

# Numbers 2:1

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the LORD spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying,

## Analysis

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Following the census, God commands the organized arrangement of Israel's camp around the tabernacle. The phrase 'Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard' establishes order and identity—each tribe had distinct banners (Hebrew 'degel', דְּגָל) and family ensigns (Hebrew 'ot', עֹת). This organizational structure wasn't arbitrary but divinely ordained, emphasizing that God values order over chaos. The instruction to camp 'far off about the tabernacle' (literally 'at a distance round about') demonstrates holy reverence—God's presence requires appropriate respect and spatial boundaries. The tabernacle at the camp's center symbolizes God as Israel's true King and the source of national life. Every Israelite's position and identity derived from their relationship to God's dwelling place. This arrangement anticipates the New Testament reality where Christ dwells among His people by the Spirit, and the church is built around Him as the cornerstone. The camp's structure teaches that true community forms around God's presence, with each member having an assigned place in relation to that center.

## Historical Context

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The military camp organization described in Numbers 2 reflects common ancient Near Eastern practices where armies arranged camps in defensive formations. However, Israel's arrangement was unique in placing the sacred tabernacle at the center rather than the king's tent. The camp's layout—with three tribes on each of four sides—created a square formation approximately 12 square miles in area (based on population estimates and space requirements). Archaeological evidence

from ancient military camps in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Canaan shows similar organized encampments, but none with a religious shrine as the focal point. The standards and ensigns mentioned may have featured symbols or colors associated with each tribe, though the Bible doesn't specify their appearance. Jewish tradition associates the four leading tribes (Judah, Reuben, Ephraim, Dan) with the four creatures in Ezekiel's vision (lion, ox, man, eagle), though this remains speculative.

## Related Passages

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**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

## Study Questions

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1. How does the tabernacle's central position in Israel's camp illustrate the priority God's presence should have in our lives and churches?
2. What does the organized arrangement by tribes teach about the balance between individual identity and corporate unity in God's people?

## Interlinear Text

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רַבָּא	יְהִי	אֵל	מֹשֶׁה	אֵל	אֶת	אֶת	לְאָמֵר:
spake	And the LORD	H413	unto Moses	H413	and unto Aaron		saying
H1696	H3068		H4872		H175		H559

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