

Numbers Chapter 2

Verses 1-31: It is repeatedly said the Israelites were to encamp “according to their armies” (verses 9-10, 16, 18, 24, 25, 32), and each company was the leader’s “host” (verses 4, 6, 8, etc.). *Host* and *company* are the same Hebrew word (*saba*’ compare Lord of Sabaoth), which could be rendered “army”. The people were organized and marching to the Promised Land. The Egyptian army under Rameses II (thirteenth century B.C.), adopted this same type of formation in camp. “Standard”: The Hebrew (*degel*, verses 2, 3, 10, 18, 25, 31, 34), refers to the group encamped around each standard. It would be more appropriately translated “company”. The “ensign” (verse 2), by which each tribe camped was another piece of military equipment pictured in ancient inscriptions. “Far off about the tabernacle of the congregation shall they pitch: Joshua 3:4 stipulates that a distance of two thousand cubits (one thousand yards), should separate the ark from the secular tribes. From (1:52-53; 2:17, and chapter 3), we learn that the Levities were to encamp between the secular tribes and the tent of meeting.

Numbers 2:1 "And the LORD spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying,"

Very probably after the number of the children of Israel was taken, of which in the preceding chapter. And when the congregation of Israel with the tabernacle were about to set forward on their journey. And therefore, directions are here given for their orderly and regular proceeding in it, in what form and manner they should both encamp and march.

"Saying": As follows.

In the last lesson, Moses and Aaron had numbered the young men of the tribe. They possibly took the results into the tabernacle, and God spoke to them there. In this lesson, we will see the order of God. Notice as we go through this lesson, that God is in the center of the encampment. Jesus must be the hub of the wheel, that all the spokes (denominations of Christians), attach to. Just as this encampment has order when it moves, the church must move in unison to be effective. Each must stay in his appointed place, for the wheel to turn correctly. If one pulls loose from the hub, you have a crooked wheel. Jesus must be the focal point of it all, or it will not succeed.

Numbers 2:2 "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house: far off about the tabernacle of the congregation shall they pitch."

“Standard ... ensign”: The banners were flags identifying the individual tribes (probably with some sort of insignia). The standards were flags marking each of the 4 encampments of 3 tribes each.

“The tabernacle of the congregation”: For details (see Exodus chapters 25-30).

"Standard" in this, possibly means flag or banner. "Ensign" means flag, beacon, monument, omen, prodigy, evidence, mark, or miracle. There seems to have been a flag for each family that

they would raise, and cause their people to gather around. They were to be careful not to pitch too close to the tabernacle.

Verses 3-9: The lead tribe on the “east side” of the tabernacle was “Judah”, followed by the tribes of “Issachar” and “Zebulun”. This group represented Leah’s fourth, fifth, and sixth sons (Gen. 29:35; 30:17-20). Although he was the fourth-born of Jacob’s sons, Judah is listed first and was honored above his older brothers because of their reprehensible actions (Gen. chapter 34; 35:22). The tribe of Judah had the largest army of the 12.

Numbers 2:3 "And on the east side toward the rising of the sun shall they of the standard of the camp of Judah pitch throughout their armies: and Nahshon the son of Amminadab [shall be] captain of the children of Judah."

“On the east side ... Judah”: Judah occupied the place of honor to the east. (Gen. 49:8-12), highlights the role and centrality Judah would have in the defeat of Israel’s enemies. Judah was the tribe through which the Messiah would be born.

“Nahshon”: Nahshon appears in the later genealogies of the messianic line (compare Ruth 4:20; Matt. 1:4).

Jesus was to come through the tribe of Judah. The east is the direction of the rising sun. The eastern gate in the wall at Jerusalem is the gate that God entered and left by. It would be appropriate for the tribe of Judah to camp in the east.

2 Peter 1:19 "We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts:"

The day Star is Jesus.

Numbers 2:4 “And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] threescore and fourteen thousand and six hundred.”

As they had been before. And, supposing these words to be the words of God, there is no necessity of rendering them in the future, as some have observed. Though they seem rather to be the words of Moses. Who under every tribe repeats the number, which is exactly the same as when taken. And though it was not till twenty days after that they set forward according to their order of encampment, not one of them died. Which Aben Ezra observes as a very wonderful thing.

"Were threescore and fourteen thousand and six hundred; the number of the tribe of Judah were 74,600 (see Num. 1:27).

