

Insights From Numbers

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Insights From Numbers

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Introduction

One of the ways I've been studying the Word of God is by making a list of everything that each book of the Bible teaches. This has resulted in more than a thousand pages of material. Although it's interesting and I've learned a lot from writing it, that's a lot of bullet points to read through!

The purpose of this book is to extract the most interesting insights from that massive list. This isn't intended to summarize each book of the Bible because that's what my "Chapter Summary of the Bible" is for. It's also not intended to list the major points of each book because you're probably already familiar with them. Finally, it's not intended to offer in-depth commentary because that's what my regular commentary is for. This book is simply a collection of points that I found interesting.

I hope there's some material here that you find edifying.

Jon Cooper
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Numbers

- In ancient Israel, the people who went to war were the males who were 20 years old or older (Numbers 1:3).
- It seems that Moses and Aaron were able to take a census of all of the Israelites in a single day (by gathering them all together in one place and counting them by family) (Numbers 1:18).
- The total number of males in Israel who were 20 years old or older, at the time Moses took the census in the second year after the Israelites left Egypt, was 603,550 people (Numbers 1:46). This means the total number of Israelites (including women and children) was most likely around several million people.
- When Moses and Aaron took a census of the Israelites, they didn't include the Levites (Numbers 1:47).
- The reason God commanded the Levites to encamp around the tabernacle was so that His wrath wasn't poured out upon the Israelites, who weren't allowed to be near the tabernacle (Numbers 1:53).
- God commanded each Israelite to camp by their own standard (Numbers 2:2). There were four standards: Judah, Reuben, Ephraim, and Dan. Each of these four groups had three tribes in them, and people were to camp with their particular tribe, which was in a specific group.
- God referred to the tribes of Israel as armies (Numbers 2:10).
- When the Israelites traveled from place to place, the tribes that camped around the standard of Judah were to go first. They were followed by the tribes that camped

around the standard of Reuben, and then the tribe of Levi (and the tabernacle) was to follow (Numbers 2:17). The tribes that camped under the standard of Ephraim were to go third (Numbers 2:24), and the tribes that camped under the standard of Dan were to go last (Numbers 2:31).

- Out of all the tribes of Israel, the tribe that God gave to the priests to help them in their work in the tabernacle was the tribe of Levi. No other tribe was chosen (Numbers 3:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if anyone who wasn't a male descendant of Aaron tried to serve in the office of priest, they were to be put to death (Numbers 3:10).
- All of the firstborn of the Israelites belonged to God. However, instead of taking them, He chose to take the tribe of Levi (Numbers 3:12). This means the tribe of Levi served as a substitute for the firstborn of all of the Israelites. The reason the firstborn belonged to Him was because when the Israelites were in Egypt He killed all the firstborn of the Egyptians, but He didn't kill the firstborn of the Israelites. When He did that He hallowed the firstborn of the Israelites, and they became His (Numbers 3:13).
- All of the firstborn of the animals of the Israelites belonged to God (Numbers 3:13).
- God commanded Moses to take a census of the Levites which only included those who were one month old or older (Numbers 3:15).
- God put Eleazar in charge of the Levites (Numbers 3:32).
- When Moses and Aaron took a census of the tribe of Levi,

in the second year after the Israelites came out of Egypt, there were 22,000 men (Numbers 3:39).

- When Moses took a census of the firstborn of the Israelites (not counting the tribe of Levi), in the second year after the Israelites came out of Egypt, there were 22,273 men (Numbers 3:43). This means there were 273 more firstborn among the rest of the tribes of Israel than there were men in the tribe of Levi. Since the Levites were the substitute for the firstborn of Israel, but there were more firstborn among the tribes of Israel than there were Levites, that created a problem. There weren't enough Levites to substitute for the firstborn of the rest of the tribes of Israel (Numbers 3:46). For this reason God commanded Moses to charge those 273 Israelites five shekels apiece, because there was no Levite to redeem them (Numbers 3:47). That money was given to Aaron and his sons (Numbers 3:48).
- In order for someone from the family of Kohath, Gershon, or Merari to work in the tabernacle, he had to be between 30 and 50 years old (Numbers 4:3, 23, 30).
- When it was time to move the tabernacle, Aaron and his sons were to take down the veil in the tabernacle that separated the holy place from the most holy place (Numbers 4:5). Aaron and his sons were to use that veil to cover the Ark of the Covenant so it couldn't be seen (Numbers 4:5).
- When the shewbread table and the candlestick were moved, they were covered by multiple layers of cloth so they couldn't be seen (Numbers 4:8, 10).
- The Kohathites weren't allowed to touch anything that was holy, such as the tabernacle or its vessels (Numbers

4:15). If they did they would die.

- It was dangerous for the Kohathites to carry the holy things of the tabernacle (Numbers 4:18).
- It was dangerous to approach the holy things of the tabernacle (Numbers 4:19).
- God required Aaron and his sons to cover the holy things of the tabernacle before the Kohathites carried them (Numbers 4:19). This is because the Kohathites weren't allowed to see the holy things of the tabernacle (Numbers 4:20).
- Lepers couldn't live in the camp (Numbers 5:2).
- Those who had come into contact with the dead couldn't live in the camp (Numbers 5:2).
- Those who were unclean had to be put out of the camp so that they didn't defile it (Numbers 5:3).
- Since God dwelt in the midst of the camp, those who were unclean had to be removed from it (Numbers 5:3). Those who were unclean couldn't dwell with God.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone sinned they were required to confess their sin (Numbers 5:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone sinned they were required to make restitution for their sin (Numbers 5:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when someone made restitution for their sin, they were required to give the restitution to the person who they sinned against (Numbers 5:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a person sinned against someone else but that other person was no longer alive and had no living relatives, the restitution was to be given

to the Lord (Numbers 5:8).

- Adultery defiles those who engage in it (Numbers 5:13).
- Under the Mosaic Law, there was a way for a jealous husband to tell if his wife was guilty of adultery (Numbers 5:15-31). This involved going to the tabernacle and carrying out a specific procedure that involved bitter holy water, which would reveal if the woman had committed adultery or not.
- There is such a thing as holy water in the Bible. However, it was taken from the laver in the tabernacle, which was in the presence of God (Numbers 5:17). The concept of creating holy water by having a priest bless ordinary water isn't Biblical. (Biblical holy water also contained dust that was taken from the tabernacle floor, which apparently gave it a bitter taste.)
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness, it seems that women commonly wore hats (Numbers 5:18).
- When a woman commits adultery, she's sinning against her husband (Numbers 5:27).
- Under the Mosaic Law, God gave husbands a way to tell whether their wives had committed adultery (Numbers 5:29). God also gave wives a way to prove that they *hadn't* committed adultery and were innocent.
- Under the Mosaic Law, wives knew that if they committed adultery there was a way for their husbands to find out, no matter how discrete she may have been (Numbers 5:29).
- Under the Mosaic Law, both men and women could take the Nazarite vow (Numbers 6:2).

- Under the Mosaic Law, those who took a Nazarite vow separated themselves to the Lord (Numbers 6:2).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who took a Nazarite vow weren't allowed to drink wine or other strong drinks (Numbers 6:3). They also weren't allowed to eat grapes or raisins.
- The Nazarite vow was intended to be for a specific duration of time. The rules of the vow were in effect as long as the vow lasted (Numbers 6:4).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who took a Nazarite vow weren't allowed to cut their hair (Numbers 6:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who took a Nazarite vow were holy (Numbers 6:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who took a Nazarite vow weren't allowed to come into contact with a dead body (Numbers 6:6). If a Nazarite was with someone who suddenly died, that meant the Nazarite had broken his vow and become defiled (Numbers 6:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a Nazarite was with someone who suddenly died, the Nazarite had to shave his head because he had defiled it by coming into contact with the dead (Numbers 6:9). Since both men and women could take the vow, this applied to both.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a Nazarite was with someone who suddenly died, the Nazarite had to bring an offering to the priest in order to make atonement for his defilement. Even though it wasn't his fault that someone suddenly died beside him, he was still guilty in the sight of God (because he was required to remain holy, and the dead person defiled him). It was still counted as a sin that

had to be made clean by an offering (Numbers 6:11).

- Under the Mosaic Law, it was possible for the actions of another person (which were outside your control) to make you unholy and guilty in the sight of God, and put you in a position where you had to offer a sacrifice in order to make atonement for your uncleanness (Numbers 6:11).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a Nazarite was with someone who suddenly died, after atonement was made for the Nazarite's defilement he had to start the vow over. The earlier days which passed before he was defiled were lost, because being defiled broke the vow and reset it (Numbers 6:12).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when a person completed their Nazarite vow, he had to shave his head at the door of the tabernacle (Numbers 6:18). After he shaved his head, the shaved hair was to be put in the fire that was under the sacrifice of the peace offerings and burned as an offering to God.
- Under the Mosaic Law, when a person completed their Nazarite vow, they had to offer a series of offerings to the Lord and then shave their head before they could drink wine again (Numbers 6:20).
- Moses was the one who set up the tabernacle for the first time (Numbers 7:1).
- Moses anointed and sanctified all the instruments and vessels of the tabernacle, as well as its altar (Numbers 7:1).
- The day that Moses set up the tabernacle for the first time, the princes of Israel offered six covered wagons to

the Lord (Numbers 7:3). The princes also offered twelve oxen to the Lord. God commanded Moses to give what they had offered to the Levites so it could be used in the service of the tabernacle (Numbers 7:5).

