



Pastor Scott Velain

Exodus 28

The Uniform of The High Priest

Last week as we took a look at chapter 27 of the book of Exodus we spoke in great detail about the mixed multitude that were taking part in the building and the construction of the wilderness tabernacle. And we spoke about the fact that the house of Israel did not only consist of those who were borne by blood into the house of Israel, but the house of Israel also consisted of many Gentiles who were grafted into the house of Israel and became just as a native of the land in the eyes of Yahovah.

This biblical fact is extremely important for today's modern-day Christian to not only know, but to also understand because it directly reflects on who the house of Israel is today in our time. As we made note of last week, nothing has changed between the Old Testament and the New Testament as far as who the house of Israel truly is. And once again, it is extremely important to understand that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were chosen to become a great nation that would lead all of the other nations of the world back to the one true Most High Elohim of Israel. And so, if you missed last weeks study, and you are unaware of these biblical facts, or you still believe that the first time Gentiles were ever grafted into the house of Israel is when Peter saw the sheet full of unclean animals in the book of Acts... I would encourage you to go back and take a serious look at our last weeks study into the mixed multitude that the house of Israel was.

This week, we're going to be studying something equally as important as we see the instructions that were given to Moses concerning the uniform of the High Priest of Israel.

And so, before we go any farther, let's open our Bibles to Exodus chapter 28 and let's read the instructions that were given to Moses concerning the uniform of the High Priest of Israel.

Exodus chapter 28: E1

Exo 28:1 *"Then bring near to you Aaron your brother, and his sons with him, from among the people of Israel, to serve me as priests—Aaron and Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.*

Exo 28:2 *And you shall make holy garments for Aaron your brother, for glory and for beauty.*

Exo 28:3 *You shall speak to all the skillful, whom I have filled with a spirit of skill, that they make Aaron's garments to consecrate him for my priesthood.*

Exo 28:4 These are the garments that they shall make: a breastpiece, an ephod, a robe, a coat of checker work, a turban, and a sash. They shall make holy garments for Aaron your brother and his sons to serve me as priests.

Exo 28:5 They shall receive gold, blue and purple and scarlet yarns, and fine twined linen.

Exo 28:6 “And they shall make the ephod of gold, of blue and purple and scarlet yarns, and of fine twined linen, skillfully worked.

Exo 28:7 It shall have two shoulder pieces attached to its two edges, so that it may be joined together.

Exo 28:8 And the skillfully woven band on it shall be made like it and be of one piece with it, of gold, blue and purple and scarlet yarns, and fine twined linen.

Exo 28:9 You shall take two onyx stones, and engrave on them the names of the sons of Israel,

Exo 28:10 six of their names on the one stone, and the names of the remaining six on the other stone, in the order of their birth.

Exo 28:11 As a jeweler engraves signets, so shall you engrave the two stones with the names of the sons of Israel. You shall enclose them in settings of gold filigree.

Exo 28:12 And you shall set the two stones on the shoulder pieces of the ephod, as stones of remembrance for the sons of Israel. And Aaron shall bear their names before the LORD on his two shoulders for remembrance.

Exo 28:13 You shall make settings of gold filigree,

Exo 28:14 and two chains of pure gold, twisted like cords; and you shall attach the corded chains to the settings.

Exo 28:15 “You shall make a breastpiece of judgment, in skilled work. In the style of the ephod you shall make it—of gold, blue and purple and scarlet yarns, and fine twined linen shall you make it.

Exo 28:16 It shall be square and doubled, a span its length and a span its breadth.

Exo 28:17 You shall set in it four rows of stones. A row of sardius, topaz, and carbuncle shall be the first row;

Exo 28:18 and the second row an emerald, a sapphire, and a diamond;

Exo 28:19 and the third row a jacinth, an agate, and an amethyst;

Exo 28:20 and the fourth row a beryl, an onyx, and a jasper. They shall be set in gold filigree.

Exo 28:21 There shall be twelve stones with their names according to the names of the sons of Israel. They shall be like signets, each engraved with its name, for the twelve tribes.

Exo 28:22 You shall make for the breastpiece twisted chains like cords, of pure gold.

Exo 28:23 And you shall make for the breastpiece two rings of gold, and put the two rings on the two edges of the breastpiece.

Exo 28:24 And you shall put the two cords of gold in the two rings at the edges of the breastpiece.

Exo 28:25 The two ends of the two cords you shall attach to the two settings of filigree, and so attach it in front to the shoulder pieces of the ephod.

Exo 28:26 You shall make two rings of gold, and put them at the two ends of the breastpiece, on its inside edge next to the ephod.

Exo 28:27 And you shall make two rings of gold, and attach them in front to the lower part of the two shoulder pieces of the ephod, at its seam above the skillfully woven band of the ephod.

