



Israel Rejects God's Prophet and Priest

Numbers 16



LESSON GOAL

Students will respect and obey the leadership that God has established.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to

- Name the sin of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.
- Describe the effect that seeing the punishment on Korah and the others should have had on the Israelites.
- Name the people's sin and its consequences.
- Explain what Moses and Aaron did for the people's sin.

KEY VERSE

"And he spoke to Korah and all his company, saying, 'Tomorrow morning the LORD will show who is His and who is holy, and will cause him to come near to Him. That one whom He chooses He will cause to come near to Him'" (Numbers 16:5).

APPLICATION

- Value the leadership God has put in your life.
- Do not blame leaders for the hard times in your life.
- Learn from the Lord's discipline.

NEXT WEEK

God Offers Israel Healing from Sin
Read Numbers 21:4–9.

Symbol Key



Craft



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Activity



Q & A



Work Sheet



2 Grade Level

Teacher Planning Sheet

PREPARE

Objectives/Truths to cover this week

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Personal Application

As a result of my study in this passage, God wants me to

- _____
- _____
- _____

Three ways students need to apply this passage are

- _____
- _____
- _____

Materials Needed

POINT

Choose from various ideas to point students to the coming Bible lesson.

- _____
- _____

PROCLAIM

Choose from various ideas to proclaim the Bible lesson.

Presentation Ideas

- _____
- _____

Praise/Music Ideas

- _____
- _____
- _____

PRACTICE

Choose ideas to help review and apply today's lesson.

- _____
- _____

PREPARE WITH THE TRUTH

"Therefore you shall lay up these words of mine in your heart and in your soul.... You shall teach them to your children" (Deuteronomy 11:18–19).

Please take time to prepare your mind and heart to accurately handle the truths of God's Word (2 Tim. 2:15). Read through the Bible background and study the truths contained in this lesson. Crucial background information is included here to aid you in understanding the Scripture.

Bible Background

The book of Numbers begins with the counting of the 600,000 Israelite soldiers—a testimony of how God had blessed the people. But before long, that number of soldiers became a testimony against Israel. After Israel refused to enter the Promised Land in Numbers 14, they learned that those 600,000 would not see the Promised Land but would die in the desert, along with all Israelites above the age of 20. But that sentence was not enough to humble Israel. They rushed into the Promised Land without God's blessing, only to be routed by the Amalekites and Canaanites. The first of the 600,000 had begun to fall.

Israel found themselves in a situation that confronted their sin natures. They were being led by Moses and Aaron, men whom they had wanted to stone, and being fed manna, food that they were tired of eating. They could not enter the Promised Land and had nowhere else to go. God had effortlessly suppressed any rebellion and countered every complaint. This time of hardship, disappointment, failure, and punishment should have resulted in Israel's submission and dependence on God. But it didn't. Israel was about to rebel against God yet again, this time by rejecting Moses, His prophet, and Aaron, His priest.

Rebellion against Moses and Aaron Begins (Num. 16:1–3, 8–14)

The rebellion that begins in Numbers 16 is different from Israel's previous rebellions. It did not arise from the people being dissatisfied with their food or being afraid to enter into the Promised Land. Instead, this rebellion was organized and premeditated, the outgrowth of smoldering resentment. This rebellion had leaders and was a planned attempt to take leadership from God's appointees, Moses and Aaron.

The text does not say exactly how far into the 40 years of the wilderness wandering this rebellion took place. The rebellion was led by four men: Korah (from the tribe of Levi, the same tribe Moses and Aaron were from) and Dathan, Abiram, and On (all from the tribe of Reuben, the tribe that would have had leadership of Israel if not for Reuben's sin of sleeping with Jacob's concubine Bilhah [Gen. 35:22; 49:4]). They were accompanied by 250 various leaders, representatives of the congregation and men of renown (Num. 16:2). The men came to Moses and Aaron for no reason but to attack their leadership.

The insurrectionists said that Moses and Aaron took too much authority for themselves. They argued that if God lived among the people (which He did) and if the people were holy unto the Lord (as they were commanded to be), then Moses and Aaron should not have the privilege of leading the people. They asked, "Why then do you exalt yourselves above the assembly of the LORD?" (Num. 16:3).

As Moses had done before and would do again, he fell on his face, probably interceding for the people (Num. 14:5; 16:4, 22). Moses rebuked Korah and the other Levites who were with him. God already had separated the Levites from the rest

Additional Reference Materials

*The MacArthur Study
Bible* by John MacArthur

of the Israelites “to do the work of the tabernacle of the LORD, and to stand before the congregation to serve them” (16:9). But Korah and certain Levites were not content with the blessing of serving God in God’s way; they wanted the priesthood also (16:10). Korah was not motivated by a desire to serve God, which he already had the privilege of doing, but was motivated by self-promotion.

Moses next sent for Dathan and Abiram of the tribe of Reuben (Num. 16:12). They refused to come, but the message they sent in response (16:13–14) shows the deceitfulness of their hearts. They actually accused Moses of bringing Israel out of a land flowing with milk and honey to die in the wilderness. They blindly thought of Egypt as a land flowing with milk and honey! They also blamed Moses for not bringing them to the Promised Land. Finally, they said that Moses was putting out the eyes of the men, an idiom similar to “pulling the wool over their eyes.” These men clearly resented Moses’ leadership and were accusing him of being a false prophet, devoted to the people’s harm.