Numbers 2:5 "And those that do pitch next unto him [shall be] the tribe of Issachar: and Nethaneel the son of Zuar [shall be] captain of the children of Issachar."

Who with Zebulun, after mentioned, as placed with him under the same standard. Were the brethren of Judah, by the same mother Leah, and so fitly put together, as most likely to continue in harmony and love. And being the youngest sons of Leah, and brethren of Judah, would, without any reluctance or murmuring, pitch under their elder brother's standard.

"And Nethaneel, the son of Zuar, shall be captain of the children of Issachar (see Num. 1:8).

This is just saying that the tribe of Issachar, led by Nethaneel, is on the eastern side as well. They camp beside the tribe of Judah.

Numbers 2:6 "And his host, and those that were numbered thereof, [were] fifty and four thousand and four hundred."

The host of Issachar.

"And those that were numbered thereof, were fifty and four thousand and four hundred": 54,400 men. Which had been numbered, for it does not appear that there was a fresh account taken (see Num. 1:29).

The young men of the tribe of Issachar that were numbered were 54,400.

Numbers 2:7 "[Then] the tribe of Zebulun: and Eliab the son of Helon [shall be] captain of the children of Zebulun."

He pitched next. Though the order of their encampment was not, as it may seem. First Judah, after him Issachar, and below him Zebulun. For Judah lay between these two, the one before him, and the other behind him. And it was Issachar that was behind, and Zebulun before, as Aben Ezra observes. They were pitched on each side of the standard of Judah, one on one side, and the other on the other side.

"And Eliab, the son of Helon, shall be, captain of the children of Zebulun" (see Num. 1:9). Each tribe had its own captain. Nor does it appear that there was a general over those captains, that had the command of the camp, consisting of three tribes. But Moses was the generalissimo of all the camps.

Numbers 2:8 "And his host, and those that were numbered thereof, [were] fifty and seven thousand and four hundred."

That is, the host of Zebulun.

"And those that were numbered thereof, were fifty and seven thousand and four hundred": 57,400 men (see Num. 1:31).

Of the tribe of Zebulun, with Eliab as the prince, were numbered 57,400. The tribe of Zebulun was to camp next to the tribe of Issachar.

Numbers 2:9 "All that were numbered in the camp of Judah [were] a hundred thousand and fourscore thousand and six thousand and four hundred, throughout their armies. These shall first set forth."

186,400 men. The sum total of the three tribes, which formed that camp. This was the largest camp of them all, being near 30,000 more than Dan's (Num. 2:31). Which was the next in number unto it, and therefore placed foremost. And as the vanguard to the tabernacle.

"These shall first set forth": In a march, when about to journey. When they saw the cloud remove, the priests blew with the trumpets, and then the camp of Judah moved first, as Jarchi observes. And when they went out to fight, Judah went up first (Judges 1:1).

These three tribes were camped on the east side of the tabernacle. Their total number of men of the age to go to war, were 186,400. It appears Judah was the head of these three tribes. This will be the tribe to lead the way, when they do set forth. Each tribe had to stay in its place assigned, or there would have been total confusion.

Verses 10-16: The lead tribe on the tabernacle's "south side" was "Reuben", followed by the tribes of "Simeon" and "Gad". Reuben was Leah's firstborn (Gen. 29:32); Simeon, her second (Gen. 29:33); and Gad was Leah's son through her maid Zilpah (Gen. 30:11).

Numbers 2:10 "On the south side [shall be] the standard of the camp of Reuben according to their armies: and the captain of the children of Reuben [shall be] Elizur the son of Shedeur."

This camp consisted of the tribes of Reuben, Simeon, and Gad, which was divided into lesser bodies, regiments, or companies, called armies. And this was placed to the south of the tabernacle, or to the right hand, as Aben Ezra interprets it. This was the right wing of the whole army. Reuben's stone, according to the Jewish writers, was the "sardius", and his flag was colored red, and there were figured upon it mandrakes. Simeon's stone was the topaz, and his flag was colored green, and on it was figured "Shechem". Gad's stone was the agate, and his flag was colored neither black nor white, but mixed, and there was figured upon it a camp or host, on account of what is said (Gen. 49:19).

"And the captain of the children of Reuben shall be Elizur the son of Shedeur (see Num. 1:5).

Numbers 2:11 "And his host, and those that were numbered thereof, [were] forty and six thousand and five hundred."