Exo 28:28 And they shall bind the breastpiece by its rings to the rings of the ephod with a lace of blue, so that it may lie on the skillfully woven band of the ephod, so that the breastpiece shall not come loose from the ephod.

Exo 28:29 So Aaron shall bear the names of the sons of Israel in the breastpiece of judgment on his heart, when he goes into the Holy Place, to bring them to regular remembrance before the LORD.

Exo 28:30 And in the breastpiece of judgment you shall put the Urim and the Thummim, and they shall be on Aaron's heart, when he goes in before the LORD. Thus Aaron shall bear the judgment of the people of Israel on his heart before the LORD regularly.

Exo 28:31 "You shall make the robe of the ephod all of blue.

Exo 28:32 It shall have an opening for the head in the middle of it, with a woven binding around the opening, like the opening in a garment, so that it may not tear.

Exo 28:33 On its hem you shall make pomegranates of blue and purple and scarlet yarns, around its hem, with bells of gold between them,

Exo 28:34 a golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate, around the hem of the robe.

Exo 28:35 And it shall be on Aaron when he ministers, and its sound shall be heard when he goes into the Holy Place before the LORD, and when he comes out, so that he does not die.

Exo 28:36 "You shall make a plate of pure gold and engrave on it, like the engraving of a signet, 'Holy to the LORD.'

Exo 28:37 And you shall fasten it on the turban by a cord of blue. It shall be on the front of the turban.

Exo 28:38 It shall be on Aaron's forehead, and Aaron shall bear any guilt from the holy things that the people of Israel consecrate as their holy gifts. It shall regularly be on his forehead, that they may be accepted before the LORD.

Exo 28:39 "You shall weave the coat in checker work of fine linen, and you shall make a turban of fine linen, and you shall make a sash embroidered with needlework.

Exo 28:40 "For Aaron's sons you shall make coats and sashes and caps. You shall make them for glory and beauty.

Exo 28:41 And you shall put them on Aaron your brother, and on his sons with him, and shall anoint them and ordain them and consecrate them, that they may serve me as priests.

Exo 28:42 You shall make for them linen undergarments to cover their naked flesh. They shall reach from the hips to the thighs;

Exo 28:43 and they shall be on Aaron and on his sons when they go into the tent of meeting or when they come near the altar to minister in the Holy Place, lest they bear guilt and die. This shall be a statute forever for him and for his offspring after him.

The first thing that we see in Exodus chapter 28 is Yah telling Moses to bring his brother Aaron and his sons with him to serve him as priests. Up until this time the house of Israel had been in bondage under Egypt, and the house of Israel up to this point had no priests. Any worship that was done in order to remember the Most-High Elohim of Israel was done on a personal level but now, Yah for the first time introduces the concept of a High Priest who would eventually replace Moses as the mediator between the house of Israel and in the Elohim of Israel. And so, the introduction of this new mediator between the house of Israel and the Elohim of Israel was no small matter.

The very uniform that we are reading about here in Exodus chapter 28 has everything to do with setting the High Priest apart from everyone else. And it is this very uniform that will reflect the very glory and the sanctification, and the ordination of Yah himself. And so, this uniform carries with it a great distinction and importance concerning the authority and the ordination that Yah has given the office of Israel's High Priest.

We must remember that the Egyptian religious system had become the lens through which Israel view the spirit world. And everything that the house of Israel had been taught concerning the spirit world came from Egypt and its pantheon of many different gods. And so, it should be of no surprise to us that Yah wanted to make a distinction between himself and these many different pagan gods that the house of Israel had seen Egypt worshipping for the last 400 years.

All of the detail that went into manufacturing this uniform for the High Priest of Israel separated not only the High Priest of Israel from the rest of Israel, but it also separated the High Priest of Israel from all other pagan High Priests. Everything that Yah did concerning the wilderness tabernacle, and the Ark of the testimony, and the uniform of the High Priest and the Levitical priesthood itself separated him from the pagan worship of all other little "g" gods.

It's imperative that we understand that our Father in Heaven does not want to be worshiped like other pagan gods, and he makes that extremely clear in the 12th chapter of the book of Deuteronomy. **Deuteronomy chapter 12 verses 28 through 32: E2**

Deu 12:28 Be careful to obey all these words that I command you, that it may go well with you and with your children after you forever, when you do what is good and right in the sight of the LORD your God.

