

Bamidbar (in wilderness) **Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20**

Background: This Torah portion begins after **יהוה** had given the instructions of the tithe. Leviticus 27:30-33 During the first, second, fourth and fifth years of the seven year cycle a farmer sets aside one-tenth of his produce, which he must protect from contamination and take to Jerusalem to be eaten. It is known as the second tithe, because it is separated from the crop only after the first tithe is separated for the Levites. These commands were given to Moses on Mount Sinai but were only now written in the Torah.

Bamidbar (במדבר) = In the wilderness

Events in this Torah portion:

- **יהוה** told Moses to take a census of all the people
- The names of the leaders of each tribe
- They established their genealogy by families
- The sons of Reuben 46,500
- The sons of Simeon 59,300
- The sons of Gad 45,650
- The sons of Judah 74,600
- The sons of Issachar 54,400
- The sons of Zebulun 57,400
- The sons of Ephraim 40,500
- The sons of Manasseh 32,200
- The sons of Benjamin 35,400
- The sons of Dan 62,700
- The sons of Asher 41,500
- The sons of Naphtali 53,400
- The sons of all Israel except for Levi were 603,550
- The Levites are to carry the Tabernacle and camp around it
- Each man shall encamp by his Tribal banner
- Judah, Issachar and Zebulun are to camp to the East 186,400 first to journey
- Reuben, Simeon and Gad are to camp to the south 151,450 second to journey
- Levites are to journey in the middle of the camps
- Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin are to camp to the west 185,100 third to journey
- Dan, Asher and Naphtali are to camp to the north 57,600 **last** to journey
- List of sons of Aaron and Levites given duties
- Levites taken in place of the firstborn of all Israel
- **יהוה** told Moses to count the sons of Levi according to his three sons
- Gershon 7,500 camped near the Tabernacle to the west
- Kohath 8,600 camped on the side of the Tabernacle to the south
- Elazar son of Aaron was the head of the Levite leaders

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- Merari 6,200 camped on the side of the Tabernacle to the north
- Moses, Aaron and his sons camped before the Tabernacle to the front to the east
- All the Levites were 22,000 (Jot 22,300)
- All firstborn males of Israel and livestock (first born sons of Israel were 22,273)
- Redemption money five (number for grace) shekels for each firstborn 1,365 shekels
- Take a census of the sons of Kohath, they shall carry the Ark of the Testimony, the Table of show-bread, Menorah and the Golden Altar after the sons of Aaron have covered them
- Elazar son of Aaron is to personally oversee the transportation of the Oil of Illumination, the Incense Spices, the Grain offering and the Anointment Oil and the entire Tabernacle with all its utensils
- Do not let the Kohathite families be cut off or die by looking at the Holy things of the Tabernacle

The following describes the Government of יהוה and His Army.

This same order will be followed when Messiah reigns on earth. We must learn how to operate in His form of Government. This is the opposite of a democracy. יהוה's government is not like the government in the United States. The US government was set up to have checks and balances because men will try to over power others and become a dictator. When Yeshua rules over Israel there will be the best form of government, a benevolent dictator, a truly loving ruler who desires the best for all His people. He has shown His love for His people by dying for them.

We will learn about leadership in the Great Tribulation. יהוה will appoint leaders that we must follow without complaining. We will not be taking a vote to see if we should stay where we are or we should move to a new place. That will be the decision of יהוה, through His appointed leaders.

Question:

Why do we have to battle to receive what יהוה has given us?

After David was anointed as king he then went back to keep his father's sheep, and hid from King Saul until his death, then יהוה presented him to Israel.

This order for the Army is also the order for יהוה's Theocracy

General of an Army must have

Three or more Corps each of which is composed of 640 + 640 + 640 +

Two or more Divisions which are composed of 320 + 320 +

Two or more Brigades which are composed of 160 + 160 +

Two or more Regiments which are composed of 80 + 80 +

Two or more Companies which are composed of 40 + 40 +

Two or more Platoons which are composed of 20 + 20 +

Two or more Squads which are composed of 10 + 10 +

Ten or more soldiers

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If the battle is too difficult for a Squad then the Platoon is brought against it, If the Platoon is not able to handle it then the Company is brought against it etc.

General - Moses

Four Corps

East Corps - composed of three **Divisions** of Judah, Issachar and Zebulun

South Corps - composed of three **Divisions** of Reuben, Simeon and Gad

West Corps - composed of three **Divisions** of Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin

North Corps - composed of three **Divisions** of Dan, Asher and Naphtali

Brigades - do not seem to be present in **יהוה's** Army. This means that each leader of a thousand men would report directly to the leader of their tribe. An example, the Tribe of Reuben has forty six thousand men, therefore forty six leaders of a thousand men would report to the Tribal leader for the Tribe of Reuben. The Tribal leader for the Tribe of Reuben would report to the leader or general over the three Tribes of Reuben, Simeon and Gad. The additional five hundred men may have been divided into squads of ten men and would be dispersed and assigned to the different leaders of one thousand men.

Regiments - Leaders of a thousand within each Tribe

Companies - Leaders of a hundred within each Regiment or groups of 1,000

Platoons - Leaders of **fifties** within each Company or groups of 100

Squads - Leaders of ten

Comment: Although the civil year begins in the month of Tishrei, the religious year begins on Nissan one. The next month after Nissan is Iyar. This Torah portion happened one year and two weeks after the Exodus.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 727) **Numbers 1:2**

Take a census (literary "lift up the head"). This phrase could be used for good or bad. This is the same phrase that Joseph used when he told the baker that Pharaoh would "lift up his head", meaning Pharaoh would execute him. It can also mean that the people would be elevated in status. **It is forbidden to count the people literally so they took the census by taking a coin** (a half shekel) from each person, then the coins were counted. Those twenty (20) years old and older were counted by family of those who would go out to war. The Talmud (Bava Basra 121b) explains that men over sixty were not allowed to go out to war. The census was by families and tribes.

If a person had a mother from Asher tribe and a father from Dan then the person and family would belong to the tribe of Dan. The Father and Husband remained in his tribe and the wife would become part of the husbands tribe. Today Jewish people believe that children of a

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marriage between a Jewish man and gentile woman are gentiles. I believe this is to insure that the descendants of Ishmael are not allowed to inherit the land of Israel.

Comment: Israel went from **70** people to **603,550** men plus women and children in Egypt in 210 years

A Census is to be taken

Numbers 1:1-16 And **יהוה** spoke to Moses in the Wilderness of Sinai, in the Tent of Meeting, on the first day of the second month, in the second year after they had come out of the land of Egypt, saying, 2 “Take a census of all the congregation of the children of Israel, by their clans, by their fathers’ houses, according to the number of names, every male, head by head, 3 from twenty years old and up, everyone going out to the army in Israel. Number them by their divisions, you and Aaron. 4 And a man from every tribe should be with you, each one the head of his father’s house. 5 And these are the names of the men who stand with you. For Reuben, Elizur, son of Shedeur. 6 “For Simeon: Shelumiel, son of Zurishaddai. 7 For Judah: Nahshon, son of Amminadab. 8 For Issachar, Nethanel, son of Zuar. 9 For Zebulun: Eliab, son of Helon. 10 For the sons of Joseph: For Ephraim: Elishama, son of Ammihud. For Manasseh, Gamaliel, son of Pedahzur. 11 For Benjamin: Abidan, son of Gideoni. 12 For Dan: Ahiezer, son of Ammishaddai. 13 For Asher: Pagiel, son of Ocran. 14 For Gad Eliasaph, son of Deuel. 15 For Naphtali: Ahira, son of Enan. 16 These are the ones called from the congregation, leaders of their fathers’ tribes, heads of the thousands of Israel.

Comment: The head of each tribe was with Moses and Aaron as His tribe was being counted. This tribal leader would be knowledgeable of families in his tribe. He understood that this census was to number those who would fight in the battles to come. These battles would be fought using tribes as army divisions. They would fight as family units. Each person was fighting and protecting members of their own family, not just other soldiers. It is interesting that this Torah portion comes at the time that America remembers it's fallen soldiers on Memorial day each year.

