vs 18).

## **How Does this Apply to Me?**

What is the obligation of believers in the New Testament towards the Sabbath day? We realize that the precedence of a day of rest was given before the Law and we know that we are no longer commanded to keep the Law. We know that the command to observe the Sabbath day was not repeated in the New Testament and we also know that many of the early believers established Sunday as their day to gather together to worship God. It could very well be that they met on Sunday because many of the Jewish believers still attended the Synagogue on Saturdays (the Sabbath). Another thought is that some New Testament believers met on Saturday nights, which would have been the first day of the week since their days started around 6:00 p.m. in the evening. Since you have no further command about the Sabbath Day in the New Testament, you are not obligated to keep the Law that was given in the Old Testament. At the same time, you can learn from the example that God set Himself and the example that He set for the nation of Israel. A day set aside for rest and the worship of God is very important for the health of individuals both physically and spiritually. This will look different for different people, based on schedules and responsibilities, but choosing to establish a day of rest and consistent day for worship is vital for your wellbeing.

## **Suggestions for Prayer**

\* Thank God for establishing principles for your good.

\* Ask God to help you see your need for proper rest.

## **Thought for the day**

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Who did God call (vs 1-2)?

What did God do for these men (vs 3-4)?

What does this show about the abilities and talents that different individuals have?

Who else did God call to help (vs 6)?

What skills has God given you to help further His kingdom?

What command did God emphasize to the people (vs 12-13)?

How important was this command (v 13-14)?

Why do you think that God made this such an important part of the laws that He had given to the people (vs 14)?

What is emphasized about the seven day week (vs 15)?

*\*\*\*It is interesting to note that we still have a seven day week in our society today. There is nothing in the natural world that causes us to think that a seven day work week would be the norm, but this is something that has come from the way God established the world.*

How long were the children of Israel to observe the Sabbath day (vs 17)?

What was the Sabbath day to be a sign of (vs 16-17)?

How do you think the Sabbath should be followed today?

Are you getting the proper rest that you need? Explain.

What did God do once He finished giving the oral instructions to Moses (vs 18)?

Why do you think He wrote them with His own finger (vs 18)?

# “Claiming to Follow God”

**Study:** Exodus 32:1-6

**Reading:** I Corinthians 10:1-11:1

**Memory:** Proverbs 3:24

## What Does the Bible Say?

For days, the Israelites saw the cloud covering the top of Mt. Sinai and were waiting for Moses to come down, but after some time they began to worry that he might not ever come down. The people were concerned about this and went to Aaron and asked him to make gods that would go before them and lead them. This may seem very strange to us today, but in those days, the worshiping of multiple gods was very common. In fact, most of the Israelites had probably been involved in pagan idol worship while in Egypt. They had seen the supernatural powers of God lead them out of Israel and they knew that they needed supernatural powers to allow them to survive. They had not made the God of Israel their only god and most likely viewed Him as one of many. Since Moses was a type of priest that spoke for the God of Israel, they might have thought that their priest was now gone and the God of Israel would be angry with them. By making idols, probably representing known gods of Egypt, they would be calling upon the supernatural power of other gods (vs 1).

You would think that Aaron would have told the men not to worship false gods after all he had seen the God of Israel do, but he also grew up among the polytheistic (worship of multiple gods) society in Egypt. Aaron told them to take of their gold ear rings and bring them to him. It is interesting to note that both men and women wore ear rings. We do know that slaves would wear ear rings to show who they belonged to, though they were no longer slaves. They probably received most of their ear rings from the Egyptians as they left Egypt, and ironically, they were now going to use these items of blessing from God as a curse against Him (vs 2-3).

Aaron took the ear rings and formed a golden calf. He declared that “these are your gods” and gave the calf and the Lord of Israel credit for delivering them out of Egypt. He also build an altar to make sacrifices on to the Lord God of Israel and planned a feast for the next day. Again, this may seem strange to us, but in that polytheistic culture, it was normal to

worship more than one god, thinking that they worked together in the super natural realm. What Aaron was doing was mixing part of the sinful culture of the world with the worship of God and the end result was a false worship. The corruptness of this worship was seen in the end result of their worship. When they offered animal sacrifices to God, it turned into a party like the parties that were practiced in Egypt which eventually led to many of the Israelites becoming drunk and committing sexual sins. Drunken orgies were part of pagan cultures and is what the Israelites had known observed in Egypt. Though they were supposed to be calling on the God of Israel to lead them, they were actually inciting His anger towards them (vs 4-6).