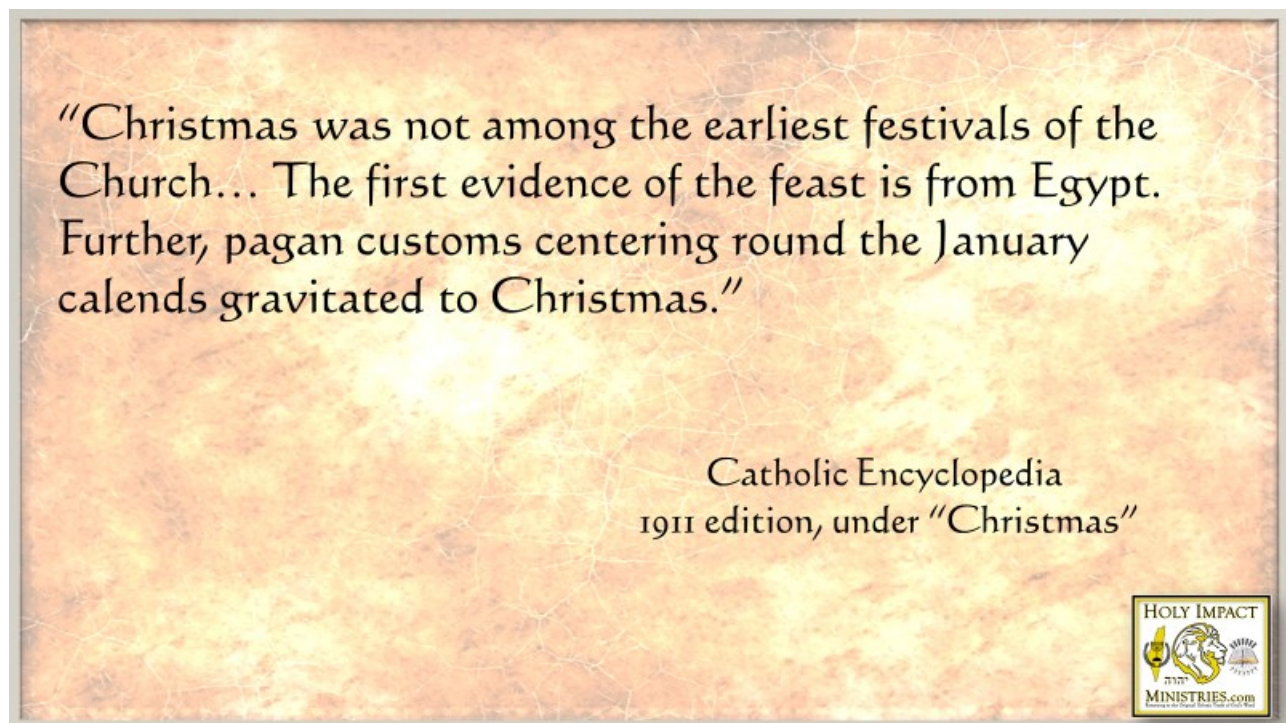
Deu 12:29 “When the LORD your God cuts off before you the nations whom you go in to dispossess, and you dispossess them and dwell in their land,

Deu 12:30 take care that you be not ensnared to follow them, after they have been destroyed before you, and that you do not inquire about their gods, saying, ‘How did these nations serve their gods?—that I also may do the same.’

Deu 12:31 You shall not worship the LORD your God in that way, for every abominable thing that the LORD hates they have done for their gods, for they even burn their sons and their daughters in the fire to their gods.

Deu 12:32 “Everything that I command you, you shall be careful to do. You shall not add to it or take from it.

To keep the worship of our Father in Heaven separate and apart from all other pagan gods is extremely important. Our Father in Heaven commands his set apart people not to worship him as the nations worship their pagan gods. And I would submit to you that this is something that today’s modern-day version of Christianity has completely and utterly ignored for many generations. For example, notice what the Catholic encyclopedia says about the celebration of Christmas in their own encyclopedia: (**scrn 1**)



Understanding that Christmas was not among the earliest festivals of the church, and also understanding that the first evidence of the feast of Christmas comes from Egypt, we need to know what the Bible says about doing as they did in the land of Egypt, and remember... Our Father does not want to be worshiped like other pagan gods. **Leviticus chapter 18 versus one through five.** (**scrn 2**)

Lev 18:1 And the LORD spoke to Moses, saying,
Lev 18:2 "Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, I am the LORD your God.
Lev 18:3 You shall not do as they do in the land of Egypt, where you lived, and you shall not do as they do in the land of Canaan, to which I am bringing you. You shall not walk in their statutes.
Lev 18:4 You shall follow my rules and keep my statutes and walk in them. I am the LORD your God.
Lev 18:5 You shall therefore keep my statutes and my rules; if a person does them, he shall live by them: I am the LORD.



And so, we must understand why it is that our Father in Heaven went through such great lengths to keep his people set apart from the rest of the world. **James chapter 4 verses four and five. (scrn 3)**

Jas 4:4 You adulterous people! Do you not know that friendship with the world is enmity with God? Therefore whoever wishes to be a friend of the world makes himself an enemy of God.
Jas 4:5 Or do you suppose it is to no purpose that the Scripture says, "He yearns jealously over the spirit that he has made to dwell in us"?