The First Name - The first name of the list of leaders was Elizur

Elizur = my El is the protector (s#0468 **אליצור**) (el-ee-tsoor)

The Last Name - The last name of the list of leaders was Enan

Enan = having eyes (s#05881 **עינן**) (ay-nawn)

Stone Edition Chumash (page 727) **The First and Last Name Elizur and Enan** alludes to **Deuteronomy 32:10** He discovered him in a desert land, in desolation, a howling wilderness; **He encircled him**, He granted him discernment, **He preserved him like the pupil of His eye.** "**He encircled him**" alludes to the clouds of the Glory of **יהוה**

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Stone Edition Chumash (page 727) **The tribes are listed by the offspring of Leah, Rachel, Bilhah then Zilpah.** This is not the order of birth because Rachel's children, Joseph and Benjamin were last.

Comment: **Nachshon son of Amminadab** of the Tribe of Judah is in the lineage of Yeshua. Nachshon is the **eighth generation from Abraham.**

The Leaders of Tribes verify members of their families

Numbers 1:17-19 And Moses and Aaron took these men which are expressed by *their* names: 18 And they assembled all the congregation together on the first *day* of the second month, and they declared their lineage after their families, by the house of their fathers, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, by their polls. 19 As **יהוה** commanded Moses, so he numbered them in the wilderness of Sinai.

Related Scripture: Linage of Yeshua

Luke 3:23-38: And Yeshua Himself began to be about thirty years of age, being (as was supposed) the son of Joseph, which was the son of Heli, 24: Which was the son of Matthat, which was the son of Levi, which was the son of Melchi, which was the son of Janna, which was the son of Joseph, 25: Which was the son of Mattathias, which was the son of Amos, which was the son of Naum, which was the son of Esli, which was the son of Nagge, 26: Which was the son of Maath, which was the son of Mattathias, which was the son of Semei, which was the son of Joseph, which was the son of Juda, 27: Which was the son of Joanna, which was the son of Rhesa, which was the son of Zorobabel, which was the son of Salathiel, which was the son of Neri, 28: Which was the son of Melchi, which was the son of Addi, which was the son of Cosam, which was the son of Elmodam, which was the son of Er, 29: Which was the son of Jose, which was the son of Eliezer, which was the son of Jorim, which was the son of Matthat, which was the son of Levi, 30: Which was the son of Simeon, which was the son of Juda, which was the son of Joseph, which was the son of Jonan, which was the son of Eliakim, 31: Which was the son of Melea, which was the son of Menan, which was the son of Mattatha, which was the son of Nathan, which was the son of **David**, 32: Which was the son of **Jesse**, which was the son of **Obed**, which was the son of Booz, which was the son of Salmon, which was the son of **Naasson**, 33: Which was the son of Aminadab, which was the son of Aram, which was the son of Esrom, which was the son of Phares, which was the son of **Judah**, 34 Which was the son of **Jacob**, which was the son of **Isaac**, which was the son of **Abraham**, which was the son of Thara, which was the son of Nachor, 35: Which was the son of Saruch, which was the son of Ragau, which was the son of Phalec, which was the son of Heber, which was the son of Sala, 36: Which was the son of Cainan, which was the son of Arphaxad, which was the son of Sem, which was the son of **Noah**, which was the son of Lamech, 37: Which was the son of Mathusala, which was the son of **Enoch**, which was the son of Jared, which was the son of

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Maleleel, which was the son of Cainan, 38: Which was the son of Enos, which was the son of Seth, which was the son of **Adam**, which was the son of **Elohim**.

The Count of the Tribe of Reuben 46,500

Numbers 1:20-21 And the children of Reuben, Israel's firstborn, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, by their polls, every male from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 21 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Reuben, were forty and six thousand and five hundred.

Those numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Reuben**, *were* forty and six thousand and five hundred. **46,500**

The Count of the Tribe of Simeon 59,300

Numbers 1:22-23 Of the children of Simeon, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, those that were numbered thereof, according to the number of the names, by their polls, every male from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 23 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Simeon, were fifty and nine thousand and three hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Simeon**, *were* fifty and nine thousand and three hundred. **59,300**

The Count of the Tribe of Gad 45,650

Numbers 1:24-25 Of the children of Gad, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 25 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Gad, were forty and five thousand six hundred and fifty.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Gad**, *were* forty and five thousand six and hundred and fifty. **45,650**

The Count of the Tribe of Judah 74,600

Numbers 1:26-27 Of the children of Judah, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 27 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Judah, were threescore and fourteen thousand and six hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Judah**, *were* threescore and fourteen thousand and six hundred. **74,600**

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The Count of the Tribe of Issachar 54,400

Numbers 1:28-29 Of the children of Issachar, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 29 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Issachar, were fifty and four thousand and four hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of Issachar, *were* fifty and four thousand and four hundred. **54,400**

The Count of the Tribe of Zebulun 57,400

Numbers 1:30-31 Of the children of Zebulun, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 31 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Zebulun, were fifty and seven thousand and four hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Zebulun**, *were* fifty and seven thousand and four hundred. **57,400**

The Count of the Tribe of Ephraim 40,500

Numbers 1:32-33 Of the children of Joseph, *namely*, of the children of Ephraim, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 33 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Ephraim, were forty thousand and five hundred.

Of the children of **Joseph**, *namely*, of the children of Ephraim, by their generations, after their families, by the house of their fathers, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 33 Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Ephraim**, *were* forty thousand and five hundred. **40,500**

The Count of the Tribe of Manasseh 32,200

Numbers 1:34-35 Of the children of Manasseh, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 35 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Manasseh, were thirty and two thousand and two hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Manasseh**, *were* thirty and two thousand and two hundred. **32,200**

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The Count of the Tribe of Benjamin 35,400

Numbers 1:36-37 Of the children of Benjamin, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 37 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Benjamin, were thirty and five thousand and four hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Benjamin**, *were* thirty and five thousand and four hundred. **35,400**

The Count of the Tribe of Dan 62,700

Numbers 1:38-39 Of the children of Dan, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 39 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Dan, were threescore and two thousand and seven hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Dan**, *were* threescore and two thousand and seven hundred. **62,700**

The Count of the Tribe of Asher 41,500

Numbers 1:40-41 Of the children of Asher, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 41 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Asher, were forty and one thousand and five hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Asher**, *were* forty and one thousand and five hundred. **41,500**

The Count of the Tribe of Naphtali 53,400

Numbers 1:42-43 Of the children of Naphtali, their generations, by their families, by their fathers' houses, according to the number of the names, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war; 43 those that were numbered of them, of the tribe of Naphtali, were fifty and three thousand and four hundred.

Those that were numbered of them, *even* of the tribe of **Naphtali**, *were* fifty and three thousand and four hundred. **53,400**

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Total Count of Israel's men of war 603,550

Numbers 1:44-46 These are they that were numbered, which Moses and Aaron numbered, and the princes of Israel, being twelve men: they were each one for his fathers' house. 45 So all they that were numbered of the children of Israel by their fathers' houses, from twenty years old and upward, all that were able to go forth to war in Israel; 46 even all they that were numbered were six hundred thousand and three thousand and five hundred and fifty.

On the Far Side We see that the numbers for the census of all the tribes are a multiple of 50. The number 50 makes us think of Jubilee. Could these number also hold meaning of what would happen to the Tribes over the years?

Reuben 46,500 / 50 = 930 - Adam lived 930 years (**Reuben and Adam were First sons**)

Simeon 59,300 / 50 = 1186?

Gad 45,650 / 50 = 913?

Judah 74,600 / 50 = 1492 1492AD all Jews expelled from Europe & Columbus (he was Jewish) sailed for America the day after Tish-B Av. Also on Dec 31 100,000 Jews were expelled from Sicily

Issachar 54,400 / 50 = 1088?

Zebulun 57,400 / 50 = 1148? July 23,1148AD Crusaders attack Damascus

Ephraim 40,500 / 50 = 810?

Manasseh 32,200 / 50 = 644?

Benjamin 35,400 / 50 = 708? Year 708AD Constantine become Catholic Pope?

Dan 62,700 / 50 = 1254 Year 1253AD Jews were expelled from Vienna, France

Asher 41,500 / 50 = 830? Mahalalel lived after he begat Jared **eight hundred and thirty** years?

Naphtali 53,400 / 50 = 1068?

Comment: We don't have information about what happened to the ten tribes over the years because they were not identifiable as a people.