- The reason Moses didn't give any wagons or oxen to the Kohathites was because they weren't allowed to carry anything on wagons. Instead they were required to carry the items of the tabernacle (such as the Ark of the Covenant) on their shoulders (Numbers 7:9).
- There were times when God spoke to people from between the two cherubims on the mercy seat, which was located on top of the Ark of the Covenant (Numbers 7:89).
- It seems that the first person to light the candlestick in the tabernacle was Aaron (Numbers 8:3).
- The Levites had to be cleansed before they could work in the tabernacle (Numbers 8:6).
- The cleansing process for Levites included being sprinkled with purifying water, then shaving their hair, then washing their clothes (Numbers 8:7).
- In order to cleanse the Levites, both a meat (flour) offering and a sin offering had to be offered (Numbers 8:8).
- The Levites had to be cleansed before they could serve the Lord (Numbers 8:14).
- The process of cleansing the Levites was done in public, before the congregation. It wasn't done in secret (Numbers 8:14).
- The Levites were to begin serving in the tabernacle when

they were 25 years old, and had to stop once they turned 50 (Numbers 8:25). After the Levites reached 50, they were allowed to serve other Levites but they weren't allowed to serve in the tabernacle any longer (Numbers 8:26).

- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were to keep the Passover on the fourteenth day of the first month of their year (Numbers 9:3).
- The Israelites kept the Passover for the first time while they were in Egypt, and they kept it for the second time a year later when they were in the wilderness of Sinai (Numbers 9:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who were unclean couldn't partake of the Passover (Numbers 9:6).
- When people had a hard question about the Mosaic Law, they brought it to Moses (Numbers 9:8).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who were unclean were still required to keep the Passover. However, they kept it a month later when they were no longer unclean (Numbers 9:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who kept the Passover were to eat it with unleavened bread and bitter herbs (Numbers 9:11).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when the Passover was celebrated none of the bones of the sacrificial lamb could be broken (Numbers 9:12).
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who were clean but who didn't keep the Passover on its required day would be cut off from the nation (Numbers 9:13). This was because they didn't bring the Lord His offering on its appointed

season.

- Under the Mosaic Law, foreigners who lived among the Israelites were required to keep the Passover (Numbers 9:14). When foreigners kept the Passover they had to keep it the same way that the Israelites did. The same ordinances applied to them.
- On the day when the tabernacle was set up, the cloud of God covered the tabernacle (Numbers 9:15).
- The tabernacle was also called the tent of the testimony (Numbers 9:15). This is because it contained the Ark of the Covenant, which had inside it the testimony – the two stone tablets that had the ten commandments written upon them.
- At night, the cloud of God that covered the tabernacle changed into the appearance of fire, and remained that way until morning (Numbers 9:15).
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness, whenever the cloud of God was taken up from the tabernacle, the Israelites would leave their place and set out on a journey (Numbers 9:17). Whenever the cloud of God stopped at a place, the Israelites would stop there and camp (Numbers 9:17).
- When the Israelites were in the wilderness, when the cloud (of God) remained on the tabernacle, the Israelites didn't set out on a journey. Instead they remained where they were (Numbers 9:19).
- There were times when the cloud of God was removed from the tabernacle in the morning (Numbers 9:21). There were also times when the cloud of God was removed from the tabernacle at night. When that

happened the Israelites set out on their journey at night.

- Under the Mosaic Law, there were two silver trumpets which were used to call the entire nation together when it was time for the Israelites to leave (Numbers 10:2). Likewise, at the rapture a trumpet will sound when Jesus calls all of us to meet Him in the air, when it's time for us to leave this world and be taken to the throne of God in Heaven.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the people were to listen to the sound of the trumpet, because when it sounded they had to respond to it (Numbers 10:3).
- Under the Mosaic Law, blowing one trumpet gathered the nation's leaders. Blowing two trumpets gathered the whole nation (Numbers 10:4).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were to blow the trumpets on the beginning of each month (Numbers 10:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were to blow the trumpets over their burnt offerings and their peace offerings (Numbers 10:10).
- It's possible for a day to be both glad and solemn at the same time (Numbers 10:10).
- It seems the reason Moses wanted his father-in-law Hobab to stay with the Israelites was because Hobab knew the wilderness and how to camp in it, and was serving as Israel's guide (Numbers 10:31).
- Moses urged Hobab to remain with Israel on their journey to the promised land (Numbers 10:32). However, his response isn't recorded. If Hobab did stay with Israel then he would never have reached the promised land,

because God later cursed that generation to wander around in the wilderness until it died.

- Moses expected Israel to quickly reach the promised land and inherit it (Numbers 10:32). It seems he had no idea that Israel was going to wander around in the wilderness for 40 years until that generation died, and that he would never make it to the promised land at all.
- It's good to pray that God would scatter His enemies, and that those who hate God would flee (Numbers 10:35).
- It displeases the Lord when people complain (Numbers 11:1).
- When the Israelites complained, He sent His fire among them and burned them alive (Numbers 11:1). There are times when God kills those who complain.
- There were times when Moses interceded on behalf of the Israelites and saved them from the wrath of God (Numbers 11:2).
- There was a mixed multitude in the midst of Israel (Numbers 11:4). This seems to be people who weren't Israelites, but who joined Israel when they left Egypt.
- The mixed multitude lusted after meat. Their desires infected the entire nation and caused the Israelites to weep (Numbers 11:4). Keep in mind that the sacrifices which the Israelites offered to the Lord on a regular basis included a portion of meat that the people ate. This means that meat was already part of their diet! However, the Israelites wanted more.
- When the Israelites wanted meat, they didn't humble themselves before God and ask Him to provide. Instead they whined (Numbers 11:4).

- While God was bringing the Israelites to the promised land, they kept saying they wanted to go back to Egypt because their life had been far better there (Numbers 11:5). This in spite of the fact that in Egypt they were beaten and bitterly oppressed, and their children were murdered.
- While God was bringing the Israelites to the promised land, they complained that the food they had in Egypt was better than what God was providing for them in the wilderness (Numbers 11:5). In fact, when God miraculously provided food from Heaven for them day after day, the Israelites complained about it and claimed that God was oppressing them and drying up their soul (Numbers 11:6).
- The Israelites turned manna into cakes (Numbers 11:8).
- Manna tasted like fresh oil (Numbers 11:8).
- Manna was provided during the night (Numbers 11:9).
- When God saw the Israelites complain about the manna He provided for them and weep in their tents, He became greatly angry (Numbers 11:10).
- Right after God burned people alive for complaining, the entire nation of Israel decided complain about the free food God was providing to them (Numbers 11:10).
- Moses didn't like leading the Israelites (Numbers 11:11). Moses told God that when He put him in charge of the Israelites, He was afflicting him. In fact, Moses claimed that having to lead the Israelites was a punishment.
- When the Israelites were causing Moses grief, he didn't pray to God and ask for His grace, strength, and wisdom. Instead he criticized God for putting him in this situation

and was angry about it (Numbers 11:12).

- Moses claimed that he had been taking care of all of Israel alone (Numbers 11:14). However, that wasn't true. Moses had taken his father-in-law's advice and appointed many people to help him. He also had Aaron and the princes of Israel to help him as well. Moses wasn't leading Israel alone.
- When the Israelites wept because they wanted meat to eat, it upset Moses so much that he asked God to kill him (Numbers 11:15).
- When Moses complained to God, He was gracious to him. God didn't kill Moses on the spot, or rebuke him for what he had done (Numbers 11:16). There are times when God treats people much better than the way they treat Him.
- The reason God told Moses to gather 70 elders and bring them to the tabernacle was so they could stand with Moses and help him bear the burden of leading Israel (Numbers 11:16). However, it's not clear if they ever provided any help at all. When Israel reached the border of Canaan and decided to kill Moses and go back to Egypt, none of these elders objected to that plan.
- Different people can have different amounts of the Holy Spirit (Numbers 11:17).
- Some of the Holy Spirit that Moses had was taken from him and given to the 70 elders of Israel. This means that after this was done, Moses had less of the Holy Spirit than he had before (Numbers 11:17).
- The reason God was going to provide Israel with meat for a whole month, until they hated and despised it, was because they had despised Him (Numbers 11:20). When

the Israelites criticized God for freeing them from slavery in Egypt, they were despising God.

- It angers God when people despise Him (Numbers 11:20).
- God was going to punish the Israelites for despising Him by giving them so much of what they wanted that it became loathsome to them (Numbers 11:20). There are times when God punishes people by giving them an abundance of what they asked for.
- When God said that He would provide meat for all of Israel for an entire month, Moses didn't believe Him. Moses thought that was impossible and ridiculous (Numbers 11:21). Moses didn't believe God in spite of all the astonishing things he had seen God do, and in spite of the fact that God was already providing Israel with manna six days a week.
- Just as the disciples of Jesus didn't believe that He could feed thousands of people with a small meal, so Moses didn't believe that God could provide an entire nation with meat for an entire month (Numbers 11:22).
- There were some promises of God that Moses didn't believe (Numbers 11:22). When Moses told God that he didn't believe He could supply meat to all of Israel for a month, God told him that he would see if God's word came to pass or not (Numbers 11:23).
- When God put His Holy Spirit upon the 70 elders, they prophesied (Numbers 11:25). It seems this can be a side-effect of being filled with the Holy Spirit.
- In the second year after the Israelites came out of Egypt, Joshua was a young man (Numbers 11:28).
- When Joshua asked Moses to forbid Eldad and Medad

from prophesying in the camp, Moses said that he wished that all of God's people were prophets (Numbers 11:29).