Understanding that when we make ourselves friends of the world, we make ourselves enemies of God... you would think that today's modern-day version of Christianity and its many modern-day Pharisees and scribes who stand behind today's modern-day pulpits would be more careful in discerning the difference between Yah's spoken word, and their own man-made

pagan traditions. Unfortunately I think we can all agree that that doesn't seem to be the case. Yesterday's scribes and Pharisees are alive and well standing behind today's modern-day pulpits teaching and preaching whatever they please rather than what they ought.

And so, the very detailed instruction that is given here in Exodus chapter 28 concerning the uniform of the High Priest is not for fashion, but rather this uniform is a living breathing statement that the High Priest wears on his body. And it is this uniform that the High Priest wears that proclaims him as being holy to Yahovah. And this is exactly what the pure gold engraving of the High Priest says on his turban. Once again **Exodus chapter 28: 36-37. E3**

Exo 28:36 *"You shall make a plate of pure gold and engrave on it, like the engraving of a signet, 'Holy to the LORD.'*

Exo 28:37 *And you shall fasten it on the turban by a cord of blue. It shall be on the front of the turban.*

Exo 28:38 *It shall be on Aaron's forehead, and Aaron shall bear any guilt from the holy things that the people of Israel consecrate as their holy gifts. It shall regularly be on his forehead, that they may be accepted before the LORD.*

This turban was to be worn only by the High Priest of Israel and no one else. This turban along with the rest of the uniform of the High Priest of Israel proclaimed that this High Priest of Israel was holy to Yahovah. And I want us to understand that the word "*LORD*" here in Exodus chapter 28 verse 36 is indeed the very name of Yahovah himself. This gold plate that the High Priest wore on his turban did not say "*holy to the Lord*" it said, "*holy to Yahovah*". It used the very name of Yah. The very name of Yah was stamped on the four head of the High Priest of Israel. Once again when we see the word "*LORD*" in capital letters in the Old Testament, these capital letters let us know that this is essentially a blooper in our Bibles. We must remember that our Father in Heaven is not a 16th-century British land Baron. Our Father in Heaven has a name, and it is not "*Lord, God, Elshaddia, Hashem, Adoni, or I Am*" or any of the other made-up titles that we often times use to point to him. Our Father in Heaven has a name and he has told us very clearly in Exodus chapter 3 verse 15 that his name is "*Yahovah*". And just to be very clear about that let's turn back to **Exodus chapter 3:14-15. E4**

Exo 3:13 *Then Moses said to God, "If I come to the people of Israel and say to them, 'The God of your fathers has sent me to you,' and they ask me, 'What is his name?' what shall I say to them?"*

Exo 3:14 *God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM." And he said, "Say this to the people of Israel: 'I AM has sent me to you.'"*

Exo 3:15 *God also said to Moses, "Say this to the people of Israel: 'The LORD, the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you.' This is my name forever, and thus I am to be remembered throughout all generations.*

Once again, we often times hear many of our ignorant and unstudied brethren proclaiming that Yah's name is "*I Am*". Nowhere in the Bible does our God breathed Scripture tell us that Yah's name is "*I Am*". "*I am*" is the Hebrew word "*hayah*" (haw-yaw), and "*haw-yaw*" is not the name of our Father in Heaven. According to his God breathed Scripture, our Fathers name is found in Exodus chapter 3 verse 15, where they have used the English word "*LORD*" in capital letters to cover up and hide his name. Our Father in Heaven wrote his name 6519 times in 5521 verses of his God breathed Scripture. Do you think that he wants us to know his name? You bet he does. We know all the names of all of the pagan gods of the Bible, but today's modern-day professing Christian by enlarge has no idea what the name of the God of Israel even is.

Let me ask you something my friends... How can you call on someone when you don't even know their name? How can you call someone Father, and you don't even know their name? How can you even have a friend, and not know their name? Food for thought.

Yah wanted to make sure that the house of Israel was fully aware of the fact that his High Priest was holy to him and to no other. And the Golden plate on the very four head of the High Priest of Israel proclaimed him to be "holy to Yahovah".

