The Order of

Melki-Tzedeq



King Priest

Part 1

Practically, everyone that reads the Scriptures knows there was a Levitical Priesthood!

But do they know the accurate term is Aharonic [Aaronic] Priesthood?

And do they know:

- There is "another" Priesthood that has been around much longer and is supreme today?



Do they know this is not another theory?

Introduction for the Beginning

1) Isaiah tells us **7 times** that we can know the end from the beginning (See Isa 46:9-10.)
2) Most people understand that **Yahusha** is our Melki-Tzedeq Priest today, ministering in the courts of heaven.
3) Therefore, He was also the Melki-Tzedeq Priest in the very beginning, qualifying as the:
   a. **Aleph-Tav**
   b. **Alpha & Omega**
   c. **First & Last**

Questions:

4) Did **Yahuah** implement an earthly Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood position for mankind at creation?
5) If so, how can this priesthood be found & traced in the Scriptures?
6) How did this earthly priesthood transfer back to **Yahusha,** the Sovereign Majesty of Heaven?
7) Does this priesthood message have anything to do with His Bride?

For this study many Scriptures will be considered, not just a few!

Another Question for Consideration: What kind of study needs to be done to understand the statement in Hebrews 7:12?

For the priesthood being changed,

of necessity there takes place a

change of law also.



Are "priesthood & law" connected to "covenants"?

What is a "covenant" and how is it related to priesthood & law?



What is a Covenant?

- "Covenant" is one of those words that just keeps coming up when you read the Scriptures—and certainly with study and research.
- **This word will have different definitions depending on who you communicate with.**
- **For the Jews/Shabbat keepers: covenant relates strongly to "law."**
- **For the nominal Christian: covenant relates strongly to "grace."**
- For many that hear of "covenant" today, it sounds like a lofty legal term for "contract," or an "agreement."
  Most people look for ways to **"get out of this"** if it has anything to do with **Yahuah's** laws.
- **Nevertheless, covenant is a weighty theme that dominates Scripture: it's good to get an idea of what it means in the Scriptures.**
- **This study will address likely the most important of all Scriptural covenants, and exactly what it means for everyone today.**

Which Covenant is Being Addressed?

From the internet – some definitions:

- There are several covenants in the Bible, but **five covenants** are crucial for understanding the story of the Scriptures and **Yahuah's** redemptive plan:

1. the **Noahic** Covenant,
2. the **Abrahamic** Covenant,
3. the **Mosaic** Covenant,
4. the **Davidic** Covenant and
5. the **New** Covenant.

- Some believe there are 8 covenants listed as:

1. Adam
2. Noah
3. Abraham
4. Mosaic Covenant with Israel
5. Aharon & Sons
6. Phinehas
7. David
8. **Yahusha**

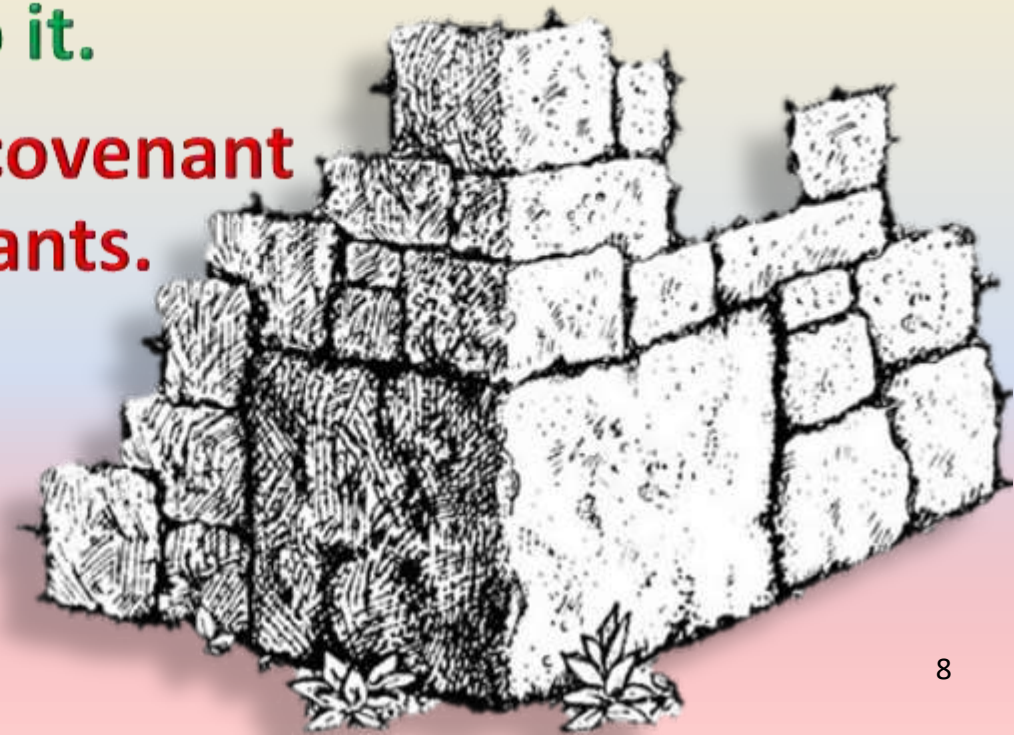
- This study will be addressing the **Covenant** of the **Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood**.

The Covenant Under the Order of Melki-Tzedeq

INTRODUCTION

- This study is one of Priesthoods and respective Covenants.
- It is the cornerstone of the Scriptures.
- Few understand the Melki-Tzedeq Order, never mind the covenants connected to it.
- And there is confusion about how this covenant relates to all the other Scriptural covenants.

THE CORNERSTONE



What Comes to Mind First?

- **Question:** When people hear the word "covenant" what is likely the first thing that comes to mind for many?
  - **Answer:** Old Covenant and New Covenant, right?
- **Then:** the Old Covenant is done away with at the cross, and the New Covenant is in place.
- **Meaning,** the Old Covenant is **Yahuah's** Law from Mt Sinai that is old and worn out, and the New Covenant is:
  "Saved by grace since the cross!"

- **Is that true?**



How can we find the truth on the Melki-Tzedeq Covenant?

Here are some things that are true:

- **True:** There is something that is "old."
- **True:** There is something that is "new."
- **True:** There are some things that **Yahusha's** death has done away with!
- **Questions?** But did His death do away with the priesthood, the covenants, or the Law?
- **And if so:** which priesthood? which covenant? and which law?





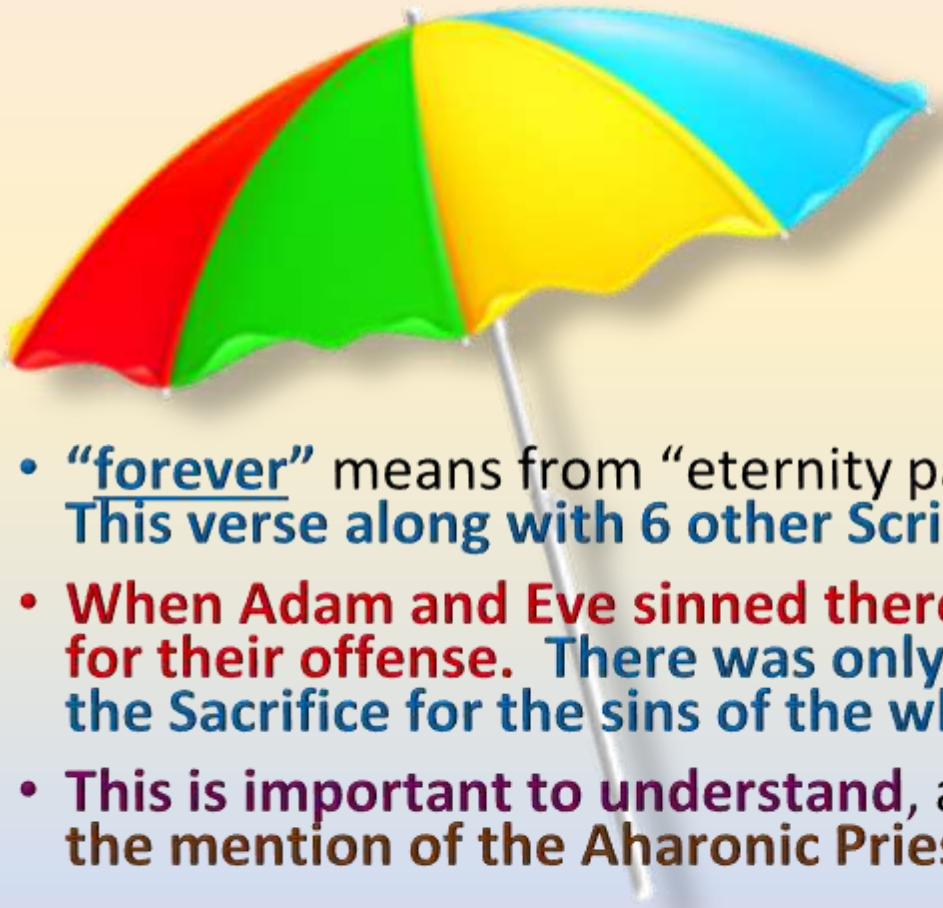
The Needle! One Strand of Yarn?

This study will attempt to unravel the many tangled pieces of the "Covenant Strand" and thread them through the needle one at a time allowing that needle to weave this golden tapestry strand through the Scriptures.



Art: compliments of Sabine

The Umbrella Illustration



Ps 110:4

"You are a priest forever according to the order of Melki-Tzedeq."



- "forever" means from "eternity past" to "eternity future."
  This verse along with 6 other Scriptures is referring to the Majesty of Heaven.
- **When Adam and Eve sinned there had to be a "priest" to officiate over the sacrifice for their offense. There was only ONE option – the "One" that was destined to be the Sacrifice for the sins of the whole world in the Plan of Salvation.**
- **This is important to understand**, as **many speak against any kind of priesthood before the mention of the Aharonic Priesthood** (Exo 25-31) about 2500 years after creation.
- This multi-colored umbrella represents the all encompassing, glorious priesthood from before the beginning of the sin problem to the point where sin was defeated by Yahusha at His death, then continuing on forever.



Was there really a Royal King & Royal Priest before Creation?

The Plan of Salvation was set down before the foundation of the world.

- **Requirements: 1) a priest 2) a sacrifice**
- **Our Creator is the Royal King of His universe reigning supreme over all heavenly beings before this earth was created.**

- **With Adam & Eve He led them as their "Royal King" and taught them His ways as their "Royal Priest."**
- **As their King & Priest He walked with them in the cool of the evening and had "face-to-face" communion with His prize creation of mankind.**
- **He gave Adam dominion over the earth (as earth's "king"); taught them all of His perfect laws (nature, etc.); especially His laws of obedience and adoration.**
- **Question: Would Adam not have been the earthly "priest" in his Eden home?**
- **In summary our Creator's Royal Law was: "Obey and live; disobey and die."**
- **Thus: Adam and Eve were under the umbrella of the Royal King & Priesthood known as Melki-Tzedeq while at the same time Adam is the representative on earth of the heavenly order of Melki-Tzedeq.**

Does all of this sound like a far stretch of the truth?

This study is about:



The Umbrella Illustration Demonstrating Priesthoods

#1 Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood – The Majesty of Heaven as the High Priest for Adam

#2 Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood – The Earthly Representative from Adam to Mosheh (~2500 Yrs)

#3 Aharonic Priesthood – on Earth From Aharon to John the Baptist (~1500 Yrs)

Illustrating "Priesthood & Covenant"

- How can an umbrella demonstrate anything about **Yahuah's** Priesthood[s]?

Thoughts to Ponder in this study:

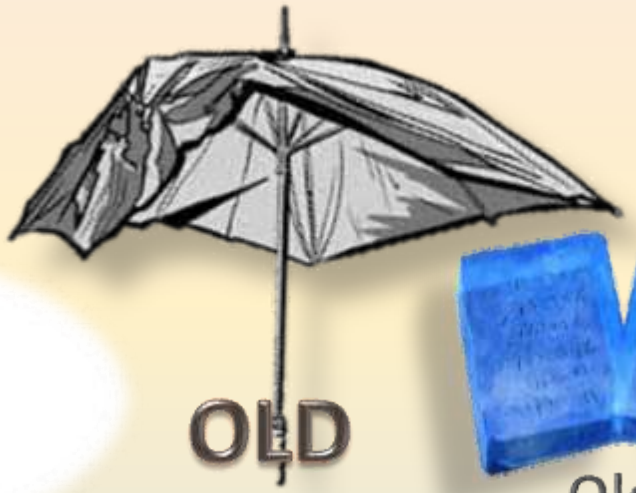
1. **The Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood and the everlasting covenant was a perfect combination for all.**
2. **The Aharonic Priesthood and related temporary covenant became an "assistant" for ~1500 years?**

- Both Priesthoods and the people under these Priesthoods were to be in covenant agreement.
- **Question:** If there is confusion over this "covenant agreement," would that cause confusion around mandatory instructions of the related priesthood?



Old & New Priesthoods/Covenants?









- What's the first thing most think about when they hear the word "Covenant?" **Do they think of "Law" instead of being in a covenant relationship?**
- **Question:** What's the first thing most think about when they hear "Old Covenant/Priesthood" & "New Covenant/Priesthood"? **Old Laws? … and New Laws?**
- **Answer:** Most think **the "Law" is the OLD Covenant** and is forever broken; and they think **the NEW Covenant has no "Laws." In other words: most people think New Covenant means "under grace, and not under the law anymore."** The idea of a "covenant relationship" is completely foreign to their thinking.

The question is: Old & New Covenants

According to "who"?



Most Believe "covenant" only means "the law"

Why?



ALL were under the Law[s] in the OLD Testament!

Finally ALL are under Grace in the NEW Testament!

Because of this!



We're no longer under the Law[s] of the OLD Testament!







Finally all are under Grace in the NEW Testament!

Everyone should be asking the question: "Is this true?"

What is this Study all About?

- This will be a short introductory study around the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood and a few related areas that are very important for our understanding of **Yahuah's** perfect requirements for His people in these last days of earth's history.
- **Acts 3:21** reveals there will be a time **"of restoration of all things"** – things that have been spoken of by **Yahuah's** prophets since the beginning of time. That time is now!
- Some "things" have been legally terminated and will not be restored – such as **animal sacrifices.**
- Also, there are many "things" that have been lost through the ages that do need to be restored for our full restoration in relationship to **Yahuah.**
- The study of the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood shows with clarity **what** needs to be restored – what the words are of the everlasting covenant and **where** to find these words.
- The study on the Aharonic Priesthood shows with clarity the temporary covenant that has been fulfilled with **Yahusha's** death – what those words are and where to find these words.

Both priesthoods are important operating independently. Both have a purpose and should be fully understood including two very important books.

What Does Torah Include & Mean Today?