- Moses wished that God would give His Holy Spirit to all of His people (Numbers 11:29). His wish was granted after Jesus ascended into Heaven. All those within the church have the Holy Spirit eternally sealed within them.
- In the days of Moses, the Holy Spirit only rested upon a few chosen people. The vast majority of the people of God didn't have His Holy Spirit (which is very different from the way things are in the church age) (Numbers 11:29).
- After the Israelites complained about not having meat, God provided them with so many quails that they surrounded the entire camp for a day's journey (Numbers 11:31). This would have been a distance of around ten to twenty miles – and the quails were stacked up two cubits high (about 3 feet).
- God didn't provide Israel with meat over the span of 30 days. Instead He provided them with an entire month's supply of meat all at once (Numbers 11:31).
- When God provided quails 3 feet deep that surrounded the camp for 20 miles in all directions, the Israelites who gathered the least amount of quail gathered 10 homers (Numbers 11:32). Since a homer is 58 gallons, this would have been 580 gallons of quails. This means each Israelite gathered a truly *ridiculous* amount of quails per person – far more than they could have ever used. 580 gallons of quail could feed a person for several years.
- When God provided quails for the Israelites, they didn't thank Him or repent of the awful way they had treated Him. Instead they greedily gathered far more quails than

they could possibly eat, and offered *none* of them to the Lord as a sacrifice or an offering of thanksgiving (Numbers 11:33).

- When the unthankful Israelites began to eat the quail without giving God thanks, and it was in their mouth but they hadn't chewed it yet, God became angry with the Israelites and smote them with a great plague (Numbers 11:33).
- While Moses was in the wilderness after Israel left Egypt, he married an Ethiopian woman (Numbers 12:1). It's not clear if his previous wife Zipporah had died or left him. (If she died there's no mention of it.)
- When Moses married an Ethiopian woman, both Miriam and Aaron spoke against it (Numbers 11:1). This proved to be a bad decision on their part.
- God heard Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses (Numbers 11:2). God hears the things that we say and He cares about them.
- Moses was more meek than anyone else in the world (Numbers 11:3).
- God told Miriam and Aaron that Moses was faithful in all of His house (Numbers 11:7).
- God told Miriam and Aaron that He spoke to Moses in an entirely different way than He spoke to prophets (Numbers 11:7). He didn't speak to Moses using dark speeches, or dreams and visions (Numbers 11:8). Instead He spoke to Moses plainly. He even showed His appearance to Moses (Numbers 11:8)
- God asked Miriam and Aaron why they weren't afraid to speak against Moses (Numbers 11:8).

- Miriam and Aaron shouldn't have criticized Moses for marrying an Ethiopian woman (Numbers 11:8). It wasn't wrong for Moses to marry an Ethiopian.
- Interracial marriage isn't a sin (Numbers 11:8).
- God was angry with Miriam and Aaron when they criticized Moses (Numbers 11:9).
- God came down to the tabernacle so that He could personally rebuke Miriam and Aaron for criticizing Moses (Numbers 11:9). God holds people accountable for the things they say.
- God takes unjust accusations against His servants very seriously (Numbers 11:9).
- God punished Miriam for rebuking Moses (Numbers 11:10).
- Aaron said it was a sin for him and Miriam to criticize Moses (Numbers 11:11). It's always a sin to criticize people when they haven't done anything wrong. It's also a sin to elevate ourselves above what we deserve, and to take honor away from those who rightly deserve it.
- Even though Miriam had unjustly criticized Moses, he still prayed that God would heal her (Numbers 11:13).
- God wanted Miriam to be ashamed of what she had done (Numbers 11:14). God took Miriam's sin seriously.
- There are times when God punishes those who unjustly criticize His servants (Numbers 11:15).
- God commanded Moses to send Israelites to search out the land of Canaan (Numbers 13:2).
- When Moses sent spies to search out the land of Canaan,

the spy who was chosen from each tribe was to be one of that tribe's rulers (Numbers 13:2).

- Moses didn't send anyone from the tribe of Levi to spy out the land of Canaan (Numbers 13:16).
- When Moses sent the twelve spies into Canaan, it was the beginning of the grape harvest (Numbers 13:20).
- When the twelve spies searched out Canaan, there were giants living in the land (Numbers 13:22).
- The cluster of grapes that the spies cut down in Canaan was so large that it had to be carried by two people on a staff (Numbers 13:23).
- In ancient times, places were sometimes named after notable events that happened there (Numbers 13:24).
- The Israelite spies spent 40 days searching the land of Canaan (Numbers 13:25).
- Caleb (and Joshua) had faith that the Israelites could conquer the land of Canaan (Numbers 13:30). The other spies who searched out the land of Canaan disagreed (Numbers 13:31).
- Most of the Israelite spies who searched the land of Canaan (who were rulers of the tribes) didn't have faith that God could give them the land of Canaan (Numbers 13:31). This was in spite of the fact they were eyewitnesses to what God had done for them in Egypt.
- Most of the Israelite spies who searched the land of Canaan didn't believe in the promises of God or the power of God (Numbers 13:31).
- The people who convinced the Israelites to not enter the land of Canaan were the rulers of the tribes (who spied

out the land). It was their *rulers* who convinced them to reject God's plan and have no faith in His promises (Numbers 13:33).

- The Israelites didn't believe in the promises of God (Numbers 14:1). They didn't trust in Him or have faith in Him.
- The Israelites didn't believe that God could give them victory over the Canaanites (Numbers 14:1).
- When the spies told the Israelites it was impossible for them to conquer Canaan, the Israelites said they wished they had died in Egypt or in the wilderness (Numbers 14:2). They criticized God for bringing them to the promised land, and accused Him of bringing them to Canaan to kill them and their children with the sword (Numbers 14:3).
- When the spies told the Israelites it was impossible for them to conquer Canaan, the Israelites rejected Moses and decided to replace him with someone else so they could return to Egypt (Numbers 14:4).
- When the nation of Israel rejected God and decided to return to Egypt, Joshua and Caleb stood up against them and tried to change their mind (Numbers 14:7). They told the Israelites that if God delighted in them then He would bring them into Canaan and give them the land (Numbers 14:8).
- It seems that Joshua, Caleb, Moses, and Aaron were the only people in the entire nation of Israel who had faith in God and believed that He could give them the land of Canaan (Numbers 14:8). However, since Aaron's son Eleazar made it to Canaan, it appears that the sons of Aaron may have also believed and it just wasn't

mentioned.

- When Joshua and Caleb told the Israelites to trust in God because He could give them the land of Canaan, the Israelites decided to kill them (Numbers 14:10). However, glory of the Lord intervened and stopped the Israelites from carrying out their plan.
- When the Israelites decided to reject Canaan and return to Egypt, God asked Moses how long the Israelites would refuse to believe in Him (Numbers 14:11). Israel's rebellion demonstrated that they didn't believe in God.
- When the Israelites decided to reject Canaan and return to Egypt, it nearly got all of them killed on the spot (Numbers 14:12).
- When God said that He was going to kill all of the Israelites because they didn't believe in Him, the argument that Moses used to save them was based on God's glory. It wasn't based on the Israelites at all (Numbers 14:16).
- One day all of the earth will be filled with the glory of the Lord (Numbers 14:21). This will be fulfilled in the millennium.
- Since that generation of Israelites saw God's glory and miracles and yet refused to listen to Him, they didn't receive the land of Canaan (Numbers 14:23). Since that generation didn't believe in God, they didn't receive His promises.
- Those who don't believe in God won't receive His promises (Numbers 14:23).
- God said that since Caleb followed Him fully, God would bring him into the land of Canaan (Numbers 14:24). God

rewarded Caleb for following Him and not being faithless like the rest of the nation.

- Since that generation of Israelites refused to enter Canaan, God told them to leave and go back into the wilderness (Numbers 14:25).
- God hears those who murmur against Him (Numbers 14:27).
- God gave the Israelites exactly what they asked for. They said they wanted to die in the wilderness instead of going into Canaan, so that's what was going to happen to them (Numbers 14:29). There are times when God punishes people by giving them what they asked for.
- The Israelites who rejected God and didn't have faith in Him didn't get to enter Canaan. However, the two people who *did* believe in God got to enter (Numbers 14:30). They were saved by their faith.
- God told the generation of Israelites which refused to enter Canaan that their children would enter the promised land (Numbers 14:31). That's exactly what happened.
- God told the generation of Israelites which refused to enter Canaan that their children would suffer for the sins of their parents (Numbers 14:33). This is because their children had to wait for their parents to die before they could inherit the land of Canaan.
- Since the Israelite spies spent 40 days searching out the land of Canaan, God forced the Israelites to spend 40 years wandering around the wilderness (Numbers 14:34).
- There are times when God punishes those who break their promises to Him (Numbers 14:34).

- God sent a plague to kill the spies who brought back an evil report of the land of Canaan (Numbers 14:37). That plague didn't kill Caleb or Joshua, because those two men didn't bring back an evil report of the promised land.
- When Moses told the Israelites that they were going to wander around in the wilderness for 40 years until they died, the people decided to ignore him and invade Canaan anyway (Numbers 14:40). It didn't go well for them.
- Once God told that generation to leave and go back into the wilderness, it was a sin for them to invade Canaan. By that point it was too late because that option was closed to them (Numbers 14:41). There comes a time when it's too late to obey God and do what He commanded.
- Even though that generation of Israelites rebelled against God and refused to enter the land of Canaan, God was still going to give it to Israel. The disobedience of that generation didn't cancel out His promises (Numbers 15:2). God is faithful, even when people aren't.
- The feasts in the Mosaic Law were called solemn feasts (Numbers 15:3).
- God called the sacrifices which the Israelites offered a sweet savor (Numbers 15:3).
- Foreigners who lived in Israel were allowed to offer God sacrifices (Numbers 15:14).
- The foreigners who lived in Israel and offered sacrifices to God were to follow the same commands as everyone else. The laws of the sacrificial system applied to everyone equally (Numbers 15:14).
- The Mosaic Law applied equally to foreigners and to

Israelites. There wasn't one law for Israelites and a different one for foreigners (Numbers 15:15).

