

TTB2022-110 – March 6 to 12

TTB2022-101, Jan 1 to 8	TTB2022-108, Feb 20 to 26
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TTB2022-104, Jan 23 to 29	TTB2022-111, Mar 13 to 19
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Day 065 – March 6 - Priestly Rebellion Num. 16-18

Numbers Chapter Sixteen

Thoughts and Notes on Chapter Sixteen

1. Chapter 16 deals with a Levitical and Reubenical rebellion against the authority of Moses & Aaron.
2. The conspirators:
 - a. Korah, a Levite in the division of Kohath. The ringleader of the entire rebellion (Jude 11).
 - b. Dathan & Abiram, sons of Eliab, son of Reuben. The ringleaders of Reubenical cooperation with Korah’s Rebellion (Num. 26:9).
 - c. On, son of Peleth, son of Reuben. Not mentioned in subsequent references to this event.
 - d. An additional congress of 250 princes of Israel (Num. 16:2).
3. The rebellion is a rebellion against the Lord’s delegated authority (Num. 16:3).
 - a. Korah’s argument was that all of Levi should have spiritual authority, not just the house of Aaron.
 - b. Reuben’s argument was that Reuben should have temporal authority.
 - c. The supporting congress was in favor of Korah’s party platform, as it was much more appealing than dying in the wilderness under Divine discipline.
4. Moses establishes a test to demonstrate the Lord’s Sovereign choice between Korah & Aaron (Num. 16:4-7,16-19).
5. Moses rebukes Korah for his attempt to usurp the Aaronic priesthood (Num. 16:8-11).

6. Dathan and Abiram defied their summons, and asserted independence from Moses' authority (Num. 16:12-15).
7. The Lord tells Moses and Aaron to stand back, but they intercede for the nation of Israel (Num. 16:20-22).
8. The Lord then warns Israel to get away from the dwellings of Korah, Dathan, & Abiram (Num. 16:23-34).
 - a. Warning was issued so that those who feared God could choose to break their association with evil.
 - b. Divine judgment came upon all who volitionally chose to identify with evil.
 - c. Interestingly, the sons of Korah chose to forsake their carnal father, and humble themselves before their Heavenly Father (Num. 26:11).
 - 1) The Sons of Korah will become a great body with tremendous fruit (Psa. 42,44-49,84,85,87,88).
 - 2) The prophet Samuel was of this Levitical division (1st Chr. 6:33).
 - 3) Heman the singer (Samuel's grandson) was in this Levitical division (1st Chr. 6:33-38; Psa. 88).
9. Israel responded with fear to the expression of Divine wrath (Num. 16:34).
10. The Lord also destroyed with fire the 250 princes who were bearing the incense (Num. 16:35).
11. Eleazar was instructed to manufacture plating for the altar, in full view of all Israel as a warning (Num. 16:36-40).
12. A follow up rebellion of grumbling occurred in protest of God's judgment for Korah's rebellion (Num. 16:41-50).

Numbers Chapter Seventeen

1. Following the back-to-back rebellions and judgments, the Lord performed a miracle to assert Aaron's preeminence as the Lord's High Priest.
2. Twelve rods were produced, each one labeled with the name of the leader for each tribe (Num. 17:2).
3. Aaron's name was inscribed upon the Levitical rod, as Aaron is given rulership over the entire tribe of Levi (Num. 17:3).
4. The Lord demonstrated His Sovereign, gracious choice of Aaron with the visible sprouting, budding, blossoming, and ripe almond bearing of Aaron's rod (Num. 17:4-11).
5. The people responded with tremendous fear, that the Lord's executioner was about to come upon them (Num. 17:12,13).

Numbers Chapter Eighteen

1. After the rebellions of chapters 16&17, the Lord admonishes Aaron to his responsibility for the priests and Levites under his charge (Num. 18:1-7).
2. The provisions and privileges of the Aaronic priesthood are reviewed (Num. 18:8-20).
3. The provisions and privileges of the Levites are reviewed (Num. 18:21-24).
4. Levi is admonished to tithe their tithe (Num. 18:25-32).

Day 066 – March 7 - Moses and Aaron Offend God Num. 19-21

Numbers Chapter Nineteen

1. This chapter details the cleaning procedure for the unclean person, due to the touching of a dead body. Timely! The recent plague has generated a significant need for such cleansing, in addition to the reality that the Kadesh-Barnea failure means the entire Exodus generation will die before their children can enter the land.

