

Numbers Chapter 7 Continued

Numbers 7:30 "On the fourth day Elizur the son of Shedeur, prince of the children of Reuben, [did offer]:"

See (Num. 1:5).

We remember, that Reuben was the oldest of the twelve sons of Jacob, and his mother was Leah.

His tribe is led by Elizur.

They brought their offering to the tabernacle.

Numbers 7:31 "His offering [was] one silver charger of the weight of a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13)

Numbers 7:32 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:33 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:34 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:35 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Elizur the son of Shedeur."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

Since all of the offerings are the same from each tribe, we will not go into their meanings again here.

I will remind you, that each of the sacrifices and offerings shadow the great sacrifice of Jesus.

Each offering and each sacrifice symbolize the Lord in some special way.

Numbers 7:36 "On the fifth day Shelumiel the son of Zurishaddai, prince of the children of Simeon, [did offer]:"

See (Num. 1:6).

We see again, that each of the tribes have chosen a prince to represent them.

To represent the tribe of Simeon, is Shelumiel, the son of Zurishaddai.

The name "Zurishaddai" means rock of the Almighty.

Numbers 7:37 "His offering [was] one silver charger, the weight whereof [was] a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:38 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:39 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:40 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:41 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Shelumiel the son of Zurishaddai."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

"Shelumiel the son of Zurishaddai":

See (Num. 1:6).

Numbers 7:42 "On the sixth day Eliasaph the son of Deuel, prince of the children of Gad, [offered]:"

See (Num. 1:14).

This is the tribe of Gad led by Eliasaph, the prince.

He brings the same offering as each of the rest of them.

Take note, that it did not seem to matter the size of the tribe, they all gave the same.

Numbers 7:43 "His offering [was] one silver charger of the weight of a hundred and thirty [shekels], a silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:44 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:45 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:46 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:47 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Eliasaph the son of Deuel."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

The name "Deuel" means known of God.

"Eliasaph" means God is gatherer.

We must remember as we go through this lesson, that all of these families began with the family of Jacob.

They are all descendants from the 12 tribes of Israel.

God loved them, and made them His people.

Numbers 7:48 "On the seventh day Elishama the son of Ammihud, prince of the children of Ephraim, [offered]:"

See (Num. 1:10).

We must notice that this is 7 days of offerings.

One of these days, whether this one or another, fell on the Sabbath.

It appears, they offered on the Sabbath, as well as on the other days.

We also must notice, that this tribe of Ephraim is actually descended from Joseph.

Ephraim and his brother both, got separate tribes when Levi was removed from the 12 for service to the LORD.

Elishama was the leader of the tribe of Ephraim.

Numbers 7:49 "His offering [was] one silver charger, the weight whereof [was] a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:50 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:51 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:52 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:53 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Elishama the son of Ammihud."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

This again, is the same offering as the other tribes.

"Ammihud" means people of splendor.

Numbers 7:54 "On the eighth day [offered] Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur, prince of the children of Manasseh:"

See (Num. 1:10).

Ephraim and Manasseh were brothers.

Their father was Joseph.

We explained above, how they got two tribes, instead of one.

"Gamaliel"

Means reward of God.

"Pedahzur":

Means a rock has ransomed.

Numbers 7:55 "His offering [was] one silver charger of the weight of a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:56 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:57 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:58 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:59 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

"Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur (see Num. 1:10).

Perhaps these offerings are mentioned over and over, so we will remember the different offerings.

Numbers 7:60 "On the ninth day Abidan the son of Gideoni, prince of the children of Benjamin, [offered]:"

See (Num. 1:11).

Benjamin was the youngest of the twelve, and was the brother of Joseph.

Their mother was Rachel, the beloved of Jacob.

The tribe of Benjamin is led by prince Abidan.

Numbers 7:61 "His offering [was] one silver charger, the weight whereof [was] a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:62 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:63 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:64 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:65 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Abidan the son of Gideoni."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

Abidan the son of Gideoni (see Num. 1:11).

The name "Gideoni" means warlike.

"Abidan" means father of judgement.

Numbers 7:66 "On the tenth day Ahiezer the son of Ammishaddai, prince of the children of Dan, [offered]:"

See (Num. 1:12).

Dan's tribe was still very prominent here.

He is not mentioned in Revelation, as part of the twelve tribes.

His great sins had removed him from the list.

Ahiezer was the leader of their tribe here.

