

Sanctification through sacrifice & separation

Sanctification

Theme

Sanctification through Sacrifice and Separation

Key Verse

"I am the LORD your God; consecrate yourselves and be holy, because I am holy... I am the LORD who brought you up out of Egypt to be your God; therefore be holy, because I am holy" (11:44-45; repeated in 19:2; 20:7, 26)

Kingdom Statement

God would remain theocratic King (cf. Exod. 40:34) only as Israel sanctified herself before Him through sacrifice (1–10) and separation from paganism (11–27).

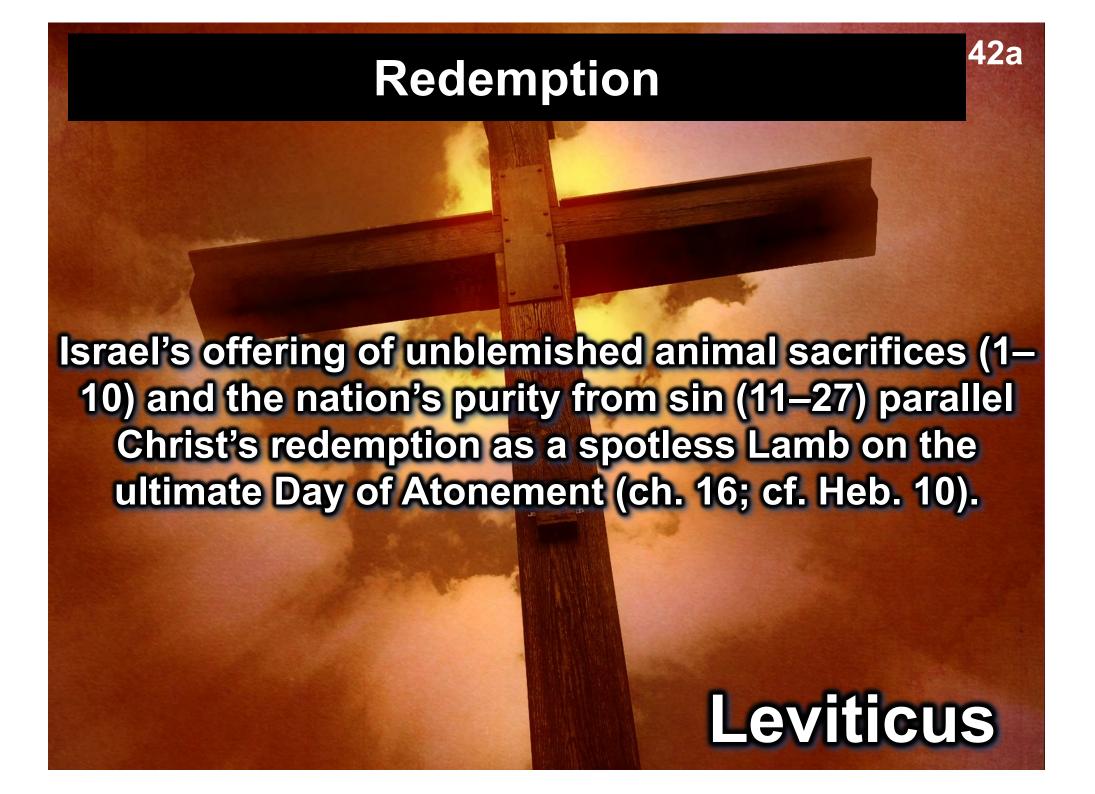


Summary Statement

The reason Israel should obey God's laws of sanctification through sacrifice and separation was to continue to enjoy God's presence.

Covenant

The Mosaic Covenant to which Israel promised faithfulness (cf. Exod. 33–34) can be followed only through sacrifice (1–10) and separation from non-covenant peoples and practices (11–27).



Messianic Prophecy

Israel's sacrifices, offerings, and high priest Aaron (1–10), as well as national purity from sin (11–27) all foreshadow Christ as sinless Redeemer and mediatorial High Priest (Heb. 7).

Leviticus

Sanctification through Sacrifice and Separation

Purpose: that the LORD might be able to remain with the nation

Place: Mount Sinai

Time: One Month

Chapters 1–10 Chapters 11–27 **Sacrifice** Separation Worshipping a Holy God Walking with a Holy God **Securing Fellowship with God Continuing Fellowship with God Approaching God Appeasing God** Laws of Sanctification for... **Perfect Sacrifices Perfect Priests** (8-10)(1-7)(11-27)

Uncleanness	Unintentional	Tabernacle	Crimes	Priests	Worship	Canaan	Vows
(11–15)	Sin (16)	(17)	(18–20)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(27)

Leviticus

- Holiness demands burnt offerings
- 2 Acceptance of meal offerings
- Necessity of peace offerings
- Demand for sin offering
- 5 Burnt offerings for trespasses
- Offering laws for priests
- 7 Offering laws for priests
- 8 Keeping the priest consecrated
- 9 Offering of Aaron's sacrifice

- 11 Warning against unclean animals
- 12 Offerings for birth purification
- 13 Requirements for unclean lepers
- 14 Sign of cleansing lepers
- 15 Hygiene for human uncleanness
- Institution of annual atonement

18 Forbidding of sexual impurities

17 Prominence of the blood

- 21 Priest's qualifications before God
- 22 Respect for God's offerings
- Institution of religious feasts
- Eating the holy bread
- Sabbatical year and jubilee
- Trouble promised for disobedience
- Seriousness of keeping vows



Barry Huddleston, *The Acrostic Summarized Bible* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1992)

Be Holy

Which is the Most Accurate?