Comment: The fact that the number of men able to go to war in Exodus 38:26 and **this census seven months later** is exactly the same number indicates several things that we should take note of. First is that the numbers of Israel were not declining due to the conditions of life in the wilderness. Second is that even though men had died during these seven months, **יהוה** was at work ensuring their continued existence. Third the number **603,550** total number of men able to go to war is a significant number for some reason that we may understand at some later time. This second census did not include the tribe of Levi which was included in the previous census. **יהוה** repeats things (**603,550**) so that we will take note of them, so that we will seek to know why. The number of men of war after 40 years in the wilderness and **יהוה's** judgment, were **601,730**. A difference of **1820** men. Monte Judah explains that the writing of the Torah and in fact all of **יהוה's** words are given in such a way to cause us to ask questions. Yeshua taught in this way with parables and other statements that make us ask questions. He often answered a question with a question. "Good master what must I do to have eternal life?" Why do you call Me good?

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The Total number of people in each tribe:

An estimate of the total number of people in each tribe can be made based on certain assumptions:

1. The percentage of women in relationship to men today is 3% more women than men.
2. The number of sons per age group is constant with time. This would conclude that the number of sons who are less than twenty years of age would be one half of the number of men from twenty to sixty years of age. We can make this assumption based on the fact that the census that is taken forty years later, before they enter the land, is almost the same number.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Reuben} &= 1.5 (46,500) \text{ males} + 1.5 (46,500)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 69,750 + 71,843 = \mathbf{141,593}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Simeon} &= 1.5 (59,300) \text{ males} + 1.5 (59,300)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 88,950 + 91,619 = \mathbf{180,569}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Gad} &= 1.5 (45,650) \text{ males} + 1.5 (45,650)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 68,475 + 70,530 = \mathbf{139,005}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Judah} &= 1.5 (74,600) \text{ males} + 1.5 (74,600)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 111,900 + 115,257 = \mathbf{227,157}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Issachar} &= 1.5 (54,400) \text{ males} + 1.5 (54,400)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 81,600 + 84,048 = \mathbf{165,648}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Zebulun} &= 1.5 (57,400) \text{ males} + 1.5 (57,400)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 86,100 + 88,683 = \mathbf{174,783}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Ephraim} &= 1.5 (40,500) \text{ males} + 1.5 (40,500)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 60,750 + 62,573 = \mathbf{123,323}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Manasseh} &= 1.5 (32,200) \text{ males} + 1.5 (32,200)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 48,300 + 49,749 = \mathbf{98,049}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Benjamin} &= 1.5 (35,400) \text{ males} + 1.5 (35,400)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 53,100 + 54,693 = \mathbf{107,793}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Dan} &= 1.5 (62,700) \text{ males} + 1.5 (62,700)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 94,050 + 96,872 = \mathbf{190,922}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Asher} &= 1.5 (41,500) \text{ males} + 1.5 (41,500)(1.03) \text{ females} \\ &= 62,250 + 64,118 = \mathbf{126,368}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total population of } \mathbf{Naphtali} = 1.5 (53,400) \text{ males} + 1.5 (53,400)(1.03) \text{ females}$$

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$$= 80,100 + 82,503 = 162,603$$

The total of all Israel except Levi is: 141,593 + 180,569 + 139,005 + 227,157 + 165,648 + 174,783 + 123,323 + 98,049 + 107,793 + 190,922 + 126,368 + 162,603=

Total of all Israel (except Levi) = 1,837,813

The Levites were composed of three main families

Gershon's sons - Libni & Shimei **total all males 7,500**
total females 7,500 x 1.03 = 7725
total = 15,225

Kohath's sons - Amram, Izar, Hebron & Uzziel **total all males 8,600**
total all females 8,600 x 1.03 = 8,858
total = 17,458

Merari's sons - Mahli & Mushi **total all males 6,200**
total all females 6,200 x 1.03 = 6,386
total = 12,586

Total number of Levites 45,269

Total of all Israel (including Levi) = 1,883,082

How big was the camp of Israel ?

If we assumed the typical family consisted of **eight** people and they may have had several animals, then a camp for each family would need to be at least forty feet by forty feet. This assumes they took their animals to graze at another location. We would also have to add about ten to fifteen percent for roads. The Tabernacle was located in the center of the camp with a low stone wall made of gathered stones to restrict anyone from coming close to the actual Tabernacle. Anyone who crossed this wall that was not a Levite would be killed by one of the twenty seven Levite guards before they could reach the Curtain walls of the Tabernacle. Parts of this stone wall is still existing in Gilgal where the Tabernacle was set up when they crossed the Jordan to enter the land.

$$40 \times 40 = 1600 \text{ square feet per family} \quad 43,560 \text{ square feet per acre}$$

$$1600/43560 = .036730946 \text{ acres per family of eight}$$

$$\text{Reuben} = 141,593 / 8 \times .036730946 = 650 \text{ acres}$$

$$\text{Simeon} = 180,569 / 8 \times .036730946 = 829 \text{ acres}$$

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Gad = $139,005 / 8 \times .036730946 = 638$ acres

Judah = $227,157 / 8 \times .036730946 = 1043$ acres

Issachar = $165,648 / 8 \times .036730946 = 760$ acres

Zebulun = $174,783 / 8 \times .036730946 = 802$ acres

Ephraim = $123,323 / 8 \times .036730946 = 566$ acres

Manasseh = $98,049 / 8 \times .036730946 = 450$ acres

Benjamin = $107,793 / 8 \times .036730946 = 495$ acres

Dan = $190,922 / 8 \times .036730946 = 877$ acres

Asher = $126,368 / 8 \times .036730946 = 580$ acres

Naphtali = $162,603 / 8 \times .036730946 = 747$ acres

The Levites had three camps by families which were 160 acres each

The assembly area for the people at the entrance to the Tabernacle was 160 acres

**The total area including 15% for roads was 9,078 acres = 404,161,638 square feet
If the area was square then it would be 20,103 feet or 3.8 miles on each side
or 14.5 square miles total area.**

This would make the camp 3.8 miles by 3.8 miles. The distance from the outside corner of the camp to the Tabernacle is 2.68 miles.

Levites are not counted as part of the Army

Numbers 1:47-50 But the Levites after the tribe of their fathers were not numbered among them. 48 For יהוה spoke to Moses, saying, 49 Only the tribe of Levi you shall not number, neither shall you take the sum of them among the children of Israel: 50 but appoint the Levites over the Tabernacle of the Testimony, and over all the furniture, and over all that belongs to it: they shall bear the Tabernacle, and all its furniture; and they shall minister to it, and shall encamp around the Tabernacle.

Comment: The Levites were not to be counted because, they were in effect the "called out of the called out" They were a tribe devoted to the service of יהוה. They were to carry the Tabernacle, assemble it and disassemble it when Israel was to move camp. They camped around the Tabernacle and they guarded it at all times.

Bamidbar (in wilderness) **Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20**

Levites set up, take down and transport the Tabernacle

Numbers 1:51-54 And when the Tabernacle would travel, the Levites shall take it down: and when the Tabernacle is to be pitched, the Levites shall set it up: and the stranger that comes near shall be put to death. 52 And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own **Banner**, according to their hosts. 53 But the Levites shall pitch around the Tabernacle of the Testimony, that there will be no wrath on the congregation of the children of Israel: and the Levites shall keep the charge of the Tabernacle of the Testimony. 54 This did the children of Israel; according to all that **יהוה** commanded Moses, so did they.

Order = something orderly in arrangement (a troop) fig. series of successions, order (s#05001 Greek) (tag'-mah) military term from (s#05021 Greek) (tas'-so) to arrange in orderly manner, assign or dispose, appoint, determine, or ordain

Banner = flag, banner, standard (s#01714 דגל) (deh'-gel) from (s#01713 דגל) (daw-gal') to flaunt, raise a flag, fig. to be conspicuous

This Hebrew word for banner is translated to the Greek word "Tag'-mah" which is a military term for order. This is the Greek word translated in **I Corinthians 15:23** as order. This is relating the banners of Israel to the marching order of Israel. It also has to do with military rank, Generals first then lower ranking officers then enlisted men etc. This makes it clear that Judah is the most important tribe. I Corinthians 15:23 tells us that the order of resurrection is also in order of importance or those who follow Messiah closely will be resurrected before others. Reference: Brad Scott, Hebrew, Restoring the Pure Language CD 3.