Numbers 7:67 "His offering [was] one silver charger, the weight whereof [was] a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:68 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:69 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:70 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:71 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Ahiezer the son of Ammishaddai."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

"Ahiezer the son of Ammishaddai":

See (Num. 1:12).

The only thing that is changing on all of these offerings are the people who offer.

"Ammishaddai":

Means people of the Almighty.

Numbers 7:72-73 "On the eleventh day Pagiel the son of Ocran, prince of the children of Asher, [offered]:" "His offering [was] one silver charger, the weight whereof [was] a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:74 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:75 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:76 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:77 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Pagiel the son of Ocran."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

"Pagiel the son of Ocran":

See (Num. 1:13).

"Pagiel" means accident of God.

"Ocran" means muddler.

Numbers 7:78 "On the twelfth day Ahira the son of Enan, prince of the children of Naphtali, [offered]:"

See (Num. 1:15).

Ahira was the prince of the tribe of Naphtali.

Numbers 7:79 "His offering [was] one silver charger, the weight whereof [was] a hundred and thirty [shekels], one silver bowl of seventy shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary; both of them full of fine flour mingled with oil for a meat offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13).

Numbers 7:80 "One golden spoon of ten [shekels], full of incense:"

See notes on (Num. 7:14).

Numbers 7:81 "One young bullock, one ram, one lamb of the first year, for a burnt offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:15).

Numbers 7:82 "One kid of the goats for a sin offering:"

See notes on (Num. 7:16).

Numbers 7:83 "And for a sacrifice of peace offerings, two oxen, five rams, five he goats, five lambs of the first year: this [was] the offering of Ahira the son of Enan."

See notes on (Num. 7:17).

Ahira the son of Enan (see Num. 1:15).

"Enan":

Means having eyes.

"Ahira":

Means brother of wrong.

Verses 84-88

This summary of all the gifts during the 12 days marks the significance and solemnity of this signature week in the life of Israel.

Numbers 7:84 "This [was] the dedication of the altar, in the day when it was anointed, by the princes of Israel: twelve chargers of silver, twelve silver bowls, twelve spoons of gold:"

These the presents they made, and the offerings they offered when the altar first began to be made use of.

After it had been anointed and sanctified for sacred service.

"In the day when it was anointed":

This shows that it was not the precise and exact day of the setting up of the tabernacle, and the anointing of the altar, that the above presents and offerings were brought.

Since they were twelve successive days in bringing.

But that the sense is, that about that time, or quickly after it was anointed, the princes dedicated it in the manner before described.

"Twelve chargers of silver, twelve silver bowls, twelve spoons of gold":

According to the number of the princes, and the tribes they were princes of.

A noble instance both of devotion and piety, and of liberality and generosity.

And is a standing example on record to all princes and great personages in all successive ages, to promote religion and godliness, by their own personal conduct and behavior.

And to encourage and support it by their generous benefactions and donations.

The sum total of what they contributed is in this and the following verses given.

There were twelve tribes, and each of them brought a charger of silver.

Each brought a bowl of silver.

Each brought a spoon of gold.

The gifts of the prince were for their whole tribe.

Numbers 7:85 "Each charger of silver [weighing] a hundred and thirty [shekels], each bowl seventy: all the silver vessels [weighed] two thousand and four hundred [shekels], after the shekel of the sanctuary:"

See notes on (Num. 7:13).

"All the silver vessels weighed two thousand and four hundred shekels, after the shekel of the sanctuary":

Which amounted to 1,139 ounces and four drachms.

The 130 shekels of silver for each charger, and the 70 shekels of silver for each bowl means each tribe brought 200 shekels of silver.

Numbers 7:86 "The golden spoons [were] twelve, full of incense, [weighing] ten [shekels] apiece, after the shekel of the sanctuary: all the gold of the spoons [was] a hundred and twenty [shekels]."

Which points at the use those spoons or cups were of, namely, to carry incense in them, such as were used on the day of atonement.

"Weighing ten shekels apiece, after the shekel of the sanctuary":

See notes on Num. 7:14.

"All the gold of the spoons was twenty shekels; which amounted to forty nine ounces, five drachms, scruples, and eight gains.

This is the same as the verse above.

Each tribe gave exactly the same amount.

To get the total, you just multiply by twelve.

Then there were 120 shekels of gold, that was given by all twelve tribes.

Numbers 7:87 "All the oxen for the burnt offering [were] twelve bullocks, the rams twelve, the lambs of the first year twelve, with their meat offering; and the kids of the goats for sin offering twelve."