- When the Israelites lived in Canaan and harvested their crops, they were to take the firstfruits of their crops, turn it into dough, and offer that dough to the Lord as an offering (Numbers 15:21).
- If the Israelites didn't observe *all* of God's commandments then they were guilty (Numbers 15:22).
- God required the Israelites to start obeying His commandments from the very first day that He gave them His commandments (Numbers 15:23).
- God required all generations of Israelites to obey His commandments (Numbers 15:23).
- Sins which are committed in ignorance are still sins (Numbers 15:24).
- Under the Mosaic Law, God required a sacrifice to be offered if the nation sinned in ignorance (Numbers 15:24). God holds nations responsible for sins that they commit in ignorance.
- Under the Mosaic Law, there was one set of offerings that had to be given when the entire nation of Israel sinned in ignorance, and a different set if a single person sinned in ignorance (Numbers 15:27).
- God holds individuals responsible for sins that they commit in ignorance (Numbers 15:27).
- Sins committed in ignorance must be atoned for (Numbers 15:28).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone committed a sin that was *not* in ignorance then *there was no offering that*

could be made for it (Numbers 15:30). No sacrifice could atone for sins that weren't committed in ignorance.

- Under the Mosaic Law, those who committed sins that weren't done in ignorance reproached the Lord (Numbers 15:30). Those people were to be cut off from the nation.
- We must not reproach the Lord by sinning against Him (Numbers 15:30).
- When the Israelites found someone gathering sticks on the sabbath, God told Moses that he had to be put to death (Numbers 15:35). Under the Mosaic Law, the penalty for violating the sabbath was death.
- After the Israelites put to death someone who violated the sabbath, God commanded the Israelites to put fringes (tassels) on the borders of their garments (Numbers 15:38). This was so people would see those fringes and remember to obey all of God's commandments (Numbers 15:39).
- God forbade the Israelites from seeking after their own heart (the things that they desired) and their own eyes (the things that they saw) (Numbers 15:39).
- We must not follow our heart (Numbers 15:39). Our life must not be spent seeking after our own desires (the lusts of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, or the pride of life).
- In order for the Israelites to be holy, they had to obey all of God's commandments (Numbers 15:30). This is because if they broke any of His commandments then they would become unholy.
- After God struck Miriam with leprosy when she rebelled against Moses, Kohath and Dathan and Abiram and On decided it would be a good idea to do the same thing

(Numbers 16:2).

- 250 princes of Israel rose up against Moses (Numbers 16:2). It seems all of those men were famous leaders.
- Kohath, Dathan, Abiram, On, and 250 famous princes condemned Moses and Aaron for restricting the job of the Levites and not allowing them to perform the job of the priests (Numbers 16:3). They accused Moses and Aaron of being the ones who created the rules that governed the Levites (which wasn't true).
- Kohath and his rebels coveted the job of the priests and were dissatisfied with the job that God gave to the Levites (Numbers 16:3).
- When the Levites demanded the priesthood, they were rebelling against God (Numbers 16:11).
- Dathan and Abiram called Egypt a land that flowed with milk and honey (Numbers 16:13). In reality Egypt was a land of cruel slavery and oppression, where their children were murdered.
- Dathan and Abiram accused Moses of bringing them out into the wilderness to kill them (Numbers 16:13). That was a vicious lie.
- Dathan and Abiram criticized Moses for delivering the Israelites from Egypt (Numbers 16:13).
- There's a recurring theme that the Israelites didn't want to be delivered from Egypt, and were angry with Moses for freeing them from slavery and oppression (Numbers 16:13).
- Dathan and Abiram accused Moses of not giving them their inheritance of fields and vineyards (Numbers 16:14).

That was a lie. Moses *did* bring them to Canaan, but the entire nation – *including Dathan and Abiram* – refused to enter it and rejected that land entirely.

- The entire nation of Israel supported Korah in his rebellion against God (Numbers 16:19).
- When Korah gathered the entire nation of Israel against Moses and Aaron, God told Moses to separate from the nation so He could kill the entire nation at a moment (Numbers 16:21). This means when Korah gathered the entire nation of Israel against Moses and Aaron, God nearly killed all of them on the spot.
- The reason God didn't kill the entire nation of Israel when they joined Korah's rebellion was because Moses (the person they were attacking) interceded for them on their behalf (Numbers 16:22). The Israelites kept attacking Moses, and Moses kept interceding to save them.
- In order for the Israelites to be spared from judgment, they had to flee from the people who God was about to judge (Numbers 16:24). Moses told that Israelites that if they didn't leave the tents of Dathan and Abiram then they would be consumed in all their sins (Numbers 16:26).
- The family members of the people who rebelled with Korah were given a chance to flee and escape the judgment, but they didn't (Numbers 16:27). They had no fear of God (and that killed them).
- Moses didn't invent the sacrificial system. It came from God (Numbers 16:28).
- It's a terrible thing to provoke the Lord (Numbers 16:30).
- God can kill the wicked at any time. The only reason the

wicked are still alive is because God has had mercy on them and spared them (Numbers 16:31).

- The ground opened up and swallowed up all the people who joined Korah in his rebellion (Numbers 16:32). However, since some of the psalms were written by the descendants of Korah, it seems that some of his relatives didn't join his rebellion and weren't killed in this judgment. (Later in the book of Numbers we're told that the children of Korah weren't killed in this judgment.)
- After the earth swallowed up Korah, those who rebelled with him, and all of his possessions, the ground closed upon them (Numbers 16:33).
- The bronze covering which was made for the altar (from the 250 censers of the Levites who tried to take the priesthood by force) was intended to be a warning that no one who wasn't a descendant of Aaron was allowed to offer incense to the Lord (Numbers 16:40). Only the priests were allowed to offer God incense.
- The day after God punished those who rebelled against Him by causing the ground to open up and swallow them, the Israelites told Moses and Aaron that the rebels were good people and were doing the right thing, and Moses and Aaron shouldn't have killed them (Numbers 16:41).
- The entire nation of Israel supported Korah's rebellion against God. They did this even after watching God burn alive the Levites who offered Him incense in violation of the Law, and after seeing the ground open up and swallow Korah and the rest of the rebels alive (Numbers 16:41). In spite of witnessing all of that, the Israelites *still* supported those who rebelled against God. The Israelites didn't fear God (and it kept killing them).

- There are some people who see the judgments of God and watch Him kill the wicked, and yet learn nothing and continue on in their wickedness (Numbers 16:41).
- When the nation of Israel supported Korah's rebellion and gathered against Moses and Aaron, God told Moses to leave the area so He could kill the entire nation (Numbers 16:45). This means in the span of just two days, God nearly killed the entire nation *twice*.
- When God told Moses to leave the area so He could kill all of Israel, Moses didn't obey. Instead he looked for a way to save Israel (which was a good thing and wasn't an act of disobedience) (Numbers 16:46).
- When God told Moses that He was going to kill the entire nation of Israel for their rebellion against Him, Moses told Aaron to make atonement for them so they wouldn't all be killed (Numbers 16:46). The way Aaron was to make atonement for Israel was by taking fire from the altar, putting it in his censer, putting incense on the fire in his censer, and then quickly going out to the people and using it to make atonement.
- The plague that God sent to punish the Israelites who supported Korah's rebellion killed 14,700 people (Numbers 16:49). This didn't include the deaths of those who had died with Korah the previous day.
- There are times when God kills the wicked with a plague (Numbers 16:49).
- Even though Aaron acted quickly and immediately ran out to save the Israelites, by the time he stopped the plague it had already killed 14,700 people (Numbers 16:49).
- God silenced the murmurings of Israel by choosing one of

the 13 rods of the leaders of Israel and making it blossom (Numbers 17:5). When Moses went into the tabernacle the day after the rods were placed inside it, he saw that the rod of Aaron had blossomed and brought forth almonds (Numbers 17:8). This signified that God had chosen Aaron for the priesthood, not anyone else.

- If the Israelites didn't stop murmuring against God then they would die (Numbers 17:10).
- God referred to the iniquity of the sanctuary (perhaps because that was where sins were atoned for) (Numbers 18:1).
- God referred to the iniquity of the priesthood (perhaps because the priests were the ones who made atonement for sin) (Numbers 18:1).
- The Levites weren't allowed to come near the vessels of the sanctuary (Numbers 18:3). If they did they would die. Only the priests could approach them.
- The Levites weren't allowed to come near the altar (Numbers 18:3). If they did they would die. Only the priests could approach it.
- No foreigner was allowed to serve in the tabernacle (Numbers 18:4). Only those from the tribe of Levi were allowed to serve.
- Only the priests were allowed to serve in the sanctuary (Numbers 18:5).
- Only the priests were allowed to offer sacrifices on the altar (Numbers 18:5).
- The reason there had been wrath upon the Israelites was because people who weren't priests tried to take upon

themselves the job of priest (Numbers 18:5).

- The Israelites were to bring their first ripe crops and fruits to the tabernacle and give them to the Lord (Numbers 18:13). Those crops were then given to the priests, and all those who were ceremonially clean in the house of the priests were allowed to eat them.
- Everything in Israel that was devoted to the Lord belonged to the priests (Numbers 18:14). If the Israelites devoted something to the Lord, it was given to the priests and became theirs.
- The phrase "covenant of salt" was used to refer to an everlasting promise (Numbers 18:19).
- The priests and Levites weren't given territory in the land of Canaan (Numbers 18:20). Instead God gave the tithe to them as their inheritance, and as their reward for their service in the tabernacle (Numbers 18:21).
- The tithe is called "the tenth" (Numbers 18:21). It was the tenth of the crops of the Israelites and *not* a monetary amount. The tithe was given to the tribe of Levi instead of territory in Canaan.
- Since the Levites didn't have fields, the way they gave firstfruits offerings to the Lord was by giving a portion of the tithe they received. The portion they gave to God was counted as their firstfruits offering (Numbers 18:27).
- When the Levites gave God a tenth of the tithes that they received, they were to give it to Aaron (Numbers 18:28). The priests didn't give a tithe to anyone. (The whole point of the tithe was to fund the tabernacle and pay those who worked there.)
- When the Levites gave a tenth of the tithes that they

received, they were required to give the best part of it (Numbers 18:29).

