



FEBRUARY REFLECTION GUIDE

DAY 32-60

Day 32-35 - Exodus 7-18

As we enter this part of Exodus, we see the Plagues come upon Egypt.

On Day 32, Tara-Leigh in The Bible Recap introduces this idea about the plagues,

“the 10 plagues is that they weren’t just about inducing pain -- each plague was a direct attack on one or more of the false gods worshipped by the Egyptians, which was a polytheistic culture. The plagues also served to reveal that Yahweh is greater than Pharaoh, who was revered as a god in Egypt. This whole series of events shows how all of Egypt’s false gods failed them.”

For more info, [here](#) is an article, she mentioned about [the 10 Plagues](#)

➤ **Was this a new revelation about the plagues for you?**

On Day 33, Tara-Leigh in The Bible Recap talks about God hardening Pharaoh's heart, this is a hard concept for us to grasp, but here's her take...

“The first few sentences we read today said, “I have hardened his heart and the heart of his servants, that I may show these signs of Mine among them... that you may know that I am the Lord.” This is a weighty paragraph. It almost sounds like part of God’s plan was to harden Pharaoh's heart against His plan. He uses the wicked as a tool to advance His plan. We can’t cut sentences like this out of the Bible. It’s hard, it’s mysterious, and it’s okay to not have answers about it yet, or maybe ever. It can feel threatening to recognize that God is bigger than your own heart, that He can shape it for His own purposes. I would encourage you to not let fear drive that thought -- the enemy of your soul wants you to view God’s power through a lens that pushes you away from Him instead of drawing you in. So instead, acknowledge how comforting it is that we serve a God who is that powerful. For God to be sovereign over sins and hearts means no one is beyond His reach and it’s never too late -- and that’s the greatest comfort I can imagine.”

➤ **What were your thoughts on the hardening of Pharaoh’s heart?**

Day 34 - Israel is finally free...after over 400 years in slavery, but they quickly forget their deliverance but the Lord fights for them anyway.

Tara Leigh points out... *"Out of His great love for Israel, we see the warrior God who fights for His people. And when God makes war, He wins! He has solutions we can't even conceive of -- no one would've thought to even pray for a path through the sea and drown the army afterward. I love that God fights for me against all the things that threaten our relationship. And if I'm honest with myself, I am my own worst enemy in this regard. My flesh is more present and more persistent than any outside enemy. So that means sometimes He fights against me AS He's fighting for me. He knows better than I do. He loves better than I do. And I want Him to help eradicate all those things I do that distract my heart from Him."*

➤ **In what ways do you see God as your Warrior and Defender?**

What stood out to you from Days 32-35 and what did you learn about the character of God:

Here's a few examples:

➤ **Day 32 - God's Patience and Persistence**

- *"For by now I could have put out my hand and struck you and your people with pestilence, and you would have been cut off from the earth. But for this purpose I have raised you up, to show you my power, so that my name may be proclaimed in all the earth." Exodus 9:15-16*

➤ **Day 34 - God as our Warrior and Defender**

- *"The Lord will fight for you; you must be quiet." [Exodus 14:14](#)*

Day 36-43 - Exodus 19-40

Throughout Exodus, we see lots of commandments, rules and regulations. It is important to keep in mind that God gives rules and regulations for many things that He does NOT approve of. This just shows us that He is a God that wants to bring order to the chaos of a broken world.

In this section, we get introduced to the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20). The first 5 commandments are vertical, how we are to honor God and the second 5 commandments are horizontal, how we are to honor others. The term "jealous God" used here in this passage is very different from our understanding of jealous, it means "protective"

➤ **Anything new stick out to you about the Ten Commandments?**

In Exodus 20:19, Moses says, "Do not fear, for God has come to test you, that the fear of him may be before you, that you may not sin." This is a confusing passage as it seems to contradict itself.

Here's what Tara-Leigh says in The Bible Recap...

"The first use of fear, in "do not fear", carries the meaning of dread. It's the same word used in Genesis 3:10, where Adam sinned and he was afraid so he hid from God. This kind of fear drives us away from

God. In scripture, this kind of fear is sin-adjacent -- it's either a response to sin, or it leads to sin, or both. THAT is the kind of fear Moses is telling them NOT to do. Then he says, "God has come to test you, that the FEAR OF HIM may be before you, that you may NOT sin." This is a DIFFERENT word for fear in the Hebrew. It carries the meaning of reverence and awe, and it's joy-adjacent. It has the effect of drawing us TO God. The fear of God is comprised primarily of delight and awe. It moves us TOWARD Him."

