

Exodus 39:41

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

The cloths of service to do service in the holy place, and the holy garments for Aaron the priest, and his sons' garments, to minister in the priest's office.

Analysis

The 'cloths of service' (בְּגָדֵי הַשֵּׂרֹד, bigdei haSerod, garments for ministering) and 'holy garments for Aaron...and his sons' emphasize that ministry requires proper attire. The distinction between service clothes (general ministry) and Aaron's specific garments teaches that all ministry requires covering, but leadership bears additional accountability. The phrase 'to minister in the priest's office' (לְכַהֵן, lechahen, to serve as priest) connects garments to function—they enabled qualified ministry. Christ, clothed perfectly, enables believers' priestly service (1 Peter 2:5, 9).

Historical Context

The completed priestly garments, listed as the final crafted items before Moses' inspection, represented the culmination of months of skilled work. These garments transformed ordinary men into consecrated priests qualified to approach God on Israel's behalf—the clothing itself had sacred function, not mere decoration.

Related Passages

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

1 John 4:8 — God is love

Study Questions

1. How do priestly garments enabling ministry prefigure Christ's righteousness qualifying believers for service?
2. What does the distinction between general service clothes and Aaron's unique garments teach about degrees of accountability?

Interlinear Text

אֶת בִּגְדֵי יְהוָה לְשֵׁרֵת הַקֹּדֶשׁ אֶת בִּגְדֵי יְהוָה
H853 The cloths H899 of service H8278 to do service H8334 in the holy H6944 H853 The cloths H899

בֶּן יוֹ בִּגְדֵי יְהוָה וְאֶת הַכֹּהֵן לְאַהֲרֹן הַקֹּדֶשׁ
H6944 in the holy H175 for Aaron H3548 the priest H853 The cloths H899 and his sons H1121

לְכַהֵן:
to minister in the priest's office
H3547