1. Torah includes the 5 books of Mosheh - Gen to Deut.
2. Torah includes everything found in the first 5 books.
3. Torah includes "law" and "laws" - every command given either by **Yahuah**, or Mosheh. (Mosheh asked for the laws of divorce - they were not in the Book of the Covenant, and not included in the **Book of the Law** at the beginning.)
4. Torah includes the 10 commandments.
5. Torah includes the **laws** found in the **Book of the Covenant.**
6. Torah includes **the statutes, commands and judgments** of the **Book of the Covenant** linked to the 10 commands**.**
7. Torah includes the **laws** found in the **Book of the Law**.
8. Torah includes the **statutes, commands and judgments** of the **Book of the Law**.
9. Torah includes the **Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood.**
10. Torah includes the **Aharonic Priesthood**.
11. Torah includes the **sanctuary** and all of its services.
12. Torah includes the **sacrifices** and **offerings** ... and a whole lot more - this is a basic list for starters.

- **Not everything listed in Torah is still to be kept and honored since the cross /tree [as noted in red] - that is the difference**.
- So when we say we have to "Keep the Torah" ... Hhmm.... it seems we have to "define" and "specify" what parts of Torah are kept **since Yahusha's death**. Could this be why **so many still feel they need to keep** 1) **fleshly circumcision,** 2) **find Levitical priests,** 3) **rebuild the temple** and 4) **start up sacrifices?**
- We do not keep the parts of the Torah that have expired with **Yahusha's** death, in accordance with statutes and prophecy. **Only the part of Torah that is still binding is kept today.**
- This all boils down to Priesthood. Torah begins with Adam's Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood - we are given detailed instructions about what is kept under this priesthood for 2500 years after Adam ... and when this Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood is passed back to **Yahusha** - it is those precepts of Torah that are still kept and honored.
- **We do not keep ALL of Torah anymore. We do keep the Torah portions of the Majestic Heavenly Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood.**

The binding parts of Torah are important for today and to be honoured.

Two Priesthoods & Two Books

Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood
(a Kingdom "**of**" priests)

- Connected to a blood ratified **ever-lasting** Covenant.
- Covenant Instructions [Book of the Covenant] were lived out by the patriarchs **from Adam to Mosheh** – as covenant testimonies.
- Covenant Words are found between **Exodus 20:1 - 23:33.**
- Book of the Covenant has **no additions or deletions.**
- Written on tables of stone and placed **inside** the Ark of the Covenant.

Aharonic Priesthood
(a kingdom "**with**" priests)

- Connected to a **temporary** Covenant from the golden calf to **Yahusha's** Passover day.
- Temporary Instructions [Book of the Law] were also necessary **from the point of the golden calf**.
- Original Temporary Words are found between **Exo 25:1 to Exo 31:18.**
- Book of the Law covenant **allows for additions and deletions, etc.**
- Written on parchment and placed **outside** the Ark of the Covenant.

Both "books" are important; both "books" have a purpose.

Components of Two Different Priesthoods & Covenants

Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood

… is connected to a **blood ratified ever-lasting Covenant.**

1. **Proposal** to come into a covenant agreement has to be given.
2. **Acceptance** to the covenant agreement has to be given.
3. **Covenant agreement** must be **blood-ratified** to be everlasting.
4. **Covenant Confirming Meal** that nothing will be added or removed from this covenant.
5. Upon acceptance, the one that breaks the covenant is under a death penalty.

Both covenants are important and have a purpose.

Aharonic Priesthood

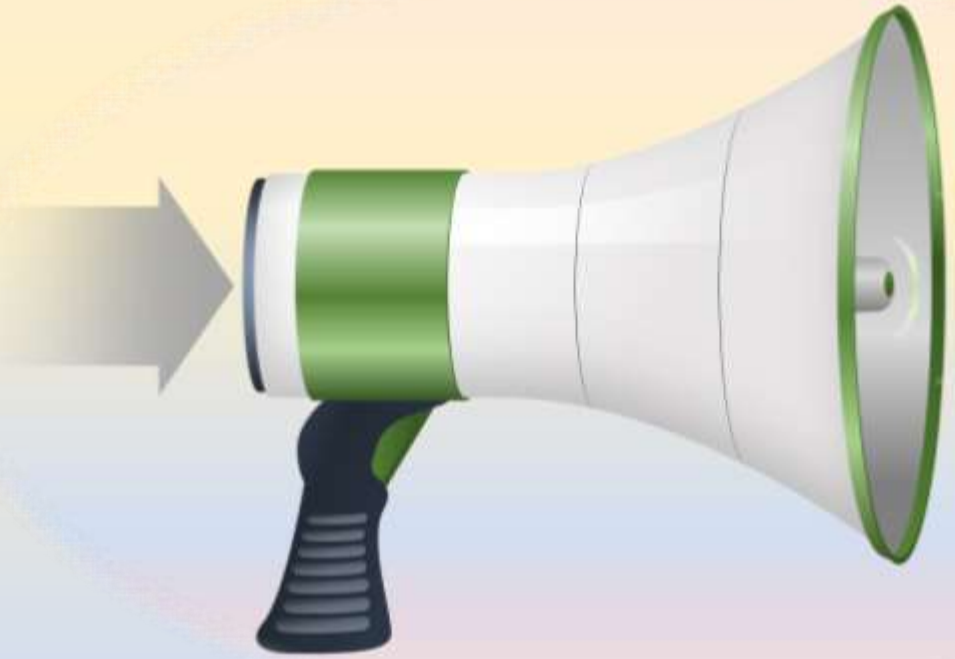
… is connected to only a temporary covenant. It is not valid when there is a Melki-Tzedeq Covenant in operation.

1. This covenant was **imposed** upon the people.
2. This covenant will be broken many times (with accompanying curses).
3. Laws can be added to, or changed, at any time by man under agreement of **Yahuah**.
4. According to prophetic instruction, this covenant is obsolete immediately upon the arrival of **Yahusha** the Highest Priest and Melki-Tzedeq when the priest acting in the Aharonic position annulled his future position.

Both "covenants" use a different style of lingo!



Question #1



What was Yahuah's original plan for mankind?

- **Yahuah's** original plan for mankind was to be **a kingdom of priests and kings, obedient to the Book of the Covenant – UNDER His Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood.** Their lives were to reflect His righteousness and also be a shining light to the whole world. It was deemed that through their love, obedience and kindness to mankind, many would come to know the only true Elohim and Creator and to worship Him alone.



Exodus 19:5-6 “And now, if you diligently obey My voice, and shall guard My covenant, then you shall be My treasured possession above all the peoples – for all the earth is Mine –

6 ‘and you shall be to Me a reign of priests and a set-apart nation.’ Those are the words which you are to speak to the children of Yisra’ĕl.” *TS2009*

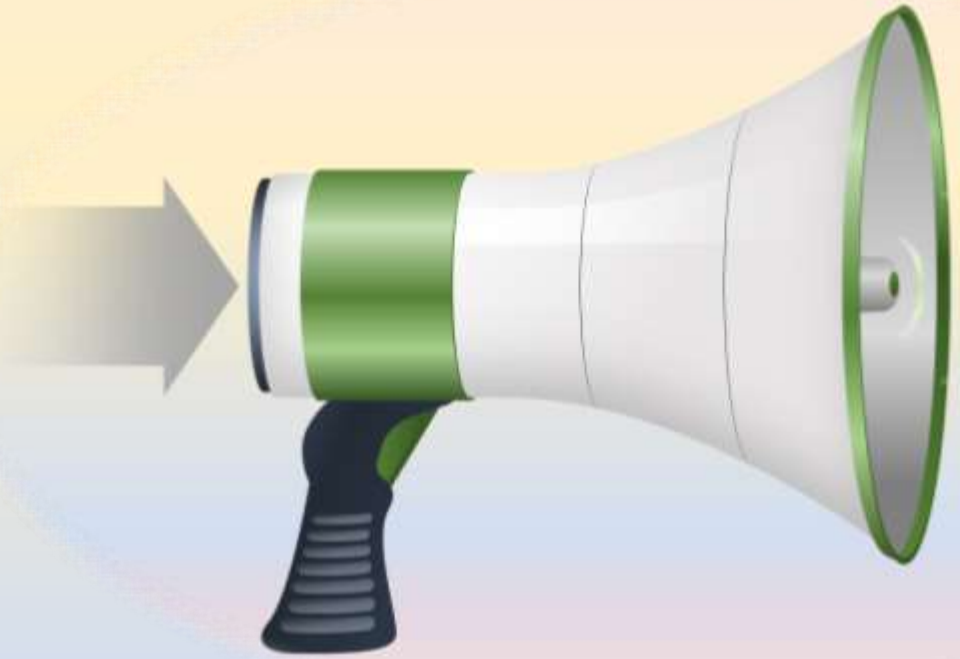
1 Peter 2:5, 9

5 You also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, a set-apart priesthood …

9 you are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a set-apart nation, a people for a possession; that ye should proclaim the praises of Him who called you out of darkness into His marvellous light. *TS2009*



Question #2



How many know and understand there is a Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood in the Scriptures?

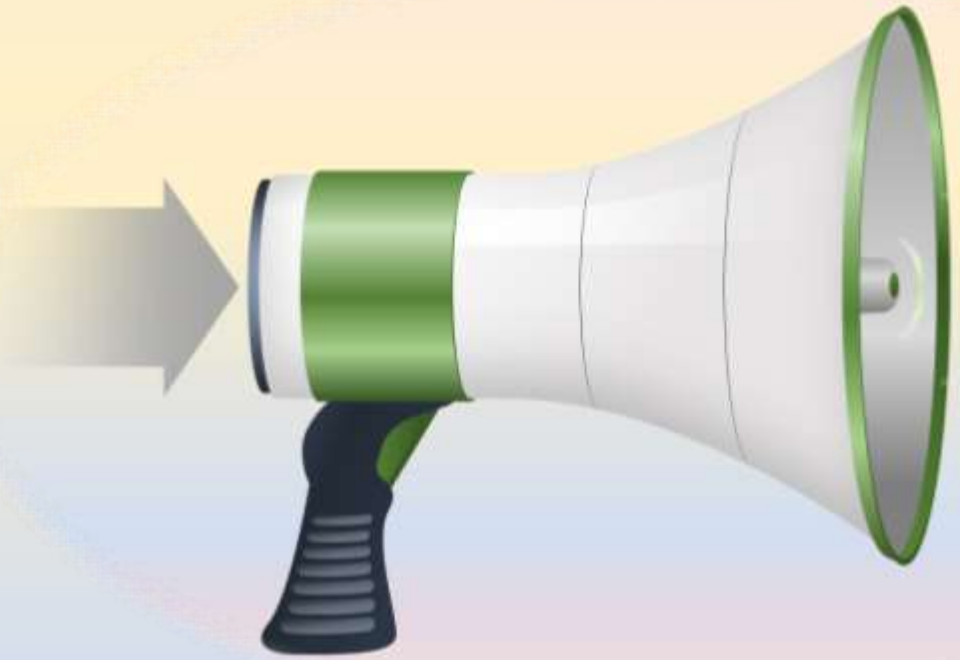
Where is this "Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood" Found?

1. **Psalms 110:4** Yahuah hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after **the order of Melki-Tzedeq.**
2. **Hebrews 5:6** As he saith also in another place, Thou art a priest for ever after **the order of Melki-Tzedeq.**
3. **Hebrews 5:10** Called of Yahuah an high priest after **the order of Melki-Tzedeq.**
4. **Hebrews 6:20** Whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Yahusha, made an high priest for ever after **the order of Melki-Tzedeq.**
5. **Hebrews 7:11** If therefore perfection were by the Levitical priesthood, (for under it the people received the [book of the temporary] law,) what further need was there that another priest should rise after **the order of Melki-Tzedeq,** and not be called after the order of Aharon?
6. **Hebrews 7:17** For he testifieth, Thou art a priest for ever after **the order of Melki-Tzedeq.**
7. **Hebrews 7:21** (For those priests were made without an oath; but this with an oath by him that said unto him, Yahuah sware and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after **the order of Melki-Tzedeq**:)

Any phrase found 7 times should be investigated!



Question #2a



Who is this High Priest under the Order of **Melki-Tzedeq** and why is this priesthood so relevant and important today?

Hebrews 5:5-6 (He is a Son!)

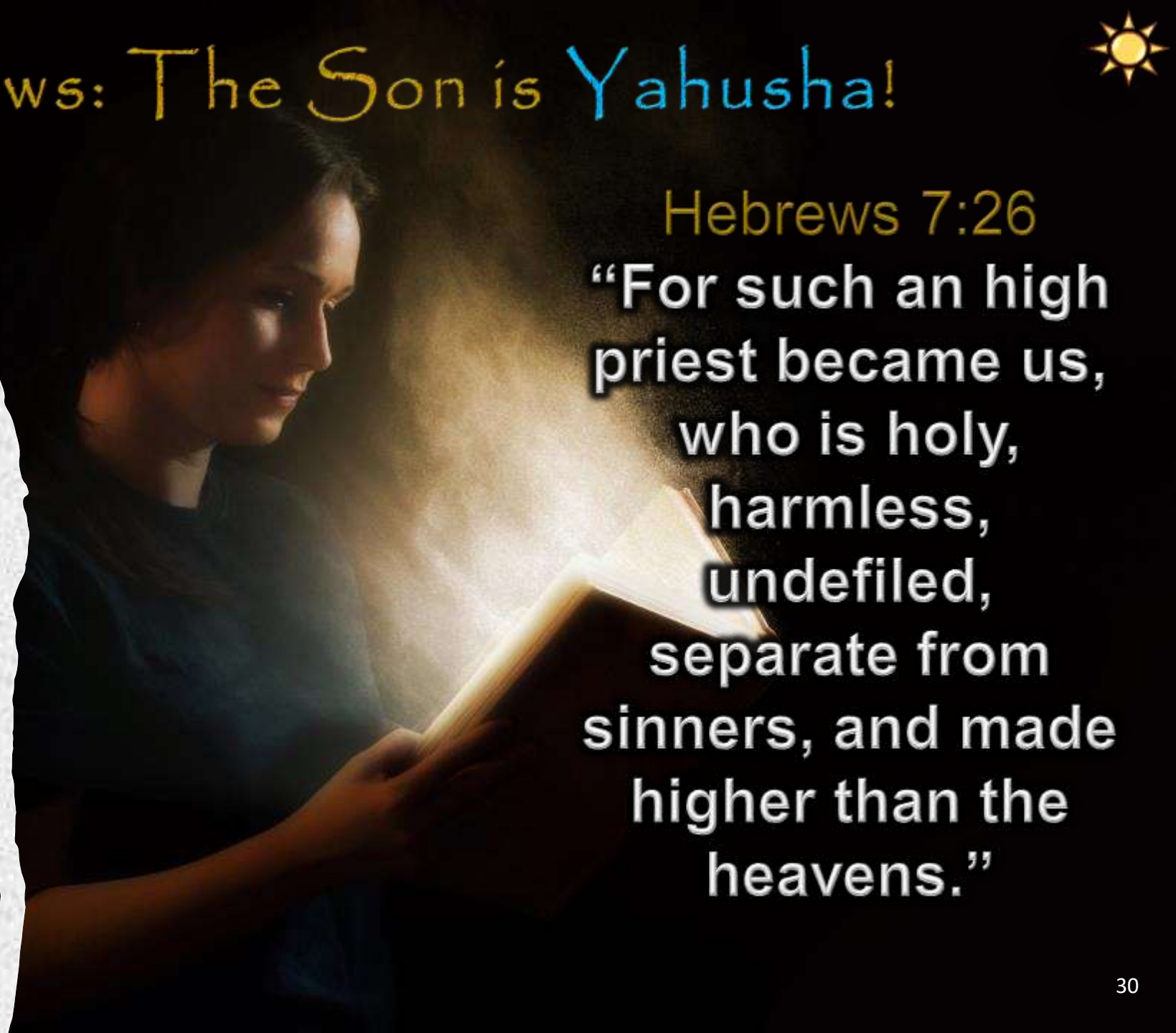
So also the Messiah
did not extol Himself
to become High Priest, but
it was He who said to Him,
"You are My Son, today
I have brought You forth."
As He also says in another
place, "You are a priest
forever according to the
order of Melki-Tzedeq."