Salvation by...

OT Works

NT Faith

Faith + Works

Faith Alone

Faith Alone

Faith Alone

Faith + Works

Faith + Works

Which verses in the Bible support your answer?

cf. OTS 119e

OT Forgiveness of Sin



Pipe = Relationship with God (never changing)



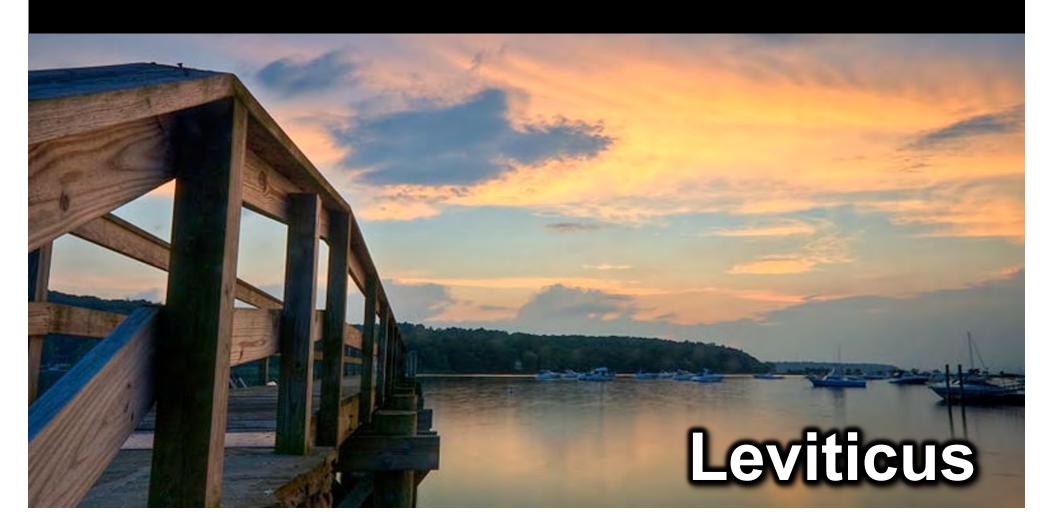


Clog = Fellowship with God (hindered by sin)



Sacrifices = Confession of Sin (sin forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship was never threatened)

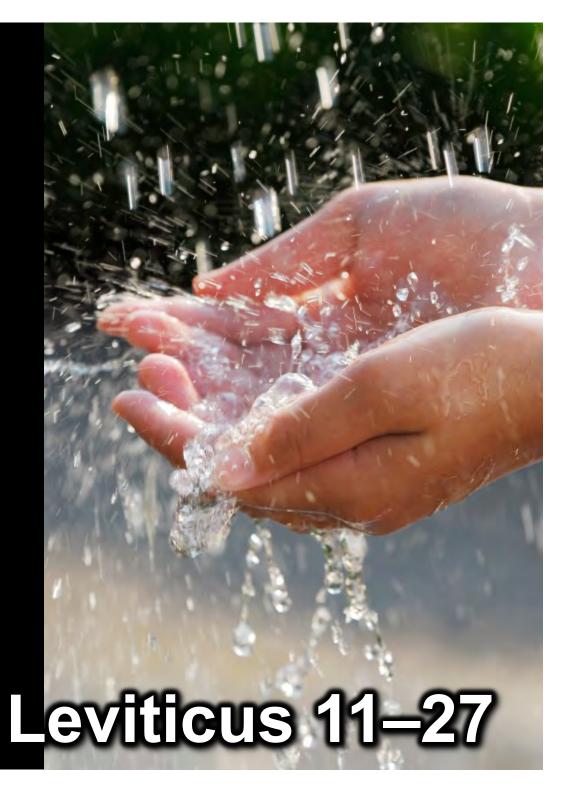
How can we continue to enjoy God's presence after coming to know him?