That is, the host of Reuben, as distinct from his camp, of which it was only a part, and of which Elizur was captain.

"And those that were numbered thereof, were forty and six thousand and five hundred": 46,500 men (see Num. 1:21).

We see Reuben's tribe led by Elizur, set up camp on the south side of the tabernacle. The number of their young men of the age to go to war, was 46,500.

Numbers 2:12 "And those which pitch by him [shall be] the tribe of Simeon: and the captain of the children of Simeon [shall be] Shelumiel the son of Zurishaddai."

Under his standard, and on one side of it. Reuben and Simeon being brothers by the mother as well as the father's side, might well be thought to agree together. And Reuben being the eldest brother, and the eldest of all Jacob's sons, Simeon would not grudge to pitch under him.

"And the captain of the children of Simeon shall be Shelumiel the son of Zurishaddai; of whom (see Num. 1:6).

Numbers 2:13 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] fifty and nine thousand and three hundred."

That is, the host of Simeon.

"And those that were numbered of them, were fifty and nine thousand and three hundred. 59,300 men; the same as in (Num. 1:23).

Reuben and Simeon were brothers. Their mother was Leah. It would be a natural thing for their tribes to be camped together. The tribe of Simeon's leader was Shelumiel. The young men of Simeon's tribe were numbered 59,300.

Numbers 2:14 "Then the tribe of Gad: and the captain of the sons of Gad [shall be] Eliasaph the son of Reuel."

"Reuel" and Deuel: The letters R and D are similar in Hebrew, and were easily confused by the scribes who copied the text.

Numbers 2:15 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] forty and five thousand and six hundred and fifty."

That is, the host of Gad, as distinct from those of Reuben and Simeon, which together formed the camp.

"And those that were numbered of them, were forty and five thousand and six hundred and fifty. 45,650 men (see Num. 1:25).

Gad was from the handmaid Zilpah, and was a half-brother of Simeon and Reuben. The number of his young men numbered was 45,650. They too were camped on the south next to Simeon's tribe.

Numbers 2:16 "All that were numbered in the camp of Reuben [were] a hundred thousand and fifty and one thousand and four hundred and fifty, throughout their armies. And they shall set forth in the second rank."

Throughout their armies, 151,450 men. Putting Reuben's host, and the hosts of Simeon and Gad together (Num. 2:13). Which was much lesser than the preceding camp, being 34,500 fewer in number.

"And they shall set forth in the second rank": They in journeying moving next to the camp of Judah, and before the tabernacle. For though, while encamped, the camp of Reuben lay on the south, or right side of it. Yet, when marching, went before it.

We see from this, Reuben's tribe led all three tribes. When they marched, they were the second, after Judah's three tribes. The total number of Gad's, Simeon's, and Reuben's tribes were 151,450.

Numbers 2:17 "Then the tabernacle of the congregation shall set forward with the camp of the Levites in the midst of the camp: as they encamp, so shall they set forward, every man in his place by their standards."

Once the first two triads of tribes were in motion, the Levites disassembled and packed elements of the "tabernacle of the congregation", a gracious expression for the tent that was the "meeting place" between Yahweh and His people. The Israelites headed out with the "camp of the Levites in the midst" so that God's presence was ever central for Israel's army and its people.

We mentioned before, that the church (tabernacle), would be in the middle of the camp. The tabernacle, where God dwelt with them, was surrounded by the Levitical tribe. It was the focal point of their lives. Notice also, that six tribes would march ahead of the tabernacle, and six behind it, when they were moving from place to place. The tabernacle with the Ark was to be protected at all times.

Verses 18-24: The lead tribe on the "west side" was "Ephraim", one of the Rachel Tribes. Ephraim and "Manasseh" were grandsons of her firstborn, Joseph (Gen. 30:22-24; chapter 48). "Benjamin" was her second son (Gen. 35:16-20).

Numbers 2:18 "On the west side [shall be] the standard of the camp of Ephraim according to their armies: and the captain of the sons of Ephraim [shall be] Elishama the son of Ammihud."

It was in the rear or behind, consisting of his tribe, and of the tribes of Manasseh and Benjamin. Divided into several companies, and extended four miles, as the above Targum. The Jewish writers say, that Joseph's stone is the onyx or sardonyx, and his flag was colored very black. And on it were figured for the two princes, Ephraim and Manasseh. Egypt, because they were born in Egypt; and upon the flag of Ephraim was figured an ox, because of what is said in (Deut. 33:17).