From Hebrews: The Son is Yahusha!

Hebrews 4:14,15

"Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Yahusha the Son of Yahuah, let us hold fast our profession."



Hebrews 7:26

"For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens."

Why is the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood so relevant and important for us today?

For His people to be chosen as a "royal priesthood" they must be under a High Priest.





Question #3



Who was Melki-Tzedeq, the King of Salem, mentioned in Gen 14:18?

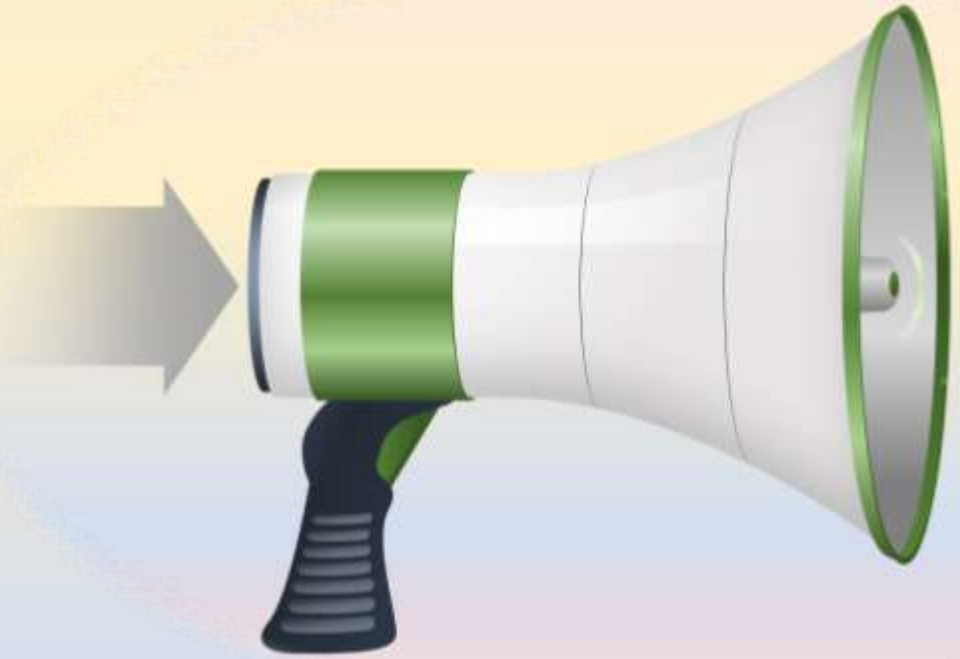
"And **Melki-Tzedeq** king of Salem
brought forth bread and wine:
and he was the priest of the most high Elohim." *KJV*



Hebrews 7:1-3 "For this Melki-Tzedeq, king of Salem, priest of the most high Elohim, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings, and blessed him; 2 To whom also Abraham gave a tenth part of all; first being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace; 3 Without father, without mother, without descent (genealogy), having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of Yahuah; abideth a priest continually (forever)."



Question #4



What does Melki-Tzedeq King of Salem, Priest of the Most High mean?

From Hebrews 7 we are told **Melki-Tzedeq** was king of **Salem** [H8004] and Priest of Yahuah the Most High. Exactly what does that mean?

- **H8004** Shalem (shaw-lame'); the same as **H8003**; **peaceful**; Shalem, [&] an early name of Jerusalem: KJV - Salem.

  - **Shalom**; See **H7965** [**peace**]. **H7965** shalowm (shaw-lome'); or shalom; from H7999; safe, i.e. (figuratively) well, happy, friendly; also (abstractly) welfare, i.e. health, prosperity, **peace**.

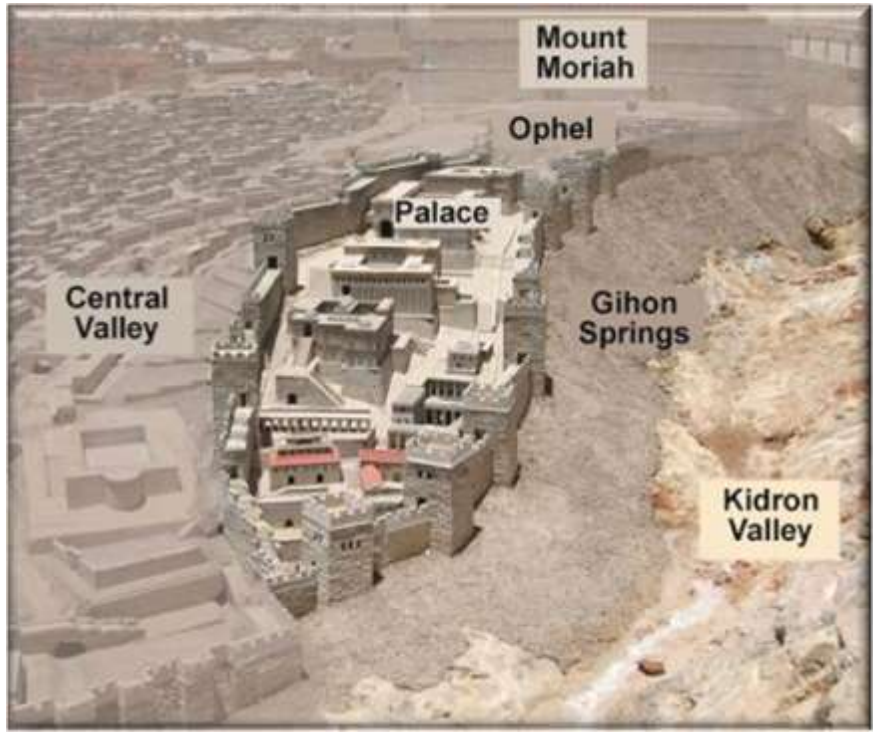


"**Salem**" is used only 2 times in the Old Testament as (1) "**King of Peace**" and (2) "**city of peace.**"

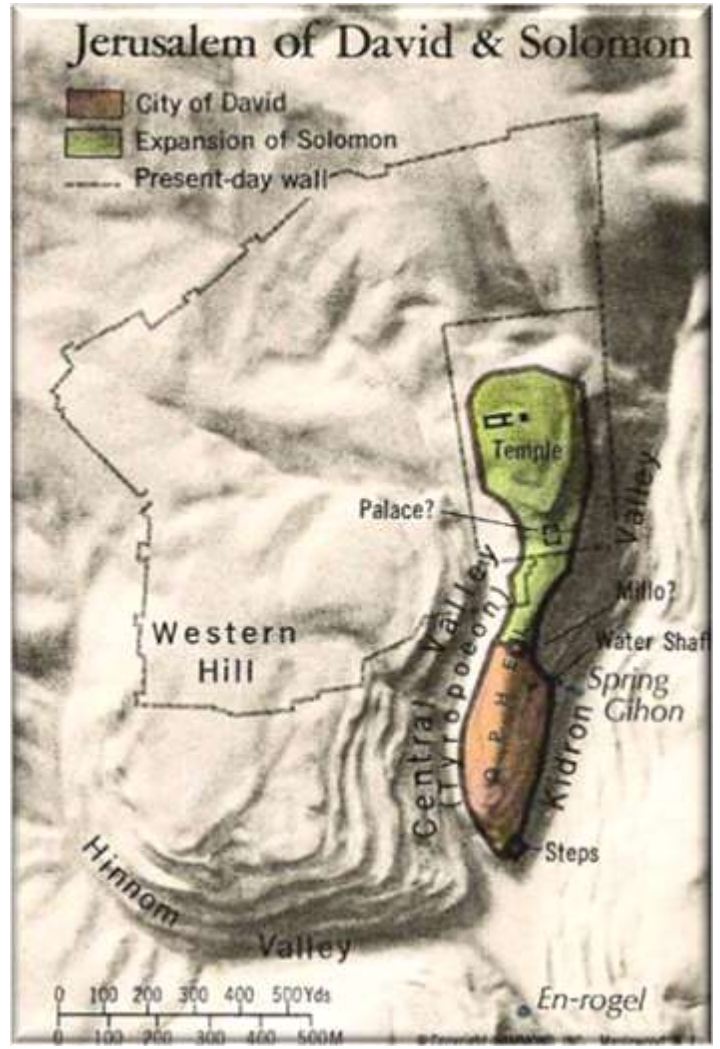
1. **Genesis 14:18** And Melki-Tzedeq king of **Salem** [**shalom/peace**] brought forth bread and wine: and he was the priest of the most high Elohim. *KJV*

Remember: "Salem" is used only 2 times in the Old Testament as (1) "King of Peace" and (2) "city of peace."

2. **Psalms 76:2** *KJV* In Salem [Jerusalem] also is his tabernacle, and his dwelling place in **Zion** [H6726].



*"**Zion**" is found 152 times in the Tanach – always in reference to **Jerusalem** – named as the "**city of peace.**"*



In Gen 14:18, the **Melki-Tzedeq** King of Salem met Abraham as he returned from the defeat of the kings. This Priest of the most high Elohim brought bread and wine and blessed Abraham. It is also recorded that Abraham gave him a tenth of everything.



Remember: **King of Salem** means **King of Peace.**
Melki-Tzedeq also has a special meaning:

- "**Malki/Melki**" means "**king**"
- "**tzedek**" means "**righteousness**."

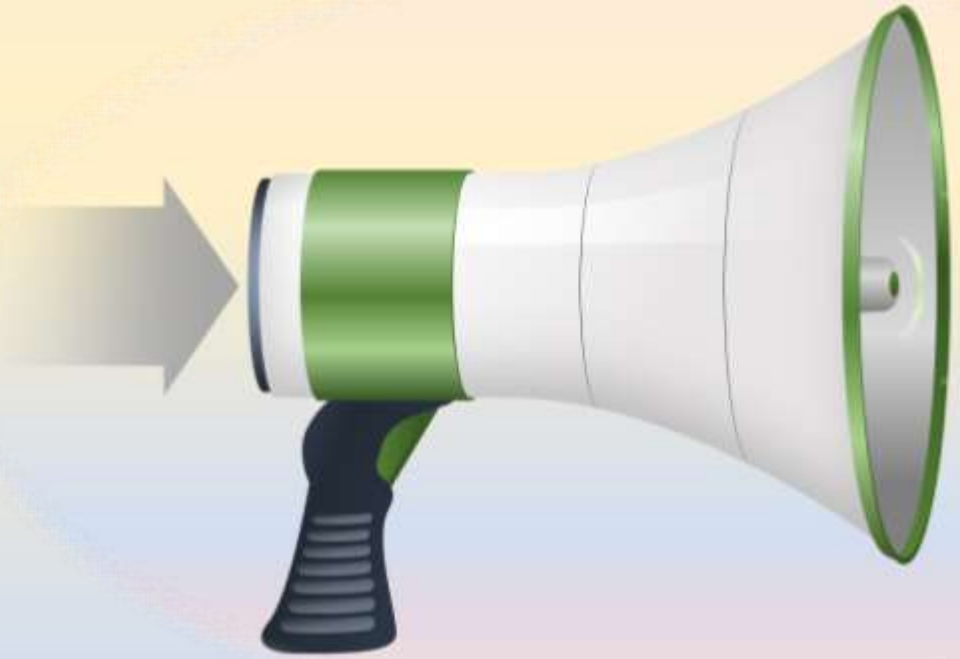
This "**king of righteousness**" (or "**king of peace**") is the **Most High Elohim**, **Who will be known as** the **One** [**Yahusha**] that offers the sacrifice of Salvation.



This can only refer to the Majesty of Heaven – NOT – any Melki-Tzedeq representative from the lineage of Adam.



Question #5



How can we understand & trace the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood as it was established first in Adam by the Most High?

Yes, the order of the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood was given to Adam so there would always be a "representative & mediator" between Elohim and mankind on this earth. This first earthly title of Melki-Tzedeq Priest belonged to Adam until he died, and then the title was passed to his 2nd son Seth.

- From Seth to Noah, a pattern is found where the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood is passed from father to the son **after** the first born.
- Noah inherited the title when Methuselah died even though Noah was Methuselah's grandson, because Methuselah outlived his son, Lamech.
- Therefore, the order skipped over Lamech and went to Noah upon Methuselah's death.
- Similarly, Enoch never inherited the Priestly order of Melki-Tzedeq because Enoch was "translated" [Heb 11:5] from the earth before his father, Jared, died.
- The Bible calls Noah the eighth preacher of righteousness in 2 Peter 2:5.

Noah: the 8th Preacher of Righteousness

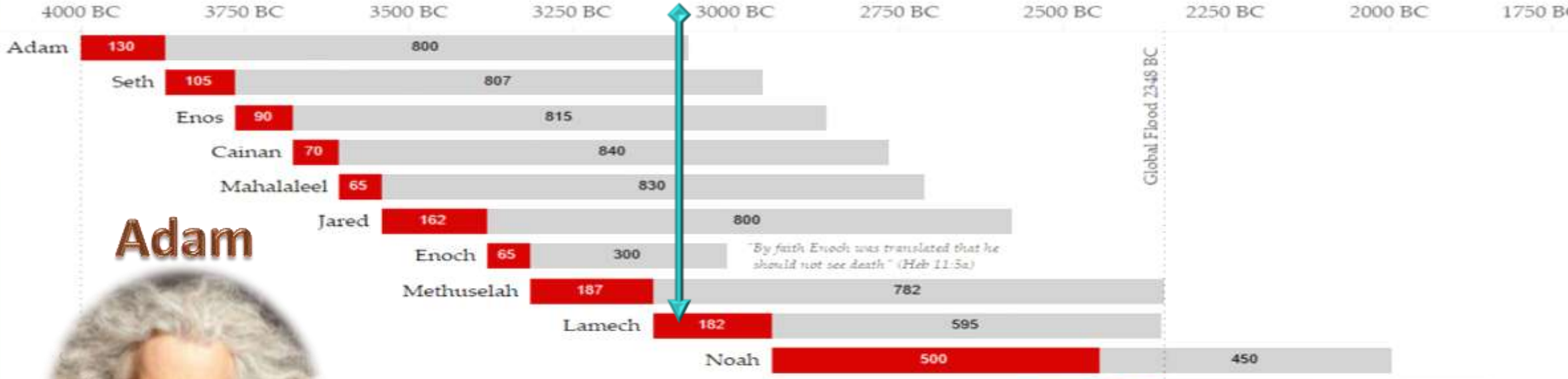
CHRONOLOGY CHART FROM ADAM TO SHEM
(Note: Noah is the 10th Generation, not the 8th!)