Ensign = sense of appearing, flag, beacon (s#0226 אֹת) (ooth) from (s#0225 אֹת) to come, to assent

Related Scripture: All things in the proper order (Tag'mah)

I Corinthians 15:22-26 For as in Adam all die, even so in Messiah shall all be made alive. 23: But every man in his own **order**: Messiah the first fruits; afterward they that are Messiah's at His coming. 24: Then comes the end, when He shall have delivered up the kingdom to **יהוה**, even the Father; when He shall have put down all rule and all authority and power. 25: For He must reign, till He has put all enemies under His feet. 26: The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 732) The Temple in Jerusalem was also guarded by Levites as the Tabernacle was. The Levites guarded the Temple from twenty one positions.

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Judah, Issachar and Zebulun camp East of the Tabernacle and Journey 1st

Numbers 2:1-9 And יהוה spoke to Moses and to Aaron, saying, :2 The children of Israel shall pitch every man by his own standard, with the ensigns of their fathers' houses: over against the tent of meeting shall they pitch around. 3 And those that pitch on the **east** side toward the sunrising shall be the standard of the camp of Judah, according to their hosts: and the prince of the children of Judah shall be **Nahshon the son of Amminadab**. 4 And his host, and those that were numbered of them, were threescore and fourteen thousand and six hundred. 5 And those that pitch next to him shall be the tribe of Issachar: and the prince of the children of Issachar shall be **Nethanel the son of Zuar**: 6 and his host, and those that were numbered with him, were fifty and four thousand and four hundred: 7 and the tribe of Zebulun: and the prince of the children of Zebulun shall be **Eliab the son of Helon**: 8 and his host, and those that were numbered with him, were fifty and seven thousand and four hundred. 9 All that were numbered of the camp of Judah were a hundred thousand and fourscore thousand and six thousand and four hundred, according to their hosts. They shall set forth first.

East = east, antiquity, front, from of old (s#06924 קדם) (keh'-dem)

Nachshon = enchanter (s#05177 נחשון) (nakh-shone)

son of Amminadab = people of liberality (s#05992 עמינדב) (am-mee-naw-dawb)

Nethanel = given of El (s#05417 נתנאל) (neth-an-ale)

son of Zuar = small (s#06686 צוער) (tsoo-awr)

Eliab = El of father (s#0446 אליאב) (el-ee-awb)

son of Helon = strong (s#02497 חלן) (khay-lone)

The Camp of Judah first to journey

Judah's leader Nachshon son of Amminadab -- 74,600

Issachar's leader Nethanel son of Zuar -- 54,400

Zebulun's leader Eliab son of Helon -- 57,400

Total for the Army of Judah = 186,400

There are 86,400 seconds in each day. 100,000 + 86400 may be a hint of one day (100,000) or one day (86,400) meaning the day of the יהוה

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Reuben, Simeon and Gad camp South of the Tabernacle and journey 2nd

Numbers 2:10-16 On the south side shall be the standard of the camp of Reuben according to their hosts: and the prince of the children of Reuben shall be Elizur the son of Shedeur. 11 And his host, and those that were numbered thereof, were forty and six thousand and five hundred. 12 And those that pitch next to him shall be the tribe of Simeon: and the prince of the children of Simeon shall be Shelumiel the son of Zurishaddai: 13 and his host, and those that were numbered of them, were fifty and nine thousand and three hundred: 14 and the tribe of Gad: and the prince of the children of Gad shall be Eliasaph the son of Reuel. 15 And his host, and those that were numbered of them, were forty and five thousand and six hundred and fifty. 16 All that were numbered of the camp of Reuben were an hundred thousand and fifty and one thousand and four hundred and fifty, according to their hosts. And they shall set forth second.

Southward (south) = south country, negeb, south (s#05045 נֶגֶב) (neh'-gheb) from unused root meaning to be parched

Elizur = El of the rock (s#0468 אֱלִיזוּר) (el-ee-tsoor)

son of Shedeur = spreader of light (s#07707 שֵׁדַי) (shed-ay-oor)

Shelumiel = descendant of Shimron (s#08017 אֶלְיָאֵל) (shel-oo-mee-ale')

son of Zurishaddai = rock of almighty (s#06701 צוּרִישָׁדַי) (tsoo-ree-shad-dah-ee)

Eliasaph = El is gatherer (s#0460 אֱלִיסָפ) (el-yaw-sawf)

son of Reuel = friend of El (s#07467 רְעוּאֵל) (reh-oo-ale)

The Camp of Reuben second to journey

Reuben's leader Elizur son of Shedeur -- 46,500

Simeon's leader Shelumiel son of Zurishaddai -- 59,300

Gad's leader Eliasaph son of Reuel -- 45,650

Total for the Army of Reuben = 151,450

The Levites travel next with the Tabernacle

Numbers 2:17 Then the tent of meeting shall set forward, with the camp of the Levites in the midst of the camps: as they encamp, so shall they set forward, every man in his place, by their standards.

The Camp of Levites

Levite's leader Aaron -- not counted

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin camp west of Tabernacle and Journey 3rd

Numbers 2:18-24 On the west side shall be the standard of the camp of Ephraim according to their hosts: and the prince of the children of Ephraim shall be **Elishama the son of Ammihud**. 19 And his host, and those that were numbered of them, were forty thousand and five hundred. 20 And next to him shall be the tribe of Manasseh: and the prince of the children of Manasseh shall be **Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur**: 21 and his host, and those that were numbered of them, were thirty and two thousand and two hundred: 22 and the tribe of Benjamin: and the prince of the children of Benjamin shall be **Abidan the son of Gideoni**: 23 and his host, and those that were numbered of them, were thirty and five thousand and four hundred. 24 All that were numbered of the camp of Ephraim were an hundred thousand and eight thousand and an hundred, according to their hosts. And they shall set forth third.

Westward (west) = west, sea, day (s#03220 ים) (Yom), from unused root meaning roar

Elishama = El of hearing (s#0476 אלישמע) (el-ee-shaw-maw)

son of Ammihud = people of splendor (s#05989 עמיהוד) (am-mee-hood)

Gamaliel = reward of El (s#01583 גמליאל) (gam-lee-ale)

son of Pedahzur = a rock (Elohim) has ransomed (s#06301 פדהצור) (ped-aw-tsoor)

Abidan = father of judgment (s#027 אבידן) (ab-ee-dawn)

son of Gideoni = war like (s#01441 גדעני) (ghid-o-nee)

The Camp of Ephraim third to journey

Ephraim's leader Elishama son of Ammihud -- 45,500

Manasseh's leader Gamaliel son of Pedahzur -- 32,200

Benjamin's leader Abidan son of Gideoni -- 35,400

Total for the Army of Ephraim = 180,100

Bamidbar (in wilderness) **Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20**

Dan, Asher and Naphtali camp north of the Tabernacle and journey last

Numbers 2:25-32 On the **north** side shall be the standard of the camp of Dan according to their hosts: and the prince of the children of Dan shall be **Ahiezer the son of Ammishaddai**. 26 And his host, and those that were numbered of them, were threescore and two thousand and seven hundred. 27 And those that pitch next to him shall be the tribe of Asher: and the prince of the children of Asher shall be **Pagiel the son of Ochran**: 28 and his host, and those that were numbered of them, were forty and one thousand and five hundred: 29 and the tribe of Naphtali: and the prince of the children of Naphtali shall be **Ahira the son of Enan**: 30 and his host, and those that were numbered of them, were fifty and three thousand and four hundred. 31 All that were numbered of the camp of Dan were an hundred thousand and fifty and seven thousand and six hundred. They shall set forth last by their standards. 32 These are they that were numbered of the children of Israel by their fathers' houses: all that were numbered of the camps according to their hosts were six hundred thousand and three thousand and five hundred and fifty.

Northward (north) = north, northward (s#06828 צפון) (tsaw-fone') from (s#06845 צפן) (tsaw-fan') to hide, treasure or store up, gloomy, unknown

Ahiezer = brother of help (s#0295 אחיעזר) (akh-ee-eh-zer)

son of Ammishaddai = people of the Almighty (s#05996 עמישדי) (am-mee-shad-dah-ee)

Pagiel = accident of El (s#06295 פגעאל) (pag-ee-ale)

son of Ochran = muddler (s#05918 עכרן) (ok-ravn)

Ahira = brother of wrong (s#0299 אחירע) (akh-ee-rah)

son of Enan = having eyes (s#05881 עינן) (ay-nawn)

The Camp of Dan last to journey

Dan's leader Ahiezer son of Ammishaddai -- 62,700

Asher's leader Pagiel son of Ochran -- 49,500

Naphtali's leader Ahira son of Enan -- 53,400

Total for the Army of Dan = 157,600

Men of war of the Camp of Israel 603,550.