2. The special ritual, like the cleansing procedure and sacrifices for a leper, is precise and detailed, and absolutely required.
3. The recipe here described is for the manufacture of a special water for impurity. Notice how the living waters combine with the ashes of the blood for the cleansing ritual.

Numbers Chapter Twenty

1. This chapter begins with the death of Miriam (Num. 20:1), and ends with the death of Aaron (Num. 20:23-29).
2. Israel is faced with a second no-water situation (Num. 20:2-13; cf. Ex. 17:1-7).
 - a. Moses and Aaron appeal to the Lord for His forgiveness (Num. 20:6).
 - b. Moses is instructed to speak to the rock (Num. 20:8), and not to strike the rock, as he did once before (Ex. 17:6).
 - c. Moses in anger strikes the rock twice, and forfeits his entrance into the land of promise (Num. 20:9-13).
3. Israel attempted to pass through the region of Edom, but was treated as an enemy rather than a brother (Num. 20:14-22; Deut. 2:1-7).
4. Aaron died on Mt. Hor, and his office passed to Eleazar (Num. 20:23-28).

Numbers Chapter Twenty-One

1. Just as the Exodus generation faced their first battle against the Amalekites (Ex. 17:8-16), The Wilderness generation faces their first battle, where they learn to trust in the Lord (Num. 21:1-3).
 - a. The Canaanite, king of Arad (Num. 21:1). Not King Arad, the Canaanite (KJV).
 - b. Israel vowed to utterly destroy the Canaanites, if the Lord gives them the victory (Num. 21:2).
 - c. The place was named for a positive example (Num. 21:3).
 - 1) חָרָם *chāram* ^{#2763}: to destroy utterly, prohibit, ban.
 - 2) חֹרְמָה *chormāh* ^{#2767}: devotion, destruction.
2. Israel's detour around the land of Edom prompted additional grumbling (Num. 21:4-5).
 - a. The Lord's judgment upon Israel for their grumbling was to send fiery serpents among them (Num. 21:6).
 - 1) Fiery serpents = הַשָּׂרָפִים הַנִּחָשִׁים *hann^cchasiym hass^craphiym*.
 - a) נָחָשׁ *nāchāsh* ^{#5175}: serpent, snake (Gen. 3:1ff.; Ex. 4:3; 7:15; Num. 21:6,7,9_{x3}).
 - b) שָׂרָפָה *sārāph* ^{#8314}: fiery, seraph (Num. 21:6,8; Isa. 6:2).
 - 2) Sin unto death, on a national basis, as a result of the serpent bites (Num. 21:6,7).
 - b. The Lord's provision of salvation (Num. 21:8,9; Jn. 3:14,15).
 - 1) The Lord instructed Moses to manufacture a seraph, and set it on a standard (Num. 21:8).
 - a) "Make for yourself a seraph."
 - b) "Set it upon a standard." נֵס *nēc* ^{#5251}: pole, standard, ensign.
 - c) Moses made a bronze serpent. נְחָשׁ נְחֹשֶׁת *n^cchash n^cchōsheth*.
 - 2) The people who had been bitten were required to look to the cross for salvation (Num. 21:9; Jn. 3:14,15).
 - c. In later years, this n^cchash n^cchōsheth was retained as an idol, named Nehushtan (2nd Kgs. 18:4). Nehushtan = nāchāsh (serpent) + tan (dragon), much as Leviathan = Levi (priest) + tan (dragon).