		YEARS FROM CREATION	LIFESPAN	YEARS FROM CREATION
		CREATION		FLOOD
#1	ADAM	0	930	930
#2	SETH	130	912	1042
#3	ENOS	235	905	1140
#4	CAINAN	325	910	1235
#5	MAHALALEEL	395	895	1290
#6	JARED	460	962	1422
	ENOCH	622	365	987
#7	METHUSELAH	687	969	1656
	LAMECH	Died before Methuselah	874	777	1651
#8	NOAH	1056	950	2006
#9	SHEM	1558	600	2158

2 Peter 2:5 and the old world did not spare, but the eighth person [priest], Noah, of righteousness a preacher, did keep, a flood on the world of the impious … ***YLT***

2 Peter 2:5 and did not spare the ancient world, but saved Noah, *one of* eight *people,* a preacher of righteousness, bringing in the flood on the world of the ungodly … ***NKJV***

Genesis Timeline from Adam to Abraham



Adam

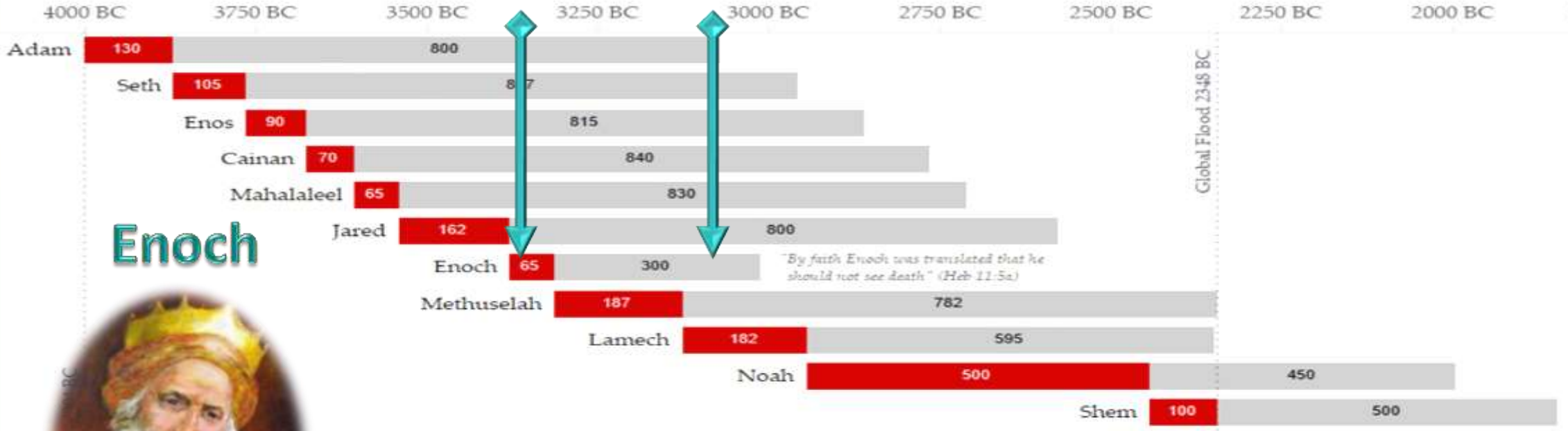


Luke 3:38

… Adam, which was the son of **Yahuah.**

Adam was ordained the 1st earthly Melki-Tzedeq priest on earth and had the privilege and responsibility to instruct 8 generations after him up to Lamech for almost 1000 years. He would have also honored, taught and preserved Yahuah's Covenant commands, statutes and judgments including the worship statutes of Covenant Calendar.

Genesis Timeline from Adam to Abraham



Enoch



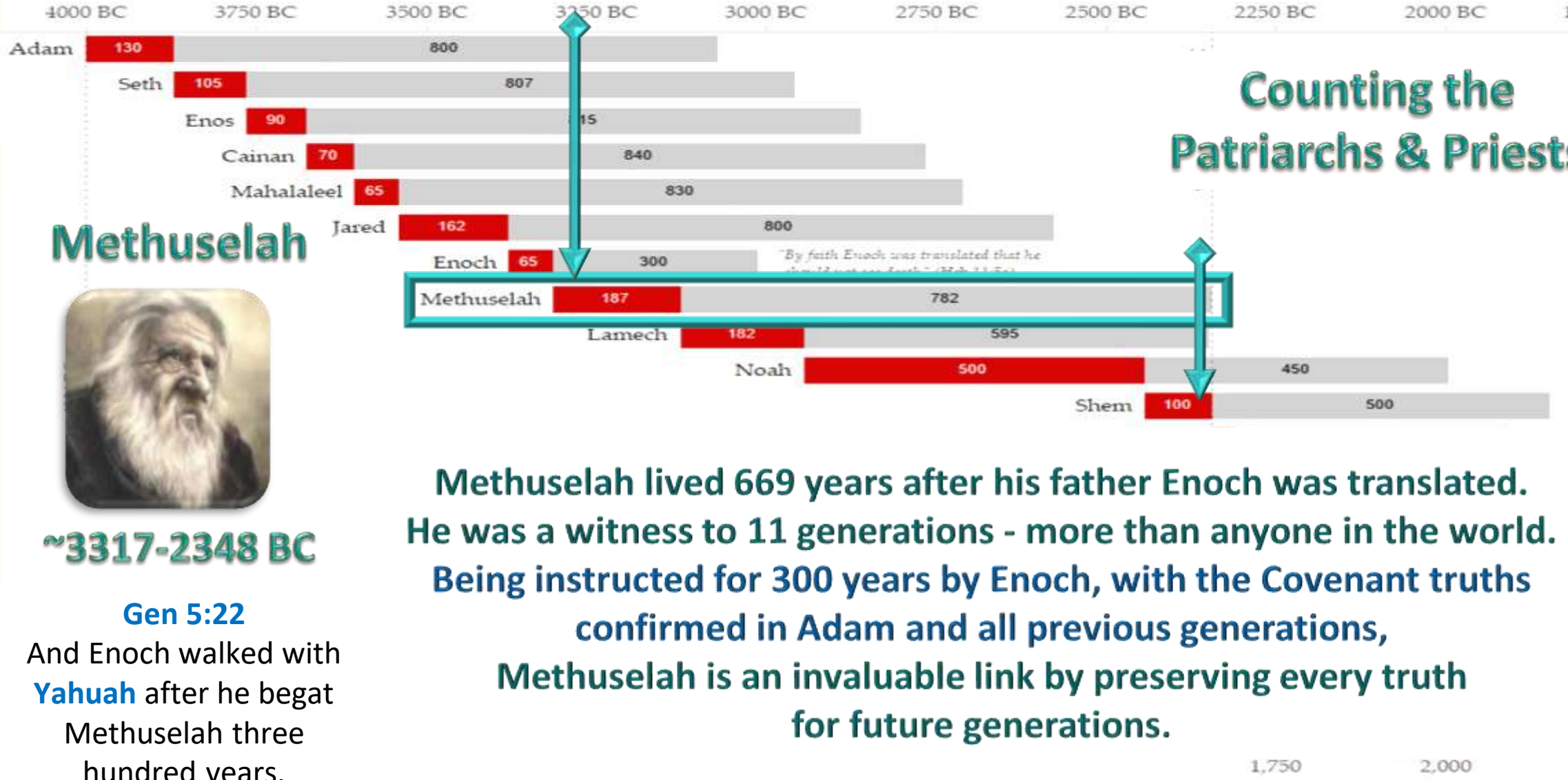
Gen 5:24
And Enoch walked with **Yahuah:** and he was not; for **Yahuah** took him.

During Enoch's life he would have easily known Adam the whole time and received instruction in Yahuah's Covenant, including the Divine Covenant Calendar.

Enoch's earthly residence ended before he was a priest.

Is it possible for Enoch to "walk with Yahuah" and live in disobedience to the Covenant?

Genesis Timeline from Adam to Abraham



Counting the Patriarchs & Priests

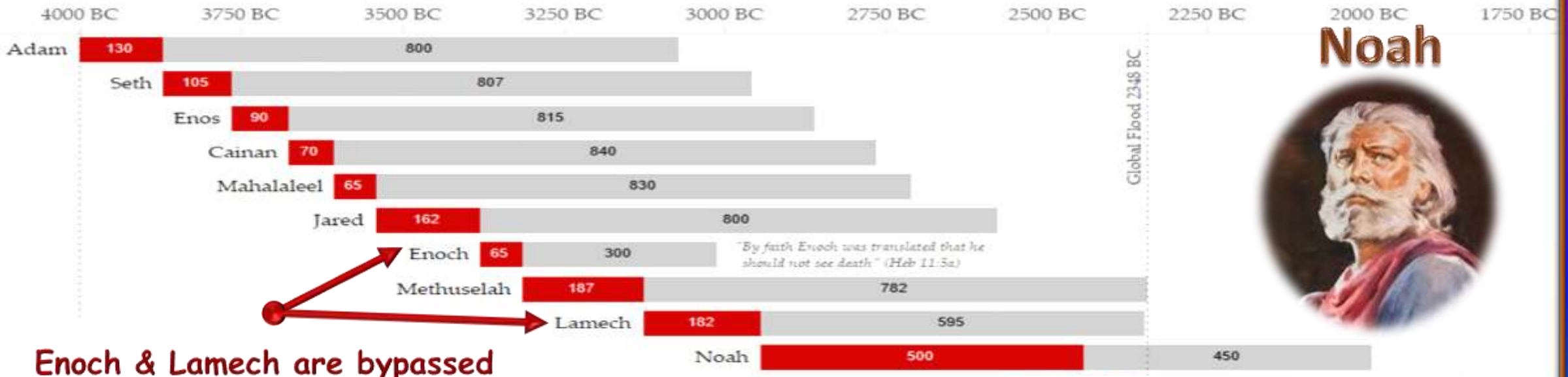
Methuselah

~3317-2348 BC

Gen 5:22
And Enoch walked with **Yahuah** after he begat Methuselah three hundred years.

Methuselah lived 669 years after his father Enoch was translated.
He was a witness to 11 generations - more than anyone in the world.
Being instructed for 300 years by Enoch, with the Covenant truths confirmed in Adam and all previous generations,
Methuselah is an invaluable link by preserving every truth for future generations.

Genesis Timeline from Adam to Abraham



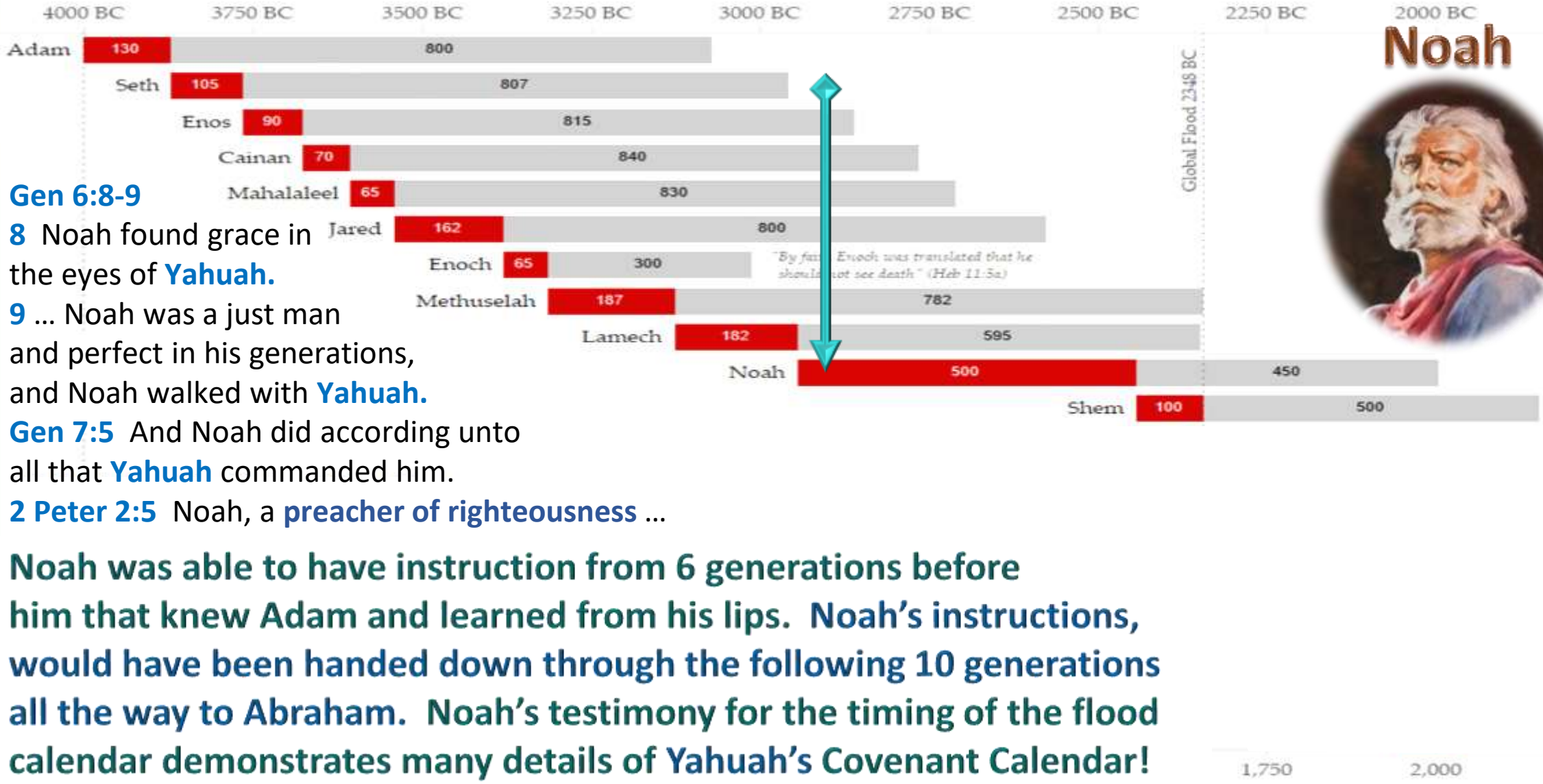
Enoch & Lamech are bypassed as Melki-Tzedeq priests.

Noah is the 10th generation & the 8th Melki-Tzedeq Priest. When Noah dies, Shem becomes the 9th Melki-Tzedeq Priest.

