

The Priesthood of Believers
(Part 2) Washed and Worthy

As God determined the method, mode, and _____ for acceptable worship in the OT, Jesus does the same in the NT.

Before Aaron and his sons were installed as priests, they were ceremonially _____ in front of God's people Israel.
(Leviticus 8:1-6)

This is an indication that service to God must be clean and _____.

The NT believer priest is symbolically washed in the blood of Jesus shed at Calvary (Hebrews 9:11-12)

We are _____ by God's word (Psalm 119:9; John 17:17; Titus 3:5)

(Leviticus 8:7-9,13) Clothed for OT service.

(v.8-9) Exclusive ceremonial dress

Aaron received seven items as high priest.

(v.13) Vestments common to all priests.

Aaron's sons received tunics, sashes/girdles, robes, and turbans.

The priest's coat represents righteousness (Genesis 3:21)

God made provision for those who worship him to be acceptable in his presence.

_____ did not cover the unrighteousness of Adam and Eve.

Man's own righteousness is as _____ before a righteous God (Isaiah 64:6)

We are to put on the righteousness of Christ (1 Corinthians 1:30; Ephesians 6:14)

The sash/girdle represents readiness to _____.

The girdle sash was used to tuck in the flowing clothes of the day when quick movement was required.

(Exodus 12:11)

Jesus warned the disciples to be _____ for his return (Luke 12:35-36)

The turban represents reverence before God.

Orthodox Jews always wear a head covering in both public worship and private scripture reading.

We are reminded to wear the _____ of salvation (Ephesians 6:17)

Undergarments to cover their nakedness (Exodus 28:42-43)

Represents renouncing _____ or the flesh.

We are reminded that we cannot please God by operating in our sinful/fleshly nature

(Romans 8:8; Galatians 5:16-21)

Spiritual priests must _____ to the life-giving power and strength of the Holy Spirit.