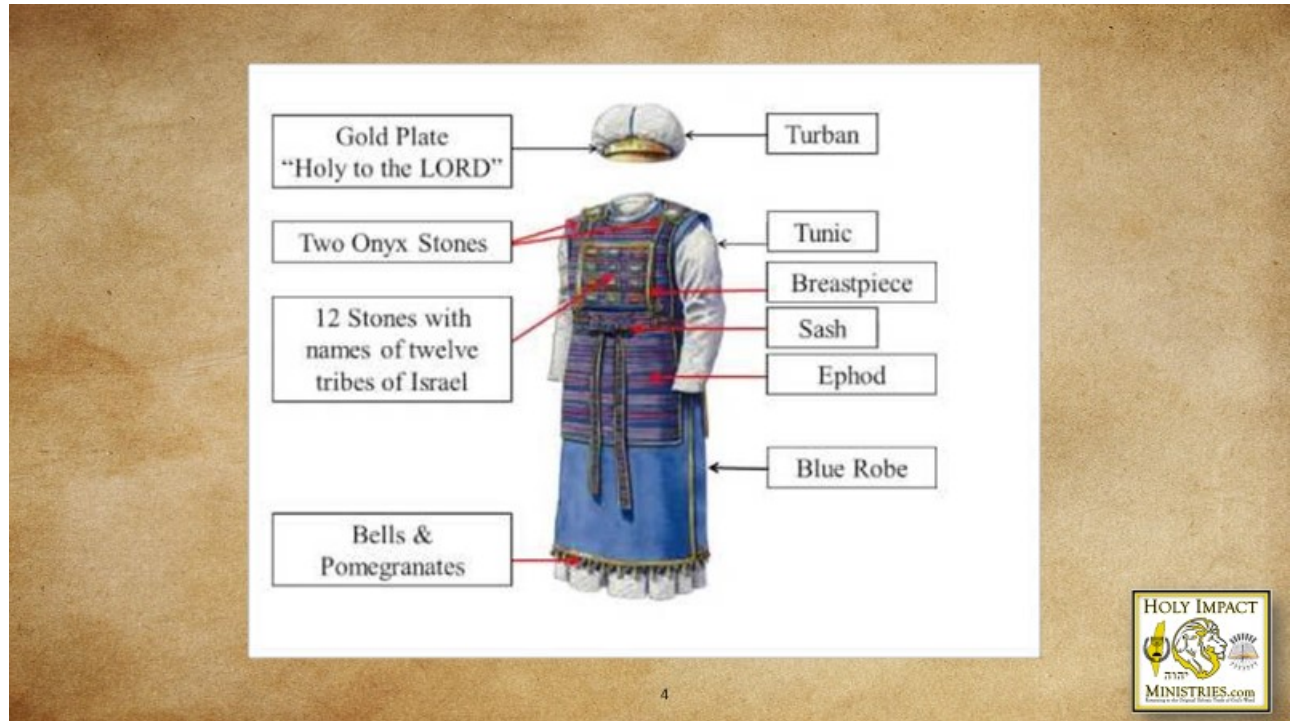
Sometimes I receive questions concerning why it is that I call our Father in Heaven "*Yah*". "*Yah*" occurs over 50 times in the Tanakh. The word "*Tanakh*" is an acronym derived from the names of the three divisions of the Hebrew Bible. The Tanakh includes the "*Torah*" (which is the instruction or the law also called the "Pentateuch"), the "*Nevi-im*" (also known as the prophets), and the "*ketuvim*" (also known as the writings or the Psalms.) The first occurrence of the name "*Yah*" which is short for "*Yahovah*" occurs in Exodus chapter 15 verse two, where Moses and Israel sing a song regarding their deliverance from the pharaohs horsemen. **Exodus chapter 15:2 E5**

Exo 15:2 *The LORD is my strength and my song, and he has become my salvation; this is my God, and I will praise him, my father's God, and I will exalt him.*

The word "*LORD*" here in Exodus chapter 15 verse two is actually the shortened version of the name of our Father in Heaven which is the Hebrew word "*Yahh*". And there is a whole study that we can get into concerning the Hebrew name of our Father in Heaven "*Yahh*", but for times sake we'll save that for another study.

The point that I'm trying to make here is that the very name of Yah was stamped across the four head of his High Priest, and the High Priest could only be from the physical bloodline of Aaron Moses brother. And so, Yah designated the tribe of Levi as his personal priests. And by doing this, he left little detail of worship and service to be decided by men. Even right down to what the priests were commanded to wear, and I want to be very clear here, these special garments that the Levitical priesthood wore were only to be worn during the Levites time of service in the tabernacle. When they were not on duty, they wore what everybody else wore. I also want to be very clear here concerning the fact that only the High Priest wore this very

special uniform. The Levitical priests that kept up the wilderness tabernacle, and helped the High Priest simply wore white garments as uniforms, but they did not wear this very special uniform that was created only for the High Priest himself. **(scrn 4)**



The detail that went into creating the uniform for the High Priest was incredibly full of symbolism, but not only was it full of symbolism, it was also full of prophecy, and so we're going to concentrate on exactly why this uniform was designed by Yah the way that it was.