I. Confess that God is all you need.



II. Practice godly habits.

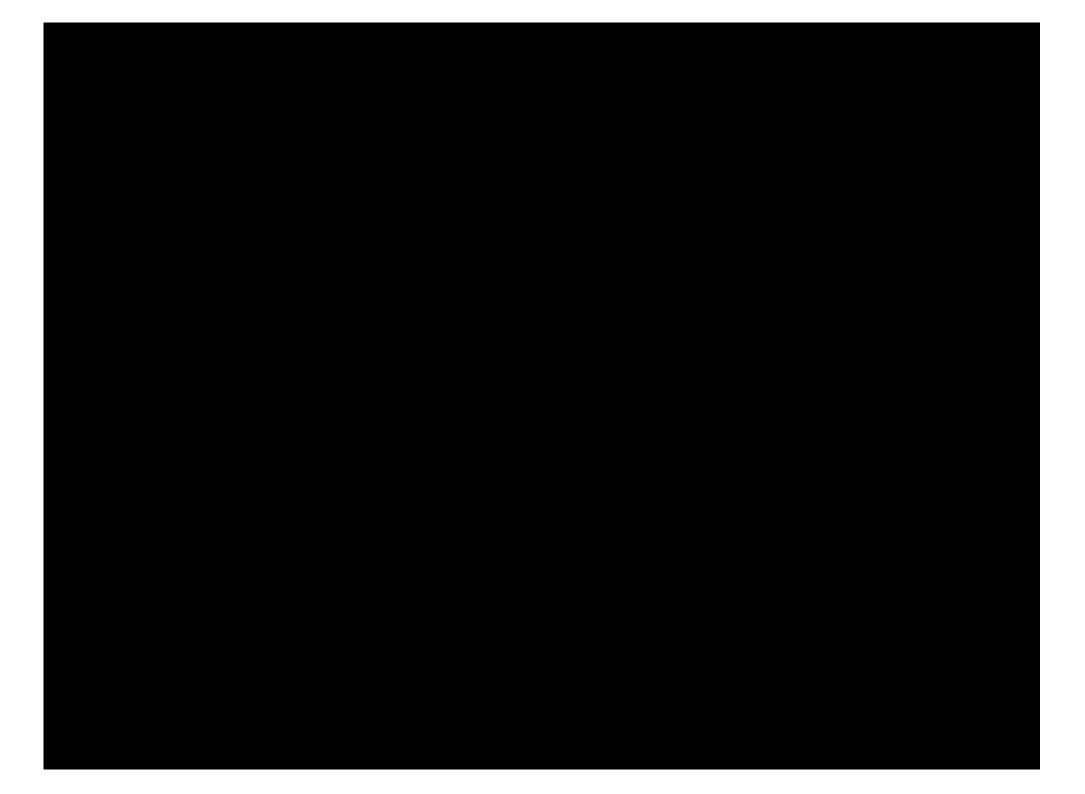


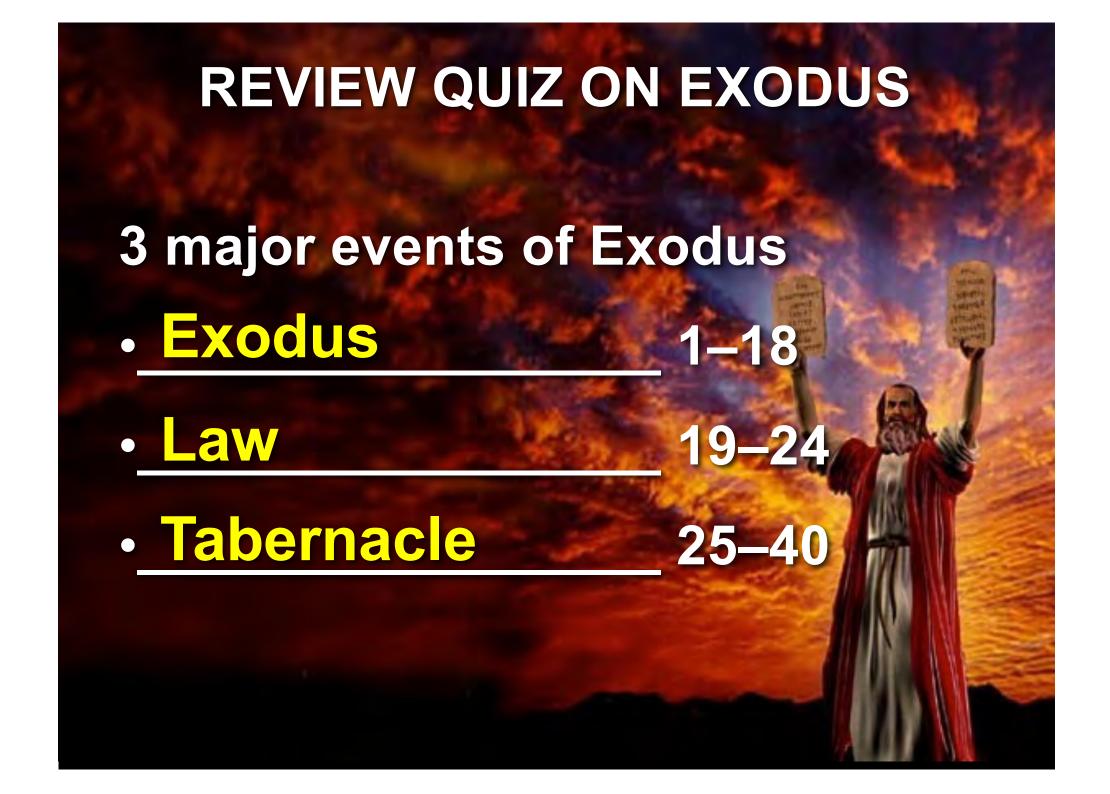


What practice in your life must you confess and purge?

Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

Hebrews 12:14 KJV

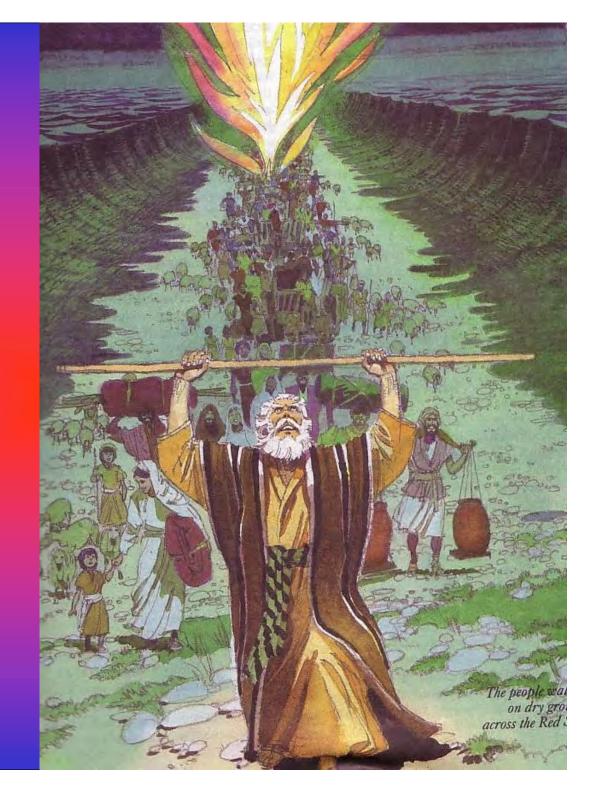


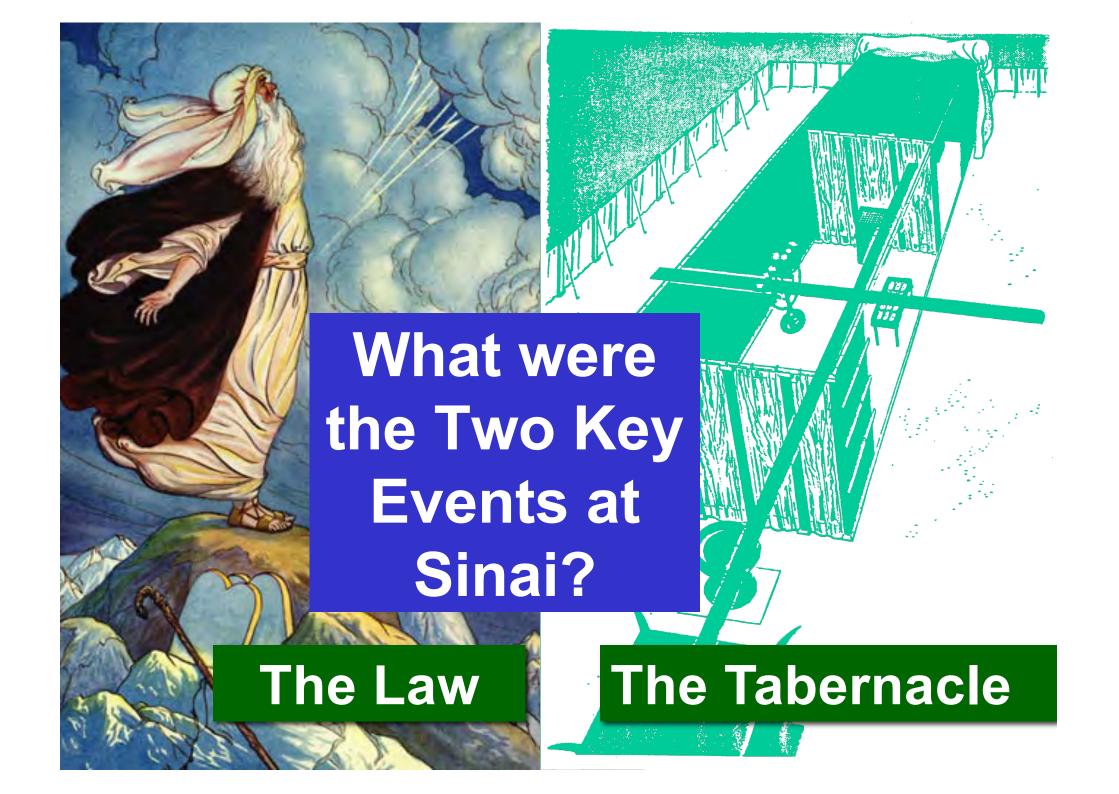


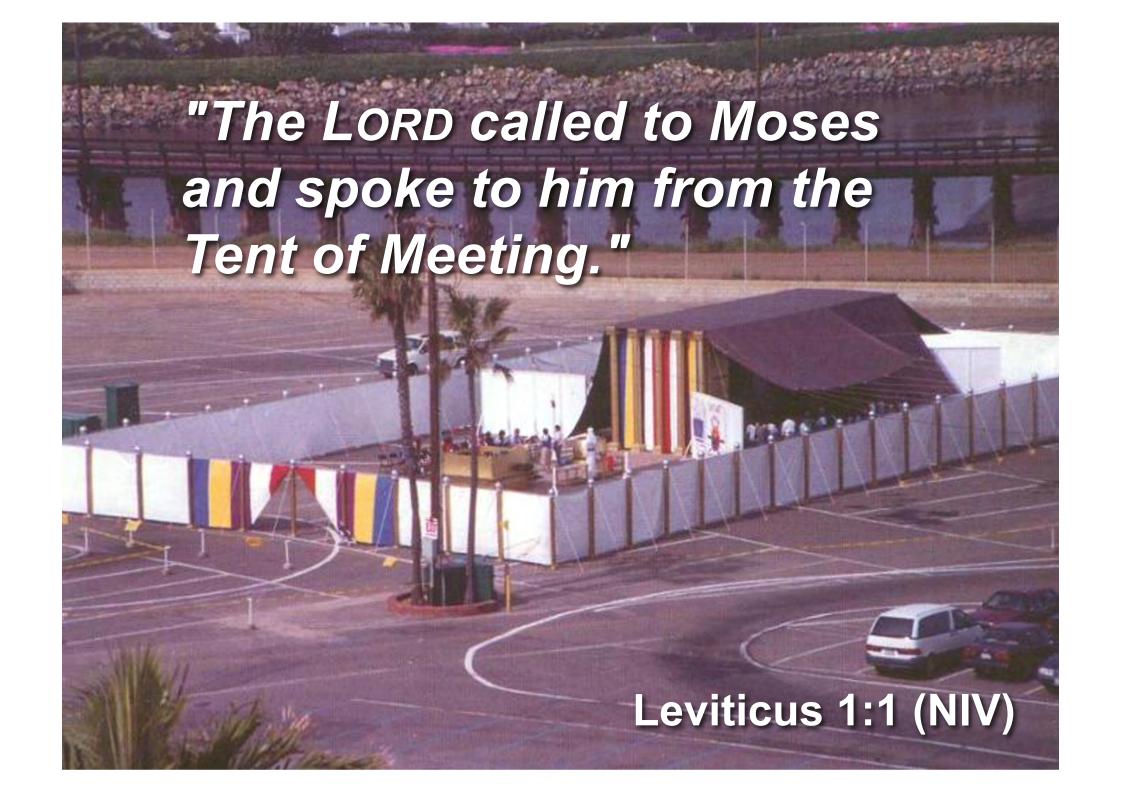
BONUS QUESTION

In what chapter does the Exodus occur?

Exod. 12







"Offerings & Feasts"