- The Levites and their households were to eat the tithes that they were given (because the tithe was food, not money) (Numbers 18:31).
- God said that if the Levites polluted the holy sacrifices that the Israelites offered, they would die (Numbers 18:32). This is exactly what God did to the wicked sons of Eli, who did pollute them and were indeed killed for it.
- There's a recurring theme of priests using their finger to sprinkle blood seven times (Numbers 19:4).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the ashes of the red heifer were to be kept and used for something called the "water of separation" (Numbers 19:9). Those ashes were used to purify things that were unclean.
- Under the Mosaic Law, those who touched a dead body were unclean for seven days (Numbers 19:11)
- Under the Mosaic Law, the ashes of the red heifer were used to purify people who became unclean as a result of touching a dead body (Numbers 19:12).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a person died in a tent then everything inside that tent was unclean for seven days (Numbers 19:14).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the dead defile everyone and everything around them (Numbers 19:14).
- Under the Mosaic Law, anyone who touched someone in an open field who had been killed with the sword was unclean for seven days (Numbers 19:16).
- Under the Mosaic Law, anyone who touched the bone of

a man that was in an open field was unclean for seven days (Numbers 19:16).

- Under the Mosaic Law, anyone who touched a grave that was in an open field was unclean for seven days (Numbers 19:16).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the ashes of the red heifer were used to purify people who were unclean (Numbers 19:17). The water of separation (which was made from those ashes) was applied to unclean people to make them clean again.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the ashes of the red heifer were used to purify people from sin. Since the ashes were applied to people who were unclean in order to make them clean again, this means that being unclean was a sin (Numbers 19:17).
- Under the Mosaic Law, when a person died in a tent, someone who was clean was to dip hyssop into the water of separation, and then sprinkle the water upon the vessels that were in the tent in order to cleanse them (Numbers 19:18).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an unclean person touched something, that item became unclean (Numbers 19:22).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if someone touched an unclean object, they became unclean (Numbers 19:22).
- When the Israelites were in the desert of Zin, Miriam died (Numbers 20:1). This means Miriam was one of the Israelites who didn't believe that God could give them the land of Canaan, and who wanted to go back to Egypt instead of inheriting the promised land.
- Although the Bible records the death of Miriam, it doesn't

record the death of either of the wives of Moses (Numbers 20:1).

- Miriam wasn't buried in the promised land (Numbers 20:1).
- When the Israelites didn't find water in the desert of Zin, they didn't pray to God and ask Him to provide water. Instead they decided to gather together against Moses and Aaron (Numbers 20:2).
- When the Israelites didn't find water in the desert of Zin, they didn't have any faith in God that He would provide. This was in spite of the fact that God had been miraculously provided manna for them to eat for decades. No matter how many miracles God did for them, the Israelites refused to have faith in Him or believe that He would take care of them (Numbers 20:2).
- The new generation of Israelites, which replaced the one that died in the wilderness, was just as faithless as the previous one. Neither generation had any faith in God (Numbers 20:2).
- When the Israelites didn't find water in the desert of Zin, they said they wished they had died along with the previous generation (Numbers 20:3). The generation of Israelites that replaced the one that died in the wilderness didn't believe in the promises of God either.
- Even though the new generation of Israelites was just as faithless, wicked, and unbelieving as the previous one, God didn't kill them as He had the previous generation. Instead He was merciful to them in spite of their unbelief and faithlessness (Numbers 20:3).
- The generation of Israelites that replaced the one that

died in the wilderness was upset that they had been delivered from Egypt (Numbers 20:5). They wanted to go back.

- Although God told Moses to take the rod when he went to the rock to get water for the Israelites, Moses was only supposed to speak to the rock. He wasn't supposed to use his rod at all (Numbers 20:8).
- When Moses brought the Israelites to the rock, he didn't say that God was going to provide water for them out of the rock, and he also didn't speak about God's love and care for them. Instead he said that he was going to provide water for them (as if it was his doing) (Numbers 20:10).
- Although God commanded Moses to speak to the rock, Moses didn't do that. Instead he lifted up his hand and struck the rock twice with his rod (Numbers 20:11).
- There was a time when Moses deliberately didn't obey God (Numbers 20:11).
- There was a time when Moses deliberately chose to disobey God in a highly public way, in front of the entire nation (Numbers 20:11).
- After Moses disobeyed God by striking the rock instead of speaking to it, God told Moses that since he didn't believe Him, He wasn't going to allow him to bring the Israelites into the promised land (Numbers 20:12).
- The reason Moses struck the rock instead of speaking to it was because he didn't believe God. He didn't believe that God could provide water out of a rock if he just spoke to it (Numbers 20:12).
- Since Moses and Aaron didn't believe God, they didn't get

to enter the promised land (Numbers 20:12).

- When Moses and Aaron disobeyed God in the sight of the nation, they were failing to sanctify God in the eyes of the Israelites (Numbers 20:12).
- Since Moses and Aaron disobeyed God publicly in the sight of the nation, God punished them in a public way (Numbers 20:12).
- Since Moses and Aaron didn't believe that God would do what He said He would do, God gave them the same punishment that He had given to the previous generation of Israelites. Just as that generation didn't get to enter the promised land because they didn't believe in the promise of God, so Moses and Aaron wouldn't get to enter the promised land because they also didn't believe in the promise of God (Numbers 20:12).
- God wants people to have faith that He will keep His promises (Numbers 20:12).
- When people don't believe in the promises of God and don't have faith in Him, it dishonors Him (Numbers 20:12).
- Moses believed that the knowledge of the Israelites, and their history, was common knowledge among the nations (Numbers 20:15).
- The Edomites were hostile to the Israelites from the beginning (Numbers 20:18).
- The king of Edom knew what God had done to Egypt and yet still decided to be Israel's enemy. The Edomites were willing to wage war against Israel just to keep them from traveling down the king's highway (Numbers 20:18).

- God referred to death as a person being gathered to his people (Numbers 20:24).
- Aaron died at the top of mount Hor (Numbers 20:28).
- God didn't give the next generation the option of not fighting against the Canaanites. Instead the Canaanites fought against the Israelites before they even reached Canaan (Numbers 21:1).
- It seems that the Israelites lost their first battle against the Canaanites. King Arad succeeded in taking some of them as prisoners (Numbers 21:1).
- The reason King Arad waged war against Israel was because of the spies they had sent into Canaan 40 years earlier (Numbers 21:1).
- When King Arad defeated the Israelites and took some of them as prisoners, the Israelites vowed that if God would deliver the people of King Arad into their hand then they would utterly destroy their cities (Numbers 21:2).
- It seems that the Israelites didn't possess the territory of King Arad. Instead they destroyed it (just as they promised) and moved on (Numbers 21:3).
- Because the Israelites couldn't go through Edom and had to travel around Edom's territory, the soul of the Israelites became discouraged (Numbers 21:4). It seems that the path which led by the way of the Red sea was difficult.
- Soon after God gave the Israelites a mighty victory over King Arad, the Israelites turned around and spoke against Him (Numbers 21:5).
- The Israelites said that they hated the manna from Heaven that God provided them each day (Numbers

21:5). This is a recurring theme. The Israelites were incredibly ungrateful for all that God did for them.

- The Israelites called manna "light bread" (Numbers 21:5).
- When the Israelites spoke against God, He sent fiery serpents to kill many of them (Numbers 21:6). There are times when God kills people for speaking against Him.
- There are times when God uses deadly animals to judge nations (Numbers 21:6).
- When the Israelites were bitten by a fiery serpent and were about to die, the way they were saved was by looking at something outside of them for salvation (just as we look outside of ourselves to Christ for salvation) (Numbers 21:8).
- If anyone was bitten by a fiery serpent and looked at the serpent of brass, his life was saved (Numbers 21:9).
- In the days of Moses, there was a document in existence that was called the book of the wars of the Lord (Numbers 21:14). It seems this document no longer exists. However, the book of Numbers quotes from it.
- God knows the needs of His people (Numbers 21:16).
- God provides for the needs of His people (Numbers 21:16).
- It seems that the leaders of Israel were the ones who dug the well at the place called Beer (Numbers 21:18). Apparently they dug the well with their staves.
- Sihon tried to slaughter the Israelites simply because they asked him for permission to pass through his land (Numbers 21:23). There are times when "it doesn't hurt to ask" isn't true.

- When the Israelites asked Sihon for permission to go through his land, he could have simply denied it (as the Edomites did). Instead the king chose to wage war against Israel (Numbers 21:23). This went poorly for him.
- The Israelites didn't intend to conquer the territory of Sihon. Instead Sihon chose to wage war against Israel even though they hadn't harmed him in any way (Numbers 21:23).
- When Sihon attacked the Israelites, they defeated him and possessed his land (Numbers 21:24).
- In ancient times there were people who spoke in proverbs (Numbers 21:27).
- The Israelites didn't attack Og. Instead Og decided to attack the Israelites (Numbers 21:33).
- When the Israelites were on their way to Canaan, nations kept coming out and attacking them unprovoked (Numbers 21:33).
- The reason the Israelites defeated Og and possessed his land was because God gave them the victory (Numbers 21:35).
- Balak knew that Israel had defeated Sihon and Og (Numbers 22:2).
- One of the reasons the Moabites were afraid of the Israelites was because there were a great many Israelites (Numbers 22:3).
- Balak believed the only way he could defeat the Israelites was if they were cursed (Numbers 22:6).
- Balak believed that Balaam had special powers to bless people and curse people (Numbers 22:6).