3. Israel makes its approach into Canaan from the east, rather than the south as before (Num. 21:10-20).
 - a. Their journey around Edom, and through Moabite regions was marked by conflict, and recorded in the Book of the Wars of the Lord.
 - b. Israel was instructed to not make war against Moab, as the Lord had chosen to bless the children of Lot (Deut. 2:8,9).
 - c. Balak, King of Moab will soon join together with Midian, and attempt to curse Israel (Num. 22-24).
 - d. This secular book is no longer in existence, but was known in ancient times. Other such works mentioned in Scripture:
 - 1) The Book of Jashar (Josh. 10:13; 2nd Sam. 1:18).
 - 2) The Book of Samuel (1st Sam. 10:25).
 - 3) The Chronicles of King David (1st Chr. 27:24).
 - 4) The Acts of Solomon (1st Kgs. 11:41).
 - 5) Collective writings of Solomon concerning secular wisdom & knowledge (1st Kgs. 4:32,33).
 - 6) The Book of the Kings of Israel (1st Chr. 9:1).
 - 7) The Chronicles of Samuel the Seer (1st Chr. 29:29).
 - 8) The Chronicles of Nathan the Prophet (1st Chr. 29:29; 2nd Chr. 9:29).
 - 9) The Chronicles of Gad the Seer (1st Chr. 29:29).
 - 10) The Prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite (2nd Chr. 9:29).
 - 11) The Visions of Iddo the Seer (2nd Chr. 9:29).
 - 12) The Annals of Jehu the son of Hanani (2nd Chr. 20:34).
 - 13) The Records of the Hozai (Seers) (2nd Chr. 33:19).
 - e. The journey ends at Pisgah, where Israel is prepared to enter into the land of Canaan, and where Moses is going to die (Num. 21:20).
4. Israel enjoyed two more tremendous military victories over mighty Amorite kings east of the Jordan: Sihon, King of Heshbon, and Og, King of Bashan (Num. 21:21-35).
 - a. Sihon. סִיחֹן *ciychown* ^{#5511}: warrior.
 - 1) Israel passed through Moab without confrontation, but Sihon's Amorite kingdom stood between them and the Jordan river.
 - 2) When Israel requested permission to pass through, Sihon gathered his army to attack (Num. 21:23).
 - 3) Israel reaped a total victory, from the Arnon to the Jabbok (Num. 21:24).
 - 4) Israel's conquest of Sihon's kingdom made a mockery of the proverb commemorating Sihon's conquest of Heshbon from the Moabites (Num. 21:25-30).
 - 5) This war will be reviewed by Moses in his Walk-Thru (Deut. 2:30-37).
 - b. Og. עֹג *'owg* ^{#5747}: long-necked.
 - 1) The record of this war in Numbers is quite short.
 - 2) Israel occupied the Amorite cities, and established an infrastructure in that region (Num. 21:31,32).
 - 3) When exploring their new northern border, Og, King of Bashan came out against them, and was destroyed (Num. 21:33-35).
 - 4) This war will be reviewed by Moses in his Walk-Thru, with much greater detail than is presented in Numbers (Deut. 3:1-7).

c. The back-to-back victories over Sihon and Og inspire terror in the minds of the Canaanites, as the deliverance from Egypt did in the previous generation (Ex. 15:14-17; Deut. 2:25; Josh. 2:8-14).

Day 067 – March 8 - Balaam's Messages and God's Providence Num. 22-24

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Two

1. Israel consolidated its position in the Transjordan, and readied to cross into Canaan (Num. 22:1).
2. Balak the King of Moab observed the object lessons of Sihon & Og, and experienced the Lord's intended dread (Num. 22:2,3).
3. Balak understood that conventional warfare could not defeat Israel, and devised a plan for the employment of supernatural forces (Num. 22:4-7).
 - a. He forms an alliance with the Midianites (Num. 22:4).
 - b. He hires a prophet who (evidently) specialized in blessings and cursings (Num. 22:6).
 - c. Balaam the son of Beor, at Pethor (Num. 22:5).
 - 1) Balaam. בִּלְעָם bil'ām #1109: not of the people (bal + 'ām), or, destruction of the people (bāla' + 'ām).
 - 2) Beor. בְּעוֹר b'owr #1160: burning.
 - 3) Pethor. פֶּתוֹר p'ethowr #6604: foreign orig. soothsayer.
 - 4) The Diviner (Josh. 13:22). קָסָם qācam #7080: to practice divination. See קְסָם qecem #7081 below.
 - d. A joint delegation of Moabite and Midianite elders travel to Pethor with appropriate fees for divination.
 - 1) קְסָם qecem #7081: divination, witchcraft.
 - 2) קְסָם qecem #7081 is parallel to נִחַשׁ nachash #5172: practice divination, observe signs, practice fortune telling (Num. 23:23; 2nd Kgs. 17:17).
 - 3) Perhaps the best description of קְסָם qesem #7081 is found in the activity Jeremiah addressed (Jer. 14:14).
 - e. The New Testament gives us God's viewpoint on Balaam.
 - 1) He loved the wages of unrighteousness (2nd Pet. 2:15).
 - 2) His activity was neither a “way” like Cain's, nor a “rebellion” like Korah's. Balaam's activity was an “error” (Jude 11).
 - a) This error is initiated when believers make decisions on the basis of monetary considerations. “for pay”
 - b) This error is a slippery slope that gathers momentum as it rolls downhill. “rushed headlong”
 - 3) The teaching of Balaam is a continued threat to Church Age saints in the local church (Rev. 2:14).
4. Balaam's discourse with God (Num. 22:8-14).
 - a. Balaam instructed the delegation to wait, while he inquires of YHWH (Num. 22:8).
 - b. Balaam is accustomed to conversation with God (Num. 22:9-12).
 - c. Balaam is obedient to the instructions of the Lord (Num. 22:13).
5. Balaam's discourse with the delegation, and their report to Balak (Num. 22:13,14).
 - a. Balaam told the delegation that YHWH refused to let him go (Num. 22:13).
 - b. The delegation told Balak that Balaam refused to come (Num. 22:14).
 - c. מָאֵן mā'an #3985,3986,3987: to refuse, be unwilling. Used almost always of human obstinacy—esp. Pharaoh. This is the only occurrence of the term with God as the subject.