2 Peter 2:5 And spared not the old world, but saved **Noah the eighth** *person*, **a preacher of righteousness**, bringing in the flood upon the world of the ungodly. *[KJV]*

Note: Melki-Tzedeq means "king of righteousness."
When the italicized word *"person"* is removed, the verse reads that Noah is the "8th" – rightly meaning the **"8th Melki-Tzedeq Priest"** since Adam.

Genesis Timeline from Adam to Abraham

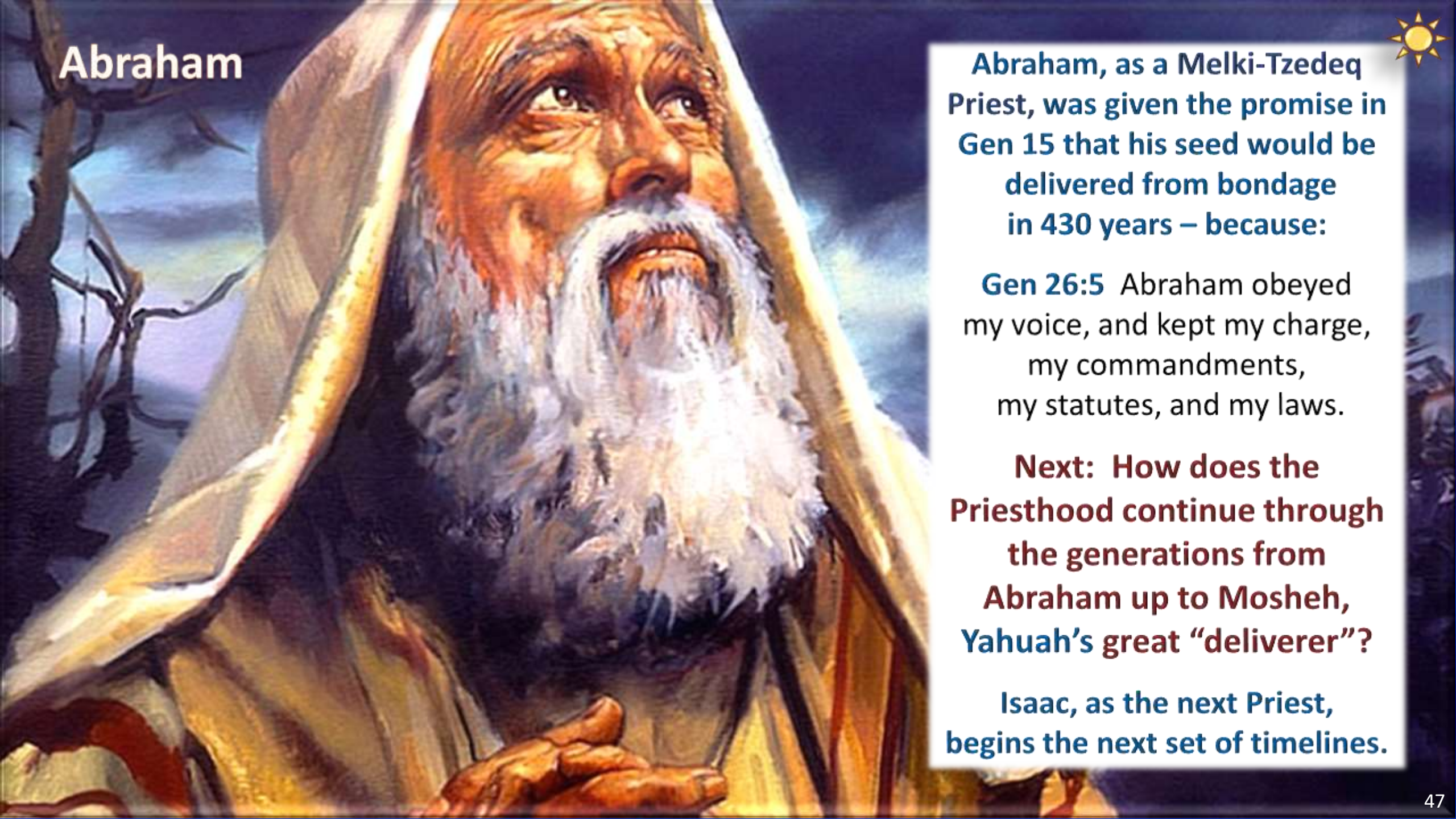


Gen 6:8-9
8 Noah found grace in the eyes of **Yahuah.**
9 … Noah was a just man and perfect in his generations, and Noah walked with **Yahuah.**
Gen 7:5 And Noah did according unto all that **Yahuah** commanded him.
2 Peter 2:5 Noah, a **preacher of righteousness** …

Noah was able to have instruction from 6 generations before him that knew Adam and learned from his lips. Noah's instructions, would have been handed down through the following 10 generations all the way to Abraham. Noah's testimony for the timing of the flood calendar demonstrates many details of Yahuah's Covenant Calendar!



- After Shem died, the Melki-Tzedeq title continued to be inherited from generation to generation until it reached Abraham, the father of all nations.

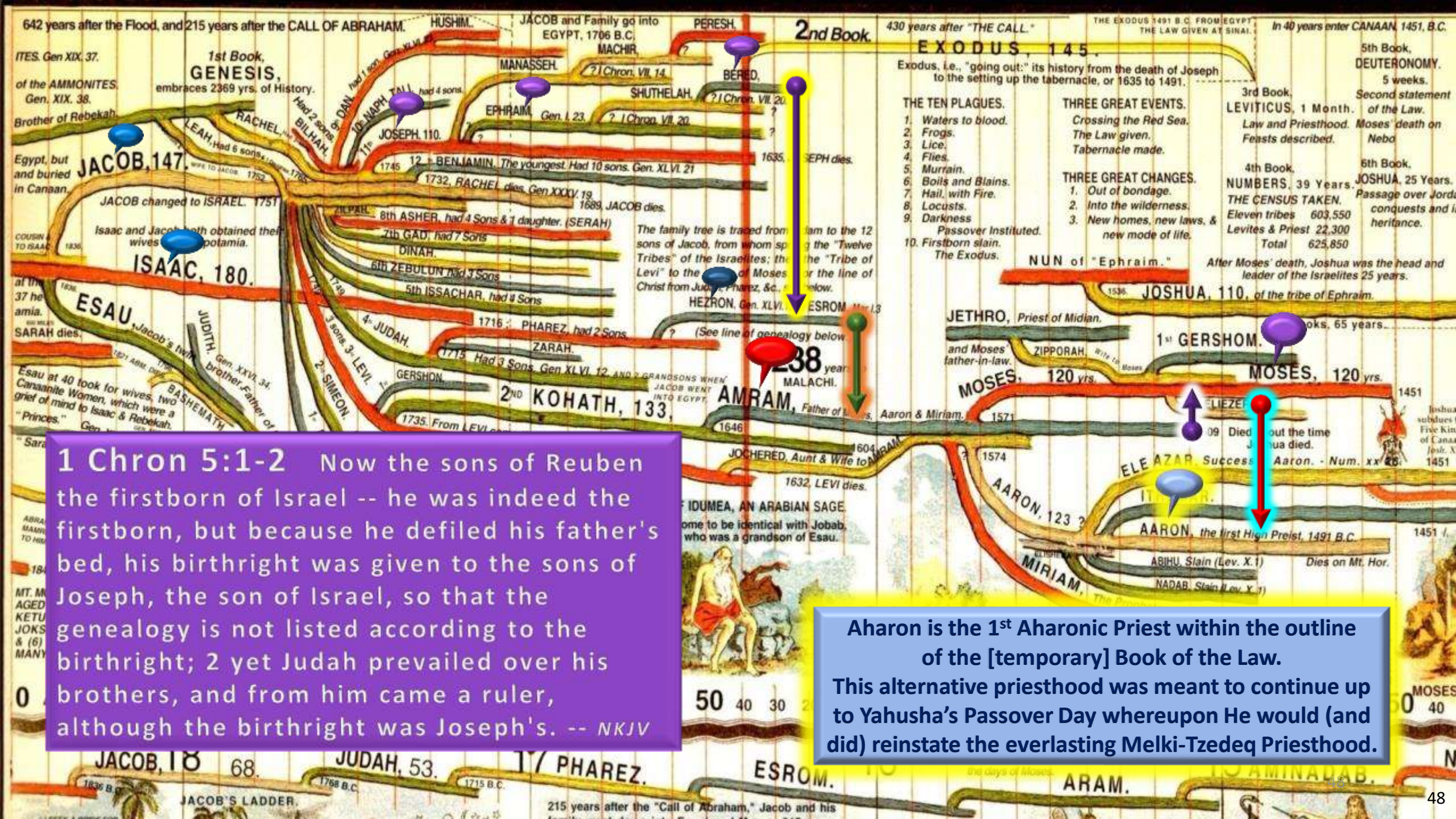


Abraham, as a Melki-Tzedeq Priest, was given the promise in Gen 15 that his seed would be delivered from bondage in 430 years – because:

Gen 26:5 Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my commandments, my statutes, and my laws.

Next: How does the Priesthood continue through the generations from Abraham up to Mosheh, Yahuah's great "deliverer"?

Isaac, as the next Priest, begins the next set of timelines.


642 years after the Flood, and 215 years after the CALL OF ABRAHAM.
1st Book, GENESIS, embraces 2369 yrs. of History.
2nd Book.
430 years after "THE CALL."
EXODUS, 145.
Exodus, i.e., "going out:" its history from the death of Joseph to the setting up the tabernacle, or 1635 to 1491.
THE EXODUS 1491 B.C. FROM EGYPT
THE LAW GIVEN AT SINAI.
In 40 years enter CANAAN, 1451, B.C.
THE TEN PLAGUES.
1. Waters to blood.
2. Frogs.
3. Lice.
4. Flies.
5. Murrain.
6. Boils and Blains.
7. Hail, with Fire.
8. Locusts.
9. Darkness
Passover Instituted.
10. Firstborn slain.
The Exodus.
THREE GREAT EVENTS.
Crossing the Red Sea.
The Law given.
Tabernacle made.
THREE GREAT CHANGES.
1. Out of bondage.
2. Into the wilderness.
3. New homes, new laws, & new mode of life.
3rd Book, LEVITICUS, 1 Month.
Law and Priesthood.
Feasts described.
4th Book, NUMBERS, 39 Years.
THE CENSUS TAKEN.
Eleven tribes 603,550
Levites & Priest 22,300
Total 625,850
5th Book, DEUTERONOMY. 5 weeks.
Second statement of the Law.
Moses' death on Nebo
6th Book, JOSHUA. 25 Years.
Passage over Jorda
conquests and i
heritance.
After Moses' death, Joshua was the head and leader of the Israelites 25 years.
JACOB, 147.
Egypt, but and buried in Canaan.
Brother of Rebekah.
ISAAC, 180.
ESAU, Jacob's twin
JACOB changed to ISRAEL. 1751
Isaac and Jacob both obtained their wives
SARAH dies.
Esau at 40 took for wives, two Canaanite Women, which were a grief of mind to Isaac & Rebekah.
"Princes."
JUDITH. Gen. XXVI. 34.
BASHEMATH
HUSHIM.
MACHIR.
MANASSEH.
EPHRAIM, Gen. I. 23.
JOSEPH. 110.
RACHEL
LEAH, Had 6 sons
BILHAH.
JACOB and Family go into EGYPT, 1706 B.C.
PERESH.
BERED.
SHUTHELAH.
1 Chron. VII. 14.
1 Chron. VII. 20.
1635. EPH dies.
12. BENJAMIN. The youngest. Had 10 sons. Gen. XLVI. 21
1732. RACHEL dies. Gen XXXV. 19.
1689. JACOB dies.
8th ASHER. had 4 Sons & 1 daughter. (SERAH)
7th GAD. had 7 Sons
DINAH.
6th ZEBULUN. had 3 Sons
5th ISSACHAR. had 4 Sons
4th JUDAH.
3 sons. 3rd LEVI.
2nd SIMEON.
The family tree is traced from ... sons of Jacob, from whom sp... Tribes" of the Israelites; th... Levi" to the ... of Moses ... Christ from Jud..., Pharez, &c.,
... am to the 12 ... the "Twelve ... he "Tribe of ... the line of ... elow.
HEZRON. Gen. XLVI. ESROM
(See line of genealogy below
238 years
MALACHI.
AMRAM, Father of ... Aaron & Miriam.
1716. PHAREZ, had 2 Sons.
ZARAH.
1715. Had 3 Sons. Gen XLVI. 12. AND 2 GRANDSONS WHEN JACOB WENT INTO EGYPT.
2ND KOHATH, 133,
GERSHON.
1735. From LEVI
1646
1604
JOCHERED, Aunt & Wife to AMRAM.
1632. LEVI dies.
IDUMEA, AN ARABIAN SAGE.
... ome to be identical with Jobab, who was a grandson of Esau.
JETHRO, Priest of Midian.
and Moses' father-in-law.
ZIPPORAH, Wife to Moses
NUN of "Ephraim."
JOSHUA, 110, of the tribe of Ephraim.
1st GERSHOM.
MOSES, 120 yrs.
MOSES, 120 yrs.
1451
1571
1574
AARON, 123
AARON, the first High Priest, 1491 B.C.
ABIHU. Slain (Lev. X.1)
Dies on Mt. Hor.
NADAB. Slain (Lev. X.1)
MIRIAM.
ELEAZAR. Success... Aaron. - Num. xx. 28.
... 09 Died ... out the time ... J...ua died.
... ooks. 65 years.
1 Chron 5:1-2 Now the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel -- he was indeed the firstborn, but because he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given to the sons of Joseph, the son of Israel, so that the genealogy is not listed according to the birthright; 2 yet Judah prevailed over his brothers, and from him came a ruler, although the birthright was Joseph's. -- NKJV
Aharon is the 1st Aharonic Priest within the outline of the [temporary] Book of the Law.
This alternative priesthood was meant to continue up to Yahusha's Passover Day whereupon He would (and did) reinstate the everlasting Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood.
JACOB, 18
68.
JACOB'S LADDER.
1836 B.C.
JUDAH, 53.
1715 B.C.
1768 B.C.
PHAREZ.
215 years after the "Call of Abraham," Jacob and his
ESROM.
ARAM.
50 40 30
MOSES 40