And on the flag of the tribe of Manasseh was figured a unicorn. Because of what is said in the same place. Benjamin's stone was the jasper, and his flag was colored like to twelve colors, and on it was figured a wolf, because of what is said (Gen. 49:27).

"And the captain of the sons of Ephraim shall be Elishama the son of Ammihud": Of whom (see Num. 1:10).

Numbers 2:19 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] forty thousand and five hundred."

That is, the host of Ephraim.

"And those that were numbered of them, were forty thousand and five hundred. 40,500 men. Not his camp, but his host, or the army, which consisted only of his own tribe (see Num. 1:33).

Ephraim's tribe was the leader of the three tribes on the west side of the tabernacle. They were led by Elishama. They were numbered 40,500. It is very interesting, to me, that the tribe of Ephraim is not mentioned in the tribes that were sealed in Revelation chapter 7. My own thoughts on this are that they are the great multitude in verse 9 of chapter 7 of Revelation. They are spiritually the same as Abraham's seed.

Numbers 2:20 "And by him [shall be] the tribe of Manasseh: and the captain of the children of Manasseh [shall be] Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur."

Who though the elder brother to Ephraim. Yet Ephraim was preferred to him, and had a standard given him, and his elder brother was directed to pitch by it. And this being agreeably to the prophecy of Jacob, could not well be objected to. And Benjamin, the younger brother of Joseph, being placed under the standard of a son of his, that stood in his father's room, could not be offended. And these all being the descendants of Rachel, might well be thought to agree together, and be very well pleased with their situation.

"And the captain of the children of Manasseh shall be Gamaliel the son of Pedahzur; the same as in (Num. 1:10).

Numbers 2:21 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] thirty and two thousand and two hundred."

That is, the host of Manasseh.

"And those that were numbered of them, were thirty and two thousand and two hundred. 32,200 men (see Num. 1:35).

We must remember in this, that Ephraim and Manasseh were brothers who were sons of Joseph. They made up two tribes, instead of one. They both camped on the west side of the tabernacle. The young men of Manasseh were counted 32,200. Their leader was Gamaliel.

Numbers 2:22 "Then the tribe of Benjamin: and the captain of the sons of Benjamin [shall be] Abidan the son of Gideoni."

He was to pitch under the same standard of Ephraim, and the other side of it from that of Manasseh. The one being before, and the other behind, and the standard in the middle (see notes on Num. 2:7).

"And the captains of the sons of Benjamin shall be Abidan the son of Gideoni": Of whom (see Num. 1:11).

Numbers 2:23 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] thirty and five thousand and four hundred."

That is, the host of Benjamin.

"And those that were numbered of them, were thirty and five thousand and four hundred. 35,400 men. The least number of all the tribes, excepting the tribe of Manasseh (Num. 2:21; see Num. 1:37).

Benjamin was the younger brother of Joseph. His tribe camped in the west with Ephraim and Manasseh. They were led by Abidan, and were numbered 35,400.

Numbers 2:24 "All that were numbered of the camp of Ephraim [were] a hundred thousand and eight thousand and a hundred, throughout their armies. And they shall go forward in the third rank."

108,100 men. Which was the smallest of all the camps, and near eighty thousand fewer than the camp of Judah (Num. 2:9).

"And they shall go forward in the third rank. And which was the first following the tabernacle.

The tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh, and Benjamin were all camped on the west side of the tabernacle. They represented the sons of Rachel, Joseph and Benjamin. All three tribes together were numbered 108,100. They were the fewest numbered of any of the divisions. The tabernacle was in the middle of the march, after Judah's three tribes and Reuben's three tribes. Just after the tabernacle and the Levites, the tribes of Ephraim came. They were third in the sense of being after the East and the South.

Verses 25-31: The lead tribe on the "north side" of the tabernacle was "Dan", followed by "Asher" and "Naphtali". Dan and Naphtali were sons of Rachel through her maid Bilhah (Gen. 30:6-8), Asher was the son of Leah through her maid Zilpah (Gen. 30:13).

Numbers 2:25 "The standard of the camp of Dan [shall be] on the north side by their armies: and the captain of the children of Dan [shall be] Ahiezer the son of Ammishaddai."