Comment: It is interesting to note that it said by their **fathers household** (not their mothers), because today a child is considered Jewish only if it has a Jewish mother. If it's father is Jewish and it's mother is a gentile the offspring is considered to be a gentile.

Note that the numbers two (2) , three (3) and nine (9) are not found in the total of the four Armies.

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Levites were not numbered

Numbers 2:33-34 But the Levites were not numbered among the children of Israel; as יהוה commanded Moses. 34 This did the children of Israel; according to all that יהוה commanded Moses, so they pitched by their standards, and so they set forward, everyone by their families, according to their fathers' houses.

Note that all the numbers of warriors that are given are divisible by fifty (50), this may be the number of platoons. Also see that the **number eight (8) is not found** in any of the counts of the tribes or in the total number.

<i>For the sons of tribe their offspring according to their families</i>	<i>according to their father's household</i>	<i>by number of the names</i>	<i>according to their head count</i>	<i>from twenty years of age and up</i>	<i>everyone who goes out to the legion</i>	<i>their count, for the tribe of name: ###.</i>
Reuben (first born of Israel)	firstborn of Israel, their offspring according to their families, according to their fathers' household	Reuben	Reuben <u>according to their head count</u>	every male from twenty years of age and up	Reuben	Reuben, 46,500
Simeon	Simeon	<u>its numbers.</u>	Simeon <u>according to their head count</u>	every male from twenty years of age and up	Simeon	Simeon, 59,300
Gad	Gad	Gad		Gad	Gad	Gad, 45,650
Judah	Judah	Judah		Judah	Judah	Judah, 74,600
Issachar	Issachar	Issachar		Issachar	Issachar	Issachar, 54,400
Zebulun	Zebulun	Zebulun		Zebulun	Zebulun	Zebulun, 57,400

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

for the sons of Joseph: for the sons of Ephraim	Ephraim	Ephraim		Ephraim	Ephraim	Ephraim, 40,500
Manasseh	Manasseh	Manasseh		Manasseh	Manasseh	Manasseh, 32,200
Benjamin	Benjamin	Benjamin		Benjamin	Benjamin	Benjamin, 35,400
Dan	Dan	Dan		Dan	Dan	Dan,62,700
Asher	Asher	Asher		Asher	Asher	Asher, 41,500
Naphtali	Naphtali	Naphtali		Naphtali	Naphtali	Naphtali, 53,400

Comment: The difference in the wording for certain tribes contains a secret that needs to be searched out. The tribes of Reuben and Simeon will have some part in events in the future. These may be understood in time.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 732) **Banners:** The twelve tribes were divided up into four armies of three tribes each. Each army had it's own Banner. This banner contained all the colors of the Insignias of the three tribes that made up this army. The insignia or flag of each tribe is believed to be related to the blessing that Jacob had given to his sons before he died.

Ensign's of the Tribes: Stone edition Chumash (page 732,733)

Reuben - red background with duda'im (flowers) he brought to his mother Leah

Simeon - green background with embroidered representation of the city of Shechem

Levi - white, black and red background with Urim and Tumim

Judah - sky-blue background with lion. Sky-blue represents the purity of Heaven and lion is a symbol of kingship

Issachar - blue-black background with sun and moon. **Sun and moon** are symbolic of understanding prophecy and the times on ה'ה's schedule.

Bamidbar (in wilderness) **Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20**

Related Scripture: Issachar knew the Times (Sun & Moon)

I Chronicles 12:32 And of the children of **Issachar**, which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do; the heads of them were two hundred; and all their brethren were at their command.

Zebulun - white background with a ship. Ships would be symbolic of trade and wealth.

Dan - sapphire background with a snake

Gad - gray background with a battalion of soldiers

Naftali - pale red background with a doe

Asher - color of burning olive oil background with an olive tree. Asher was famous for it's olive oil.

Ephraim - jet black background with an ox. The Ox is the symbol of strength and being first as in first born or most important. The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet is Aleph which is a picture of an ox head.

Manasseh - jet black background with a re'em

Benjamin - a mixture of all the other color backgrounds with a wolf

Stone Edition Chumash (page 735) **Issachar and Zebulun** were linked together in that it is said that Zebulun used it's wealth from shipping and trade to support Issachar in it's Torah study. That is why they are placed together without the word **and** in between them as it is for all other second and third tribes in the other three groups. These first three tribes represent the following;

Judah - kingship

Issachar - Torah study

Zebulun - wealth

Issachar camped between Judah and Zebulun, for it was said that the king needs to be closer to Torah than wealth to have the right perspective and to rule properly.

The Chumash points out that it is significant that Dan was said to journey last instead of fourth. One of the two golden calves that Jeroboam used to turn Israel away from **יהוה** was placed in the city of Dan. The other was in Bethel. Dan means judgment and Bethel means the house of El. Judgment begins at the House of El.

Background color of Ensign for each Tribe and Banner for each Army:

(see drawing of marching order)

Judah Sky blue

Bamidbar (in wilderness) **Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20**

Issachar Blue black **Banner** Sky blue, Blue black, White
Zebulun White

Reuben Red
Simeon Green **Banner** Red, Green, Gray
Gad Gray

Ephraim Jet black
Manasseh Jet black **Banner** Jet black, Mix of all colors
Benjamin Mix of all colors

Dan Sapphire
Asher Flaming olive oil **Banner** Sapphire, Flame, Pale red
Naphtali Pale red

Eleazar and Ithamar are to minister in the Priest's office

Numbers 3:1-4 These also *are* the generations of Aaron and Moses in the day *that* **יהוה** spoke with Moses in mount Sinai. 2 And these *are* the names of the sons of Aaron; Nadab the firstborn, and Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar. 3 These *are* the names of the sons of Aaron, the priests which were anointed, who he consecrated to minister in the priest's office. 4 And Nadab and Abihu died before **יהוה**, when they offered strange fire before **יהוה**, in the wilderness of Sinai, and they had no children: and Eleazar and Ithamar ministered in the priest's office in the sight of Aaron their father.

The Tribe of Levi is brought near to Minister

Numbers 3:5-10 And **יהוה** spoke to Moses, saying, 6 Bring the tribe of Levi near, and present them before Aaron the priest, that they may **minister** to him. 7 And they shall keep his charge, and the charge of the whole congregation before the Tabernacle of the congregation, to do the service of the Tabernacle. 8 And they shall keep all the **instruments** of the Tabernacle of the congregation, and the charge of the children of Israel, to do the service of the Tabernacle. 9 And you shall give the Levites to Aaron and to his sons: they *are* **presented** **presented** to him out of the children of Israel. 10 And you shall **appoint** Aaron and his sons, and they shall **wait** on their priest's office: and the stranger that comes near shall be put to death.

Minister = to attend as menial worshipper, contribute, wait on (s#08334 **שרת**) (shaw-rath')

Instruments = something prepared, apparatus, furniture, instruments, musical instruments, weapons, furniture (s#03627 **כלי**) (kel-ee')

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Appoint = to visit, charge, care for, appoint (s#06485 פקד) (paw-kad')

Wait = guard, keep, watch, preserve, to hedge about, save (s#08104 שמר) (shaw-mar')

Stone Edition Chumash (page 737) The tribe of Levi was brought before Aaron the High Priest (Kohan HaGadol) and formally dedicated to the service of יהוה under the High Priest. They would assist the priests, sing and play musical instruments as the offerings were brought. They also would assemble and disassemble the Tabernacle and guard it day and night and teach the people the Torah. Before the sin of the golden calf, all first born of the congregation performed all these functions. Now these were to be performed only by the Levites.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 738) The repetition of the word **Presented Presented** is believed to mean that the office and calling of the tribe of Levi is eternally to be in serving יהוה.

Numbers 3:9 ונתתה את־הלויים לאהרן ולבניו נתונם נתונם המה לו מאת בני ישראל:

Numbers 3:9 You shall present the Levites to Aaron and his sons **presented presented** are they to him from the children of Israel

Firstborn belong to יהוה

Numbers 3:11-13 And יהוה spoke to Moses, saying, 12 And I, behold, I have taken the Levites from among the children of Israel instead of all the firstborn that opened the womb among the children of Israel: therefore the Levites shall be Mine; 13 Because all the firstborn *are* Mine; *for* on the day that I struck all the firstborn in the land of Egypt I hallowed to Me all the firstborn in Israel, both man and beast: Mine shall they be: I *am* יהוה.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 738) **The Levites would replace the firstborn.** Previously the first born of all Israel performed the office of priest as seen in Exodus 24:5. The first born were those of Israel who were actually saved in the plague of the death of the first born.