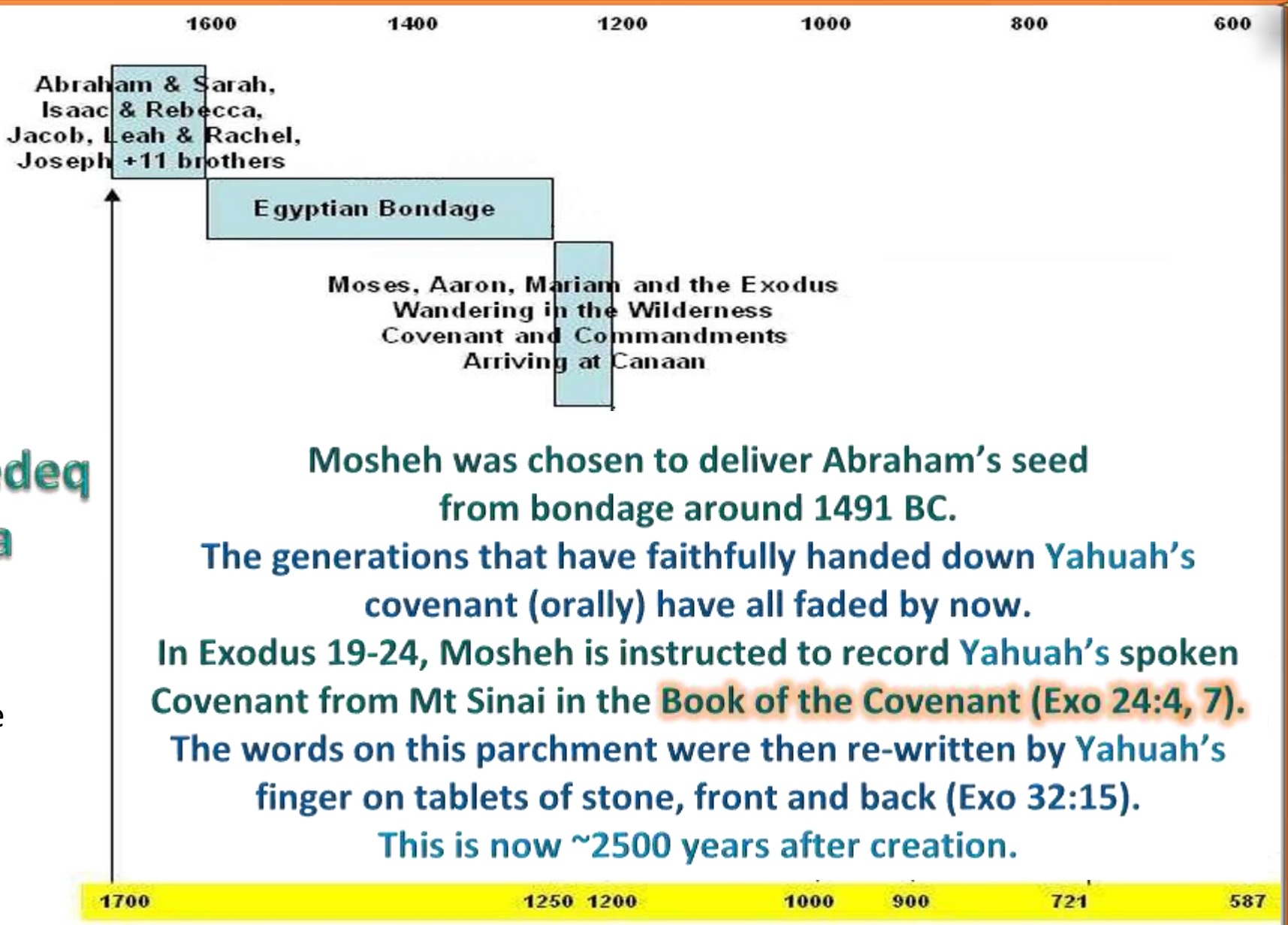
Mosheh



The Last Melki-Tzedeq Before Yahusha

Deut 34:10

And there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Mosheh, whom Yahuah knew face to face.



Mosheh was chosen to deliver Abraham's seed from bondage around 1491 BC.

The generations that have faithfully handed down Yahuah's covenant (orally) have all faded by now.

In Exodus 19-24, Mosheh is instructed to record Yahuah's spoken Covenant from Mt Sinai in the Book of the Covenant (Exo 24:4, 7).

The words on this parchment were then re-written by Yahuah's finger on tablets of stone, front and back (Exo 32:15).

This is now ~2500 years after creation.

Mosheh and the blood-ratified Book of the Covenant

- The everlasting instructions of **Yahuah's** covenant were given to Adam to be taught to every generation.
- These were "oral instructions" – there was no book at that time.
- Mosheh was the first patriarch we know of that actually wrote these instructions "in a book."
- That's part of the story. This next section will address some details that are needed to understand the most important foundational truth of the Order of Melki-Tzedeq.



Yahuah called Mosheh to the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood at the burning bush to be the mediator between **Yahuah** and Pharaoh to "let the people go." At this point, Mosheh is in charge of the Priesthood.

Mosheh – the last Melki-Tzedeq Priest of the Old Testament

It all begins in Exodus with Mosheh!



TIME TO RE-CONSIDER:
2 BOOKS!
2 LAWS!
AND TWO PRIESTHOODS!

In one day - at the burning bush - Mosheh's life changed forever.

The incredible events began in Exodus 3. Miracles abound in Egypt and the Wilderness of Sinai; and also approaching Mt Sinai shortly thereafter. Exodus 19-24 are extremely important chapters for this topic of study.

Mosheh's 1st Encounter at Mt Sinai



Background Information for Mosheh: (All dates are approximates.)

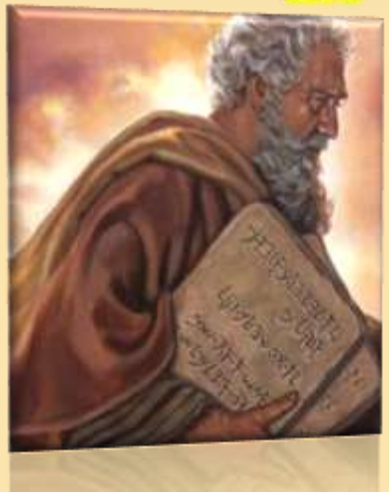
1. ~**1571** BC of **Exo 2:** Mosheh was born to Levi's grandson, Amram, the son of Kehot. His wife, Jochebed [also of the tribe of Levi] bore him three children – Miriam, Aharon and Mosheh.
   Aharon was older by three years.
   Do take note that Mosheh is the "2nd born" son, and not the first.
2. ~**1531** BC of **Exo 3 & Acts 7:** At age 40, Mosheh flees Egypt.
3. ~**1491** BC of **Exo 7 & Acts 7:** At age 80, Mosheh is called to be Israel's leader. **Exodus 3 begins the story.**
   Mosheh's attention is drawn to a burning bush that is not consumed [1st encounter at Mt Sinai]. **Yahuah** uses this opportunity to inform Mosheh He has a very special mission for him. **Mosheh is chosen to be the one to deliver Israel from Egyptian bondage – Aharon will be a mouthpiece, but in every other detail, Yahuah will work with Mosheh – as the "mediator" and "deliverer."**

Component's of a Blood-ratified Covenant

The narrative and commands between Exo 19:1 to 24:11 will include very pertinent information on the 4 components that formulate an everlasting covenant with **Yahuah**

[also found in the Ancient Suzerain Treaties]. **They are:**

1. – Proposal
2. – Acceptance
3. – ***BLOOD RATIFICATION***
4. – Covenant Confirming Meal



Exo 19:1 In the **third month** after the children of Yisra'ĕl had come out of the land of Mitsrayim, **on this day** they came to the Wilderness of Sinai.
2 For they set out from Rephiḏim, and **had come to the Wilderness of Sinai,** and camped in the wilderness. So Yisra'ĕl **camped there before the mountain.**

1st Portion – Yahuah Proposes

3 And **Mosheh went up** [trip #2 for Mt Sinai] to Elohim, and יהוה called to him from the mountain, saying, "**This is what you are to say** to the house of Ya'aqoḇ, and declare to the children of Yisra'ĕl:
4 '**You have seen** what I did to the Mitsrites, and how I bore you on eagles' wings and brought you to Myself.
5 'And now, if you **diligently obey My voice,** and shall **guard My covenant,** [the words of this covenant are not yet known] then you shall be My treasured possession above all the peoples – for all the earth is Mine –
6 'and **you shall be to Me a reign of priests and a set-apart nation**.'
Those are the words which you are to speak to the children of Yisra'ĕl."

Exo 19:7 And **Mosheh came** [down Mt Sinai] and called for the elders of the people, and set before them all these words which יהוה [Yahuah] commanded him.

Question:

What ***PROPOSAL*** did Mosheh place before the people in Exo 19:5-6?

Answer:

Yahuah expressed His desire to position the Hebrew nation as a reign of Kohenim (priests) and to be a set apart nation under His Name – even though the people did not know the words of the covenant yet!

2nd Portion – Proposal Acceptance

8 And all the people answered together and said, "All that יהוה [Yahuah] has spoken we shall do." So Mosheh [on trip # 3 UP Mt Sinai] brought back the words of the people to יהוה.

9 And יהוה said to Mosheh, "See, I am coming to you in the thick cloud, so that the people hear when I speak with you, and believe you forever." And Mosheh reported the words of the people to יהוה.

10 And יהוה said to Mosheh, "Go to the people and set them apart today and tomorrow. And they shall wash their garments,

11 and shall be prepared by the third day. For on the third day יהוה shall come down upon Mount Sinai before the eyes of all the people.

Exo 19:12 "And **you shall make a border** for the people **all around**, saying, 'Take heed to yourselves that you **do not go up to the mountain or touch the border of it.** Whoever touches the mountain shall certainly be **put to death**. [Any connection to the moedim "mount of the congregation."]

13 'Not a hand is to touch it, but he shall certainly be **stoned** or **shot with an arrow**, whether man or beast, he shall not live.'

When the trumpet sounds long, let them come near the mountain."

14 And **Mosheh came down** from the mountain **[trip #3]** to the people and set the people apart, and they washed their garments.

15 And **he said** to the people, "**Be prepared by the third day. Do not come near a wife**."

16 And it came to be, **on the third day in the morning**, that there were thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud on the mountain. And the sound of the ram's horn was very loud, and all the people who were in the camp trembled.

Exo 19:17 And **Mosheh brought the people out of the camp** to meet with Elohim, and they stood at the foot of the mountain.

18 And **Mount Sinai was in smoke,** all of it, because יהוה [Yahuah] descended upon it in **fire.** And its smoke went up like the smoke of a furnace, and all **the mountain trembled exceedingly**.

19 And when the blast of the ram's horn sounded long and became louder and louder, Mosheh spoke, and Elohim answered him by voice.

20 And יהוה **came down upon Mount Sinai,** on the top of the mountain.
And יהוה called **Mosheh to the top of the mountain,**
and Mosheh went up **[for trip #4].**

21 **And יהוה said** to Mosheh, "Go down, *and* **warn the people,** lest they break through unto יהוה to see, and many of them fall.

22 "And let the priests **[heads of each household of all tribes]** who come near יהוה set themselves apart too, lest יהוה break out against them."

Exo 19:23 And **Mosheh said** to יהוה, **"The people are not able to come up to Mount Sinai, for You warned us,** saying, 'Make a border around the mountain and set it apart.' "

24 And יהוה said to him, "Come, go down and then come up, you and Aharon with you **[this will be a future trip]**. But do not let the priests and the people break through to come up to יהוה, lest He break out against them."

25 And **Mosheh went down [Mt Sinai for trip #4]** to the people and spoke to them.

H559 Amar

There are several important points to take note of in this chapter:

1. Mosheh acted as "mediator" for the people in three separate trips up & down Mt Sinai.
2. The people trusted Mosheh for direction. Why?
3. vs 9: **Yahuah said: "I am coming to you in the thick cloud, so that the people hear when I speak with you, and believe you forever."**
4. The people **knew** Mosheh gave them the exact same "words" as was spoken at the top of Mt Sinai.
5. They trusted Mosheh to deliver the exact message from **Yahuah!**

This is extremely important to remember!

Everyone is ready to hear the "words" of Yahuah's Covenant!

This is no ordinary covenant **or** agreement!

- Thus far two conditions of an everlasting covenant have been realized.

1st Component

1) **Yahuah proposed** to the people He had a covenant.
2) The people agreed they would come into covenant with **Yahuah** before they heard the "words" of **THE COVENANT**. This was their **acce**

2nd Component

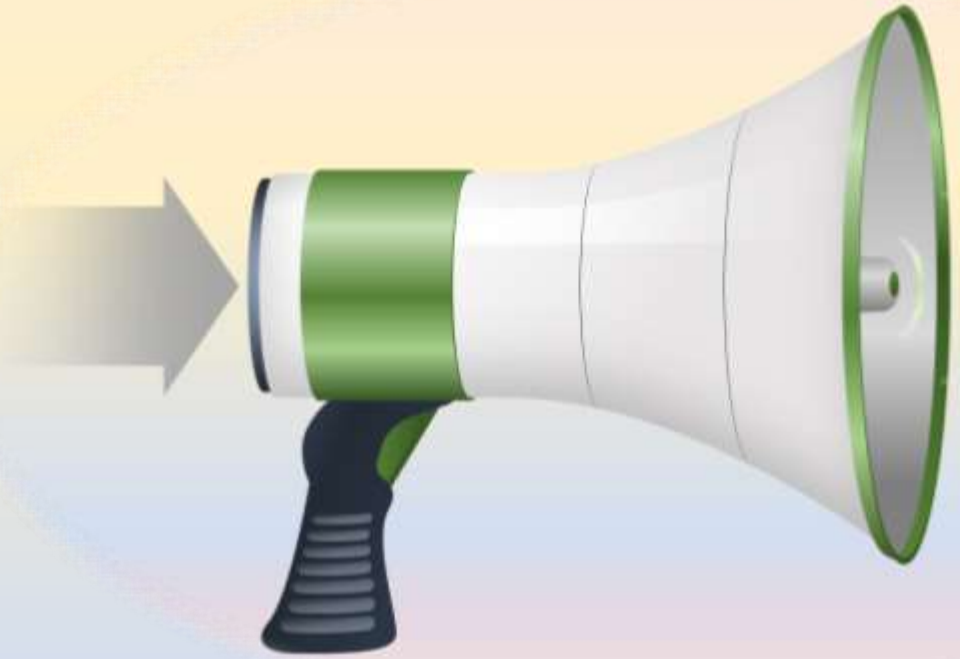
Exodus 20 is a well known chapter containing the **TEN Commandments** or – the first "words" of the everlasting covenant.

How long will the people listen at the foot of a trembling mountain?





Question #6



What are the "Words" of the Book of the Covenant and where are they found?

The First Words of the Covenant: THE "TEN" Commandments

1) Have no other gods before Me.
2) Do not make and worship images.
3) Don't take Yahuah's name in vain.
4) Remember the Shabbat day.
5) Honour your parents.
6) Do not murder.
7) Do not commit adultery.
8) Do not steal.
9) Do not bear a false testimony.
10) Do not covet anything.

What happens next is of major importance & missed by most!

Exo 20:18-21

18 And all the people saw the thunderings, and the lightnings, and the noise of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking: and when the people saw it, they removed, and stood afar off.

19 And they said unto Mosheh, Speak thou with us, and we will hear: but let not Yahuah speak with us, lest we die.

What just happened?

Yahuah's voice has frightened them.