The First Two Tests to Prove Leadership (Num. 16:4–7, 15–40)

Of course, Moses was innocent of such ridiculous charges (Num. 16:15); the people alone were responsible for their wilderness wandering. Although Moses denied abusing his role as prophet, he desired that God demonstrate his and Aaron’s right to lead. God demonstrated that leadership with two tests.

In Numbers 16:4–7 and 16–17, Moses presented the test for who should be a priest. Moses told Korah and each of the 250 leaders to take censers, put fire on them, and burn incense before the Lord. Aaron would do likewise. The Lord would choose whom He desired to come near Him and serve in the tabernacle (Num. 16:5). Foolishly, the 250 men ignored what had happened to Nadab and Abihu when they brought strange fire before the Lord (Lev. 10:1–2). On the next day, Korah and the men brought incense before the tabernacle.

During this first test, the glory of the Lord appeared (Num. 16:19) and God told Moses and Aaron to separate themselves from the people so that He could destroy not only the 250 but also all the Israelites. Moses and Aaron once again fell on their faces and pleaded for God to destroy only the men leading the congregation (16:22). In response, God mercifully protected the congregation by warning them to move away from the tents of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram (16:24). Moses and Aaron (and probably Korah) went to the tents where Dathan and Abiram stood outside with their wives and children (16:27).

The first test was not yet completed but was interrupted by Moses and Aaron’s leaving for the tents of the rebels. Moses began his address to the Israelites by saying, “By this you shall know that the LORD has sent me to do all these works, for I have not done them of my own will. If...the earth opens its mouth and swallows them up...and they go down alive into the pit, then you will understand that these men have rejected the LORD” (16:28–30). The Lord determined that Moses’ leadership would be authenticated by something “new” happening; natural death would not as emphatically prove Korah, Dathan, and Abiram’s guilt.

When Moses finished speaking, the ground split and swallowed alive Dathan, Abiram, Korah, their families, and all they owned (Num. 16:31–33). Sadly, the children of the men were swept up in the destruction caused by their fathers’ sins (as had happened again and again since the flood). The Israelites fled in fear (16:34). As soon as the first test ended with God attesting to His choice of Moses as prophet, the second test ended with fire coming out from the Lord and consuming the 250 rebels who were burning incense (16:35). God also attested to His choice of Aaron as priest.

Rebellion against Moses and Aaron Continues (Num. 16:41–50)

The fear of seeing the ground open and swallow Korah, Dathan, and Abiram and seeing the fire consume the 250 rebels should have been enough to shock Israel out of their rebellion. But the next day, they complained that Moses and Aaron had killed “the people of the Lord,” ludicrously referring to the rebels (Num. 16:41). When the congregation gathered before the tabernacle, the glory of the Lord appeared yet again (16:42). Again, the Lord told Moses to get away from the people, and again, Moses and Aaron fell on their faces, presumably to intercede for the people. This time, God did not turn from His wrath, but a plague started to spread among the people. Moses commanded Aaron to take fire from the altar and burn incense so that the people would not die. (Similarly, on the Day of Atonement, the high priest brought incense into the Holy of Holies so that he himself would not die [Lev. 16:13].) Aaron stood with the incense between those who had already died from the plague and those who were yet untouched. God heeded Aaron’s intercession and turned from His wrath, but only after 14,700 people had died.

The Third Test to Prove Leadership (Num. 17:1–11)

The Lord knew that even after the thousands had died and Aaron had successfully interceded for the people, the people would again complain about God’s leadership. God told Moses to take 12 rods or staffs, one from each of the 12 tribes. After the name of each leader was carved on a rod, the rods were to be placed in the Holy of Holies before the ark of the covenant. God would demonstrate whom He wanted to serve as priest by causing the rod of that tribe to blossom. Moses and the people did as God commanded. The next day, Moses went into the tabernacle and saw that Aaron’s rod not only “had sprouted and put forth buds” but also “had produced blossoms and yielded ripe almonds” (Num. 17:8). As each man received his rod back, it was clear that God had chosen Aaron as priest.

The staff of Aaron was to be “a sign against the rebels, that you may put their complaints away from Me, lest they die” (Num. 17:10). Aaron’s staff would warn the rebellious people against complaining in the future and suffering more of God’s wrath.

Conclusion (Num. 17:12–13)

After so much rebellion, the Israelites spoke to Moses and said, “Surely we die, we perish, we all perish! Whoever even comes near the tabernacle of the LORD must die. Shall we all utterly die?” (Num. 17:12–13). Sadly, the people overreacted, swinging from rebellion to an unnatural fear of God. God intended that the people submit to His choice of who should stand before Him, and instead, the people were afraid that God would strike them all dead. Fearing God is good if it leads to repentance. But the fear that Israel displayed may have been no more than a temporary panic after seeing such fearful displays of God’s power.