Related Scripture: Firstborn were priests before the golden calf

Exodus 24:4-6: And Moses wrote all the words of יהוה, and rose up early in the morning, and built an Altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel. 5: And he sent **young men of the children of Israel**, which offered Burnt Offerings, and sacrificed Peace Offerings of oxen to יהוה. 6: And Moses took half of the blood, and put it in basins; and half of the blood he sprinkled on the Altar.

Bamidbar (in wilderness) **Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20**

יהוה told Moses to number the children of Levi

Numbers 3:14-20 And יהוה spoke to Moses in the wilderness of Sinai, saying, 15 Number the children of Levi after the house of their fathers, by their families: every male from a month old and upward shall you number them. 16 And Moses numbered them according to the word of יהוה, as he was commanded. 17 And these were the sons of Levi by their names; Gershon, and Kohath, and Merari. 18 And these *are* the names of the sons of Gershon by their families; Libni, and Shimei. 19 And the sons of Kohath by their families; **Amram**, and Izehar, Hebron, and Uzziel. 20 And the sons of Merari by their families; Mahli, and Mushi. These *are* the families of the Levites according to the house of their fathers.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 739) The Levites were counted from one month of age and up. The rest of Israel were counted from twenty to sixty years. This difference shows a special duty and value that was given to the Levites. They were later counted from the age of thirty (30) to fifty (50) years of age. This is when they would be in their prime level of maturity and physical strength to be able serve יהוה. Their value to יהוה would be independent of their age or physical strength.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 741) **The family of Amramites** refers to the sons of Amram who only had two sons Aaron and Moses. However Aaron's sons are Kohanim so this is really speaking of the **sons of Moses**, Gershon and Eliezer and their sons. Ramban includes Phinehas.

Gershon family Holy duties

Numbers 3:21-26 Of Gershon *was* the family of the Libnites, and the family of the Shimites: these *are* the families of the Gershonites. 22 Those that were numbered of them, according to the number of all the males, from a month old and upward, *even* those that were numbered of them *were* seven thousand and five hundred. 23 The families of the Gershonites shall pitch behind the Tabernacle westward. 24 And the chief of the house of the father of the Gershonites *shall be* Eliasaph the son of Lael. 25 And the charge of the sons of Gershon in the Tabernacle of the congregation *shall be* the Tabernacle, and the tent, its covering, and the hanging for the door of the Tabernacle of the congregation, 26 And the hangings of the court, and the curtain for the door of the court, which *is* by the Tabernacle, and by the Altar round about, and the cords of it for all its services.

Bamidbar (in wilderness) **Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20**

Kohath family Holy duties

Numbers 3:27-31 And of Kohath *was* the family of the Amramites, and the family of the Izeharites, and the family of the Hebronites, and the family of the Uzzielites: these *are* the families of the Kohathites. 28 In the number of all the males, from a month old and upward, *were* eight thousand and six hundred, keeping the charge of the Sanctuary. 29 The families of the sons of Kohath shall pitch on the side of the Tabernacle southward. 30 And the chief of the house of the father of the families of the Kohathites *shall be* **Elizaphan the son of Uzziel** .31 And their charge *shall be* the Ark, and the Table, and the Menorah, and the Altars, and the vessels of the sanctuary that they minister, and the hanging, and all the service thereof.

Sons of Merari camp North of the Tabernacle

Numbers 3:32-37 And Eleazar the son of Aaron the priest *shall be* chief over the chief of the Levites, *and have* the oversight of them that keep the charge of the sanctuary. 33 Of Merari *was* the family of the Mahlites, and the family of the Mushites: these *are* the families of Merari. 34 And those that were numbered of them, according to the number of all the males, from a month old and upward, *were* six thousand and two hundred. 35 And the chief of the house of the father of the families of Merari *was* **Zuriel the son of Abihail**: *these* shall pitch on the side of the Tabernacle northward. 36 And *under* the custody and charge of the sons of Merari *shall be* the boards of the Tabernacle, and its bars, and the pillars thereof, and the sockets thereof, and all the vessels thereof, and all that serves there, 37 And the pillars of the court round about, and their sockets, and their pins, and their cords.

Jot and Tittle: Matthew 5:17-19 : Think not that I am come to destroy the Torah, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. 18 For truly I say to you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the Torah, until all is fulfilled. 19 Whoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men to, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whoever shall do and teach *them*, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.
This verse tells us that **Jots are related to prophecy** that will not be fulfilled until the end times (**final generation**). (reference **Monty Judah Lion Lamb Ministries**)

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Jot and Tittle:

First Occurrence of Jots:

Genesis 33:4 Esau ran toward him **AND KISSED HIM**.

Comment: The word in Hebrew for **AND KISSED HIM** has dots or JOTS above each letter. The teaching about this is that Esau's kiss is deceitful. Meaning that Esau will always hate Jacob, and this will pass to their future descendants. The final battle between the followers of יהוה and the descendants of Esau will take place when Yeshua returns. This Jot has the theme of deception and warfare. This is a reference to the deception in the garden of Eden when hasatan deceived Eve and the warfare began between the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman.

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Jots AND KISSED HIM וישקהו

Jot and Tittle:

Second Occurrence:

Genesis 37:12 Now, his brothers went to pasture **their father's flock** in Shechem.

Comment: This is recognized as the beginning of the redemption story. It is the beginning of the Passover story, which also speaks of our future redemption. Yeshua said He was the **Aleph Tav** (את) This word which is the fourth word in the book of Genesis means the direct article. This alludes to the fact that the flock belongs to יהוה and Joseph, a foreshadowing of Yeshua, is going to look to the welfare of his brothers (the Jewish people) and the welfare of the flock (the house of Israel). The theme of this jot is the sending forth of the redeemer, stage II of the redemption plan for man. This is a type and shadow of the work of Messiah who is the vehicle for redemption.

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Jots THEIR FATHER'S FLOCK את

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Jot and Tittle:

Third Occurrence:

Numbers 3:39 All the counting of the Levites, which Moses and Aaron counted by the word of יהוה according to their families, every male from one month of age and up, were twenty-two thousand.

The word and Aaron has dots above each letter. This is pointed out because the number of the three Levite families add up to twenty two thousand three hundred (22,300) not twenty two thousand as stated in the text. It is believed that three hundred (300) of the Levites were first born and they themselves required redemption. By dedicating themselves to יהוה's service they redeemed their own person. Reference: Stone Edition of Chumash page 742-743

I believe as Tony Robinson said when we see the **number three** in connection with redemption, we are seeing a picture of Yeshua and our redemption. His life was totally dedicated to the Father even to His death. He redeemed all who would turn from sin to follow יהוה. The Israelites were redeemed by the Levites who dedicated their life to serving יהוה. This was a type and shadow of Messiah's work in saving a nation of firstborn. Our redemption has been paid, our inheritance as firstborn is a double portion and because we are adopted our inheritance can never be taken away according to the Torah.

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Jots AND AARON ואהרן

Bamidbar (in wilderness) Torah Portion 34 Numbers 1:1-4:20

Jot and Tittle:

Fourth Occurrence:

Deuteronomy 29:29 The hidden are for יהוה our Elohim, but the revealed are for us and to our sons forever, to carry out all the words of this Torah.

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Jots TO OUR SONS FOREVER לנו ולבנינו עד

The last word on the left is Ayin Dalet. This spells the word for witness. These two letters are enlarged in the Shema found in Deuteronomy 6:4.

Deuteronomy 6:4. Hear, O Israel! יהוה is our Elohim, יהוה is one!

שמע ישראל יהוה אלהינו יהוה אחד

The witness in the Shema is to remind us that the Covenant that was made at Mount Sinai is an eternal Covenant. The letter Ayin is a picture of an eye and the Dalet is a picture of a door.

Notice the jot in Deuteronomy 29:29 is over the Ayin but not the Dalet. This could be hinting that we will see Him (Yeshua) and keep His Covenant forever.