This never happened with Mosheh.

Then look ...

20 And Mosheh said unto the people, Fear not: for Yahuah is come to prove you, and that his fear may be before your faces, that ye sin not.

21[a] And the people stood afar off ...

The people were "done" listening and beckoned Mosheh to mediate!



It is with Mosheh "only" that **Yahuah** gives the rest of the **Debarim; -** "words" of His covenant for the people.

While Mosheh is upon the Mount, do the people hear Yahuah talking to Mosheh again?

Yahuah begins to speak the rest of the covenant "words" to Mosheh [vs 22]

Exodus 20 Vss 23-26 The Law of the Altar

23 Ye shall NOT make with me gods of silver, neither shall ye make unto you gods of gold.

24 An Altar of earth thou shalt make unto me, and shalt sacrifice thereon thy burnt offerings, and thy peace offerings, thy sheep and thine oxen: in all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee.

25 And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone: for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it.

26 26 neither shall thou go up by steps unto mine altar, that thy nakedness be not discovered thereon.





Yahuah continues speaking Judgments & Statutes of the Covenant "words" to Mosheh

Exo 21 to Exo 23:33 contain the **rest** of the "**Words**" of the "**Covenant**."

Exodus 21 - Judgments

Vss 1-11 Laws Concerning Servants

Vss 12-27 Laws Concerning Violence

Vss 28-35 Animal Control Laws

Exodus 22 - Judgments

Vss 1-15 Responsibility for Property

Vss 16-31 Moral & Ceremonial Principles

Exodus 23 - Judgments/Statutes

Vss 1-9 Justice for All

Vss 10-13 Law of the Sabbaths**

Vss 14-19 Three Annual Feasts, Etc.**

Vss 20-31 Conquest Regulations**

i. 6 National Directives

ii. 12 National Blessings

Vss 32-33 Two National Warnings**

Conquest Regulations & 6 National Directives

Exodus 23:20-31

1. Obey and Yahuah will protect
2. Do not provoke Yahuah
3. Do not worship other gods
4. Break down the pagan gods and pillars
5. Drive out the Hittites, Perizzites; Canaanites; Hivites; Jebusites
6. Set the boundaries of the land from Red Sea to Sea of Philistines and from the desert to The River Euphrates

12 National Blessings

Exodus 23:20-31

1. An angel will keep you
2. I will bring you in the place prepared for you
3. Blessing of your bread
4. Blessing of your water
5. Blessing of health
6. Blessing of no barrenness
7. Blessing of long life
8. Yahuah will fight for you
9. Yahuah will cause enemies to turn away
10. Yahuah will cause confusion in the enemy
11. Yahuah will send hornets to drive out the enemy
12. Yahuah will protect you and be the enemy to your enemies until you inherit the land

Covenant Ends with Warnings

Two National Warnings

Exodus 23:32-33

Note: there are NO National Curse[s] different than the individual limited family curse of the 2nd Commandment.

Note: Between Exo 20-Exo 23:33 there are eight reminders to NOT have a covenant with other gods. This is so important, the covenant ends with these last two reminders.

Exo 20:3-5 Thou shalt have no other gods before me. 4 Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, 5 Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I Yahuah thy Elohim am a jealous Elohim, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me.

32 Thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor with their gods.

33 They shall not dwell in thy land, lest they make thee sin against me: for if thou serve their gods, it will surely be a snare unto thee.

(Also see: Exo 20:3, 23; 22:28; 23:13; 23:24.)

What is so special about these "words" following the 10 Commandments?

There are usually several parts in a covenant agreement: the **Large Print** and the Fine Print.

- The 10 Commandments act as the LARGE print or the outline of general principles for all laws.
- The rest of the "words" in Exo 20:22-26, and Chapters 21, 22 & 23 are the smaller print that serve to govern a whole nation of people in every circumstance.

Facts on the Words of the Covenant

'LARGE' PRINT: ~300 words

'small' print: ~2700 words

Total words: ~3000 words!

NOTE: When Mosheh gave even more detailed instruction for any of these covenant laws later on – this would be "finer" print, and still considered part of the everlasting Covenant Agreement.

Special Worship Statutes to Take Note of:

Exo 23:14 "Three times in the year you are to observe a festival to Me:

15 "Guard the Festival of Unleavened Bread. Seven days you eat unleavened bread, as I commanded you, at the time appointed in the month of Aḇiḇ – for in it you came out of Mitsrayim – and do not appear before Me empty-handed;

16 and the Festival of the Harvest, the first-fruits of your labours which you have sown in the field; **and the Festival of the Ingathering at the outgoing of the year,** when you have gathered in the fruit of your labours from the field.

17 "Three times in the year all your males are to appear before the Master יהוה [Yahuah]."

Mosheh has now obtained the complete Debarim ("words") of the Covenant.



It's time to give these "words" to the people.

Will the people listen to Mosheh and agree to the fullness of the Covenant which was completely spoken by Yahuah on the Mount that day?

This interesting story continues in:

Exo 24:1-3

And **Yahuah** said unto Mosheh, Come up unto Me [next time on trip #6 up Mt Sinai], thou, and Aharon, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel; and worship ye afar off.

2 And Mosheh alone shall come near unto **Yahuah**: but they shall not come nigh; neither shall the people go up with him.

3[a] And Mosheh came [down from the 5th Mt Sinai trip] …

Mosheh now delivers the balance of the Debarim (words) to the people.



The next five verses of Exo 24:3-7 are extremely important.

This is where we find out if the people accept Yahuah's "words" that Mosheh has brought back.

This excitement builds in **Exo 24:3[b] – 7.**

3[b] [and] **Mosheh told the people all the words of Yahuah,** and all the **judgments**: and **all the people answered with one voice, and said, All the words which Yahuah hath said will we do.**

2nd Proposal Acceptance

4 And **Mosheh wrote all the words of Yahuah,** and rose up early in the morning, and builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel.

5 [Burnt & Peace offerings were sacrificed.]

6 [Mosheh sprinkled the altar with blood.]



- Exo 24:4

And **Mosheh WROTE** all the **Debarim** (words) of **Yahuah!**

- Upon **WHAT** did Mosheh write?
- **Was it on the "tablets of stone?"**
- **Or, was it on a parchment of some type?**

- Did Mosheh write out the original **BOOK** OF THE COVENANT - that being the very **Debarim** that **Yahuah** spoke to him **PRIOR TO** the blood ratifying ceremony?



Was there a BOOK of the COVENANT EVEN BEFORE the Royal Blue Tablets were imprinted with the very finger of Yahuah?

When did Mosheh receive the Royal Blue Tablets?

The "spoken words" become "written words"!



Exo 24:7-8

7 And [Mosheh] took the **book of the covenant**, and **read** in the audience of the people: and they said, **All that [Yahuah] hath said will we do, and be obedient.**

3rd Proposal Acceptance

8 And **Mosheh took the blood,** and **sprinkled** it on the people, **and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which Yahuah hath made with you concerning all these words.** (ref. also Heb 9:19)

3rd Portion – Blood Ratification



Question #7

What happened after the Book of the Covenant was blood-ratified?



Heb 9:19





Towla Worm – Ps 22:6

With **SCARLET** wool!

What About Exo 24:8-18?

Mosheh

#6c Mosheh Alone: vs 15-18

Joshua

#6b Mosheh & Joshua: vs 12-14

Aharon and the 70 leaders



#6a Covenant Meal: vs 8-11

Exo 24:8-18 introduces the 6th trip for Mosheh up onto Mt Sinai.

There are 3 "legs" to this journey.

The Covenant Confirming Meal with 75 Men



Exo 24:9-11

9 Then went up Mosheh, [#6 Mt Sinai trip] and Aharon, Nadab, and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel [total: 74 right now + Joshua = 75]:

10 And they saw the Elohim of Israel: and there was under his feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his clearness.

11 And upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid not his hand: also they saw Elohim, and did eat and drink [this is the Covenant Confirming Meal – signifying nothing can be added, removed or changed from a Covenant that has been blood-ratified – upon penalty of death].

- Exodus 19-24:11 is very clear of exactly what the [~3000] "words" are in the Blood-ratified Book of the Covenant.

4th Portion – Confirmation Meal

Remember the 4 components that formulate an everlasting covenant with Yahuah include:



1. – Proposal
2. – Acceptance
3. – ***BLOOD RATIFICATION***
4. – Covenant Confirming Meal

These 4 items - ACCOMPLISHED AND DOCUMENTED!



It was understood by both parties, that whoever broke the covenant knew there was a death penalty.



A Penalty of Death?!

Was this concept just - **"simply an understanding?"**

Yahuah provided a "treaty of authority" which was recognized by the people of that time as authoritative.

It was **also the accepted authority** of the current Ancient Suzerain Treaty.

Abraham was told to sacrifice and divide some of the carcasses of the sacrifices. Later, **Yahuah** passed between those very sacrifices in the Night Season **(layil)** as a **smoking furnace** and **burning lamp** (Gen 15:17).

The death sentence (**blood shed**) of those original sacrifices by Abraham (Gen 15) signalled for all, the inevitable death sentence penalty (**blood shed**) for those who broke the Covenant.

- The Book of the Covenant under the authority of Mosheh, a priest within the Melki-Tzedeq Administration (Order), had been fully finalized, blood sprinkled and the confirmation meal eaten!

- And yet we have read nothing about either the:
  1. Tablets of Stone; and neither the
  2. Book of the Law which contained the perimeters of the Sacrificial System specifically designated within the Aharonic Priesthood!



- **When** did Mosheh receive the Ten Debarim (Words) on the **Royal Blue Tablets of Stone**?





- And **whence cometh** the Book of the **Law** with a new set of laws **not yet heard of**?

Mosheh

What About Exo 24:12 (a)?

Joshua

Exo 24:12[a]

And Yahuah said unto Mosheh,
Come up to me into the mount,
and be there:
and I will give thee **tables of stone ...**

Aharon and the 70 leaders



Here Yahuah commanded Mosheh up the mountain once again, where He will inscribe the Debarim [words] from the Book of the Covenant onto the Royal Blue Tablets!

Is there more?

Mosheh

What About Exo 24:12 (b)?

Joshua

Aharon and the 70 leaders



Exo 24:12 *KJV*

And Yahuah said unto **Mosheh,**
Come up to me into the mount,
and be there:
and I will give thee **tables of stone,**

AND a law, AND commandments which I have written, that thou mayest teach them.

1. **Did you notice: Yahuah** said **He** wrote these laws and commandments?
Was **Yahuah** placing "an extension" onto the **Book of the Covenant**
which was already finalized and sealed by Blood? **Yes? No?!**

2. **Did you notice: Yahuah** intends for Mosheh to teach these laws?
Do you think that Mosheh was wondering "**what are these laws?**" as he knew
a completed treaty cannot be added to once it is sealed!

3. So **what** was this instruction from **Yahuah** in **Exo 24:12** indicating?

4. Was **Yahuah** intentionally **IMPOSING a 'new'**
ACCUMULATION of laws, statutes and commands
that were to be ***temporarily in place***
for an event that would transpire in the next 40 days?

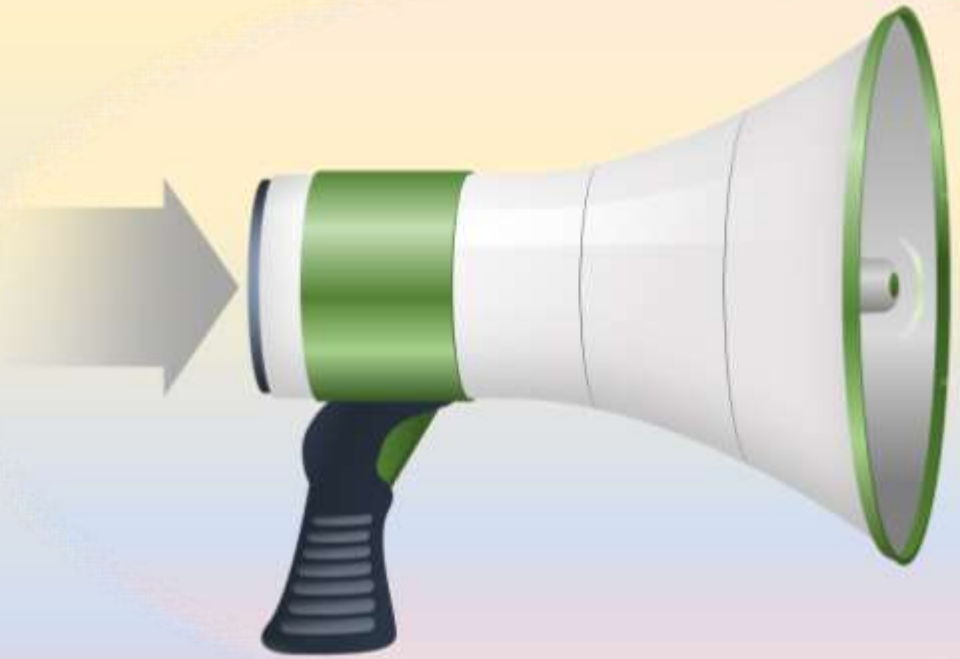
Heb 9:10

5. Would that imposition change the priesthood?



Note & Question #8

Note: The Covenant Torah pages are from Gen 1:1 to Exo 24:11.



What happened after the **blood-ratified** Covenant instructions were given in Exo 24:12?

Mosheh

Gathering More Information

Joshua

What about this 75 ?

Aharon and the 70 leaders



Exodus 24:13-18 [summary]

13-14 Mosheh gives Aharon instructions to wait, unless there is a difficulty; he takes Joshua further up into the mount on trip #6.

15 Mosheh leaves Joshua to wait; he presses upward into a cloud for 6 days.

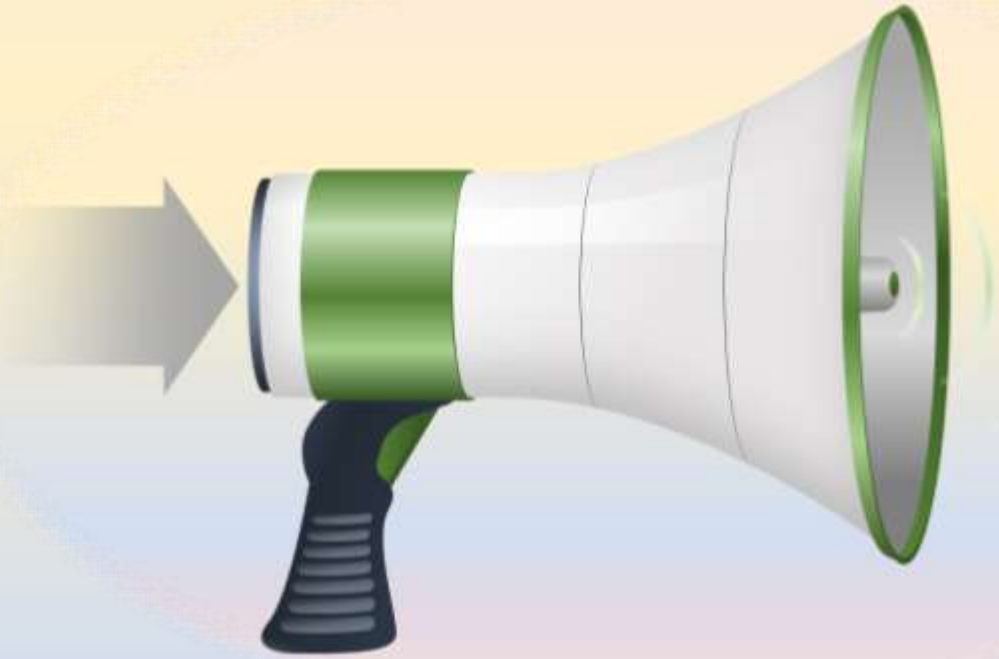
16 -17 On the 7th day Yahuah calls Mosheh out. To the children below they see Yahuah's glory as a devouring fire.