6. Balak's second delegation is sent to Balaam with a blank check for Balaam's services (Num. 22:15–20).
 - a. Balak assures Balaam that money is no obstacle (Num. 22:15,17).
 - b. Balak urges Balaam to let nothing be an obstacle (Num. 22:16).
 - c. Balaam declares (laments?) that he is powerless against the Sovereignty of God (Num. 22:18).
 - d. Balaam instructs the delegation to wait, as he inquires of the Lord one more time (Num. 22:19).
7. Balaam's second discourse with God (Num. 22:20–22).
 - a. God instructs Balaam to go with the delegation (Num. 22:20,21).
 - b. God becomes angry that Balaam is doing so (Num. 22:22a).
 - c. Balaam failed the "stand in the breach" test that Moses passed (Ex. 32:9,10; Num. 14:11,12; Ps. 106:23; Ezek. 22:30).
 - 1) Abraham's "stand in the breach" test was to obey the command of the Lord that appeared to contradict His will (Gen. 22:1–12). Abraham acted on the basis of faith (Heb. 11:17–19).
 - 2) Moses' "stand in the breach" test was to defy the command of the Lord, through intercessory prayer, calling upon the Lord to be faithful to His own declared promises (Ex. 32:11–13; Num. 14:13–19).
 - 3) Balaam's "stand in the breach" test was a failure on his part.
 - a) Balaam failed to defy the command of the Lord, in the manner of Moses.
 - b) Balaam failed to obey the command of the Lord, in the manner of Abraham. Whereas Abraham was obedient as an expression of faith, Balaam was obedient as an expression of greed.
 - d. Balaam typifies the asking "with wrong motives" believer, who operates in accordance with his own lusts, and maintains a friendship with the kosmos world system (Jas. 4:3,4).
8. The Adversary goes forth to destroy Balaam (Num. 22:22b).
 - a. The Angel of the Lord is the Lord Jesus Christ in a pre-incarnation Christophany.
 - 1) He freely accepts worship (Jdg. 6:12ff.).
 - 2) Elect angels never accept worship (Rev. 19:10; 22:9).
 - b. The Lord positions Himself as an adversary against Balaam. שָׂטָן *sātān* ^{#7854}: adversary, Satan.
 - c. The Lord permitted the donkey to have greater spiritual vision than the erring prophet (Num. 22:23,25,27).
 - d. Balaam is functioning according to greed (Lk. 12:15–21; Rom. 1:29; 2nd Pet. 2:1–3,14–16), and does not see the Lord in his path (Prov. 11:6).
 - e. The Lord permitted the donkey to have a greater spiritual message than the erring & mad prophet (Num. 22:28–30; 2nd Pet. 2:16).
 - f. The Lord opened Balaam's eyes to see the pending Sin Unto Death (Num. 22:31–33).
 - g. Balaam's immediate and total repentance resulted in the postponement of the Lord's judgment (Num. 22:34,35).
9. Balak's face-to-face meeting with Balaam (Num. 22:36–41).
 - a. Balak meets Balaam at the border of his land (royal welcome) (Num. 22:36).
 - b. Balak reassures Balaam of the wealthy contract (Num. 22:37).
 - c. Balaam declares his presence, and his eagerness, but also his limitations to declare what only God gives to him (Num. 22:38).
 - d. Balak offered animal sacrifices (to Baal?) and gave Balaam the portions of honor (Num. 22:39,40).