The theme of this jot is the fulfillment of the redemption and the granting of eternal life

Moses and Aaron camped East of the Tabernacle

Numbers 3:38-39 But those that encamp before the Tabernacle toward the east, *even* before the Tabernacle of the congregation eastward, *shall be* Moses, and Aaron and his sons, keeping the charge of the sanctuary for the charge of the children of Israel; and the stranger that comes near shall be put to death. 39 All that were numbered of the Levites, which Moses and Aaron numbered at the commandment of יהוה, throughout their families, all the males from a month old and upward, *were* twenty and two thousand.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 741) **The Levites camped around the Tabernacle** at a distance of a thousand cubits. Moses and Aaron and his sons camped to the east of the Tabernacle but closer than the Levites. The guards of the tribe of Levi would most likely be posted between their camps and the Tabernacle.

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First-born are counted of Israel and Levi

Numbers 3:40-43 And יהוה said to Moses, Number all the firstborn of the males of the children of Israel from a month old and upward, and take the number of their names. 41 And you shall take the Levites for Me (I am יהוה) instead of all the firstborn among the children of Israel; and the cattle of the Levites instead of all the firstlings among the cattle of the children of Israel. 42 And Moses numbered, as יהוה commanded him, all the firstborn among the children of Israel. 43 And all the **firstborn** males by the number of names, from a month old and upward, of those that were numbered of them, were twenty and two thousand two hundred and seventy three. יהוה

First-born = firstborn, chief, eldest (son) (s#01060 בכור g#228) (bek-ore)

Comment: The total of all first born males of Israel was 22,273 and the first born males of Levi were 22,300. The total number of first born was 44,573. If the total number of all Israel was 1,883,082, then the number of people per family would average 42. The percent of first born per family would be 1/42 or 2.36%. We know that Jacob's family consisted of four wives, twelve sons, one daughter and himself. The percentage of first born would be 1/18 or 5.5%. From this I believe that the family size of Israel in Egypt would include a father, several wives, one first born and other children. If each family averaged one husband, seven wives, one first born and thirty three children, then each wife would only have no more than five children. This birth rate is within the range that we see in Jacob's family. Normally we would not expect a slave to have multiple wives because they do not have the income to support them, however, we know that **all male babies were killed at the time of Moses' birth** and there would not have been husbands for all the daughters that were born because of this. The Egyptian's plan to decrease the population of Israel would have worked if the remaining number of men had not taken other wives from the daughters that were born at that time. These other wives may have continued to live in their own houses as was the custom at that time, so the Egyptians would not know that this was happening. We are not told the months or years that all male children were not allowed to live, but we know that this began eighty years before the exodus. The birth rate would have increased sharply at this point in time. If the killing of the sons only lasted a short time, the young women would still greatly out number the younger men, and this could lead to the need to have multiple wives. The Scripture in Isaiah speaking of a future time even to us, describes a time when there are not enough men of Israel living to marry the women. These women do not want the reproach of not bearing children so they ask a man to be a husband to them, and they will not even expect him to supply their needs for food or clothing. This may have been the attitude of the women at the time of the killing of the son of Israel.

Related Scripture: Seven women become wives of one Husband (Future)

Isaiah 4:1-3 And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying, We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel: only **let us be called by your name**, to take away our disgrace. 2 In that day shall the branch of יהוה be beautiful and glorious, and the fruit of the earth *shall be* excellent and comely for them that are escaped of Israel. 3 And it shall come to

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pass, *that he that is* left in Zion, and *he that* remains in Jerusalem, shall be called holy, *even* everyone that is written among the living in Jerusalem:

Note: The Chinese are decreasing their population by only allowing one child per family. Since only the sons can help support their parents when they are older, most of the daughters are being killed at birth. This created a problem in that there are now over a million men who can not marry because there are not enough women for everyone to find a wife. This policy will decrease the population growth of China. The question is where will these men find wives? Will they leave the country and live in another country or will China go to war to decrease the male population or take wives from other countries?

The following chart assumes each man marries one wife and that their children are equal numbers of boys and girls. Each wife will have six children.

1 man + 1 wife > 6 children	3 men + 3 wives > 18 children	9 men + 9 wives > 54 children	total living population 78
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The following chart assumes that half of the children are males and that there are an unlimited number of females. Each man will have seven wives. Each wife will have six children. The population after three generations is 16,676 people

1 man+ 7 wives> 36 children	18 men+126 wives> 756 children	378 men+2646 wives> 15,876 children	total living population 16,676
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This shows us why the Egyptians were so concerned about the birth rate of Israel.

Money is given to Levi for the firstborn of Israel above the number of Levites

Numbers 3:44-51 And יהוה spoke to Moses, saying, 45 Take the Levites instead of all the firstborn among the children of Israel, and the cattle of the Levites instead of their cattle; and the Levites shall be Mine: I *am* יהוה. 46 And for those that are to be redeemed of the two hundred and seventy three of the firstborn of the children of Israel, which are more than the Levites; 47 You shall even take **five shekels** apiece by the poll, after the shekel of the sanctuary shall you take *them*: (the shekel is twenty geras:) 48 And you shall give the money, that the odd number of them is to be redeemed, to Aaron and to his sons. 49 And Moses took the redemption money of them that were over and above them that were redeemed by the Levites: 50 Of the firstborn of the children of Israel, he took the money; a thousand three hundred and sixty five *shekels*, after the shekel of the sanctuary: 51 And Moses gave the money of those that were redeemed to Aaron and to his sons, according to the word of יהוה, as יהוה commanded Moses.

Five = five (masculine) (s#02568 חמש g#348) (khaw-maysh)

Shekel = commercial weight (s#08255 שקל g#430) (sheh-kel)

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Comment: The additional ones were redeemed at five Shekels each. Joseph Rachel's first-born was sold for twenty silver geras or five shekels. This is the eternal redemption price for the first-born. **יהוה** is also showing us that this is the continuing picture of the redemption that would be accomplished by Yeshua.

Instructions are given how to transport the Tabernacle

Numbers 4:1-14 And **יהוה** spoke to Moses and to Aaron, saying, 2 Take a census of the sons of Kohath from among the sons of Levi, after their families, by the house of their fathers, 3 From thirty years old and upward even until fifty years old, all that enter into the host, to do the work in the Tabernacle of the congregation. 4 This *shall be* the service of the sons of Kohath in the Tabernacle of the congregation, with the most holy things: 5 And when the camp is to move, Aaron shall come, and his sons, and they shall take down the covering vail, and cover the **Ark of Testimony** with it: 6 And shall put on the covering of badgers' skins, and shall spread over *it* a cloth competely of blue, and shall **put in its staves**. 7 And on the **Table of Showbread** they shall spread a cloth of blue, and put on the dishes, and the spoons, and the bowls, and covers to cover it all: and the continual bread shall be on it: 8 And they shall spread on them a cloth of scarlet, and cover the same with a covering of badgers' skins, and shall put in its staves. 9 And they shall take a cloth of blue, and cover the Menorah of the light, and his lamps, and his tongs, and his spoons, and all the oil vessels of it, which they minister to it: 10 And they shall put it and all the vessels within a covering of badgers' skins, and shall put *it* on a bar. 11 And on the Golden Altar they shall spread a cloth of blue, and cover it with a covering of badgers' skins, and shall put the staves of it: 12 And they shall take all the instruments of ministry, that they minister in the Sanctuary, and put *them* in a cloth of blue, and cover them with a covering of badgers' skins, and shall put *them* on a bar: 13 And they shall take away the ashes from the Altar, and spread a purple cloth on it: 14 And they shall put on it all the vessels that, they minister about it, *even* the fire-pans, the forks, and the shovels, and the basins, all the vessels of the Altar; and they shall spread on it a covering of badgers' skins, and put in its staves.

