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## The Ordination Ceremony of the Priesthood 8:1 to 10:20



Isra'el was now ready to “come near” to ADONAI in His Tabernacle through the medium of the sacrifices. Only one thing was lacking - a confirmed priesthood to facilitate the sacrificial offerings. One of the most sacred events in connection with Tabernacle service was the ordination of the priests. The rituals of the priestly ordination had already been explained to Moshe at Mount Sinai in Exodus 29:1-37, now he was to carry them out. Moshe would do exactly what the Holy One had taught him. He would confirm both the priests for service and the Tabernacle as that place for that service.<sup>91</sup> The ordination of the high priest consisted of nine acts (Leviticus 8:7-9), whereas that of the common priests involved but three. The actual ceremony in the case of Aaron and his sons was performed by Moses (Leviticus 8:1-36). The candidate for ordination was taken to the bronze basin, and his body was washed with water. Following the washing, he was dressed with the sacred garments and ordained with holy oil.

One cannot help but be impressed with the splendor and significance of both the high

**priest's** garments and **his** responsibility as mediator between **God** and man. **Aaron** serves well as a type of **Messiah**. **His** duties and dress all point to **the Person** and work of **Messiah** as our **High Priest**. What **the priesthood** of **Aaron** could not do, our **Lord** is able to do, because **He** is our perfect **High Priest**. **He is a priest after the order of Melchizedek (Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 5:6, 6:20 and 7:21)**. **Melchizedek** beautifully pictures **Messiah** as a type of **high priest** (see my commentary on **Hebrews**, **to see link click [Bk](#) - The New Priesthood Lasts Forever**). **Aaron's priesthood** was only the shadow, whereas **the Messiah's priesthood** is the reality.<sup>92</sup>