➤ **Was this a new perspective on "the fear of the Lord" than you had before?**

Day 37, Tara-Leigh addresses the idea of other gods existing in addition to the One True God, she says,

"There were also lots of people in that day who would say they worshipped God but who also acknowledged the power and validity of other gods. While God never denies that other gods exist, and in fact, He seems to indicate that they do exist -- He continues to point out that Israel's loyalty must be to HIM. He is the one true God. I realize I may have just dropped a bombshell on some of you, and it may seem to fly in the face of Monotheism -- but don't worry, it doesn't. We're definitely monotheists."

Click [HERE](#) for all the resources about this topic of Monotheism

➤ **Was this a new concept to you? What was challenging or encouraging about this idea of other gods existing?**

Let's walk through what we learned from some of the central figures & topics in Exodus:

Tabernacle:

- The metals used in the Tabernacle got more precious the closer you get to the Holy of Holies - from bronze to silver to gold.
- The materials used for the Tabernacle came from what the Israelites plundered from Egypt.

Tara-Leigh addresses how the details of the Tabernacle was symbolic of the Garden of Eden,

"the layout of the tabernacle parallels what we saw in Eden: an east-facing entrance, guarded by cherubim. The burning lampstand symbolizes the tree of life, and the law or the testimony symbolizes the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. So when God begins telling them all these details, and tells them He'll come there to dwell with them, it's a step toward restoring paradise and all that was lost in the garden of Eden. We won't see the fulfillment of this until Christ returns and we have a new heaven and a new earth -- but here in Exodus, we see God's advancement in that direction. To dwell with His people forever. The tabernacle is a step in the direction of God restoring what was broken by sin in the Garden of Eden"

She also shares that all the furniture in the Tabernacle foreshadows Jesus,

“Each piece of furniture symbolizes some aspect of our relationship with God: the brazen altar, which is the first piece you encounter outside, represents the sacrifice of Christ, the bronze laver, which is the washbasin, represents being washed clean, the table of showbread represents feasting on the Word, the altar of incense represents prayer, the menorah or candlestick represents the light of the Holy Spirit constantly aflame in us, and of course the Ark of the Covenant and the Mercy Seat where God dwells, represent His presence with us.”

What do we learn about God’s Character through studying the Tabernacle?

- **He is a God that is in the Details.** He cares about all the details of the Tabernacle and He cares about all the details of our lives.
- **God will go to great lengths to dwell with His people and His presence with us is undeniable -** Exodus 40:35 - *“And Moses was not able to enter the tent of meeting because the cloud settled on it, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle.”*

Moses:

- We are inclined to picture Moses as this courageous strong leader! But let’s not forget that his early responses to God’s call were filled with fear and trembling... He eventually did obey the call, but Moses seemingly at times doubted God at every turn and made multiple excuses. He doubted God’s ability to work through him.
- The thing that God keeps reiterating in these passages is THAT HE WILL BE WITH THEM. He said to Moses, “I will certainly be with you” ([Exodus 3:12](#)). Moses became a courageous leader because He took a fearful step of obedience and trusted the Lord’s promise of His presence.
- Moses’ words were powerful because they were God’s words. The staff in his hands was the tool of God’s work of deliverance. Over and over, we see the assurance that God gave to a trembling Moses was that He is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and that He would be the true deliverer of Israel.

What do we learn about God’s Character through studying Moses’ life:

- **God is the true deliverer.** We do not lead others out of bondage, we do not save or deliver anyone, that is the work of the Lord alone.
- **God uses fearful, doubting, sinful people to do His powerful work.** We see this again and again with Moses and Aaron in Exodus.
- **God does not promise easy or comfortable or safe, but He promises to be with us ALWAYS.**

From the “Life of Moses” She Reads Truth study... *“Moses led the people faithfully, but he was powerless to save them. He spoke to God on their behalf, but he could never close the gap that separated them from God’s presence. While Moses played an integral role in redemptive history, the story was always bigger than him ([Hebrews 3:3](#)).”*

Aaron:

- Aaron was willing to be a right hand man to Moses, but was quick to take matters into His own hands when Moses was away. Unable to wait patiently on the Lord and anxious to lead, He led God's people astray by allowing them to construct the golden calf.
- Aaron goes on to become the High Priest later in Exodus. In this role, Aaron likely came to understand his own need for atonement. The irony here should not be lost on us. He went from helping all the people build an idol to sin against the Lord to being the person that was responsible for bringing the sacrifices for the atonement of the sins of all the people to the Lord.