Since leaving Sinai, Israel had repeatedly complained and rebelled. There was seemingly no end to the punishment they would endure before they submitted to the authority of God’s Word and those who taught it. But when they did show fear, it was not a fear informed by God’s love and mercy. Israel was blind and would not submit to God. Unless God has grace on the lost, they likewise will continue in blindness and reject the Lord’s punishment. When the saint is disciplined by God, he must not foolishly resist the Lord’s chastisement (Heb. 12:5–11) but must learn the lesson that God intends.

POINT TO THE TRUTH

*"Give ear, O my people, to my law; incline your ears to the words of my mouth"
(Psalm 78:1).*

This section includes questions to review last week's lesson and ideas to prepare students for this week's lesson. Choose from the following ideas to point to the truths of this lesson.



Review Questions

Use these questions to review and reinforce key truths.

Where was God leading Israel?

To the land He had promised to Abraham. Six hundred years before Moses, God had promised Abraham that his descendants would one day dwell in the land of Canaan.

What did God tell Moses to do in Numbers 13?

God told Moses to choose a man from each tribe of Israel to go and spy out the land of Canaan.

What kind of report did the spies bring when they returned from their 40-day journey?

When the men returned, they showed the congregation the fruit they had taken from the land. They also reported that the land was indeed rich and good. However, the men reported that the people who lived in the land were too strong to be conquered.

What was Israel's response to the negative report?

They cried and wept. They said they would have preferred to die in Egypt and questioned why God had brought them out in the first place. They were even prepared to choose a new leader to lead them back to Egypt. In essence, they were rejecting God's plan for them.

Which two spies encouraged the Israelites to trust God and take possession of the land?

Caleb and Joshua. Both men encouraged the Israelites to trust God to help them conquer the land. They knew that if God delighted in them, He could surely help them defeat the inhabitants of Canaan, regardless of their strength and size.

Did the Israelites listen to Caleb and Joshua?

No. The people became so angry when Caleb and Joshua stood up for what was right that they wanted to stone them along with Moses and Aaron. The Israelites not only were rejecting God's plan; they also were rejecting the leaders He had placed in charge.

What did Moses do in response to this?

Moses pleaded to God on behalf of the Israelites. Destroying them would ruin the Lord's reputation among the Egyptians and cause them to deny His power. Moses pleaded with God to preserve Israel because He was merciful and had forgiven them in the past.

Did the Lord forgive Israel?

The Lord forgave Israel, but He still punished their sin. Everyone who was 20 years old and above would die in the wilderness and would not be allowed to enter the Promised Land. The only two people in that category who would be allowed to enter were Joshua and Caleb. All Israel would now have to wander in the wilderness for 40 years before the younger generation could enter the Promised Land.

How did the Lord judge the 10 spies who brought back the negative report?

He killed them with a plague.

Did the people accept the punishment God had given them?

No. They tried to take the city even though the Lord was not with them. But the inhabitants of the land attacked them and drove them back (Num. 14:44–45).



Rebellion

What is rebellion? It is more than just disobeying or refusing to obey. Rebellion includes rejecting the authority of the one in leadership. Have you ever rebelled against anyone? In today's lesson, we will hear what happens when a group of men rebel against the leadership of Moses.



Table Leaders

Provide an activity for your table group, such as putting together a puzzle, assembling a LEGO model, or designing a group mural. Designate one student as the leader. All the other students at the table must take directions from this student. Watch to see how they do. Some will be good leaders, and some will not do well at all. This could prove frustrating to the others in the group. God gives some of us leadership abilities, and others are better at following. God wants us all to follow the directions of the leaders whom He has placed in authority over us (the president, teachers, parents, etc.). God put Moses and Aaron in charge of the Israelites. We will hear this morning that some others resented having to be under their authority.



1

Following in God's Footsteps

Materials: white cardstock, pencils, "I Will Follow God" craft page, crayons, markers, scissors, glue

Directions: As the students enter the classroom, use the cardstock and pencils to trace around their feet. Be sure to identify each set of footprints. At craft time, give the students their footprints to color, cut out, and glue to the "I Will Follow God" craft sheet.



1
2

Follow the Leader

Line up the students and tell them to copy everything the line leader does (marching, bunny hopping, slow walking, etc.). Tell them how important it is to follow Jesus' lead and try to copy His life with our own.



Submitting to Leaders

A leader is a person who guides and directs others, either by going before them to show the way, or by giving commands or instructions. A leader needs to be wise and have authority. Why do we need leaders? What happens without leaders? How should we respond to leaders when they give instructions or correction? In today's lesson, we will hear about Moses and Aaron, the two leaders whom God appointed

over Israel to guide them to the Promised Land and give God's laws. We will hear what happened when Israel rebelled against the leaders and even God's authority.

PROCLAIM THE TRUTH

"Telling to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and His strength and His wonderful works that He has done" (Psalm 78:4).

This section includes the Bible lesson, lesson questions, and praise and worship ideas. Song suggestions are included that you can use to proclaim your worship to God. Use the lesson questions to check the students' understanding. This section also includes various presentation ideas to use during the teaching time. Read the Bible passage several times before you read these pages. All teaching should be done directly from the Bible.

Bible Lesson

Reading of the Text

Read portions of Numbers 16.