- e. From the high places of Baal, the first glimpse of God's chosen people occurs (Num. 22:41).

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Three

1. Balaam gives the leadership to Balak's religious ritual (Num. 23:1).
 - a. Seven altars, sacrificing seven bulls and seven rams (Num. 23:1,2).
 - b. Possibly an appropriate Gentile sacrifice, administered by Gentile prophets or priests (Num. 23:4; Job 42:8).
2. The Lord put a word in Balaam's mouth (Num. 23:4,5), and ministers through the Gentile prophet like He did through Moses (Ex. 4:12), Isaiah (Isa. 50:4), Jeremiah (Jer. 1:9), and Jesus Christ (Deut. 18:18; Jn. 17:8).
 - a. This message was the first of four prophetic blessings which the Lord gave to Balaam (Num. 23:7-10,18-24; 24:3-9,15-24).
 - b. These messages are prophetic poetry מִשְׁלַּל *māshāl*^{#4912}: proverb, parable, poem (Num. 23:7,18; 24:3).
 - c. Message #1 reviews Balak's desire is to curse Israel, but the Lord's intention to bless Israel (Num. 23:7-10).
3. Balak orders Balaam to give it another try, from a different mountain, without such a clear view of Israel (Num. 23:11-17).
 - a. Another 7 altars, 7 bulls, & 7 rams (Num. 23:14).
 - b. The Lord again provides the word in Balaam's mouth (Num. 23:16).
 - c. Message #2 declares that God's redemption of Israel out of Egypt cannot be thwarted by omens and divination (Num. 23:18-24).
4. Balak gives Balaam one more attempt, from an even further mountain (Num. 23:25-30).

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Four

1. Balaam understood the will of God, and did not inquire of the Lord (Num. 24:1).
2. Balaam surrendered to the leading of the Holy Spirit, and uttered his third message (Num. 24:2).
 - a. This message is a מִשְׁלַּל *māshāl*^{#4912}, and also a נְאֻם *n'um*^{#5002}: oracle, burden.
 - b. Balaam is described as one who is overcome with the glory of Divine revelation (Num. 24:3,4; cf. vv.15,16).
 - 1) The man whose eye (sing.) is opened—spiritual insight into the revealed plan of God.
 - a) Previously, Balaam's eyes (pl.) had been opened (Num. 22:31).
 - b) Other spiritually opened eyes include Adam & Eve (Gen. 3:5,7), Hagar (Gen. 21:19), Jacob (Gen. 31:10,12).
 - c) The spiritually opened eye (sing.) addresses Balaam's entire vision (Deut. 34:7).
 - 2) Him who hears the words of God (שָׁמַע *'el*^{#410}), who sees the vision of the Almighty (רָאָה *shadday*^{#7706}).
 - 3) Falling down, yet having his eyes uncovered—receiving the spiritual revelation through ecstatic experience (Gen. 15:12-15; Acts 10:10; 22:17).
 - e. Message #3 highlights the blessings of Israel living securely in the land of promise (Num. 24:5-9).
3. Balak is furious with Balaam, and fires him (Num. 24:10-14).
4. Balaam then delivers Message #4 (Num. 24:15-24).
 - a. This message is also an oracle (burden) (Num. 24:15,16).

- b. This message comes from the man whose eye is opened, who hears the words of God (אֱלֹהִים ^{#410}), and knows the knowledge of the Most High (עֲלִיּוֹן ^{#5945}), and who sees the vision of the Almighty (שַׁדַּי ^{#7706} shadday).
 - c. Message #4 is an awesome vision concerning the Second Advent of Jesus Christ (Num. 24:17-19), including the Tribulational warfare that precedes it (Num. 24:20-24).
5. Balaam returned to his own home (Num. 24:25).
- a. Yet, he is back in Midian when Israel wages war against them (Num. 31:8).
 - b. He was the primary instructor in the Midianite & Moabite seduction of Israel (Rev. 2:14).
 - c. He did so “for pay” with a love of unrighteous wages greater than his fear of the Lord (2nd Pet. 2:15; Jude 11).