To the left of the tabernacle as encamped, and so was the left wing of the grand army. It consisted of the tribes of Dan, Asher, and Naphtali, in which were several divisions and companies, whose camp also the Targum of Jonathan says reached four miles. According to the Jewish writers, Dan's stone was the "ligure", and his flag was colored like to a sapphire. And there was figured upon it a serpent, on account of what is said (Gen. 49:17). Asher's stone was the "tarshish" or beryl, and his flag was colored like to a precious stone, with which women adorn themselves, and on it was figured an olive tree, on account of what is said (Gen. 49:20). Naphtali's stone was the amethyst, and his flag was colored like to clear wine, whose redness is not strong, and on it was figured a hind, on account of what is said of him (Gen. 49:21).

"And the captain of the children of Dan shall be Ahiezer the son of Ammishaddai. Who made mention of in (Num. 1:10).

Numbers 2:26 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] threescore and two thousand and seven hundred."

That is, the host of Dan.

"And those that were numbered of them, were threescore and two thousand and seven hundred. 62,700 men. Which agrees with the account of this tribe in (Num. 1:39).

Dan's tribe was led by Ahiezer. They were numbered 62,700, and encamped on the north side. It is interesting that he would be so prominently mentioned here, and then be totally dropped from the list of the twelve tribes in Revelation. His tribe got into idolatry, even more than the others.

Numbers 2:27 "And those that encamp by him [shall be] the tribe of Asher: and the captain of the children of Asher [shall be] Pagiel the son of Ocran."

Dan had a standard given him, though the son of a handmaid, being the firstborn of the sons of the handmaids. And his tribe being a warlike tribe, and very numerous. And Asher and Naphtali are placed by him, being the sons of handmaids also, and could not but contentedly pitch by him, who was the eldest of the sons of the handmaids. Naphtali being his younger brother by mother's as well as father's side, and Asher the second son of Zilpah, Leah's maid.

"And the captain of the children of Asher shall be Pagiel the son of Ocran. The same as in (Num. 1:13).

Numbers 2:28 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] forty and one thousand and five hundred."

That is, the host of Asher.

"And those that were numbered of them, were forty and one thousand and five hundred. 41,500 men; as they were numbered (Num. 1:41).

The tribe of Asher was encamped by Dan in the north. Their leader was Pagiel. Their young men were numbered 41,500. Both Dan and Asher were sons of the handmaidens.

Numbers 2:29 "Then the tribe of Naphtali: and the captain of the children of Naphtali [shall be] Ahira the son of Enan."

That was to pitch by the same standard of Dan, on the other side of it.

"And the captain of the children of Naphtali shall be Ahira the son of Enan": Who is mentioned in (Num. 1:15).

Numbers 2:30 "And his host, and those that were numbered of them, [were] fifty and three thousand and four hundred."

That is, the host of Naphtali.

"And those that were numbered of them": Not that some part of the tribe of Naphtali was numbered, which made up the host Ahira was captain of, but the whole of it, who were all numbered that were of twenty years of age and upwards. And the same is to be observed in all the above places, where this phrase is used.

"Were fifty and three thousand and four hundred": 53,400 men. (see Num. 1:43).

The tribe of Naphtali was led by Ahira. The young men numbered were 53,400. Naphtali, along with Asher and Dan, were all sons of the handmaidens.

Numbers 2:31 "All they that were numbered in the camp of Dan [were] a hundred thousand and fifty and seven thousand and six hundred. They shall go hindmost with their standards."

157,600 men. Consisting of his own tribe, and those of Asher and Naphtali, which make the largest camp next to Judah.

"They shall go hindmost with their standards": For though, while encamped, they lay to the north, or the left side of the tabernacle. Yet, when marching, they brought up the rear, and were the rear guard to the tabernacle. So that it had in its van and rear the two largest camps, which were wisely ordered for its safety. "Standards" is put for "standard", the plural for the singular. For there was but one standard to a camp, unless this takes in their ensigns, of which they had many.

The three tribes that Dan's tribe led were numbered 157,600 altogether. They were the last in the march.

Verses 32-33: According to Moses' account, the sum of the fighting men in Israel was 603,550. Counting women, children and males who were excluded from fighting, the total population could have been as high as two and a half million people, or significantly less, depending on how one interprets the text.

Numbers 2:32 "These [are] those which were numbered of the children of Israel by the house of their fathers: all those that were numbered of the camps throughout their hosts [were] six hundred thousand and three thousand and five hundred and fifty."

As the number was taken by Moses and Aaron. Assisted by twelve princes of the tribe, who were now constituted captains over them, as so many hosts or armies.