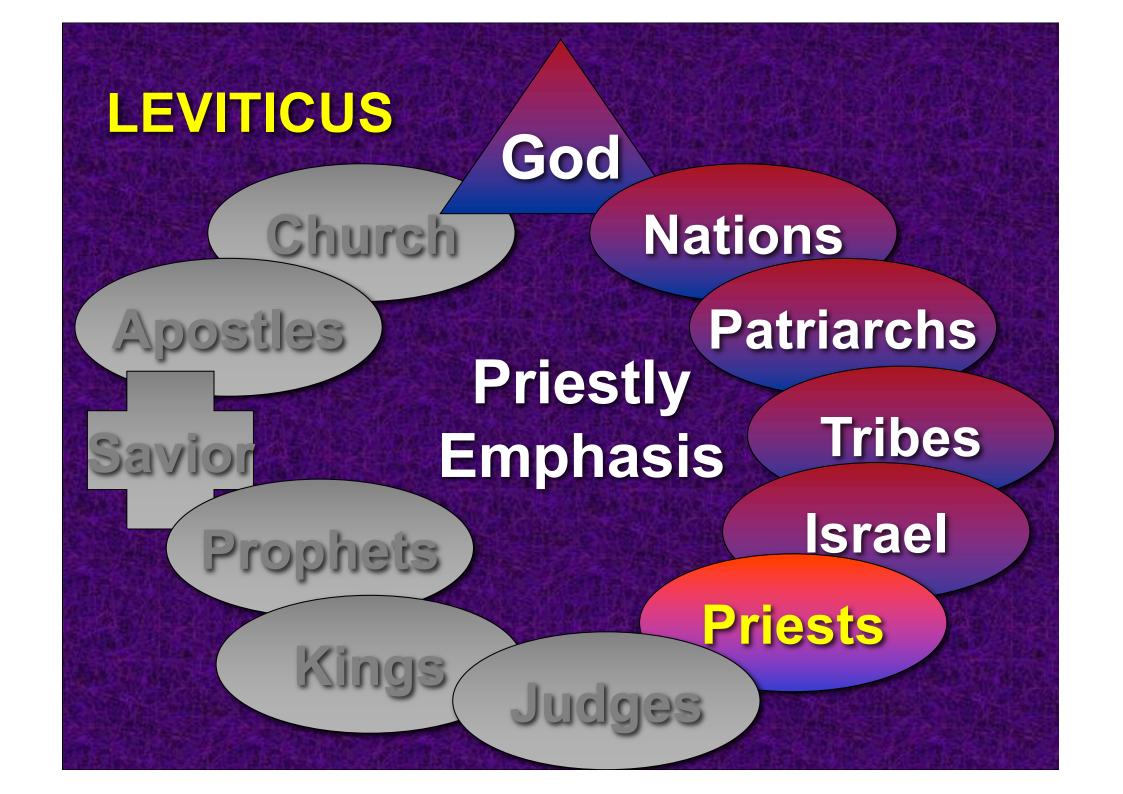


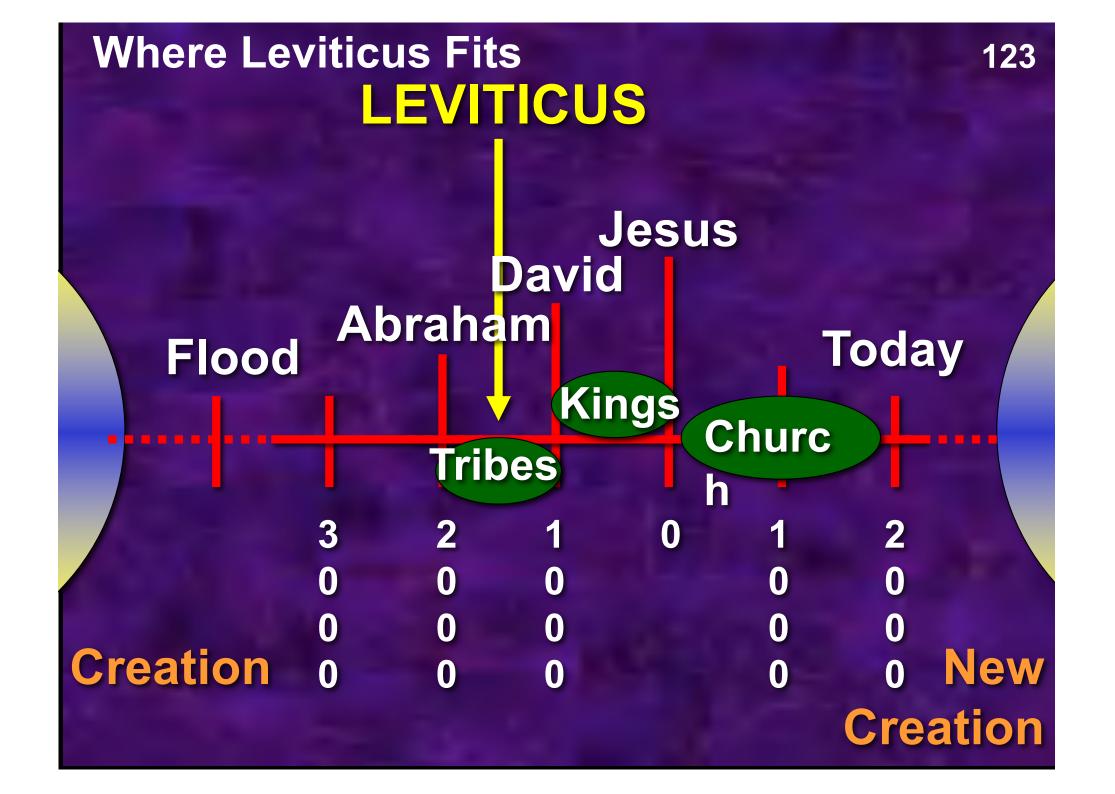
Title

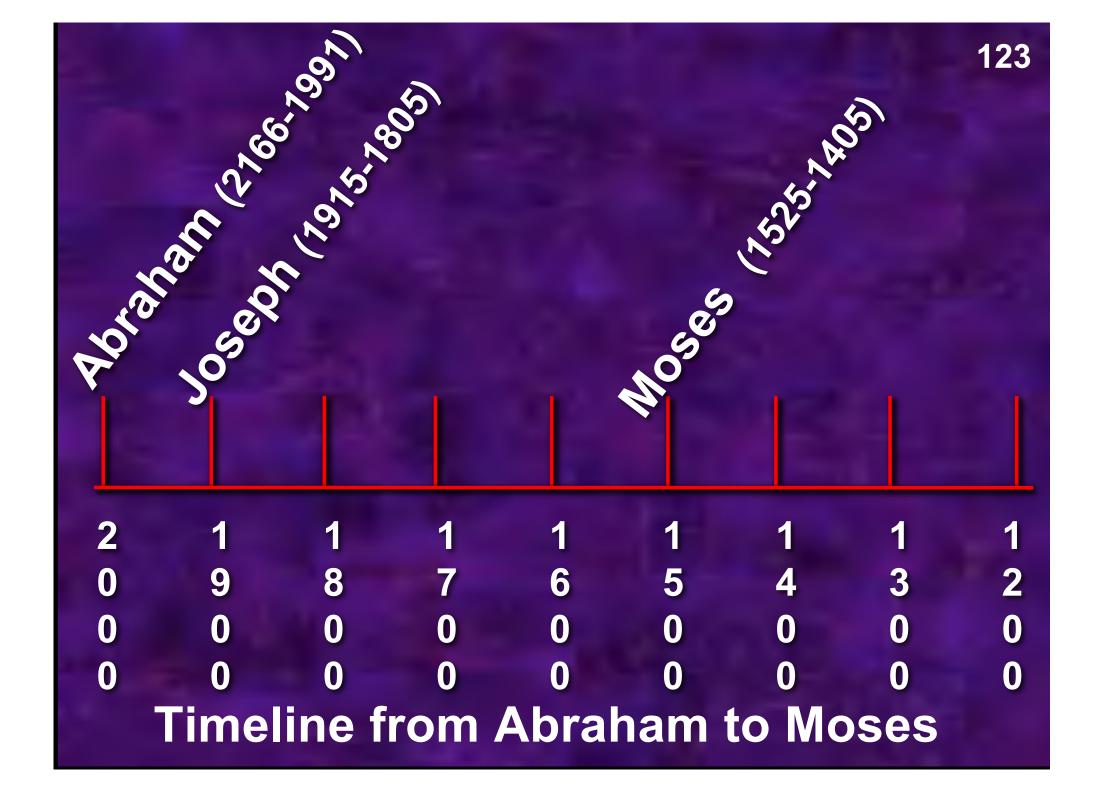
- Leviticus mainly concerns priestly ceremonies and institutions, as Levites are noted only once (25:32).
- So why is it called Leviticus, then?
- Aaronic priests were from the tribe of Levi, and the sacrificial system they led was often called Levitical, so this title is justified.
- The Hebrew title is "And He Called" (אֹבֶרְיִיּיִן wayyiqra) from the first word (1:1).