Introduction

Have you ever felt an earthquake? It can be a frightening experience. Sometimes during an earthquake, the ground will crack, and that can damage buildings, streets, and pipes. In today's lesson, we will learn about some Israelites who challenged Moses' authority. God punished their rebellion by having the ground split open and swallow them, their families, and all their possessions. Let's open our Bibles to Numbers 16 and see how all this happened!



Leadoff Questions

LOQ: Who rebelled against Moses?

Answer: The families of Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and On, along with 250 leaders.

LOQ: What was the reason they rebelled against Moses as their leader?

Answer: They said that Moses and Aaron were not the only men who were chosen by God to lead. They accused Moses of exalting himself over the congregation.

LOQ: What was Moses' response to the people's accusation?

Answer: Moses fell on his face and told them of the judgment to come the next day.

LOQ: What was the consequence of Korah's rebellion?

Answer: Moses said that the next morning the Lord would demonstrate who was His. God would demonstrate this through the death of Korah. If Moses was not chosen by God, the people of Korah would die a natural death, but if Moses was chosen by God as their leader, the ground would open up and swallow Korah and all his possessions.

LOQ: What happened?

Answer: The ground split and swallowed the families of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, along with all their possessions. Then fire came out from the Lord and consumed the 250 men who were offering incense to the Lord. They were also challenging God's establishing Moses as leader.

LOQ: What was the reaction of the people the next day?

Answer: They were angry with Moses and Aaron and blamed them for killing the people of the Lord.

LOQ: What did God want to do about their rebellion?

Answer: God told Moses to get away from the people because He was going to consume them. God was going to destroy all the people because of their faithlessness and their accusations against Moses and Aaron. He sent a plague, and it began to spread throughout the entire camp.

LOQ: What was Moses and Aaron's reaction to God's judgment on the people?

Answer: Moses told Aaron to put fire in a censer and put incense on it. Aaron then ran among the people, between the living and the dead, to make atonement for their actions.

LOQ: What began to happen when Aaron went into the assembly?

Answer: The plague stopped after 14,700 people died.

Summary

Israel rebelled against God's authority and was punished. The family of Korah challenged Moses and Aaron's authority as God's chosen leaders. Moses told the people that if he was not from God, these men would die a normal death like any other man, but if he was from God, the next morning, they would be consumed by the earth. As Moses said, the earth opened and swallowed Korah, the other families, and all their possessions. The 250 men offering incense also were consumed by fire from God. The next day, people blamed Moses and Aaron for the death of these men. God became angry because of the nation's sin and told Moses to step away from the people so that He could destroy them. Moses told Aaron to intercede for the people with incense. Aaron's intercession stopped the plague, but only after it killed 14,700 people. Although the people again lacked faith in God's sovereignty, God had mercy and allowed them to live.

Application

Israel's lack of trust in God's choice of a leader and in His provision for their lives displeased God. These same rebellious attitudes are seen in people today. This should not be. God is the same as He was when the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness, and the same sins of rebellion displease Him. If a person complains about the leadership that God has established or lacks trust in God to fulfill His purposes, he is sinning just as Israel did. God's plans are best, and believers are responsible to trust Him in every situation of life.

Presentation Ideas



A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards

Use appropriate A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards with the lessons.



Betty Lukens Flannelgraph

Use appropriate flannelgraph pieces with the lesson.



Keep in Step

Materials: a large covered basket or box filled with a variety of shoes



1
2

Earthquake Table

Directions: Pull out the different pairs of shoes, and ask the students whether they think they are the shoes of a leader. Ask the students whom God sent to be their leaders (parents, grandparents, teachers, pastor, etc.). Explain that in today's lesson, the students will learn more about God's chosen leaders for Israel.

Before reading Numbers 16:15–40, push two tables together and set "tents" (half-sheets of cardstock folded down the center) all over the two tables. Be sure to put some tents on the line between the two tables. As you read the passage, have two helpers shake the tables and then spread them apart so that some of the tents fall into the crack. Then have them push the tables back together.



Stick Test

Materials: shoebox with a slit cut in the lid (large enough to push a craft stick through) and labeled "the Testimony," craft stick for each student, permanent marker, almonds, artificial flower blossoms, glue, tape

Directions: Before class, write the name "Aaron" on one craft stick. Then glue almonds and artificial blossoms on the stick. Place the stick at the bottom of the shoebox before placing the lid on the box. Tape the lid closed so students cannot look inside.

During class, designate a table for students to complete the stick test at the beginning of class. Direct students to write their name on a craft stick with the permanent marker and place it inside the shoebox through the slit. At the appropriate time during the lesson (Num. 17:8), pull Aaron's rod out of the shoebox.

Praise and Worship

Awesome God

Cares Chorus

Great Is Thy Faithfulness

Humble Thyself in the Sight of the Lord

Mighty Is Our God

My God Is So Great

Seek Ye First

PRACTICE THE TRUTH

"That they may set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments" (Psalm 78:7).

Choose ideas from this section to review and apply the truths of the Bible lesson.



Compassion

In Numbers 16:41–50, the people of Israel again complained against the leaders God had placed over them. But what was Moses and Aaron's response? Did they get angry and desire revenge? No. Moses and Aaron responded with compassion. They desired good for the Israelites rather than wanting to hurt them in revenge. How does God want us to respond when someone sins against us or attacks us? Romans 12:21 tells us, "Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good."