- God told Balaam that the Israelites were blessed (Numbers 22:12).
- God forbade Balaam from cursing the Israelites (Numbers 22:12).
- When the messengers from Balak asked Balaam to curse Israel, Balaam didn't tell them that God had already forbidden him from cursing Israel. Instead he hid that information from them (Numbers 22:19).
- When the messengers from Balak asked Balaam to curse Israel, Balaam asked them to spend the night with him so that he could see what God had to say about their request (Numbers 22:19). Balaam did that even though he knew full well that God wasn't going to allow him to curse the Israelites.
- Balaam was motivated by greed. Even though he knew that God didn't want the Israelites to be cursed, he still looked for a way to curse them so he could gain the great reward that Balak had promised (Numbers 22:19).
- God gave Balaam permission to go with the messengers from Balak, but only if they came to call him (which was a provision Balaam was going to ignore) (Numbers 22:20).
- God gave Balaam permission to go with the messengers from Balak, but only if he said exactly what God told him to say (Numbers 22:20). This meant Balaam wasn't allowed to curse the Israelites.
- The day after the second set of messengers came to Balaam, he didn't wait for the men to come and call him, as God commanded. Instead he set out early on his own. The only people who were with him when he went to Balak was himself and his two servants. The princes of

Moab were nowhere to be found (Numbers 22:21).

- Balaam didn't tell the princes of Moab that the only thing he was allowed to do was bless Israel and not curse them (Numbers 22:21). If he had told them that, they wouldn't have wanted him to go.
- When Balaam didn't wait for the men from Balak to call him, and didn't tell them that he was only allowed to bless Israel and not curse them, God became angry with him (Numbers 22:22). In fact, God sent the angel of the Lord to kill him (Numbers 22:22). God wasn't going to allow Balaam to curse the Israelites.
- There are times when animals can see angels (Numbers 22:23).
- The donkey could see the angel of the Lord, but Balaam couldn't (Numbers 22:23). There are times when animals can see things that people can't (Numbers 22:23).
- There are some angels who have swords (Numbers 22:23).
- The donkey that Balaam was riding saved him from the angel of the Lord a total of three times (Numbers 22:23, 25, 27).
- Before God showed Balaam the angel that was trying to kill him, God opened the mouth of the donkey so she could speak to Balaam (Numbers 22:28). God can give animals the ability to talk to people.
- Balaam's donkey didn't understand why Balaam had smote her three times (Numbers 22:28).
- God cared about Balaam's donkey (Numbers 22:28).
- It seems that Balaam was quick to anger and prone to

violence (Numbers 22:29).

- Balaam had an entire conversation with his donkey, without once stopping to consider the fact that it should be impossible for him to have a conversation with his donkey (Numbers 22:30). It seems that Balaam wasn't very observant.
- When Balaam's donkey began acting erratically right after he disobeyed God and did something he shouldn't, even though his donkey had never behaved that way before, Balaam didn't wonder if maybe something was wrong. Instead he blamed his donkey and wanted to kill her (Numbers 22:30).
- God only showed Balaam the angel of the Lord after opening the mouth of Balaam's donkey and allowing his donkey to have a conversation with him (Numbers 22:31).
- Balaam was only able to see the angel of the Lord after God opened his eyes and revealed the angel to him (Numbers 22:31).
- God was upset about the way Balaam had treated his donkey (Numbers 22:32). God cares about the way that people treat their animals.
- When Balaam left to go to Balak, he was being perverse in the sight of God (Numbers 22:32). He didn't wait for the men to call on him as God required, and he also didn't tell the men that he would only be able to bless Israel and not curse them.
- There are times when the angel of the Lord is sent to kill people whose ways are perverse (Numbers 22:32).
- There are times when God sends out His angels to kill people (Numbers 22:32). This means angels don't always

save people. Sometimes they're used to kill the wicked.

- The angel of the Lord told Balaam that if the donkey hadn't turned aside those three times, he would have killed Balaam by now (Numbers 22:33).
- In spite of everything, Balaam *really* wanted the reward that Balak had promised (Numbers 22:35). Otherwise he would have been honest and told the princes that God had forbidden him from cursing Israel, and they would have sent him home because they definitely didn't want him to bless Israel.
- Balaam wasn't brought directly to Balak. Instead Balak went to meet Balaam in the city where he had been brought (Numbers 22:36).
- Balak didn't understand why Balaam hadn't come the first time the king had called him (Numbers 22:37). That gave Balaam the perfect opportunity to glorify God by explaining that God had blessed Israel and wouldn't allow Israel to be cursed. However, Balaam chose not to do that. Instead he dodged the question entirely (Numbers 22:38). Why? Because he badly wanted the reward for cursing Israel.
- When Balak wanted Balaam to curse the Israelites, the king brought him to a place where he could see the Israelites and then curse them from there (Numbers 22:41).
- It seems that the way that Balaam blessed or cursed people was by offering sacrifices to God, and then going to speak with God to hear what God had to say (Numbers 23:3).
- When Balaam went to meet the Lord, he went alone. He

didn't bring Balaam or the princes of Moab with him (Numbers 23:3).

- The word that God gave to Balaam to speak to Balak the first time was a parable (Numbers 23:7).
- Balaam referred to the Israelites as "Jacob" and "Israel" (Numbers 23:7). It's rare for both names to be used in the same verse. Balaam was one of the only people in the Bible who did this.
- Balaam couldn't curse those who God hadn't cursed (Numbers 23:8).
- God hadn't cursed Israel (Numbers 23:8). In spite of everything the Israelites had done, God hadn't cursed them.
- Balaam said that the Israelites would dwell alone and not be reckoned among the nations (Numbers 23:9). This seems to mean that Israel would be given a supreme position above all other nations.
- Balaam said that the Israelites would be exceedingly numerous (Numbers 23:10). Even counting the fourth part of the Israelites would be extremely difficult. Balaam compared it to counting the dust.
- The word that God gave to Balaam to speak to Balak the second time was a parable (Numbers 23:18).
- God doesn't lie (Numbers 23:19).
- God isn't like men. He does exactly what He says He will do (Numbers 23:19).
- Although Balak was hoping that God would change His mind and curse Israel, God wasn't going to do that. He would never change His mind about Israel (Numbers

23:19). God will surely keep all of the promises that He made to Israel.

- The blessings of Israel can't be reversed. Israel will surely be blessed, because God always keeps His promises (Numbers 23:20).
- God hasn't beheld the iniquity and perverseness of Israel (Numbers 23:21). This seems to mean that He has chosen to forgive their sins, instead of destroying them or taking His promises away from them.
- It seems that when Balaam blessed or cursed people, he used enchantments and divination to do so (Numbers 23:23).
- After God told Balak (through Balaam) that He would never change His mind about Israel and would never break His promises to Israel, Balak ignored this entirely and decided to try to curse Israel a third time (Numbers 23:27).
- It pleases God when people bless Israel (Numbers 24:1).
- In Balaam's third attempt, he didn't use enchantments to seek the Lord (Numbers 24:1).
- There was a time when the spirit of God came upon Balaam (Numbers 24:2).
- There's a recurring theme in the Old Testament of God putting His Spirit within people, and those people suddenly starting to prophesy (Numbers 24:2).
- When Balaam was at the top of Peor (in his third attempt), he spoke in a parable (Numbers 24:3).
- It seems that when Balaam was at the top of Peor, he fell into a trance even though his eyes were open (he wasn't

asleep or dreaming) (Numbers 24:4). Apparently God spoke to Balaam through some sort of vision.

- Balaam said that the king of Israel would be greater than Agag (Numbers 24:7). This may be a Messianic reference.
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible that God blesses those who bless Israel and curses those who curse Israel (Numbers 24:9).
- Balaam gave one of the oldest prophecies of the coming Messiah (Numbers 24:17).
- Balaam said that the Messiah was coming, but His coming wasn't near (Numbers 24:17). Since the Messiah didn't come until more than a thousand years later, that was accurate.
- Balaam referred to the Messiah as a Star out of Jacob (Numbers 24:17).
- The Messiah would come from Israel (Numbers 24:17).
- The Messiah would be a source of light to the world (Numbers 24:17).
- Balaam referred to the Messiah as a Scepter that arose out of Israel (Numbers 24:17).
- Amalek had been the first of the nations (Numbers 24:20). In spite of this, it was going to be destroyed and would never rise again.
- There are times when mighty and powerful nations are utterly destroyed and never return (Numbers 24:20).
- The latter days (when Balaam's prophecies would finally come to pass) would be a terrible time which would kill many people (Numbers 24:23). Since his prophecies talk

about the coming of the Messiah and judgments that follow His coming, this may be a reference to end-times events.

- When the Israelites were in Shittim, they engaged in sexual immorality with Moabite women (who were from the very nation that had just hired Balaam to curse them) (Numbers 25:1). Later it's revealed that Balaam was the one who taught Balak that if he tempted Israel and got them to sin, God would curse Israel. That means this entire episode was Balaam's doing (who did it out of greed).
- Right after God didn't allow Balaam to curse Israel, the Israelites began fornicating with Moabite women (which was a serious sin) (Numbers 25:1).
- When the Israelites were in Shittim, they sacrificed to the false gods of the Moabites and bowed down to them (Numbers 25:2).
- Both generation of Israelites worshiped idols. The prior generation worshiped the golden calf, and the next generation worshiped Baalpeor. The new generation wasn't better than the previous generation and learned nothing from what happened to their parents (Numbers 25:2).
- God commanded Moses to put to death all of the Israelites who worshiped Baalpeor (Numbers 25:4). Under the Mosaic Law, the penalty for worshiping other gods was death.
- God commanded Moses to execute all of the Israelites who worshiped Baalpeor, and then cut off their heads and hang them up in the sun (where they could clearly be seen) (Numbers 25:4). God said that once this was done,

His fierce anger would be turned away from Israel.

- The Moabites were able to get God to curse Israel by tempting them to commit idolatry and sexual immorality. What the Moabites were unable to do by hiring Balaam to curse Israel, they accomplished by tempting Israel to sin (Numbers 25:4).
- In the days of Moses there were judges who were over the Israelites (Numbers 25:5). The task of executing all those who worshiped Baalpeor was given to those judges.
- When some of the Israelites worshiped Baalpeor, there were others who were greatly upset about it (Numbers 25:6). Some people wept at the door of the tabernacle because they were greatly grieved by this sin.
- At the very moment Israelites were weeping at the door of the tabernacle over the idolatry that was being committed, an Israelite brought a Midianite woman into the camp. Not only was he not grieved, but he openly paraded himself and his sin in the sight of everyone (Numbers 25:6). Some of the Israelites were very proud of their sin (and that attitude killed them).
- The plague that God sent upon Israel for their idolatry and sexual immorality wasn't stopped until those who were committing that sin were killed as He commanded (Numbers 25:8). The number of people that God killed in that plague was 24,000 people (Numbers 25:9).
- There are times when God kills people for committing sexual immorality (Numbers 25:9).
- There are times when God kills people for idolatry (Numbers 25:9).
- When the Israelites worshiped Baalpeor, God became

jealous (Numbers 25:11).

- Because Phinehas was zealous for God and turned away His fierce wrath from Israel, God gave him His covenant of peace (Numbers 25:12). Specifically, God gave Phinehas the covenant of an everlasting priesthood (Numbers 25:13). There are times when God rewards those who are zealous for Him.
- Because Phinehas was zealous for God, the descendants of Phinehas were blessed (Numbers 25:13). There are times when God blesses people because of something that one of their ancestors did.
- God holds leaders accountable for their sin (Numbers 25:14).
- When the Moabites tempted Israel to worship their gods and fornicate with their women, God decided to punish the Moabites (Numbers 25:17). There are times when God punishes nations that tempt other nations to sin.
- When God killed Korah and those who were part of his rebellion, God didn't kill the children of Korah (Numbers 26:11).
- Joseph was given a double portion in Israel (Numbers 26:37). He had two tribes: Ephraim and Manasseh.
- When Moses and Eleazar took a census of the tribes of Israel (excluding Levi) after the 40 years of wandering in the wilderness were over, there were 601,730 men who were 20 years old or older (Numbers 26:51).
- God commanded that the land of Canaan be divided among the tribes of Israel according to the size of each tribe (Numbers 26:53).

- Even though God commanded Moses to allocate the land of Canaan according to the size of each tribe of Israel, the land of Canaan was also going to be divided by casting lots (Numbers 26:55). Both of these things were true. The land of Canaan would be divided by lot, and the land would be allocated based on the size of each tribe.
- When a census was taken of the tribe of Levi after the 40 years of wandering in the wilderness were over, there were 23,000 men who were a month old or older (Numbers 26:62).
- The reason Moses and Eleazar didn't include the tribe of Levi when they took a census of Israel was because the tribe of Levi wasn't going to be given any land in Canaan (Numbers 26:62).
- The land of Canaan was called the inheritance of the Israelites (Numbers 26:62).
- When Moses and Eleazar took a census of the Israelites, there was no one left alive of those who had been part of the census that was taken 40 years earlier (Numbers 26:64). The exceptions to this were Caleb and Joshua (Numbers 26:65). God kept His promise and did exactly what He said He would do.
- In the Bible, Noah was used as both a male name and a female name (Numbers 27:1).
- There were times when Moses brought difficult cases to God so that He could pass judgment on them (Numbers 27:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man had both sons and daughters, his inheritance would be given to his sons and not to his daughters (Numbers 27:8).

- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man died and didn't have a son, his inheritance would be given to his daughter (Numbers 27:8). This means a daughter would only receive an inheritance from her father if she had no brothers.
- Under the Mosaic Law, God specified who would receive the inheritance (the family's land). It wasn't left up to the discretion of the person who died, and it couldn't be given to just anyone (Numbers 27:8).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man died and didn't have any children, his inheritance would be given to his brothers (Numbers 27:9). It wasn't given to his wife or to whoever the dead man chose.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man died and didn't have any children or any brothers, his inheritance was to be given to the brothers of his father (his uncles on his father's side) (Numbers 27:10).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man died and didn't have any children or brothers, and his father also didn't have any brothers, his inheritance was to be given to his nearest relative (Numbers 27:11).
- God commanded Moses to go up mount Abarim so he could see the land of Canaan before he died (Numbers 27:12).
- Before the Israelites crossed the Jordan river and began the conquest of Canaan, God had already given them the land. It was already theirs (Numbers 27:12).
- Those who obey the commandments of God are sanctifying Him (Numbers 27:14). They're treating God as holy in the sight of others.

- Moses knew that he was the leader of the Israelites, and when he died the Israelites wouldn't have a leader (Numbers 27:16). For that reason he asked God to appoint a replacement leader (Numbers 27:17). Moses didn't want Israel to be without a leader.
- God chose Joshua to be the one who led Israel after Moses (Numbers 27:18).
- God commanded Moses to put some of his honor upon Joshua (Numbers 27:20). It seems that if some of the honor of Moses was put on Joshua then the Israelites would obey Joshua.
- When Joshua became the leader of Israel, he had to go through Eleazar to inquire of God (Numbers 27:21). Joshua wasn't able to talk to God face to face the way Moses had.
- The way the priests inquired of the Lord was by using the Urim (Numbers 27:21).
- When God spoke to people through the Urim, the message was referred to as the judgment of the Urim (Numbers 27:21).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were required to give God His offerings in due season (Numbers 28:2).
- Under the Mosaic Law, each day two lambs were to be offered to the Lord in the tabernacle (Numbers 28:3). One lamb was offered in the morning and the other in the evening (Numbers 28:4).
- Under the Mosaic Law, two lambs were to be sacrificed at the tabernacle on the sabbath day (Numbers 28:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, a burnt offering was to be offered

to the Lord at the tabernacle at the beginning of each month (Numbers 28:11).

- The day after Passover was always considered to be a sabbath no matter what day of the week it fell upon. This is because it was the first day of the feast of unleavened bread and was therefore a holy day (Numbers 28:18).
- There is a recurring theme that no work could be done on days that were holy (Numbers 28:18).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the first day of the seventh month was said to be a day of blowing trumpets (Numbers 29:1). A lot of information was provided about the other festivals in the Law, but this one was left vague. God didn't provide any information about what this day was about or why it was celebrated. This holy day is a great mystery.
- Under the Mosaic Law, a burnt offering and a sin offering was to be offered on the day that the festival of trumpets was celebrated (Numbers 29:2, 5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the tenth day of the seventh month was a holy day (Numbers 29:7). This was the Day of Atonement.
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites were to afflict their souls on the tenth day of the seventh month (the Day of Atonement) (Numbers 29:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the Israelites weren't allowed to do any work on the tenth day of the seventh month (the Day of Atonement) (Numbers 29:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, on the Day of Atonement, a burnt offering was to be offered unto the Lord (Numbers 29:8).

- Under the Mosaic Law, a seven-day feast was to be kept starting on the fifteenth day of the seventh month (Numbers 29:12). This was the feast of tabernacles.
- The first day of the feast of tabernacles was a holy day. No work could be done on that day (Numbers 29:12).
- On the eighth day of the feast of tabernacles, there was to be a solemn assembly (Numbers 29:35).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a man made a vow to the Lord, he wasn't allowed to break his word (Numbers 30:2). He was required to do everything he said he would do.
- Under the Mosaic Law, if an unmarried young woman who was still living in her father's house made a vow, and her father forbade it the day he heard it, then her vow was canceled and wouldn't be binding upon her (Numbers 30:5). God would forgive her for not keeping her vow because her father had forbidden it.
- Under the Mosaic Law, in order for a father to have authority over his daughter, she had to be young, and she had to be unmarried, and she had to still be living with him. All three of those criteria had to be met (Numbers 30:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, children were required to obey their parents while they were children. Once they were no longer young, their parents no longer had authority over them (Numbers 30:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, vows were said to bind a person's soul (Numbers 30:5).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a married woman made a vow, and her husband forbade it the day he heard it, then her vow was canceled and wouldn't be binding upon her

(Numbers 30:8). God would forgive her for not keeping her vow because her husband had forbidden it.

- Under the Mosaic Law, widows and those who were divorced weren't under the authority of any man (including their father) (Numbers 30:9).
- Under the Mosaic Law, if a husband forced his wife to break a vow that was binding upon her, then he (not her) would bear the sin for that (Numbers 30:15).
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible that when a righteous person dies he's gathered to his people (Numbers 31:2).
- The reason God commanded the Israelites to wage war against the Midianites was because the Midianites had tempted them to sin. If the Midianites had left Israel alone then this battle wouldn't have happened (Numbers 31:2).
- The army that God sent to war against the Midianites was composed of a thousand Israelites from each of the twelve tribes (Numbers 31:5). The tribe of Levi was excluded. (The Levites didn't go to war.)
- When the Israelites fought against the Midianites to get vengeance for what they had done, they also killed Balaam – the person who taught Balak that if Israel sinned then God would curse them. This means Israel got vengeance on the person who caused all these things to happen in the first place (Numbers 31:8).
- When the Israelites returned from battle, they didn't return to the camp. Instead they remained outside the camp, and people went to meet with them and see what they obtained from the battle (Numbers 31:13). This is

possibly because those who came into contact with a dead body were unclean for seven days (and therefore had to remain outside the camp for that period of time).