The first thing that the High Priest had put on was an undergarment much like we would know today as a pair of shorts that covered from the waist to the thigh. Then over the undergarment was a white tunic. The tunic went from the neck to the feet and like the undergarment it was made of white linen which stood for holiness and purity. Over the tunic was a blue colored robe, and around the bottom of the blue colored robe were blue, purple, and red pomegranates which alternated with little metal bells made out of gold.

Then came the ephod which was a two-piece garment. Part of it covered the chest area and the other covered his back. The ephod often times gets confused with the breastplate, and this is because at times both of them are referred to as the ephod. The ephod was what the breastplate was attached to, and it was embroidered with blue, purple and red linen yarns. The front and the back of it were separate pieces that were held together by a braided strap that laid over the shoulders.

Two Onyx stones were attached to the braided shoulder straps, and each stone was engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel. Attached to the Ephod was the breastplate which was also called "The Breastplate of Judgment". This breastplate of judgment was square, and it

had a pouch in the back of it, and 12 different kinds of precious stones were attached to the front of it, each one engraved with the name of one of the Israelite tribes.

Inside the pouch of the breastplate of judgment were two stones called the “*Urim*” and the “*Thummim*”, which were often times used to make yes or no decisions, and we’ll talk about those a little bit later.

The High Priest also wore a turban called a miter, and on the front of the turban on his forehead once again he wore a Golden plate with the words “*holy to Yahovah*” inscribed on it. And this was the completed ensemble of the uniform of Israel’s High Priest, who would act as a mediator between Yah and the house of Israel.

The first thing that I’d like to talk about is the ephod that contained the 12 different types of stones that had the names of the 12 tribes of Israel inscribed on them that the high priest wore over his heart. We must also remember the two large shoulder stones that the High Priest wore on each one of his shoulders that was inscribed with six names of the tribes of Israel on one shoulder, and the other six names of the 12 tribes of Israel on the other shoulder. These two stones once again proclaimed that the weight of the sin of the house of Israel fell upon the High Priest. And this is exactly why only the High Priest could atone for the sin of the house of Israel.

And so, as we look at these different kinds of stones and how they are placed upon the High Priest we can see the different divisions of Israel. We see all of Israel on the ephod over the heart of the High Priest, we see the two houses of Israel on each of the High Priests shoulders, and yet we see the individual tribes of Israel represented by each one of the 12 stones.

Once again, behind the ephod was a pouch that held two other stones called the “*Urim*” and the “*Thummim*”, and these two stones were used for decision-making. But before we get into that, I want us to understand that the Hebrew word “*Urim*” means light, and the Hebrew word “*Thummim*” means perfection. Light and perfection are probably the two most used words that would describe the Elohim of Israel. But there’s something else that we need to understand.

The first letter of the word “*Urim*” is the Hebrew letter “*Aleph*” which is the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet. The Hebrew word “*Thummim*” begins with the Hebrew letter “*Tav*” which is the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet. So the “*Urim*” and the “*Thummim*” also represent the first and the last letters of the Hebrew alphabet (the Aleph, and the Tav). One of the titles given to Yah in the New Testament is the “*Alpha and the Omega*” which is a reference to the beginning and the end. This title of the “*Alpha and the Omega*” comes from the first and the last letters of the Greek alphabet. We must remember that the Old Testament was written in the Hebrew language, and the New Testament was written in the Greek language. And so, once again these two stones hidden in a pouch behind the ephod called the “*Urim*” and the “*Thummim*” represent Yah himself, and this is exactly why these two stones were used in the decision-making process.

What's interesting about the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" is that we only read about three or four places in the Old Testament where the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" were actually used. And it has also been argued by scholars that the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" were not used anymore after the time of King David. There is some disagreement between scholars as to whether or not the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" were ever even part of the High Priests uniform during the time of Yeshua. But we do see instances of them being used in first Samuel to answer simple yes or no questions that the High Priest wanted to know from the Elohim of Israel. First Samuel chapter 14 gives us an example of the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" being used, and Josephus a Jewish historian argues in his writings that the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" continued to be used until the era of the Maccabees. However, talmudic sources claim that the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" were lost much earlier when Jerusalem was sacked by the Babylonians. And so, the "*Urim*" and the "*Thummim*" have become somewhat of a mystery over time, but nevertheless they were indeed an important part of the commanded uniform of the High Priest here in the book of Exodus.

The point is that the ephod carries enormous prophetic symbolism in proclaiming that it was Yah's nature of light and perfection that is the very essence of his justice system. And it is Yah's justice system that will be applied not only to Israel, but also to all of mankind which leads us right back to the mixed multitude that the house of Israel actually was. The very cornerstone of Yah's justice system would come much later in the form of his only begotten Son whom he created from the very body of David according to second Samuel chapter 7 who would emerge from the house of Israel to be the Passover Lamb required to remove the sins of mankind. Light and perfection was soon to enter into the world to destroy sin.