Day 068 – March 9 - Moab Seduces Israel—The Second Census Num. 25-26

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Five

1. Even as the Lord was protecting Israel from Balaam’s curses, Israel was beginning to play the harlot with the daughters of Moab (Num. 25:1-3).
 - a. Playing the harlot involves idolatry & worship of false gods (Num. 25:2).
 - b. Playing the harlot involves sinful sexual activity (Num. 25:6).
 - c. Both elements were mentioned in the Lord’s address to Pergamum (Rev. 2:14).
 - d. The daughters of Moab, were another “mercenary” force that Balak brought in to use against Israel (Num. 25:1).
 - e. The primary seductresses were Midianite women (Num. 25:6,15; 31:15,16).
2. Although Balaam could not curse the nation of Israel, he could influence them to abandon the Lord (Rev. 2:14).
3. Moses and the leaders/judges of Israel are charged by the Lord with executing the Baal worshippers (Num. 25:3-5).
4. Even with the execution of so many Baal worshippers, plague was sweeping through the camp, and Israel was weeping. The plague continued as Zimri the Simeonite had the audacity to flaunt his defiance of the Lord (Num. 25:6-15).
 - a. The man’s name was Zimri, the son of Salu, a leader of a father’s household among the Simeonites (Num. 25:14).
 - b. The woman was Cozbi, the daughter of Zur, a leader of a father’s household among the Midianites (Num. 25:15).
 - c. Phineas takes immediate, zealous action for the Lord, and brings the plague to a stop (Num. 24:7-13).
5. The result of the Peor incident is a hostility against Midian (Num. 25:16-18; 31:1-3; Jdg. 6-8), and an object lesson for all future generations (Deut. 4:3; Josh. 22:17; Ps. 106:28-31; Hos. 9:10).

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Six

1. Nearly 40 years have passed since Kadesh, and a new military muster is required for those who will go forth to war (Num. 26:1,2).
 - a. Once again, 20 years of age and up, fit for military service.
 - b. Once again, Levi was not numbered with the other tribes (Num. 26:62).

2. This muster includes clan breakdowns for each tribe, reconstructed TO&E {and unrevised traditional numbers} (Num. 26:5-51). Red numbers indicate a decrease from chapter one. Note: the unrevised traditional numbers have significant text-critical problems.
- a. Reuben (vv.5-11) 42 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 17.3 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 9+8.3 companies {43,730}
 - b. Simeon (vv.12-14) 50 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 22 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 8+7+7 companies {22,200*}
 - c. Gad (vv.15-18) 39 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 15 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 8+7 companies {40,500}
 - d. Judah (vv.19-22) 74 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 25 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 9+8+8 companies {76,500}
 - e. Issachar (vv.23-25) 52 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 23 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 8+8+7 companies {64,300*}
 - f. Zebulun (vv.26-27) 58 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 25 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 9+8+8 companies {57,400}
 - g. Joseph
 - 1) Manasseh (vv.28-34) 31 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 15 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 8+7 companies {32,500*}
 - 2) Ephraim (vv.35-37) 51 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 17 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 9+8 companies {52,700*}
 - h. Benjamin (vv.38-41) 34 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 15 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 8+7 companies {45,600}
 - i. Dan (vv.42,43) 62 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 24 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 3 battalions with 8+8+8 companies {62,700}
 - j. Asher (vv.44-47) 42 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 14 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 7+7 companies {53,400*}
 - k. Naphtali (vv.48-50) 44 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 14 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 2 battalions with 7+7 companies {45,400}
3. The reconstructed Table of Organization {and unrevised traditional numbers}.
- a. Totals: 579 'eluphiym (chiefs) & 226.3 mē'owth (battle units) i.e. 29 battalions w/ 7/8₍₉₎ companies {601,630}
 - b. Tribal Ranges: 31-74 א (chiefs) & 14-25 ב (battle units) i.e. 1-3 battalions w/ 7/8₍₉₎ companies {32,500-76,500}
 - c. Largest: Judah 74/25 א/ב {76,500}, Zebulun 58/25 א/ב {60,500}, Dan 62/24 א/ב {64,400}, Issachar 52/23 א/ב {64,300}.
 - d. Smallest: Asher 42/14 א/ב {43,400}, Benjamin 34/15 א/ב {45,600}, Naphtali 44/14 א/ב {45,400}, Gad 39/15 א/ב {40,500}, Manasseh 31/12 א/ב {32,500}.
 - e. Changes are obvious and comparisons with chapter one are interesting, yet difficult to lock down with precision because of the manuscript variants that plague the MT & LXX of chapter 26.
4. The larger and smaller tribes will receive larger and smaller inheritances in the land (Num. 26:52-56).
5. The Levites are also enumerated, from 1 month of age and upward (Num. 26:57-62). The numbered Levites for service total 23,300 (cf. 22,000 Num. 3:39).