## How Does this Apply to Me?

“How could the Israelites do this to God?” is a question that is easy to ask when you read the history of Israel. Yet, this history is recorded to be a lesson and example for you. You can do the same thing, though when you do it, your actions often don’t seem to be as blatant as the actions of Israel. Understand, that the worship of multiple gods was so common that doing what they did most likely didn’t seem so wrong. It was perfectly acceptable in their culture. Think of things that are perfectly acceptable in the culture today that can deceive you into worshiping multiple gods. There are few that come to my mind, though I am sure there are more. The first is money. It is easy to try to worship money (and all the things money can buy) and worship God at the same time. You can claim that God is helping you, while all the time you are trusting in your ability to make money and the money that you have obtained. I also believe the god of entertainment is a god that draws the minds of believers away from God. Filling your mind with hours of mind numbing entertainment that directs your attention away from God and on the things of this world is a powerful tool of the enemy. Other cultures could read about ours and be disgusted with the acts of people who claim to be followers of God today, just like you are with those who claimed to be followers of God in the Bible.

## Thought for the day

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What did the people notice (vs 1)?

How long had Moses been on the mountain?

*\*\*\*According to Exodus 24:18, he had been up there for 40 days and 40 nights.*

Why do you think the people became impatient?

What often happens when you become impatient and no longer wait on God?

*\*\*\*It must be remembered that the powerful presence of God was still being displayed on the top of the mountain.*

What did the people ask Aaron to do (vs 1)?

What did Aaron tell the people to do (vs 2)?

What were the people eager to do (vs 3)?

Why do you think they were so eager to give their valuables away to create a false god?

What did Aaron have done (vs 4)?

Why do you think Aaron had a calf formed?

*\*\*\*The Egyptians worshiped idols that were in the shape of bulls and idols in the shape of calves have also been found in the region.*

What did Aaron claim (vs 4)?

Why do you think he claimed this?

What proclamation did Aaron make (vs 5)?

What did they do the next day (vs 6)? How did this show complete corruption of God's desire for the people?

## Memorization

(review this week's memory verse)

*Proverbs 3:1 My son, do not forget my teaching, but let your heart keep my commandments, 2 for length of days and years of life and peace they will add to you. 3 Let not steadfast love and faithfulness forsake you; bind them around your neck; write them on the tablet of your heart. 4 So you will find favor and good success in the sight of God and man. 5 Trust in the LORD with all your heart, and do not lean on your own understanding. 6 In all your ways acknowledge him, and he will make straight your paths. 7 Be not wise in your own eyes; fear the LORD, and turn away from evil. 8 It will be healing to your flesh and refreshment to your bones. 9 Honor the LORD with your wealth and with the firstfruits of all your produce; 10 then your barns will be filled with plenty, and your vats will be bursting with wine. 11 My son, do not despise the LORD's discipline or be weary of his reproof, 12 for the LORD reproves him whom he loves, as a father the son in whom he delights. 13 Blessed is the one who finds wisdom, and the one who gets understanding, 14 for the gain from her is better than gain from silver and her profit better than gold. 15 She is more precious than jewels, and nothing you desire can compare with her. 16 Long life is in her right hand; in her left hand are riches and honor. 17 Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. 18 She is a tree of life to those who lay hold of her; those who hold her fast are called blessed. 19 The LORD by wisdom founded the earth; by understanding he established the heavens; 20 by his knowledge the deeps broke open, and the clouds drop down the dew. 21 My son, do not lose sight of these— keep sound wisdom and discretion, 22 and they will be life for your soul and adornment for your neck. 23 Then you will walk on your way securely, and your foot will not stumble. 24 If you lie down, you will not be afraid; when you lie down, your sleep will be sweet.*