What do we learn about God's Character through studying Aaron's life:

God is Merciful - He spared Aaron and had mercy on him. God allowed Aaron the honor of serving as the High Priest bringing sacrifices to the Lord on behalf of all of Israel. If he did that for Aaron, what will He do for us? Because of His holiness, He must address our sin. Because His love, He offers us mercy.

Exodus 33:9 - And he said, "I will make all my goodness pass before you and will proclaim before you my name 'The Lord.' And I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious, and will show mercy on whom I will show mercy."

The Israelites

Here's some things that Tara-Leigh points out about the Israelites along the way:

"We're just 45 days out from God's miraculous deliverance of them, and they're already grumbling, wishing they were back in Egypt because the food was better. But all these complaints against Moses are actually complaints against God. Complaining reveals our view of God and His provision. God hears these complaints but He doesn't punish the people for mistrusting Him. Instead, He promises food."

They were very forgetful people... they failed to see all that God's faithfulness had brought them through. He delivered them from the Plaques. He released them from bondage. He parted the Red Sea. He provided Manna. He provided direction in the wilderness. He showed mercy for their sinfulness. Yet, they complained and begged to go back to their old ways. It's easy to look down on the Israelites and say, "How could you be so blind to God's faithfulness?"

- **The Israelites' story should lead us to examine our own hearts, how often do we do the very same thing?**

What do we learn about God's Character through studying the Israelites?:

- **God provides.** *"Then the Lord said to Moses, "Behold, I am about to rain bread from heaven for you, and the people shall go out and gather a day's portion every day, that I may test them, whether they will walk in my law or not." Exodus 16:4*

Day 44-53 - Leviticus

Leviticus is a book filled with detailed instructions which tell the overarching story of a perfect Holy God who wants to draw near to His people. The purpose of the Law is not to create an impossible checklist, but rather to show us what matters to God while also making our need for Him clear.

When studying about Leviticus, author Whitney Capps describes it this way...

“The theme of Leviticus is calling God’s people to holiness. It steps on my toes. Sin spreads, corrupts and devastates. God takes it seriously, so should we. Sure it’s not easy, but easiness rarely leads to holiness. God is more concerned with our holiness than our happiness. It’s easy to think holy living is just a list of do’s and don’ts. Maybe you’ve felt like much of Leviticus is that way. If we aren’t careful, we will wrongly conclude that God only cares how we act, and reduce holiness to a list of restrictions. Don’t do this. Avoid that.

The reality is holy living isn’t about restrictions; it’s about relationship. Our relationship with God, our confidence in His good and trustworthy character, lets us gladly refrain from anything He restricts. Because He is loving and perfect, when He withholds something from us, it is ALWAYS to give us something better. When He gives us a guideline or restriction, it’s because His ways are best.”

So true, I think we saw throughout the book of Leviticus that God puts these rules in place as PROTECTION of His people not as RESTRICTIONS. Like a good parent would, when the rules weren’t followed, He lays out DISCIPLINE not PUNISHMENT.

➤ **Could you see this as you were reading Leviticus?**

Rather than focus on all the detailed laws & specific passages, we are going to touch on some major themes revealed to us about God in this book:

God takes sin very seriously, but makes a way to atone for our sins.

The atonement for our sin comes at a high and gruesome cost. “In fact, the law requires that nearly everything be cleansed with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness” (Hebrews 9:22). We all need atonement for our sins, we know to stay away from the “big” ones, but what about the small daily ones that are still dishonoring to the Lord, the “unintentional” sins (mentioned throughout Leviticus 4-5)? These passages show us that it’s important for us to notice our own sin and “realize our guilt”.

➤ **If God takes sin seriously, then what should our attitude towards sin be?**

God wants us to draw NEAR to him when we sin.