"All those that were numbered of the camp throughout their hosts": Of the four camps, of Judah, Reuben, Ephraim, and Dan, throughout the respective tribes or hosts that belonged to each of them.

"Were six hundred thousand and three thousand and five hundred and fifty; 603,550 men. Which is exactly the sum total of them, as taken (Num. 1:46). It is a large number, considering in how short a time, and that great part of it a state of bondage, from seventy persons, they rose unto it. But the spiritual Israel of God, consisting of his people of all nations, is a number which no man can number (Rev. 7:9). Besides, the number of the sealed ones, of every tribe (Num. 2:4). Now this encampment of the people of Israel was an emblem of the form and order of the spiritual Israel or church of God, under the Gospel dispensation. Christ in human nature is the tabernacle, who is in the midst of his people by His gracious presence. As the heart and life of the congregation of his saints, in whom they all center and terminate, and where he sits enthroned as King of saints. And as the Levites encamped in four squadrons next unto the tabernacle, all around it. To these answer the living creatures in (Ezek. 1:5). Which design the ministers of the word, who are in the highest place in the church, between Christ and the congregation, and are near to him, to be supplied by him. Then encamped the whole body of the people of Israel by their standards, with their ensigns, to whom answer the wheels in (Ezek. 1:15). And the twenty four elders in (Rev. 4:4). All which show the church to be militant, and that there is an order in Gospel churches, which makes them both comely and terrible (SOS 6:4). And may teach every member to abide by his standard, and follow his ensign and ensign bearer (Isa. 11:10).

See note (on 1:46).

The total number given here of all the tribes is 603,550. You remember that including women and children the number could swell to close to 3,000,000. To have a place large enough for this many people to camp, you would need over 3 miles square.

Numbers 2:33 "But the Levites were not numbered among the children of Israel; as the LORD commanded Moses."

At this time, not among the Israelites, but by themselves, they being a camp of themselves.

"As the Lord commanded Moses (Num. 1:48).

The Levites did not go to war, and they would not have been numbered in this group, for that reason.

Numbers 2:34 "And the children of Israel did according to all that the LORD commanded Moses: so they pitched by their standards, and so they set forward, every one after their families, according to the house of their fathers."

Up to this time, "the children of Israel did according to all that the LORD commanded Moses," Contrasted to later events recorded in this book.

Most of the early Jewish writers thought the area they encamped in, to be twelve miles square. The three miles square used were estimates of Roman soldiers. The difference in the space could have been because they were not in army regiments, but individual tents. Two things to remember in all of this, is that God was at the center of their lives. We must also remember that they encamped in such a way to protect the tabernacle and the presence of God within. Many believe the tribes symbolize the Christians today, varied in details of belief enough to have different denominations, but headed for a common goal. The wilderness wanderings are much like the lives of the Christians on earth. They were not permitted to enter the Promised Land, until they had Egypt (world), out of them. With each new trial they faced, they discovered the only answers lay in God's hands.

Numbers Chapter 2 Questions

1. Where did Moses and Aaron, probably, take the results of the census?
2. Who was numbered?
3. What does the author ask that you notice about this lesson?
4. What are the spokes of the wheel, that Jesus is the hub for?
5. Every man shall pitch by his own _____.
6. What does "standard" mean in verse 2?
7. What does "ensign" mean.
8. What must they be careful not to do?
9. The east side was toward the _____ of the _____.
10. Which tribe was first on the east side?
11. Jesus came through the tribe of _____.
12. Who is the day Star?

13. Who pitched next to Judah?
14. Where did the tribe of Zebulun camp?
15. How many young men of war were camped on the east side?
16. Who camped on the south side?
17. Who was the mother of Reuben and Simeon?
18. Who was Gad's mother?
19. How many young men were counted all together in Reuben's three tribes?
20. Where will the Levites camp?
21. Where would the Levites and the tabernacle be in the march?
22. Whose tribe was the leader of the three tribes on the west?
23. Ephraim and Manasseh were sons of _____.
24. What did Benjamin and Joseph have in common?
25. What was the total number of the young men, who were counted on the west side?
26. The standard of the camp of Dan was on the _____ side.
27. What was the total number of young men camped on the north?
28. Why were the Levites not numbered?
29. How large would the area have to be, to accommodate this large a group of people?
30. What are two things we should remember in this lesson?
31. How are the wilderness wanderings like our lives on earth?