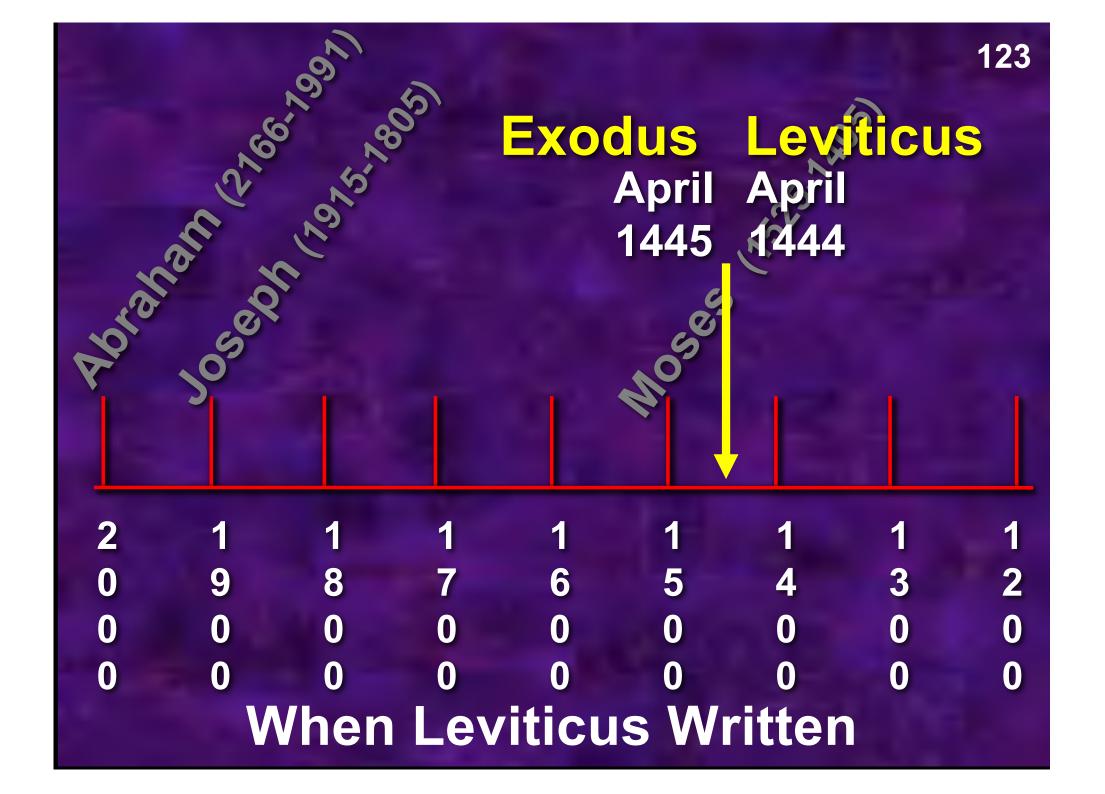
Leviticus Overview

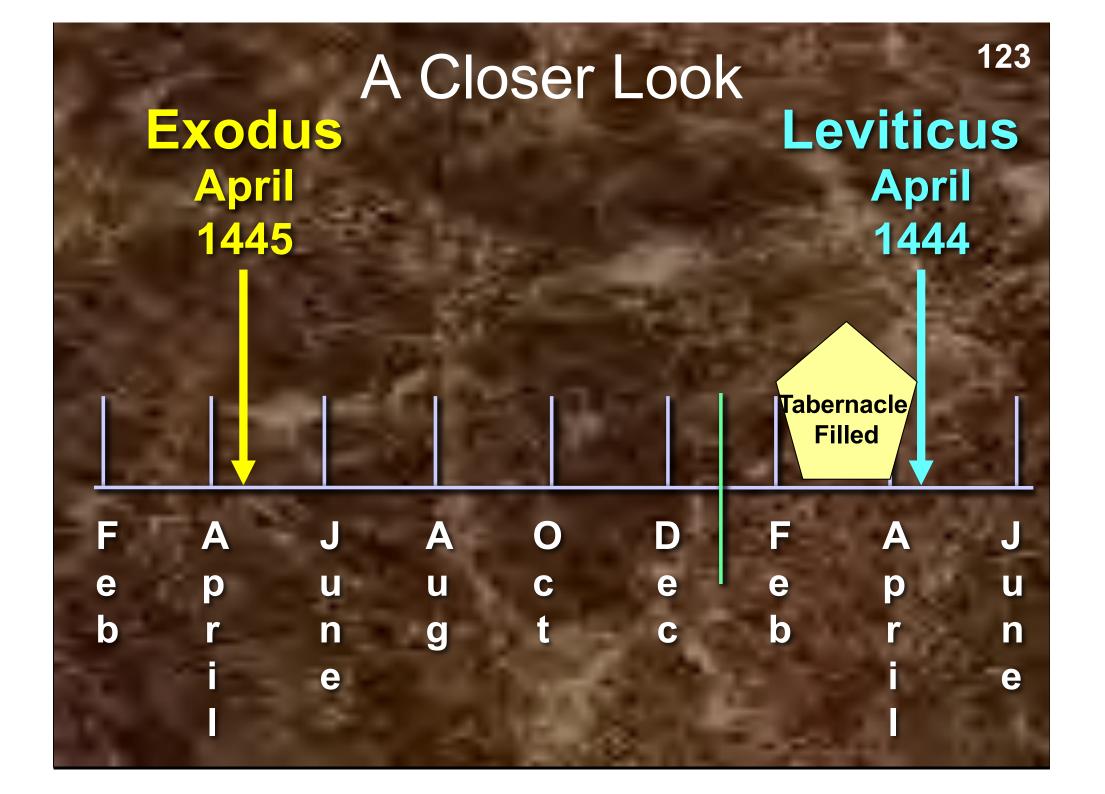