6. Three men are left of those who were 20 years of age and older at the first census (Num. 26:63-65): Caleb, Joshua, & Moses.

Day 069 – March 10 - Joshua Appointed to Leadership Num. 27-29

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Seven

1. The daughters of Zelophehad bring their inheritance question to Moses for righteous judgment (Num. 27:1-4).
2. Moses takes the case to the Lord, and receives the Lord's direction on the issue (Num. 27:5-11).
3. The Lord gives Moses instructions to put his affairs in order, and prepare to die (Num. 27:12-21).
 - a. Moses asks the Lord for a Godly man to shepherd Israel after he is gone (Num. 27:15-17).
 - b. The Lord instructs Moses to anoint Joshua as the successor (Num. 27:18-21).
 - c. Joshua, the descendant of Joseph, will lead Israel into the land of promise.
 - d. Joshua will not have the face-to-face privileges that Moses had (Num. 27:21).
4. Moses commissions Joshua, as the Lord commanded (Num. 27:22,23).

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Eight

1. The new generation is given reminders concerning the daily burnt offering (Num. 28:1-8; Lev. 1; Ex. 29:38-42).
2. The new generation is given reminders concerning the Sabbath (Num. 28:9,10; Ex. 20:8-11). This is the first reference to specific Sabbath sacrifices.
3. The new generation is given reminders concerning the new moon festivals (Num. 28:11-15; 10:10).
4. The new generation is given reminders concerning Passover (Num. 28:16-25; Ex. 12:3-11; Lev. 23:5-8).
5. The new generation is given reminders concerning the Feast of Weeks (Num. 28:26-31; Lev. 23:15-21).

Numbers Chapter Twenty-Nine

1. The new generation is given reminders concerning the Feast of Trumpets (Num. 29:1-6; Lev. 23:23-25).
2. The new generation is given reminders concerning the Day of Atonement (Num. 29:7-11; Lev. 16).
3. The new generation is given reminders concerning The Feast of Tabernacles (Num. 29:12-40; Lev. 23:34-36).

Day 070 – March 11 - Conquest of the Midianites Num. 30-31

Numbers Chapter Thirty

1. The new generation is given reminders concerning vows, and how seriously the Lord takes every vow (Num. 30:1,2).
2. A father has a veto over his daughter's vow (Num. 30:3-5).
3. A groom has a veto over his bride's pre-marital vow (Num. 30:6-8).
4. A widow and a divorced woman has no spiritual protection in the form of a veto (Num. 30:9).
5. A husband has a veto over his wife's vow (Num. 30:10-12).
6. The father's, groom's, or husband's veto must be expressly declared in order to annul the vow. Silence = confirmation of the vow (Num. 30:13-16).