Another connection that can be made to the High Priest is once again the Golden plate that he wore on his four head that proclaimed that the High Priest was holy to Yahovah. For those of us who are familiar with the New Testament, we now know that our High Priest is our Messiah Yeshua Hamashiach (also known as Jesus in the Greek) who is a High Priest in the order of Melkesedek and who is certainly holy to Yahovah his Father. And we must also remember that this High Priest in the order of Melkesedek that we now have, is the one mediator between Yah and man. **First Timothy chapter 2:5-6. (scrn 5)**

1Ti 2:5 For there is one God, and there is one mediator
between God and men, **the man Christ Jesus,**
1Ti 2:6 who gave himself as a ransom for all, which is the
testimony given at the proper time.



As we move forward in our study, we'll soon see the consecration and the dedication ceremony of Aaron and the Levitical priesthood. And the concept of "*substitution*" in Yah's justice system will be seen quite clearly in the role of the High Priest.

When the High Priest goes into the Holy of Holies on Yom Kippur (also known as the day of atonement) one day out of each year, he carries upon him all the sins of Israel when he approaches Yah and makes atonement for the house of Israel. This once again points to the sin of the house of Israel that our Messiah carried on his shoulders that he took to the cross to atone for. On the day of atonement when the High Priest of Israel enters into the Holy of Holies he is not allowed to wear his complete High Priest uniform. The High Priest on the day of atonement is only allowed to wear the simple white linen tunic into the Holy of Holies. The sacrificial animal whose blood the High Priest carries with him, and will sprinkle on the mercy seat represents the substitute death that is due for the sins of mankind.

What we need to grasp here, is that our Messiah played the role of both the High Priest, and the sacrificial Lamb that atoned for the sins of mankind. Our Messiah as our High Priest represents us. He carried the burdens of our sins before the Father as our High Priest, and his death was substituted for our death that we deserved for transgressing our Father's law. Our Messiah was the substituted Passover Lamb for all believers, and it was through his shed blood that the atonement for mankind was achieved. The High Priest that we read about here in the book of Exodus who was the brother of Moses was simply a representation... A substitute if you will... for the real High Priest that was to come much later in time from the house of Israel.

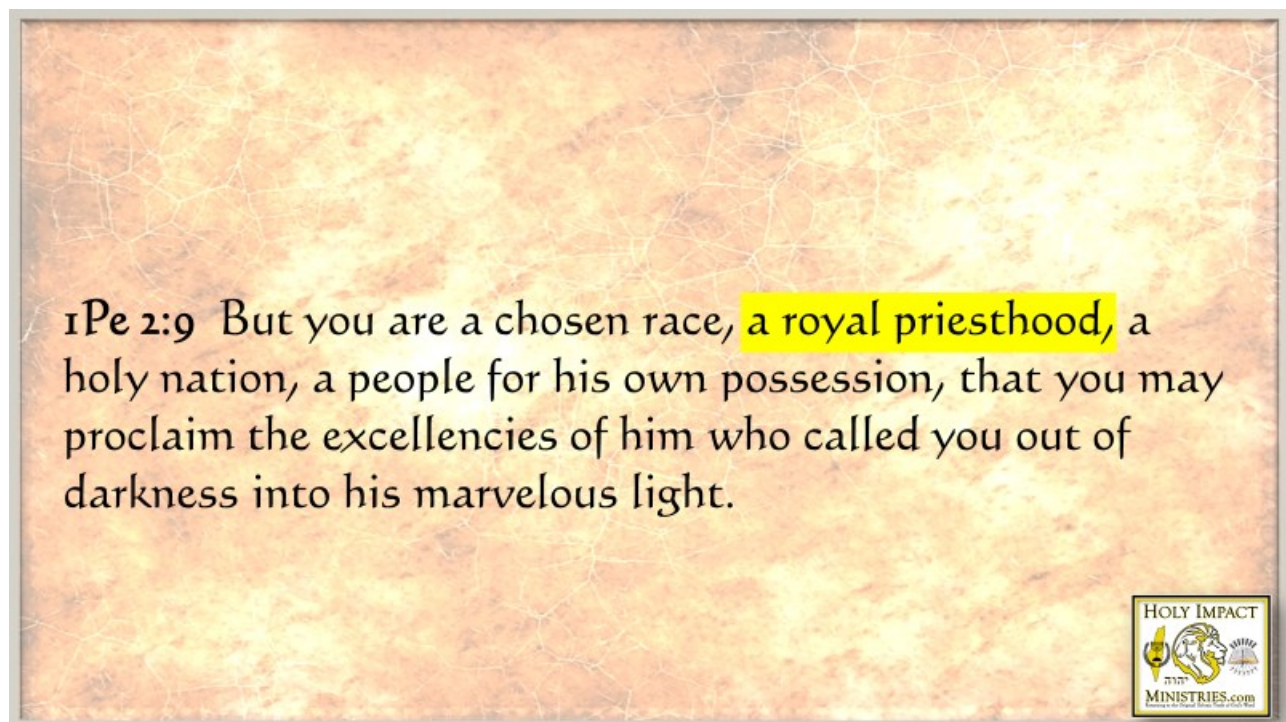
Moses brother Aaron was simply playing the part of the soon to come Messiah of Israel. And the special garments that the High Priest wore told the story of just how atonement and