According to the number of the princes and their tribes, and so:

"The rams twelve, the lambs of the first year twelve":

Which were also for the burnt offering.

"With their meat offering":

Which always went along with the burnt offering.

"And the kids of the goats for a sin offering twelve":

Thus, the twelve princes, and by them the twelve tribes, expressed their faith in Christ.

The antitype of those sacrifices, and their hope of His coming into the world to be a sacrifice for sin, and of their atonement, reconciliation, peace, pardon, and salvation by Him (see Acts 26:6).

This speaks of the total number given by all 12 tribes.

Numbers 7:88 "And all the oxen for the sacrifice of the peace offerings [were] twenty and four bullocks, the rams sixty, the he goats sixty, the lambs of the first year sixty. This [was] the dedication of the altar, after that it was anointed."

Each prince bringing two:

"The rams sixty, the he goats sixty, the lambs of the first year sixty":

Five of each being brought by every prince.

So that the whole number of beasts for peace offerings only, which were to feast with, were two hundred and four.

"This was the dedication of the altar, after that it was anointed":

This clearly shows, that it was not the precise day the altar was anointed the dedication was made.

But some little time after, even, that the first prince brought his presents and offerings for the dedication of it.

Again, this is the total given by all 12 tribes.

All of this together, was nothing like the amount Solomon used in the temple in Jerusalem.

The difference is that these people had come out of captivity in a foreign land.

Solomon and David his father, were extremely wealthy.

They had much more to give.

Numbers 7:89 "And when Moses was gone into the tabernacle of the congregation to speak with him, then he heard the voice of one speaking unto him from off the mercy seat that [was] upon the ark of testimony, from between the two cherubims: and he spake unto him."

“He spake unto him”:

With the completion of the tabernacle, the LORD communicated His Word to Moses from the mercy seat in the Holy of Holies (see Lev. 1:1; Num. 1:1).

"From off the mercy seat that was upon the ark of testimony, from between the two cherubim":

Upon the Ark in which the law was, called the testimony, was the mercy seat.

Over that were placed two cherubim shadowing it, and between these was the seat of the divine Majesty, which He had now taken.

And from hence the voice of Him speaking, was heard; which, as it follows upon the presents and offerings of the princes, may be interpreted.

Of the divine approbation and acceptance of them, since it was promised by the LORD to Moses.

That upon their building a tabernacle for Him He would dwell in it.

And upon the making a mercy seat with the cherubim over the ark, He would there meet with Moses, and commune with him.

All which being done to his mind he fulfils His promise.

Though it seems that at this time Moses did not go into the Most Holy Place, only into the tabernacle of the congregation, the outward sanctuary, the court of the tabernacle.

And there he heard the voice, as Jarchi observes, coming out of the Most Holy Place, and from the mercy seat there.

Which was so loud, clear, and distinct, as to be well heard and understood by him.

He supposes the voice went out from heaven to between the two cherubim, and from thence to the tabernacle of the congregation.

“And he spake unto Him”:

What he spoke is not said, unless it is what follows in the next chapter.

The presence of God in the tabernacle, was in the Holy of Holies.

He stayed above the mercy seat, between the two cherubims.

God had promised the people of Israel, if they would obey Him, He would be their God.

His presence in the tabernacle shows His approval of their offerings.

Moses does not see the face of God.

He sees smoke, or a cloud.

The voice comes out of that cloud.

Numbers Chapter 7 Continued Questions

1. Who was the oldest of Jacob's sons?
2. Who was his mother?
3. What does the author remind us about the offerings?
4. The name "Zurishaddai" means what?
5. Who led the tribe of Gad?
6. What does the name "Deuel" mean?
7. Where did all of these tribes begin?
8. Did the offerings stop for Sabbath?
9. Ephraim, actually, is from what tribe?

10. When did Ephraim and Manasseh get two tribes?
11. Who was the leader of the tribe of Ephraim?
12. What does "Ammihud" mean?
13. Ephraim and Manasseh were _____.
14. Who was their father?
15. What does "Gamaliel" mean?
16. What does "Pedahzur" mean?
17. Why are these offerings mentioned over and over?
18. Benjamin was the _____ of the twelve, and was the _____ of Joseph.
19. What does the name "Gideoni" mean?
20. Where is the tribe of Dan obviously omitted?
21. What does "Ammishaddai" mean?
22. "Pagiel" means _____ of God.
23. What was the total weight of the silver, that all 12 tribes brought?
24. Where was the presence of God, in the tabernacle?
25. What did God's presence, in the tabernacle, tell the people?