Numbers Chapter Thirty-One

1. Moses' final work-assignment as the national leader of Israel is to take vengeance upon the Midianites (Num. 31:1,2) for the Baal-Peor incident (Num. 25).
2. The military expedition was a select force of 12,000 soldiers (Num. 31:3-6).
 - a. They were led by Phinehas the priest.
 - b. They had the holy vessels and trumpets among them.
 - c. The holy vessels were not a magical guarantee of military victory, as a subsequent Phinehas will learn (1st Sam. 4:3-11).
3. The war against Midian is a total victory for Israel.
 - a. Every male Midianite soldier is killed (Num. 31:7).
 - b. The five kings of Midian are slain (Num. 31:8a).
 - c. Balaam the Gentile Prophet is also killed (Num. 31:8b).
 - d. Women, children, cattle, flocks, and goods were plundered (Num. 31:9,11,12).
 - e. Civilian cities & military encampments were destroyed (Num. 31:10).
4. Moses' after-action debriefing was not a pleasant one (Num. 31:13-18).
5. Moses & Eleazar provided instructions for Israel's ritual cleansing from the defilements of war (Num. 31:19-24).
6. The Lord gave instructions for the division of booty (Num. 31:25-31).
 - a. The military forces receive 50% and the civilian congregation receives 50% (Num. 31:27).
 - b. The Lord's "booty tax" was .2% for the military forces who captured the booty (Num. 31:28,29).
 - c. The Lord's "booty tax" was 2% for the civilian congregation's share (Num. 31:30).
 - d. Thus, the Lord's total booty tax = 1.1%, of which the civilian congregation pays the 1% portion, and the military forces pay the .1% portion of the tax.
7. The total booty of the Israel/Midianite War is then detailed (Num. 31:32-47).
 - a. 675,000 sheep
 - 1) 337,500 to Israel minus the booty tax of 6,750 sheep (Num. 31:47).
 - 2) 337,500 to the military forces minus the booty tax of 675 sheep (Num. 31:37).
 - b. 72,000 cattle
 - 1) 36,000 to Israel minus the booty tax of 720 cattle (Num. 31:47).
 - 2) 36,000 to the military forces minus the booty tax of 72 cattle (Num. 31:38).
 - c. 61,000 donkeys
 - 1) 30,500 to Israel minus the booty tax of 610 donkeys (Num. 31:47).
 - 2) 30,500 to the military forces minus the booty tax of 61 donkeys (Num. 31:39).
 - d. 32,000 virgins
 - 1) 16,000 to Israel minus the booty tax of 320 virgins (Num. 31:47).
 - 2) 16,000 to the military forces minus the booty tax of 32 virgins (Num. 40).
8. The military also kept their "cash bonuses" without the 50% sharing agreement with Israel, and brought a freewill grace gift offering to the Lord (Num. 31:48-54).

Day 071 – March 12 - Three Tribes Settle Num. 32-33**Numbers Chapter Thirty-Two**

1. The tribes of Reuben and Gad request a land-grant outside of the land of Canaan, east of the Jordan (Num. 32:1-5).
2. Moses rebukes them for their request, and warns them to learn from the example of their parents' failure (Num. 32:6-15).
3. The elders of Reuben & Gad assure Moses that they are not evading the Conquest of Canaan, but that they would like to return to the trans-Jordan after the Conquest is complete (Num. 32:16-19).
4. Moses agrees to their terms, and warns them against defrauding the Lord (Num. 32:20-32).
5. Reuben, Gad, and ½ Manasseh establish their territories and cities east of the Jordan (Num. 32:33-42).
 - a. Gad built eight cities (Num. 32:34-36).
 - b. Reuben built six cities (Num. 32:37,38).
 - c. Three clans of Manasseh established their possessions as well (Num. 32:39-42).

Numbers Chapter Thirty-Three

1. Most of chapter 33 is a travelogue of Israel's exodus and wilderness wanderings (Num. 33:1-49). This chapter is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the Faithlife Study Bible either with linked panels or with the multiple resources display.
2. The conclusion to the chapter is the Lord's solemn warning to utterly destroy the Canaanites (Num. 33:50-56).

Answers to TTB2022-109 Exercises

1. False
2. National obedience to the revealed Word of God.
3. Households
4. Dan, Asher, Naphtali
5. Libni and Shimei
6. True
7. An alarm for war, or an order to break camp.
8. The Judah Brigade (the East Martial Brigade)
9. Evil; good
10. Caleb; Joshua
11. Forty days
12. Hebron

TTB2022-110 Exercises

1. Where do we read about the Chronicles of Nathan the Prophet?
Answer:
2. Israel did not receive permission from the Moabites to pass through their land. [True/False]
Answer:
3. Who was the king who hired Balaam to curse Israel?
Answer:
4. What does Balaam's name mean?
Answer:
5. The Levites were not numbered with the other tribes when the military muster was formed. [True/False]
Answer:
6. In what chapter of Numbers are the reminders concerning vows?
Answer:
7. Who was the leader of the rebellion in Leviticus 16?
Answer:
8. For what are the sons of Korah commended?
Answer:
9. Where do we read that the Prophet Samuel was a Kohathite?
Answer:
10. Who was given leadership over the tribe of Levi?
Answer:
11. What caused Moses to lose the right to enter the land of Canaan?
Answer:
12. Who became the leader of the Levites after Aaron's death?
Answer: