

***Intro:***

Main Point of Text: The ceremonial preparation, consecration, and installation of official priests focused on their sanctification for holy service before their Holy God in His Holy Place on behalf of His holy people.

Sermon Point: *You Need a Holy Man to Minister.*

***Move 1: God formally installed your minister to serve Him and you in formal worship.***

Ex. 28:40-43: priests' holy garments (vss. 1-5) a uniform of official service (29:29: Garments to anoint, consecrate generations of priests). To "minister/serve in the holy place" (28:43; 29:30): within official public worship ("Tent of Meeting": vss. 43; 29:4, 10, 11, 32, 42, 44). Vs. 41: "anoint", "consecrate", "sanctify" them "... that they may minister unto me in the priest's office" (see also 29:1, 18). Ex. 29:7: Aaron "anointed" to office (Ps. 89:20; Isa. 61:1). Priests' office "unto/before the face of/for the LORD" (vss. 18, 23-26, 28). Ex. 29:30, 37: Seven Days ordination. All God's people are priests in OT and NT (Ex. 19:6; 1 Pet 2:5, 9); yet God always sets some apart for formal ministry. 1 Tim. 2:7; 4:14. Heb. 5:1, 4-5.

***Move 2: God sanctified your minister for sanctified service.***

Priests made ceremonially holy before can do holy ceremonies. Priests are all sinful, like all the people. So washed with water (29:4). 29:27: "anointing oil" could be "holy oil". 29:10-37: Various sacrifices, most with shedding and application of blood upon the priests and altar. Priests to lean their hands upon the animals like Lev. 16: put sins upon animals to be atoned by the spilling of their blood (Heb. 9:22). 29:21: sprinkling of blood/oil not only anoints, but atones. 29:27: "sanctify"; 29:1: "hallow them". 29:33-34: they are atoned to be consecrated for holy service. 29:36-37: Altar is even atoned for so that it is purified and atones and makes holy whatever touches it. Eating the holy sacrifices shows the priests are ceremonially holy to offer holy service. Heb. 10:9-14: priests had to offer up sacrifices for their own sins, but Jesus Christ did not. He was truly holy, and so He truly makes pastors holy too. Mt. 23:17: the altar sanctifies the gift. Heb.13:12-15 applies to pastors too. Consider 1 Cor. 9:13 in a different light.

***Move 3: God calls your pastor to act seriously holy in worship.***

"Holy garments" (28:2, 4); "holy place" (29:30-31). Ceremonially made holy to offer holy service in the holy ceremonies. Minister in the "holy place" (vs. 43). Aaron to wear the "holy crown" (28:36, "Holiness to the LORD"). Service is "to me": God is thrice holy. If the people are a holy nation (Ex. 19:6; 1 Pet. 2:5, 9), their leaders are especially to be holy. Ps. 132:9, 17-18. All Gospel ministers lead holy worship. Vss. 2, 40: Holy garments "for glory and beauty". Ministers must not bring shame to the ministry. Linen breeches in 28:42 (20:26, nakedness = shame, Gen. 3:7; Isa. 47:3; Rev. 3:18); extra precaution under long robes; Ez. 44:17-18. Instead, should be 29:18: lit., "a smell soothing". Eph. 5:2; 2 Cor. 2:15; Rom. 15:16; Ps. 4:3.

***Move 4: God calls your pastor to be holy all the time, everywhere.***

Not only holy service, but holy life. So a “bishop” in 1 Tim. 3 must behave well in his home: *Moreover he must have a good report of them which are without; lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil.* (1 Tim. 3:7; vs. 8/Titus 1:7: must be blameless as a steward of God. Isa. 29:13 and Isa. 66:1-2. Tabernacle a type of entire redeemed world. *For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required ...* (Luke 12:48). “Consecrate” in vss. 41; 29:9, 33, 35, lit. “to fill the hand” (be busy with godly work). Rom 6:21; Col 1:7; 4:7. Ex. 29:4, 23: “unleavened bread”; 1 Cor. 5:7-8 especially applies to your pastor. So do these especially apply to your pastor: 1 Pet. 1:13-16; Luke 12:35-37; Rev. 16:15; Titus 2:11-14; 2 Tim. 2:21.

***Conclusion:***

John 17:19

***You Need a Holy Man to Minister.***