Defiant People

Bring in newspapers and magazines with articles about people living in direct defiance of God. Discuss why the students think these people are rebelling against God's principles, and how they might react if they were in that same situation. Spend time praying for strength and confessing weaknesses we have. Pray for those in the country and world around us who are rebelling against God's standards.



Aaron's Budding Rod

Materials: construction paper, tissue paper, tape or glue

Directions: Roll a piece of construction paper into a tube. Use tape or glue to hold it together. Attach small tissue paper buds and almond-shaped pieces of tan construction paper.



Rod of Aaron

Materials: craft stick for each student, permanent marker, almonds, artificial blossoms, glue

Directions: Use the rod of Aaron from the "Stick Test" activity as an example for the craft. Direct students to make their own rod of Aaron by writing "Aaron" on a craft stick and then gluing almonds and artificial blossoms around his name. Encourage students to take home this special rod as a reminder to value the leadership God has put in their lives.



Twelve Rods

Materials: "12 Rods" craft sheet (at back of lesson); 12 craft sticks per student; glue; stickers or cutouts of flowers, leaves, and almonds

Directions: Give each student a copy of the "12 Rods" craft sheet and 12 craft sticks to represent 12 rods. Have them glue each craft stick to the page. Then have them write "Aaron" on one of the sticks and decorate that stick with flowers, leaves, and almonds. God used Aaron's budding rod as a sign that He had chosen him to be Israel's high priest.



"Israel Rejects God's Prophet and Priest"

Use this work sheet to review the key truths of this week's lesson. The work sheet is located at the back of the lesson.



Journal Page: "Following Christ"

Give each student a copy of the journal page at the back of this lesson. The students can complete the page individually, in small groups, or at home.

Coloring Sheets

Give each student a copy of the coloring sheets at the back of this lesson. The students can color the pages in class or at home.

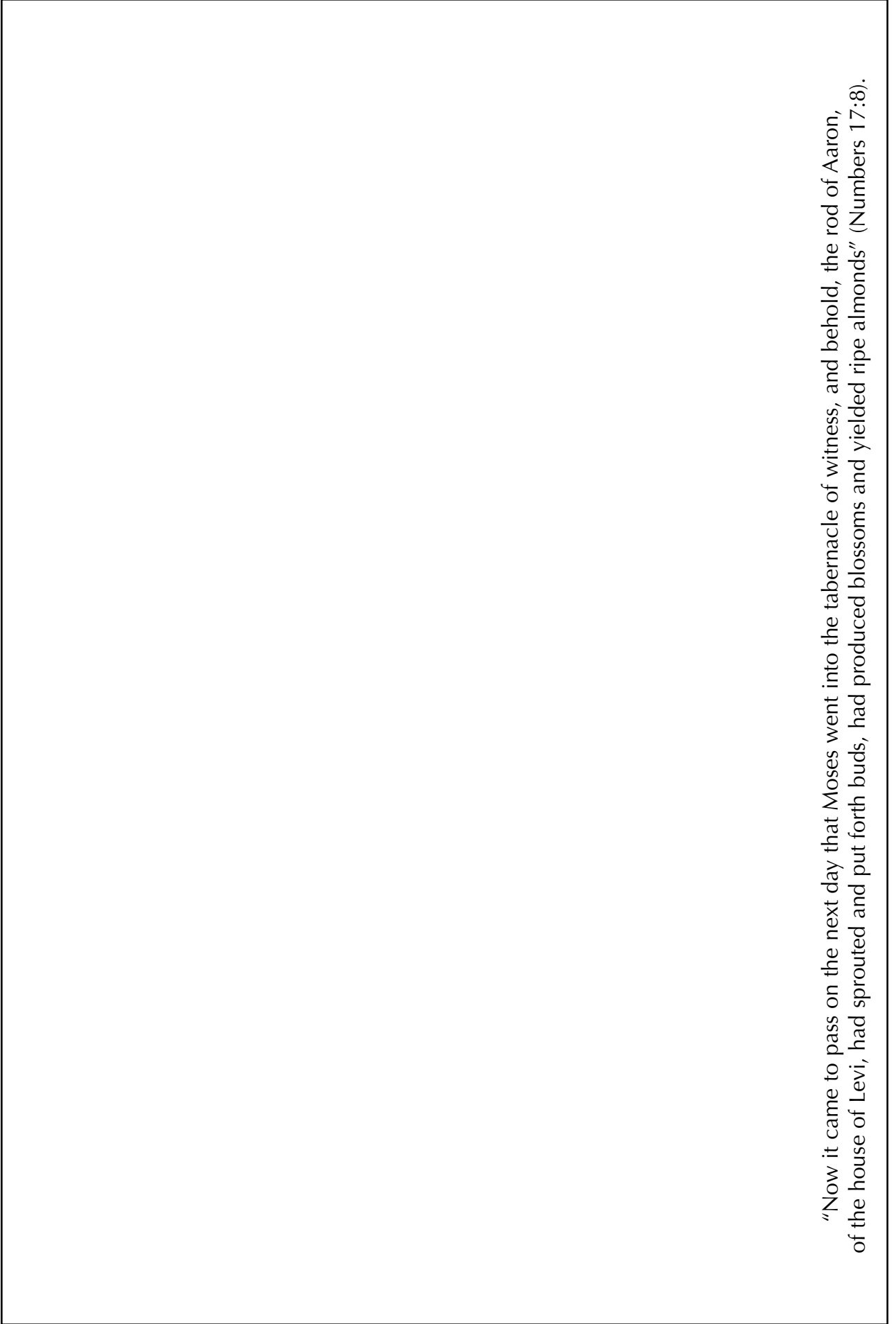


MEMORY VERSE

"Therefore whoever resists the authority resists the ordinance of God, and those who resist will bring judgment on themselves" (Romans 13:2).