Tara-Leigh in The Bible Recap shares this about God being in the Presence of Sin:

“Somehow, much of the church today has gotten this idea that God can’t be in the presence of sin. I don’t see that in scripture. In fact, what we see here is that God tells people to come TO His courts when they sin, and to offer their sacrifices there. He tells them to come NEARER when they sin. From the beginning

of humanity, we've been running from God when we sin. We run and try to hide. But He says DRAW NEAR. God isn't afraid of sin. He isn't corrupted by the presence of sin. If He were, He'd have to stay quarantined Himself, away from all of us forever. Instead, what we see is that our God built His home in the midst of sin, intentionally. He entered in, because He KNOWS sinners can't fix themselves. Rid yourself of the unbiblical idea that God runs from sin. He doesn't. He tells US to run from sin, because we can be corrupted by it. But HE can't. He's not afraid of you. He's not afraid of your sin. He made a way. He paid for it, because He wants to be near to you, and He's where the joy is!"

- **Was this a new perspective for you? How did it make you feel that you can RUN to HIM when you sin?**
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God makes a way for all people.

Numerous times throughout Leviticus we see God make a way for people of all economic status to be included. The rich didn't have greater access because of their wealth or status. Neither could they buy their way out of the required process. There were no favorites and everyone was given the opportunity to bring something that was acceptable to the Lord. Jesus didn't die on the cross to save only a select few. He gave up His life for every one of us. Our God is still a God of grace who looks out for the poor and oppressed, He commands us as His children to do so as well.

- **Where did you see this concept play out in Leviticus?** (Examples: 14:21, 19:10, 23:22, 23:35, 27:8)
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God is Holy, we are NOT, but He PROVIDES all that we need to be HOLY before Him.

- 11:44-45- *"For I am the Lord your God. Consecrate yourselves therefore, and be holy, for I am holy. For I am the Lord who brought you up out of the land of Egypt to be your God."*
- 20:26 - *"You shall be holy to me, for I the Lord am holy and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be mine."*
- 21:8 - *He shall be holy to you, for I, the Lord, who sanctify you, am holy.*

On Day 48 (Leviticus 14-15) Tara-Leigh gives us this beautiful picture she says,

"In 14:3-4, we see the leprous man getting healed, then going to be cleansed. Those who are healed must then be cleansed -- this points to a picture of justification and sanctification. If you're unfamiliar with those words, let me explain briefly. "Justification" is when God the Judge declares us righteous, even though we're sinners, because of what Christ did on our behalf. Justification is a judicial term, a legal standing. "Sanctification" on the other hand, is the process of God cleaning us up to look more like Him. It's a relational act where He purifies us, and it's a life-long process. Those who are healed are then cleansed. Those who are justified are then sanctified. We can't clean ourselves up. We can't heal ourselves. We have nothing to offer God. Yet He draws near. He provides everything we need for healing and cleansing. "

- **Were you familiar with the words Justification and Sanctification or was this a new concept?**

On Day 48, Tara-Leigh explains in The Recap...

“So with all these sacrifices and offerings, I want to point out three important aspects at the heart of it all. First, it’s about giving something that costs you -- an animal, food, oil. Second, sacrifice is about the element of substitution. Something else is covering the debt for your sins. When ancient Jews performed these sacrifices, they were essentially saying that the things being done to this animal are what they actually deserve themselves. Third, sacrifice is about drawing near. The heart of these sacrificial offerings is to be able to draw near to God. Because remember: He has them do these sacrifices at the entrance to His temple courts -- not out in the middle of nowhere, far away from His manifest presence.”

➤ **What do we learn from thinking about these three aspects of sacrifice?**

- 1.) It has to cost us something.
- 2.) Something else is covering the debt for us.
- 3.) It’s about drawing near to the Father.

On Day 49, when describing the instructions for the Day of Atonement, Tara-Leigh points out this about the sacrifice of the two goats ...

“For the people, there are two goats. One goat is appointed for The Lord, and one goat is appointed for Azazel. “Azazel” could mean one of two things -- it could mean “the goat that goes away”, or it could be a proper noun referring to a goat demon. By designating this goat for Azazel, they’re symbolically sending the sins out of Israel’s camp and into pagan territory. So the people confess their sins aloud, and their sins are symbolically transferred to the Azazel goat, and it escapes into the wilderness. At the risk of telling you something you already know -- this is “the scapegoat”. And yes, that’s where we got that term. This is a picture of Christ, who bore all of our sins -- He was our scapegoat.”

And on this day, she also points out this about Aaron as the High Priest...

As we were reading about Aaron entering the Holy of Holies on the Day of Atonement every year, I couldn’t help but think forward to Christ’s death. I want to read Hebrews 9:11-14 to you -- I’m sure you’ll see how it ties in. “When Christ appeared as a high priest of the good things that have come, then through the greater and more perfect tent (not made with hands, that is, not of this creation), He entered once for all into the holy places, not by means of the blood of goats and calves but by means of His own blood, thus securing an eternal redemption. For if the blood of goats and bulls, and the sprinkling of defiled persons with the ashes of a heifer, sanctify for the purification of the flesh, how much more will the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without blemish to God, purify our conscience from dead works to serve the living God.” He paid the price to cover our sins not just for a year, but FOREVER.”

➤ **What stood out to you in all of these amazing foreshadowing of Christ?**

Laws of Leviticus

[Explanation of Clean and Unclean](#)

[Article explaining why we don't still follow the OT laws](#)

Why should we read these laws? I know all these laws about clean and unclean are hard to get through...but knowing the context of these laws will change the way we interpret and read the rest of scripture.

Here's an example: Read Leviticus 15:25

"If a woman has a discharge of blood for many days, not at the time of her menstrual impurity, or if she has a discharge beyond the time of her impurity, all the days of the discharge she shall continue in uncleanness. As in the days of her impurity, she shall be unclean."

Now read [Luke 8:43-48](#) when the woman with a discharge of blood for 12 years was healed.

How much more tender and beautiful is this Luke passage, now that we know the context of Leviticus! This is why it's important for us to read Leviticus.

➤ **Any other moments like that stand out to you?**

Feasts/Festivals in Leviticus - ([Article on the Festivals](#))

On Day 51, Tara-Leigh discusses the Festivals in the Recap and summarizes it this way:

So we have the weekly feast of Sabbath and the 6 yearly feasts

- *Passover = Feast of Unleavened Bread*
- *Feast of Firstfruits = Feast of Harvest*
- *Feast of Ingathering = Feast of Booths*
- *The Day of Atonement*
- *Pentecost = Feast of Weeks*
- *Rosh Hashanah = Feast of Trumpets*

Author Lysa Terkeurst has this to say about the feasts and festivals:

"The intent of the festivals and spiritual holidays for Israel wasn't just to reflect on God's faithfulness; they were to rehearse it and live it again and again by telling their children and grandchildren about these stories of real-life faith. In commanding these days of remembrance, God is instituting an important principle of faith: A key predictor of our obedience in the future is remembering God's goodness in the past."

And she says this specifically about rest and sabbath:

"Look at all the supernatural ways God promised to provide as the people gave the land a year of rest:

Leviticus 25:18 promises safety in the land. Leviticus 25:19 promises the people will eat your fill and promises safety again. Leviticus 25:21 promises that the sixth year will yield not just enough for the year of rest but enough provision for three years! Did you catch that? When we honor God with our Sabbath rest, He sees us as people who can handle being blessed! But if we refuse the resting, He must withhold this kind of blessing."

- **Have you established markers of rest and remembrance in your regular weekly routine? If not could you see where God could bring blessing & provision if you began to establish these rhythms of rest and remembrance?**

Day 54-60 - Numbers 1-15, Psalm 90

As we look at Old Testament laws, it's important for us to remember that God is not always condoning behavior, He might give certain laws to manage sin, because He knows our sinful hearts. He gives some laws to tell the people how to best manage sin for the good of the people. This will be important to keep in mind as we continue into Numbers.

Even though Numbers opens with a census of God's people, Tara-Leigh says that a more appropriate title for this book of the Bible is "In the Wilderness", since this book is about the time Israel spends in the wilderness waiting to enter the promised land.

In the first few chapters of Numbers, we see God organize His people and give specific directions towards moving forward towards the promised land.

- **Where in chapters 1-4, do you see God organizing and ordering the people to do what is ahead of them?**

In Numbers 6:24-26, we find this beautiful passage, *"The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face to shine upon you and be gracious to you: the LORD lift up his countenance upon you and give you peace."*

Whitney Capps shares this thought on these verses:

"The first stanza promises Yahweh's blessing and keeping of His people. The second stanza promises Yahweh will make his face shine on them and bring them grace. The third stanza invites Yahweh's look of love. What a sweet personal blessing God spoke over His people."