Staves = proper separation, bar for carrying, branch (s#0905 **זב**) (bad)

Comment: The Kohathites were given the job of transporting the most Sacred part of the Tabernacle. The Kohanim (sons of Aaron) were to protect the Kohathites (sons of Kohath) from seeing the Holy articles, Ark of the Covenant, Table of Show bread, Menorah and the Golden Altar lest they die. The Kohanim were to cover up these articles before the Kohathites were allowed to enter the Tabernacle to transport them. Gazing on these Most Holy items would cause their death, so they were covered with tachash hides and turquoise cloths before being transported. We know that the staves are not to be removed from the Ark of the Covenant, so this tells us that this is the first time that the Ark and the whole Tabernacle are to move to another location. This will be the first journey when Israel will be in the proper formation and the Tabernacle will be taken apart and transported according to the commands of **יהוה**. On the Table of Show-bread they shall spread a **cloth of turquoise wool** and place on it the dishes, the spoons, the pillars, and the shelving-tubes; and the **constant bread** shall remain on it. 8. They shall spread over them a **cloth of scarlet wool** and cover it with a cover of tachash hide, and place its staves. **Table of Show-bread:** All the other articles from the Tabernacle were covered

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with a cloth of turquoise wool, showing they are related to the divine or heavenly. The Show-bread however contained twelve loaves of bread representing the twelve tribes of Israel. It is referred to as **constant bread** because there had to be bread on it at all times, even when it was being moved from camp to camp. The difference in this article is that it was also covered with a cloth of scarlet (sha-nee) wool. This is the same color as the cloth that was placed on the goat that was sent to the wilderness (La-Atazel) on Yom Kippur. This color is described as "blood red." The Menorah was carried on a pole since it had no rings for staves.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 746) The Outer Altar was to be cleared of ash and the utensils used in it's service were placed on it for transport. A **glowing fire** was kept burning on it with a copper pan on top of the coals to protect the purple wool and the tachash hide from the heat.

Stone Edition Chumash (page 747) The Kohathite must be protected from seeing the Holy things of the Tabernacle or the whole family will be killed by the holiness of **יהוה**. The sons of Aaron were to assign each of the sons of Kohath to specific jobs to carry each item. They were not allowed to choose which item they would carry. They were also relieved in a detailed schedule of assignments so that no one was tired or in any way likely to fail to accomplish their job perfectly.

Tachash hides	The flesh of Yeshua hiding his Deity
Scarlet wool	The shed blood of Yeshua covering the sins of the twelve tribes of Israel
Turquoise wool	The Deity of Yeshua
The twelve loaves	The twelve tribes of Israel

This again points to the blood of Yeshua which only covers the sins of those who are Israel and those who join themselves to Israel. Numbers 15:15 and Jeremiah 31:31-33

Procedure to move Articles in the Tabernacle

Numbers 4:15-20 And when Aaron and his sons have made an end of covering the sanctuary, and all the furniture of the sanctuary, as the camp is to set forward; after that, the sons of Kohath shall come to carry it: but they shall not touch the sanctuary, lest they die. These things are the burden of the sons of Kohath in the tent of meeting. 16 And the charge of Eleazar the son of Aaron the priest shall be the oil for the light, and the sweet incense, and the continual Grain Offering, and the anointing oil, the charge of all the Tabernacle, and of all that is in the sanctuary, and its furniture. 17 And **יהוה** spoke to Moses and to Aaron, saying, 18 Do not cut off the tribe of the families of the Kohathites from among the Levites: 19 but this do to them, that they may live, and not die, when they approach to the most holy things: Aaron and his sons shall go in, and appoint them everyone to his service and to his burden: 20 but they shall not go in to see the sanctuary even for a moment, lest they die.

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Comment: Elazar was to personally watch the transportation of the first items and he was in charge of everything. He did not have to carry anything but only to ensure that all was done properly.

Related Scripture: New Covenant is with Israel and those who join them

Jeremiah 31:31-33 Behold, the days come, said יהוה, that I will make a new Covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah: 32 Not according to the Covenant that I made with their fathers in the day *that* I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which My Covenant they broke, although I was an husband to them, said יהוה: 33 But this *shall be* the Covenant that I will make with the house of Israel; After those days, said יהוה, I will put My Torah in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their Elohim, and they shall be My people.

Related Scripture: One set of rules for everyone

Numbers 15:15 One ordinance shall be both for you of the congregation, and also for the stranger that sojourned with you, an ordinance forever in your generations: as you *are*, so shall the stranger be before יהוה.

The Brass Altar was the place of sacrifice where animals were offered to atone for the sins of people. This was symbolic of the death of Messiah dying in place of the sinner. Only the Table of Show bread and the Brass Altar were covered with a cloth of a different color. We saw how the Table of Show-bread pointed to the atoning sacrifice of Messiah for those of the twelve tribes of Israel who were under the Covenant. The cover of the Brass Altar is purple which is a mixture of red and blue. Red points to the blood of Messiah and blue points to His Deity. There is not a blue covering of the Brass Altar, this shows us that Messiah would die in the same way as a common man in order to redeem us. Purple also is the color of a bruise.

Related Scripture:

Isaiah 53:5 But He *was* wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace *was* on Him; and with His stripes we are healed.

The Banners of the four Armies:

<u>Army</u>	<u>Tribes</u>	<u>Camping location</u>	<u>Number of Soldiers</u>	<u>Color of Banner background</u>	<u>Letters on Banner</u>

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Judah	Judah Issachar Zebulun	East of Tabernacle	186,400	Sky blue, Blue black, White	א י י
Reuben	Reuben Simeon Gad	South of Tabernacle	151,450	Red, Green, Gray	ב צ ע
Ephraim	Ephraim Manasseh Benjamin	West of Tabernacle	108,100	Jet black, <u>Mix</u> of all colors	ר ח ק
Dan	Dan Asher Naphtali	North of Tabernacle	157,600	Sapphire, Flame, Pale red	ס ק ב

Reference Stone edition Chumash page 732,733

The letters on the Banners: It is believed that each Banner of the four Armies contained three letters. These letters when read one letter from each banner from Judah to Dan formed the names of the three patriarchs, Abram (אברם), Isaac (יצחק) and Jacob (יעקב). The background color of each banner was composed of the background colors of each Tribe. This enabled anyone to find a location of the camp of each tribe from a distance. The camp site of all the Tribes together was several square miles so this would have been needed to locate a family within this vast area. They would locate an Army and then a Tribe within that Army and then they would locate a Clan within that Tribe and finally a family within that Clan.

Ensign's of the Tribes: Stone edition Chumash (page 732,733)

Tribe	Background Color	Reference from Patriarch's life
Reuben	Red background	duda'im (flowers) he brought to his mother Leah
Simeon	Green background	City of Shechem (possibly represents warfare)
Levi	White Black and Red background	Urim and Tumim
Judah	Sky-Blue background represents the purity of Heaven	A lion is a symbol of kingship
Issachar	Blue-Black background	Sun and Moon Sun and moon are symbolic of understanding prophecy and the times on יהוה's schedule.

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Zebulun	White background	A Ship Ships would be symbolic of trade and wealth
Dan	Sapphire background	A Snake
Gad	Gray background	Battalion of Soldiers
Naphtali	Pale Red background	A Doe , female deer
Asher	color of burning olive oil background	An Olive Tree Asher was famous for it's olive oil.
Ephraim	Jet Black background	An Ox The Ox is the symbol of strength and being first as in first born or most important. The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet is Aleph which is a picture of an ox head.
Manasseh	Jet Black background	A Re'em
Benjamin	a mixture of all the other color backgrounds	A Wolf

Notice that the spelling of Aaron's name and the Ark use the same letters. The only difference is the first two letters are reversed.

Aaron = אהרן

Ark = הארן

The Symbolic meaning of each of the letters is:

- ח window- to reveal, grace
- א Ox head- strength
- ר Man's head- head, foremost
- ן Fish tail- quickening of life

So the meaning of the **Ark of the Covenant** (הארן) is:

Revealing the Strength of the Ruler of Life

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The meaning of Aaron's name (אהרן) is:

Strength Revealed of the Ruler of Life

The Gamatra of both words is the same since they contain the same letters

$$\aleph = 5, \aleph = 1, \aleph = 200, \aleph = 50$$

$$5 + 1 + 200 + 50 = 256$$

The **Essential Numerical Value** is the sum of numbers of the **Gamatra**

$$2 + 5 + 6 = 13 \text{ and } 1 + 3 = 4$$

We see that Aaron and the Ark of the Covenant are a picture of Messiah. Aaron is the bringer of Light and the Ark contains the words of Life

The number **4** is related to the **return of Messiah** when the world will see in powerful ways the **Life Giver**, restore life to those who have died who kept His commandments.

The Number 4

Remember Messiah came as the **4th man in the fire** in the book of Daniel

Messiah came to raise Lazarus from the dead on the **4th day**

He said you will not see Me again until you say **Barach Habah Bashem יהוה**, (blessed is He who comes in the Name of the LORD) **4 Hebrew words.**

He came on the 4th thousand year day

The fourth day of creation was the creation of the sun moon and stars. Messiah's birth and return are marked by signs in the heavens. He is the light of the world.