- Balaam was the one who counseled the Midianites that if they got Israel to sin then God would curse the Israelites (Numbers 31:16). Balaam taught the Midianites to use their women to tempt Israel to engage in idolatry and sexual immorality.
- The reason Moses was angry with the Israelites for sparing the Midianite women was because they were the ones who caused Israel to sin, and their actions led to the death of many Israelites. Moses wanted them to be punished for what they had done to Israel (Numbers 31:16).
- Moses said that any Israelite who went to battle and touched a dead body had to purify themselves on the third and seventh day (Numbers 31:19).
- God gave Moses the ordinance regarding how the spoil from battle was to be cleansed from its uncleanness. Under the Mosaic Law, any spoil from battle that could survive being put through the fire had to be put through the fire in order to cleanse it (Numbers 31:23). Any spoil from battle that couldn't survive being put through the fire had to be cleansed by putting it through water instead.
- When the spoil from the battle was counted, Moses didn't count it by himself. Instead there were multiple leaders involved (Numbers 31:26).
- After the Israelites returned from the battle against the Midianites, God commanded that half of the spoil be divided among those who went to war, and the other half

divided among the rest of the nation of Israel (Numbers 31:27). This means everyone in the nation received part of the spoil of the conquest of the Midianites.

- When the Israelites got their share of the spoil from the Midianites, God commanded that part of it was to be given to Him as tribute (Numbers 31:28). God commanded that His portion was to be given to Eleazar (Numbers 31:29).
- When the Israelites went to war against the Midianites they obtained 675,000 sheep, 72,000 cows, 61,000 donkeys, and 32,000 virgin women (Numbers 31:32-35). The women appear to have been children because everyone else was killed.
- After the Israelites returned from the battle with the Midianites, the officers told Moses that none of their soldiers died in battle (Numbers 31:49). Out of the 12,000 Israelite soldiers who went to battle, there wasn't a single casualty.
- When the officers of the army that fought against the Midianites saw that none of their soldiers had died, they brought an offering to the Lord (Numbers 31:50). They said the purpose of the offering was to make atonement for their souls.
- The tribes of Reuben and Gad asked the leadership of Israel if they could be given the land that the Israelites had already conquered on the east side of the Jordan river (Numbers 32:5). This is because those tribes had a lot of cattle, and that land was perfect for raising cattle.
- Moses didn't think it was fair that the tribes of Reuben and Gad should avoid going to war in Canaan while the rest of the nation fought to claim the promised land

(Numbers 32:6).

- Moses didn't want the tribes of Reuben and Gad to discourage the Israelites from entering Canaan, which was what the spies did to the previous generation (Numbers 32:8).
- It's possible for our heart to be discouraged (Numbers 32:9).
- When the Israelites wandered around in the wilderness for 40 years, it was a punishment for their wickedness (Numbers 32:13).
- There are times when God destroys generations that don't have faith in Him or in His promises (Numbers 32:13).
- When the tribes of Reuben and Gad asked if they could be given the land east of the Jordan river, Moses interpreted their request in the most negative way possible. Instead of asking questions and trying to understand their intentions, he assumed they were evil and accused them of sin (Numbers 32:14).
- When the tribe of Reuben and Gad asked if they could be given the land east of the Jordan river, Moses said that if the Israelites turned away from God then He would leave them in the wilderness again (Numbers 32:15). It seems Moses believed that if the current generation of Israelites rejected the promised land the way the previous generation had done, then they would also be killed just like the last generation of Israelites.
- When the tribes of Reuben and Gad asked if they could be given the land east of the Jordan river, and Moses accused them of being evil, the two tribes said that they

would join with the rest of Israel in their conquest of Canaan and remain with them until the whole nation inherited the land they were promised (Numbers 32:17).

- The reason the tribes of Reuben and Gad wanted their children to live in fenced cities was to protect them from the inhabitants of the land (Numbers 32:17).
- The tribes of Reuben and Gad were planning on leaving their wives and children behind in Gilead, and not seeing them for years, while they went with the rest of Israel to conquer the land of Canaan (Numbers 32:18). In the end that is exactly what they did (and they were gone for seven years).
- When the tribes of Reuben and Gad said that they would go with the rest of the Israelites to conquer the land of Canaan, Moses dropped his objections to their plan (Numbers 32:20).
- God was the one who was going to drive out the inhabitants of Canaan from before Israel (Numbers 32:21).
- God considered the inhabitants of Canaan to be His enemies (Numbers 32:21).
- The phrase "be sure your sin will find you out" was told by Moses to the tribes of Reuben and Gad when he was warning them to keep the promise they made to join with the rest of the Israelites in their conquest of Canaan (Numbers 32:23). If the tribes of Reuben and Gad broke their promise then it would be a sin against the Lord.
- God required all of the tribes of Israel to go to war against the Canaanites and conquer the land (Numbers 32:23).
- Moses told the leadership of Israel that if the tribes of

Reuben and Gad didn't cross over the Jordan river armed for battle then they couldn't have the land of Gilead as their possession, and would be given territory in Canaan instead (Numbers 32:30).

- The tribes of Reuben and Gad understood that they could only have the land of Gilead if they joined the rest of Israel to conquer Canaan (Numbers 32:32).
- The tribe of Gad built a lot of fortified cities in a short amount of time (Numbers 32:36).
- It seems that when the tribes of Reuben and Gad built cities, they may have been rebuilding existing cities (as opposed to building entirely new cities from scratch) (Numbers 32:38).
- Moses could write (Numbers 33:2).
- The plagues that God sent upon Egypt were judgments upon the gods that the Egyptians worshiped (Numbers 33:4).
- Aaron was 123 years old when he died (Numbers 33:39).
- When the Israelites crossed over the Jordan river into Canaan, God commanded them to drive out all of the inhabitants of the land (Numbers 33:52).
- When the Israelites crossed over the Jordan river into Canaan, God commanded them to destroy all the idols of the inhabitants of the land (Numbers 33:52).
- God warned the Israelites that if they didn't drive out the inhabitants of Canaan then those who remained would be thorns in their sides (Numbers 33:55).
- God warned the Israelites that if they didn't drive out the inhabitants of Canaan then He would do to the Israelites

what He had planned on doing to the Canaanites (Numbers 33:56).

- God warned the Israelites that if they didn't drive out the inhabitants of Canaan then He would drive the Israelites out of the land instead (which is what ultimately happened) (Numbers 33:56).
- God established the borders of the nation of Israel (Numbers 34:3).
- Before the Israelites entered the land of Canaan, God told them what their national borders were going to be (Numbers 34:3).
- The Levites were to be given cities (unlike the rest of the tribes, which were to be given territory) (Numbers 35:2).
- When the Levites were given cities, they were also to be given the suburbs that surrounded those cities (Numbers 35:2). The cities which were to be given to the Levites were called their inheritance.
- God commanded that a total of 48 cities be given to the Levites (6 cities of refuge, and 42 other cities) (Numbers 35:6).
- God commanded that Israelite tribes whose territory included many cities should give the Levites more cities, and the tribes whose territory had fewer cities should give the Levites fewer cities (Numbers 35:8).
- Cities of refuge were intended to be places where a person who accidentally killed someone could flee to and find refuge (so they weren't killed by the avenger of blood) (Numbers 35:11). If a person accidentally killed someone, they had to flee to a city of refuge.

- Under normal circumstances, the avenger of blood would execute people who accidentally killed someone (Numbers 35:12). However, the avenger of blood wasn't allowed to kill people who were in a city of refuge.
- Those who fled to a city of refuge had to stand in front of the congregation and be judged (Numbers 35:12). This was to ensure that the death had truly been accidental, and the person who fled wasn't a murderer.
- The cities of refuge were to be Levitical cities (Numbers 35:13).
- God commanded that three cities of refuge were to be located on the land that was east of the Jordan river, and three on the land to the west (Numbers 35:14).
- Under the Mosaic Law, people who deliberately injured someone who then died from that injury were murderers (Numbers 35:16).
- Under the Mosaic Law, murderers were to be put to death (Numbers 35:16).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the revenger of blood was to hunt down the murderer and then personally kill him as soon as the murderer was found (Numbers 35:19).
- Under the Mosaic Law, the revenger of blood had the legal right and obligation to hunt down and kill murderers (Numbers 35:19).
- Under the Mosaic Law, murderers were to be put to death as soon as they were found by the revenger of blood. There was to be no delay in their execution (Numbers 35:21).
- Those who accidentally killed others were required to live

in the city of refuge until the high priest died (Numbers 35:25). The death of the high priest atoned for the accidental death, and the person who was living inside the city of refuge could leave and go home (just as the death of Jesus, who is our high priest, atoned for our sins).

- If a person who accidentally killed someone left the city of refuge before the high priest died, the revenger of blood was allowed to kill him (Numbers 35:26). People who accidentally killed someone else were only protected from the revenger of blood as long as they remained within the city of refuge.
- Under the Mosaic Law, a single witness wasn't sufficient to convict a murderer (Numbers 35:30). Instead it took a minimum of two witnesses.
- Under the Mosaic Law, murderers couldn't be spared, or pardoned, or given a lesser sentence. In every case they had to be executed (Numbers 35:31).
- When a person is murdered, their blood defiles the land where their murder took place (Numbers 35:33).
- When land is defiled, it must be cleansed in order to be made clean again in the sight of God (Numbers 35:33).
- Land that's been defiled by the shedding of innocent blood can only be cleansed by putting to death the person who shed that innocent blood (Numbers 35:33).
- Since God (who is holy) was living in the land with the Israelites, He forbade the Israelites from defiling their land and making it unholy (Numbers 35:34).
- Under the Mosaic Law, a restriction was placed upon women who inherited land. They could only marry

someone from their own tribe, so that the land they owned wasn't lost and given to another tribe of Israel (Numbers 36:6).

- God didn't want the land that He gave to one tribe of Israel to be lost and given to another tribe (Numbers 36:7). God wanted each tribe to keep their territory forever.
- God referred to the land that was owned by each tribe of Israel as an inheritance (Numbers 36:7).
- Under the Mosaic Law, territory wasn't allowed to be moved between tribes (Numbers 36:9).