- **What does this blessing mean to you?**

Tara-Leigh points out on Day 58 that this journey was NOT a time of "wandering in the wilderness"...

"So they celebrated their second Passover in the wilderness of Sinai, then they begin a new season in their lives as God's people -- moving through the wilderness. They're on their way to Canaan, the Promised Land. By most

estimates, it's roughly an 11 day journey from Egypt to Canaan. So why have they already been out here a year and still aren't there yet? Have you ever heard someone say, "The Israelites were lost in the wilderness?" They weren't lost at all. They were following God, guided by His pillar of fire and cloud. They camped where God camped, stayed as long as God stayed, and followed God wherever He led them next. This was an act of submission and trust and -- honestly, sometimes probably even desperation. To not break free and just escape to the hills when times get tough, you really have to know how absolutely dependent you are on Him for everything."

- **Did you realize that what should have been an 11 day journey from Egypt to Canaan took the people 40 years? What thoughts do you have about these 40 years the Israelites spent in the wilderness?**

On Day 59 (Numbers 11-13), we see a serious case of entitlement rise up in the Israelites. Tara-Leigh points out that their complaints were not a result of unmet needs or desperation, but more of an entitlement that they didn't have what they wanted. Today, God's actions seem harsh, but I love how He is a God of Restoration, Justice and Mercy. Like a loving Father, he calls the people out when they are acting like greedy entitled children. He even calls a "family meeting" to address gossip and even gives Miriam a "holy Time Out"

- **The people were complaining ABOUT God and not TO God. Do you see the differences in how God reacts to complaining in scripture when they bring concerns TO Him vs complain to others ABOUT Him? What sticks out to you about His reactions?**

On Day 60, we get our first Psalm, the only one written by Moses! It's important to remember with the Old Testament that we are reading chronologically so Psalms (as a whole) is a collection of "songs/poems" that God's people used in worship for generations to come. So we will read them sprinkled in where they were likely written so we can understand their context.

- **What did you take away from reading this Psalm now in the context of all we have studied this month?**

Also take note that Tara-Leigh posted an extra February Reflections and Corrections podcast episode, you can find it at <https://thebiblerecap.podbean.com/>, it includes some helpful clarification on slavery in Biblical times.

Names & Attributes of God we've seen in these passages of Scripture this month

JEHOVAH NISSI (The Lord Is My Banner) – Exodus 17:15, Song of Solomon 2:4

JEHOVAH RAPHA (The Lord Who Heals / Healer) – Exodus 15:26, Psalm 147:3, Psalm 103:1-3

JEHOVAH MEKODDISHKEM (The Lord Sanctifies) - Lev 20:7-8, 1 Thess 4:3-8, 5:23-24, Heb 10:10-14

QANNA (Jealous) – Exodus 34:14

STEADFAST LOVE - Numbers 14:18, Psalm 117:1-2, Psalm 118:1, Psalm 136, Psalm 107, Psalm 86:5

SLOW TO ANGER - Psalm 103:8, Exodus 34:6-7, Numbers 14:18, Joel 2:13

GRACE / GRACIOUS - Psalm 86:15, Exodus 33:19, Psalm 25:16, Psalm 6:2, Numbers 6:25

SAVIOR - Isaiah 43:11, Psalm 18:2, Psalm 3:8, Psalm 98:2, Exodus 15:2

SONG - Exodus 15:2, Psalm 118:14, Psalm 40:3

STRENGTH - Nehemiah 8:10, Isaiah 41:10, Exodus 15:2, Psalm 28:7-8

Additional Resources available at www.graceclarksville.com/womenintheword

Books:

- *30 Days to Understanding Your Bible* by Max Anders

Videos:

- [Exodus 1-17 Overview Video](#)
- [Exodus 18-40 Overview Video](#)
- [Leviticus Overview Video](#)
- [Numbers Overview Video](#)

Websites for further studies:

- <https://bibleproject.com/> - Great overview videos by theme, book of the Bible and topic
- <https://www.blueletterbible.org/> - Choose a version of the Bible and click TOOLS next to the verse