I Will Follow God

Twelve Rods



“Now it came to pass on the next day that Moses went into the tabernacle of witness, and behold, the rod of Aaron, of the house of Levi, had sprouted and put forth buds, had produced blossoms and yielded ripe almonds” (Numbers 17:8).

Israel *Rejects* God's *Prophet and Priest*



Numbers 16

Name _____

1. The men who gathered against Moses and Aaron accused them of exalting themselves above the assembly of the _____ (16:3).
2. True or False: Korah was content with his duties at the tabernacle. _____
3. Did Dathan and Abiram go to Moses when he called them? _____
4. When Dathan and Abiram accused Moses of failing to bring them to Canaan, Moses became _____ (16:15).
5. These men were going to be punished because they had _____ the Lord.
rejected accepted
6. The Lord punished the Dathan, Abiram, and Korah by causing the earth to open up and _____ them (16:32).
7. Do you ever reject what God has given you? _____

Following Christ

“And He spoke to Korah and all his company, saying, ‘Tomorrow morning the LORD will show who is His and who is holy, and will cause him to come near to Him. That one whom He chooses He will cause to come near to Him’” (Numbers 16:5).

Do you like to play “Follow the Leader”? Most children do, and most children like to take a turn at being the leader. However, when God appointed Moses and Aaron as the leaders of the Israelites, it was no game. But the Israelites acted like naughty children and rebelled against God’s choice of leaders for them.

Their lack of faith in God’s provision for their lives displeased God. How should the Israelites have responded to God’s provision?

God provided three tests to prove that Moses and Aaron were His choice and not Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and On. How can you know who is a leader from God?

Following Christ

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Jesus said in John 10:11-13, "I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd gives His life for the sheep. But a hireling, he who is not the shepherd, one who does not own the sheep, sees the wolf coming and leaves the sheep and flees; and the wolf catches the sheep and scatters them. The hireling flees because he...does not care about the sheep."

The shepherd that God chooses loves and protects God's people. If a leader is good and obeys God's Word, you can determine by his love and protection for you whether he is from God.

God has provided these leaders for me:

Some ways they have shown Christ's love are:

Ways that they have obeyed God's word are:

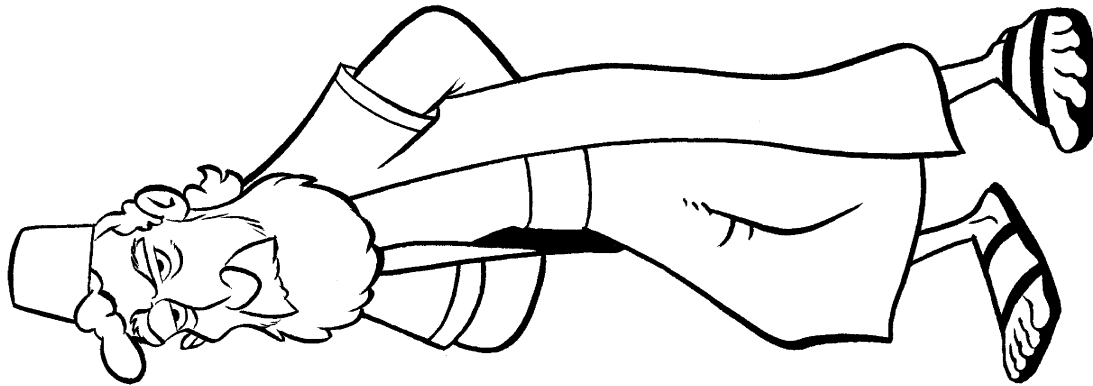
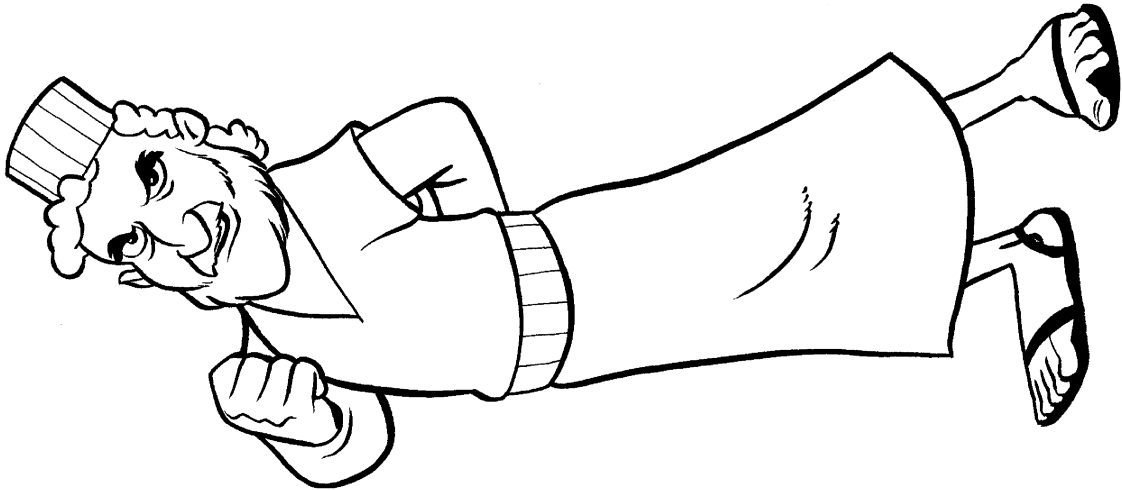
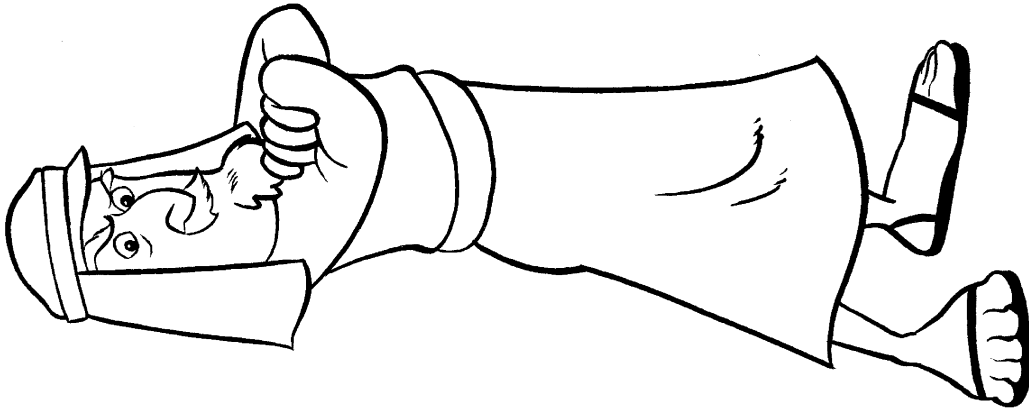
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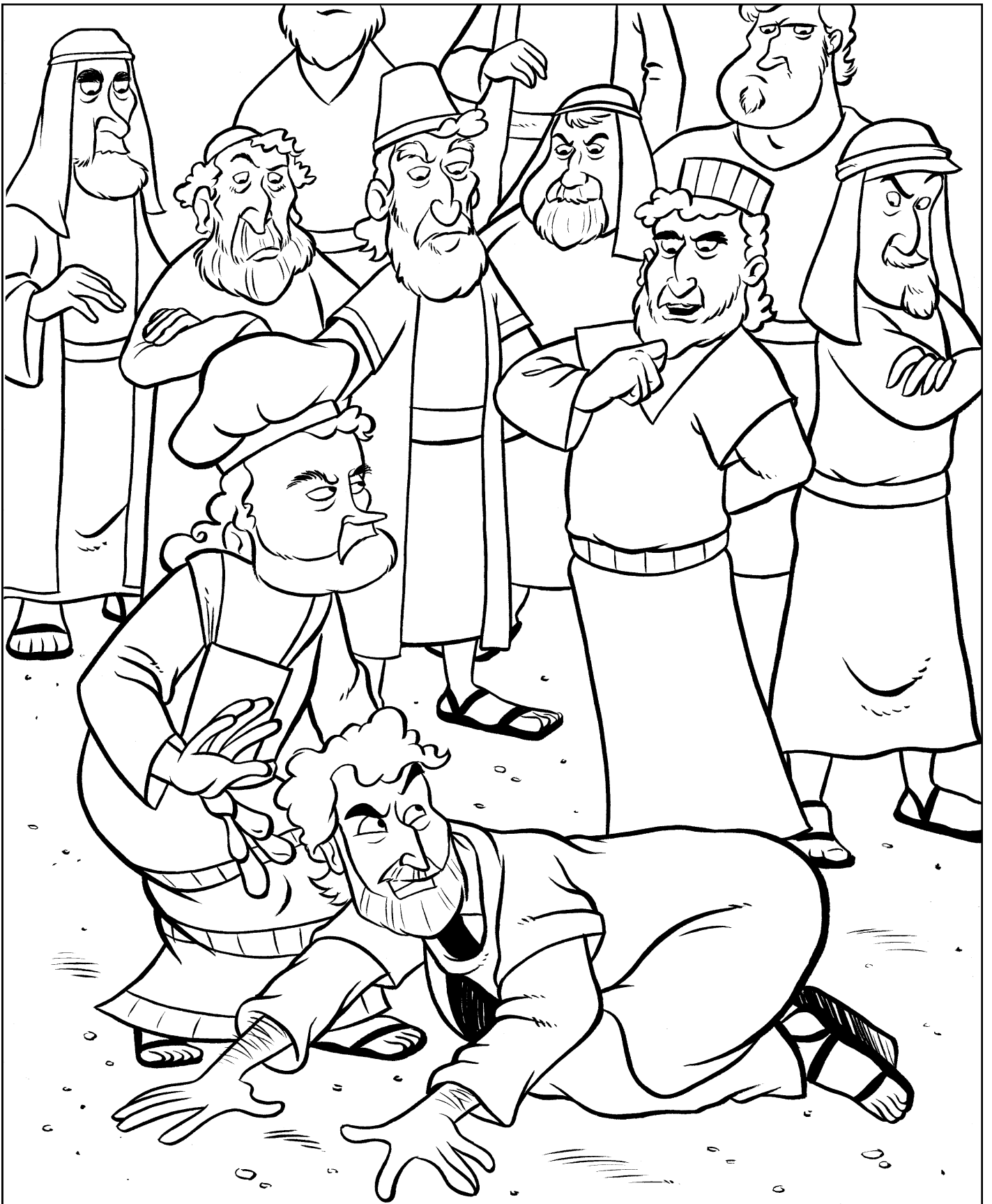
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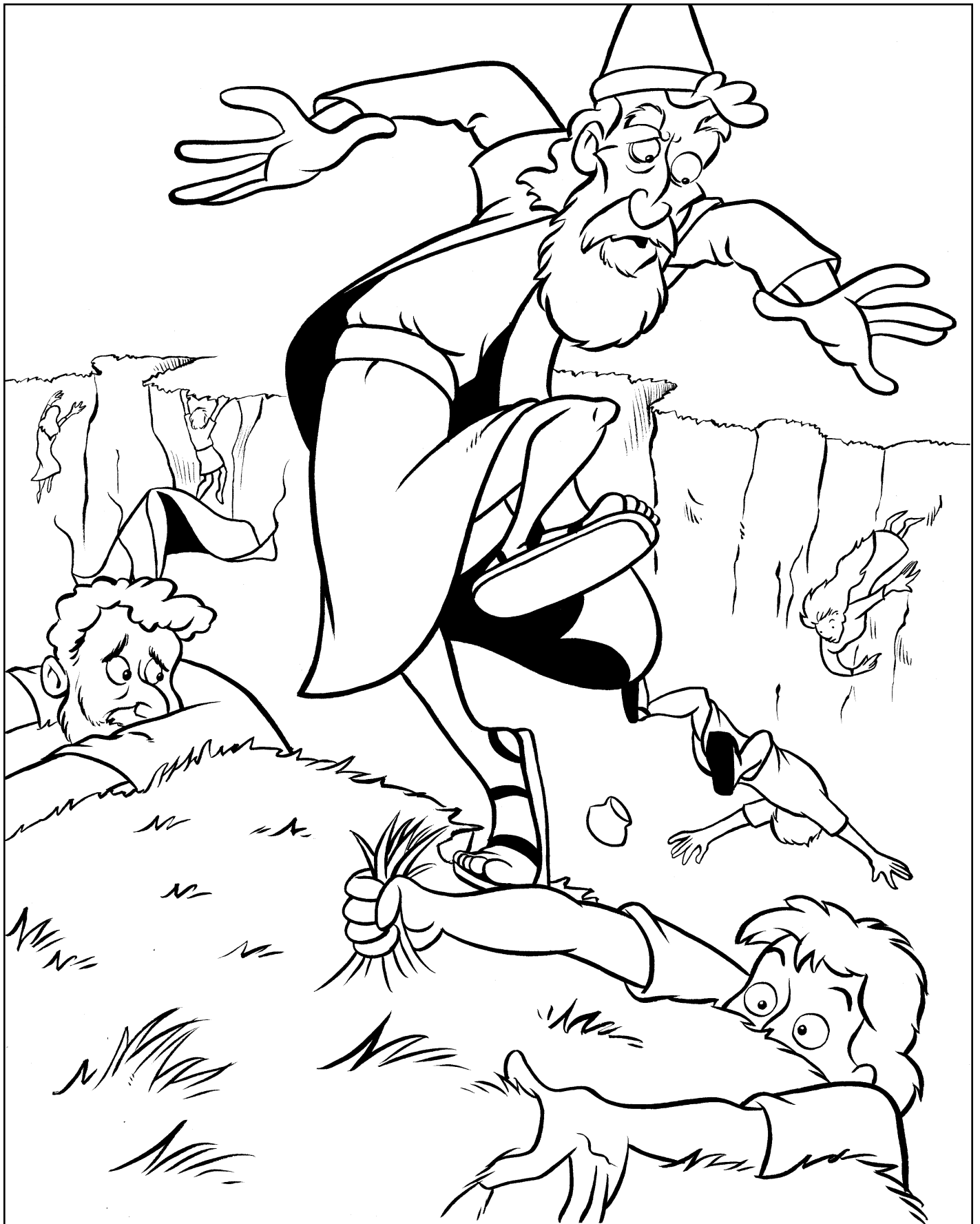
Some ways they have shown Christ's love are:

Ways that they have obeyed God's word are:





Korah and other men of Israel rose up against Moses and questioned his God-given authority. When Moses heard this, he fell on his face and said to Korah, "Tomorrow morning the LORD will show who is His and who is holy" (Numbers 16:4-5).



**All those who rebelled against the Lord and His servant Moses
were swallowed by the ground (Numbers 16:28-35).**