redemption would work, and how the unfolding plan of salvation of our Father in Heaven would unfold.

Something else that I want us to realize is that the very reason that Yah wanted Aaron to have this special uniform to wear as the High Priest was for both glory and for beauty according to Exodus chapter 28 verse two.

When the High Priest went into the holy place, the people of Israel could no longer see him, but they could hear the bells on his garment clanging away as he was performing his duty in the Holy Place. With that in mind, I'd like to ask when the last time it was that we heard the bells of our great High Priest? Those bells should be ringing loudly in our ears. Our Messiah told us very clearly that he went to make a place for us, and to this very day our High Priest is at the throne of our Father preparing to do what he promised us that he would do. Everything about the High Priest here in the book of Exodus speaks volumes about our Messiah and who he was sent to be.

The white linen speaks of the righteousness of our Messiah, and not only does it speak of the righteousness of our Messiah, but that white linen garment will also be given to us. The only way that you and I can ever stand in the presence of Yah our Father is to be clothed in the robe of our Messiah's righteousness which he gives to those who stand firm and do not shrink back.
First Peter 2:9. (scrn 6)



The very nature of our Messiah being our High Priest today is the fulfillment of The High Priest of Israel that we are reading about right here in the book of Exodus. Aaron who was the brother of Moses needed to be replaced by those of his bloodline generation after generation

because the curse of death removed the earthly High Priest of Aaron's blood line from his duty. But the High Priest that we have today, is our High Priest forever. **Hebrews chapter 7 verses 23 through 28: E6**

Heb 7:23 The former priests were many in number, because they were prevented by death from continuing in office,

Heb 7:24 but he holds his priesthood permanently, because he continues forever.

Heb 7:25 Consequently, he is able to save to the uttermost those who draw near to God through him, since he always lives to make intercession for them.

Heb 7:26 For it was indeed fitting that we should have such a high priest, holy, innocent, unstained, separated from sinners, and exalted above the heavens.

Heb 7:27 He has no need, like those high priests, to offer sacrifices daily, first for his own sins and then for those of the people, since he did this once for all when he offered up himself.

Heb 7:28 For the law appoints men in their weakness as high priests, but the word of the oath, which came later than the law, appoints a Son who has been made perfect forever.

As we close out chapter 28 of the book of Exodus and move on into chapter 29 next week, I'd like to encourage us all to remember that our Father in Heaven always proclaims the end from the beginning. And this is exactly why our mission in life as a ministry has always been to encourage our brothers and sisters to read the book from the beginning. We must read the Bible from the beginning of the book to the end and not from the middle of the book to the end.

Those who read the Bible from the middle of the book to the end do not truly know who their Messiah is. They do not know who the true Savior is. And they certainly don't know who their Father in Heaven truly is, or even where the original plan of salvation came from. If we truly want to know what the end of the age will bring, we must first study the beginning of the age. And so, I would like to challenge everyone within the sound of my voice here today to encourage all of our brothers and sisters to go back, and to read the book from the beginning, so that they can know, and understand the whole story and not just half of it.

Let us pray that our brothers and sisters would be counted worthy to be among those who our Father in Heaven is pouring his spirit out upon this very day. Let us pray that we can be a light that shines brightly in an otherwise dark and the lost world. And let us pray and give thanks for the discernment that he has given us, and let us pray that we may be found worthy in his eyes to have received the discernment that he has once again freely given to us... even though none of us truly deserve it.

And above all, before we close out the 28th chapter of the book of Exodus here this evening, I would like to ask everyone within the sound of my voice to please take what you have heard

here today to your own prayer closet. Bow your head, bend your knee, face the holy promise land of Jerusalem, and ask in the name of Yeshua Hamashiach if what you have heard here today be true, or not.

Ask, seek, and knock on his door... And the door will be opened to you. And if you will do that, and if you will stay the course to the end, you and I will surely walk through the Gates of his soon coming kingdom together.

I'm pastor Scott Velain with Holy Impact Ministries and I would like to thank everyone within the sound of my voice for sharing your time with us here today to comb through our Fathers God breathed Scriptures to see if these things be true or not.