18 Mosheh was up in the mount for 40 days and 40 nights.

Did it really take 40 days for Yahuah to write 3000 words on stone?



Question #9



What was Mosheh doing
at the top of
Mt Sinai for 40 days
while waiting to receive
the blue tablets?

Would it have something to do with
"those other *IMPOSED* instructions"?

A Busy 40 Days & Nights with Yahuah in the Mount

- The summary given here will list the "added" commandments and laws referred to in Exo 24:12(b).
- These laws will be "birthed" to a temporary life AFTER the golden calf violation.

Exodus 25

1. Offerings for the Sanctuary
2. Ark of the Testimony
3. Table of Shewbread
4. The Golden Lampstand

Exodus 26

5. The Tabernacle

Exodus 27

6. Altar of Burnt Offering
7. Court of the Tabernacle
8. Care of the Lampstand

Exodus 28

9. Garments for the Priesthood
10. The Ephod
11. The Breastplate
12. Other Priestly Garments

Exodus 29

13. Aharon and His Sons Consecrated
14. The Daily Offerings

Exodus 30

15. Altar of Incense
16. The Ransom Money
17. The Bronze Laver
18. Holy Anointing Oil

Exodus 31

19. Artisans for Building the Tabernacle
20. Reminder of the weekly Shabbat Law given in the Book of the Covenant

31:18; 32:15 [When Yahuah was done speaking to Mosheh, he was given two tablets of the testimony, on stone, written with His own finger – both sides.]

Conception of "The Book of the Law"

- Mosheh knew he was acting on behalf of the people as their **Melki-Tzedeq priest.**
- Exodus 25-31 definitely has extra commands, instructions & laws. They are not "narrative"!

- These laws were to govern a different priesthood in conjunction with a sanctuary - over 2500+ years after creation.
- This new set of laws were the beginning of the "words" for "The Book of the Law" or Laws of Mosheh.

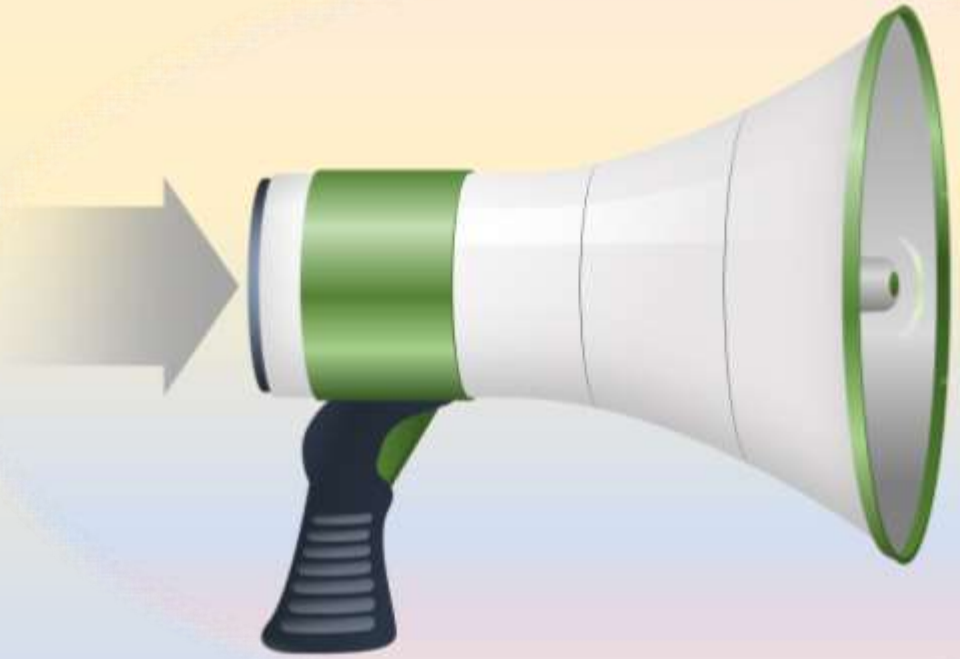
- They were not blood-ratified, nor agreed to, nor written on tables of stone – only in a book.



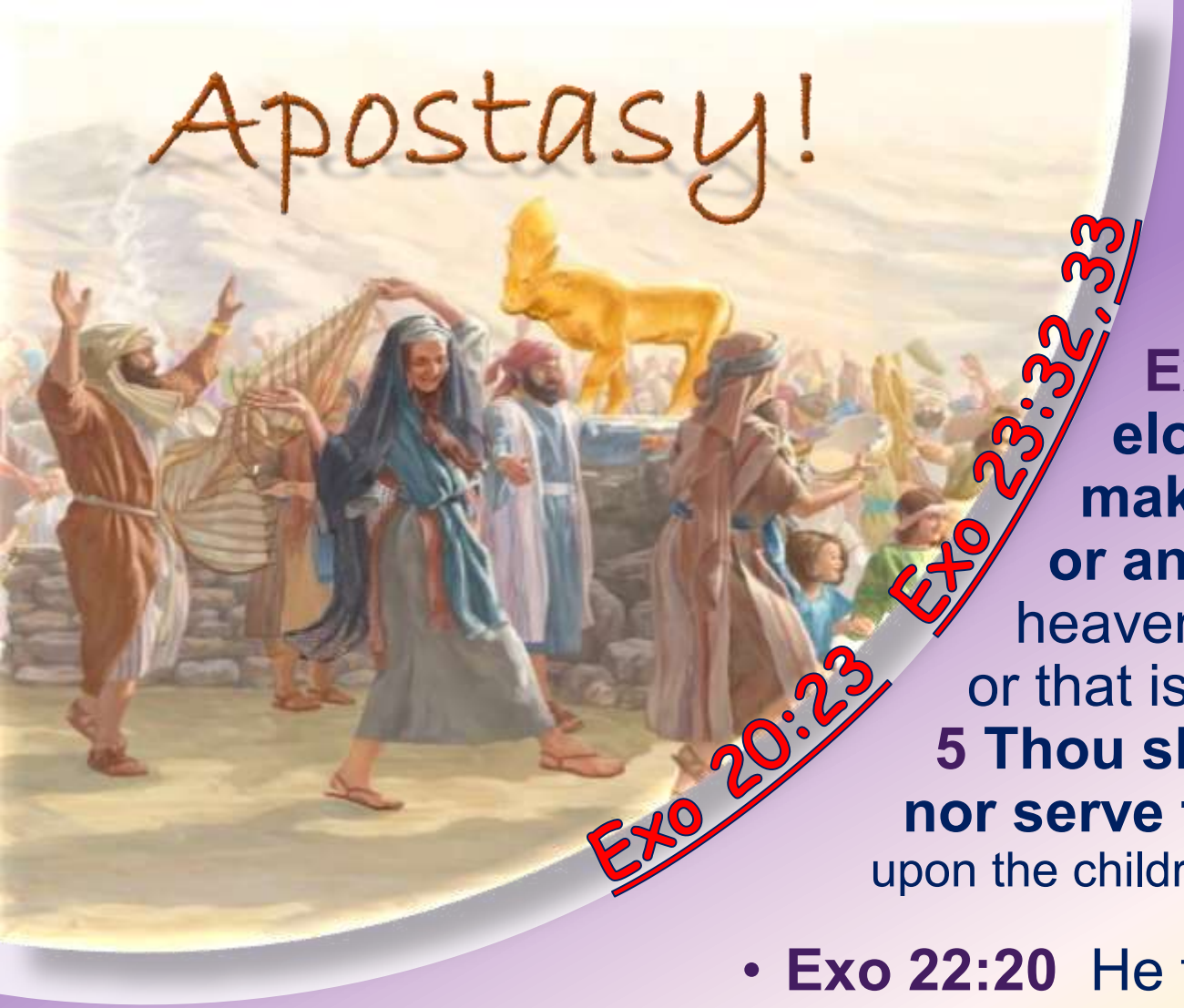
- Did Mosheh wonder about these new laws describing a new priesthood naming his brother Aharon above him?



Question #10



What was happening at the bottom of Mt Sinai during those 40 days?



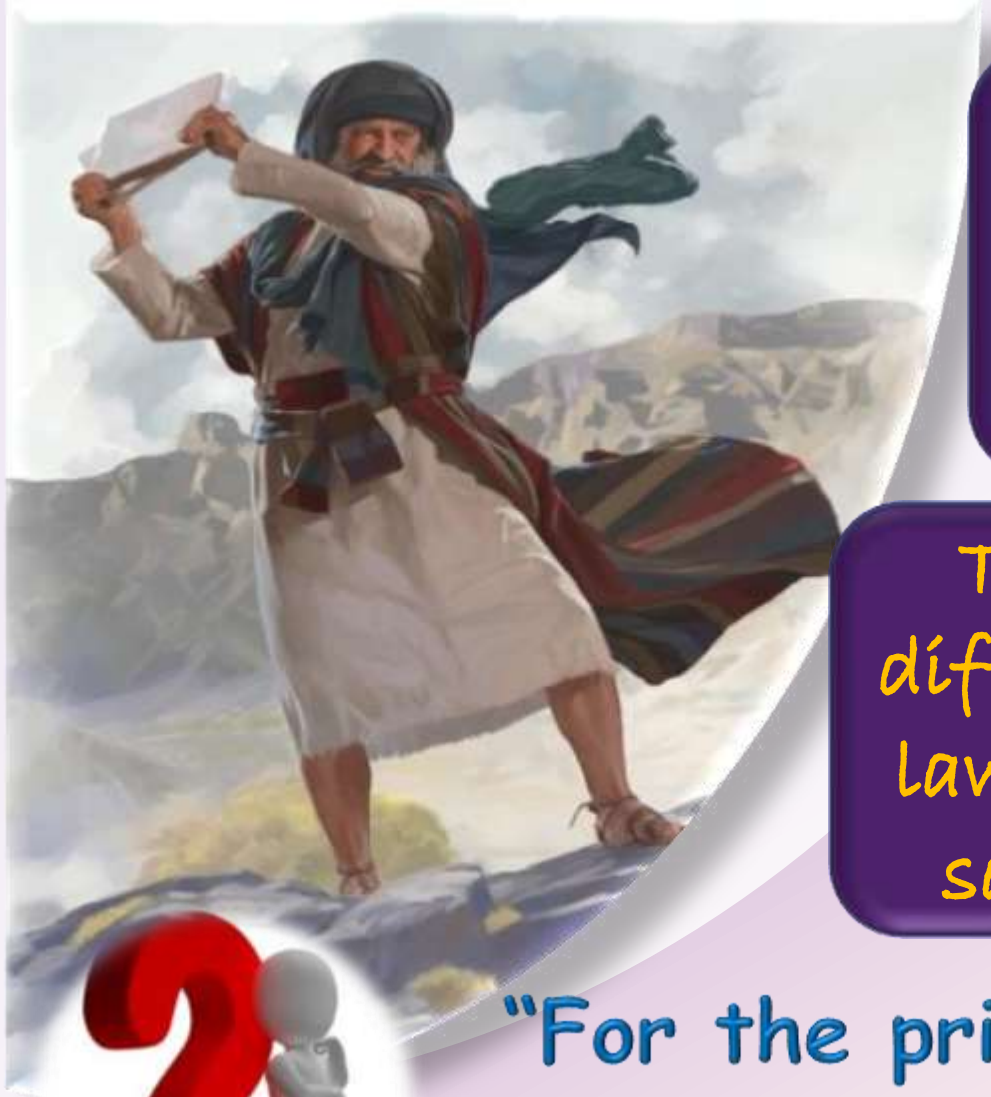
One Covenant Command given EIGHT times was broken!

Exo 20:23 Exo 23:32,33

Exo 20:3-5 Thou shalt have [1] **no other elohim before me. 4 Thou shalt not make unto thee** [2] **any graven image, or any likeness of any thing** that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: **5 Thou shalt not** [3] **bow down thyself to them, nor serve them** … visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation …

- **Exo 22:20** He that [4] sacrificeth unto any elohim, save unto **Yahuah** only, **he shall be utterly destroyed**.

- **Exo 23:24 Thou shalt not** [5] **bow down to their gods, nor serve them**, nor do after their works: but thou shalt utterly overthrow them, and quite break down their images.



Mosheh broke the Stone Tablets because the people had just broken the everlasting covenant & rejected the Melki-Tzedeq Priesthood of Yahuah.

The people were now placed under a different priesthood with its additional laws (Book of the Law) which Yahuah said Mosheh will teach to the people.



"For the priesthood being changed, of necessity there is also a change of the law." What changed?

Heb 7:12

There are new laws for a New Priesthood & a few other things!



What happened to the DEATH PENALTY for breaking the Covenant?

Heb 9:15

Nowhere in the everlasting covenant was it ever mentioned that the "Death Penalty" would be executed immediately! However, the price of the "death penalty" can only be paid with Yahusha's better blood!

Paul uses the lingo of the temporary covenant to explain how the Book of the Law was only a school master to lead the people to the Messiah through the Aharonic priesthood.

Important note: **Now that there are <u>two</u> different sets of laws and <u>two</u> different sets of priesthood, this also requires we understand there are <u>two</u> different sets of "conversational lingo" to distinguish "which is which" – especially in Paul's writings.**



Book of the Covenant & the new Book of the Law

Gen 49:10

The **IMPOSED** Book of the Law was to function for a set timeline *(alongside), in conjunction with the Book of the Covenant's everlasting uninterrupted function in authority.*

For how long? Book of the Law was "an assistant" or BANDAID COVERING to temporarily preserve life through an alternate priesthood until Shiloh comes.

All the laws of the Aharonic priesthood and sacrifices will now be intertwined with an earthly sanctuary as a teaching model to point the people to the Messiah to come. **The significant difference is this:**

What was to be a - Kingdom <u>of</u> Priests (in Israel)
became a - "kingdom with <u>a</u> priest."

The End of Part 1

In Part 2:



Which Instructions are Eternal?



Tables of Stone?



Book of the Law??

Come & See!

Questions & Comments?



Please contact:

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Charlene Fortsch

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Shalom

May each one be blessed in your search!