- Sacrifices
- Priests
- Instructions
- Holiness

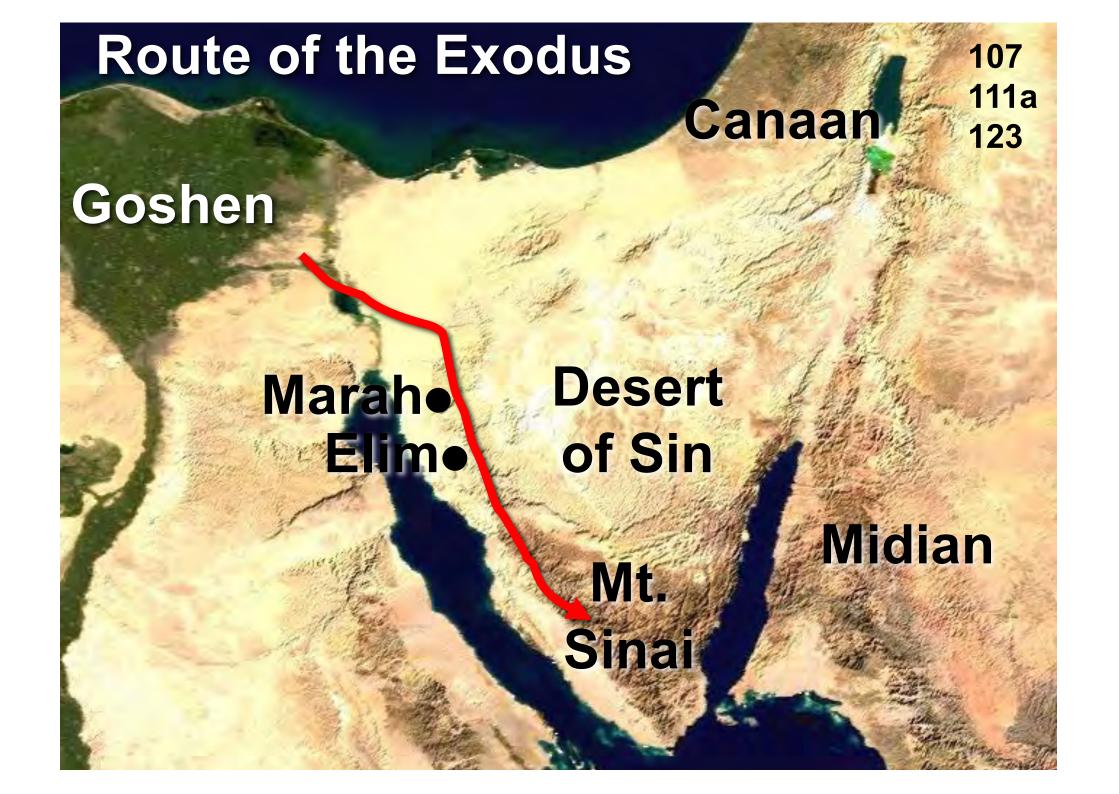




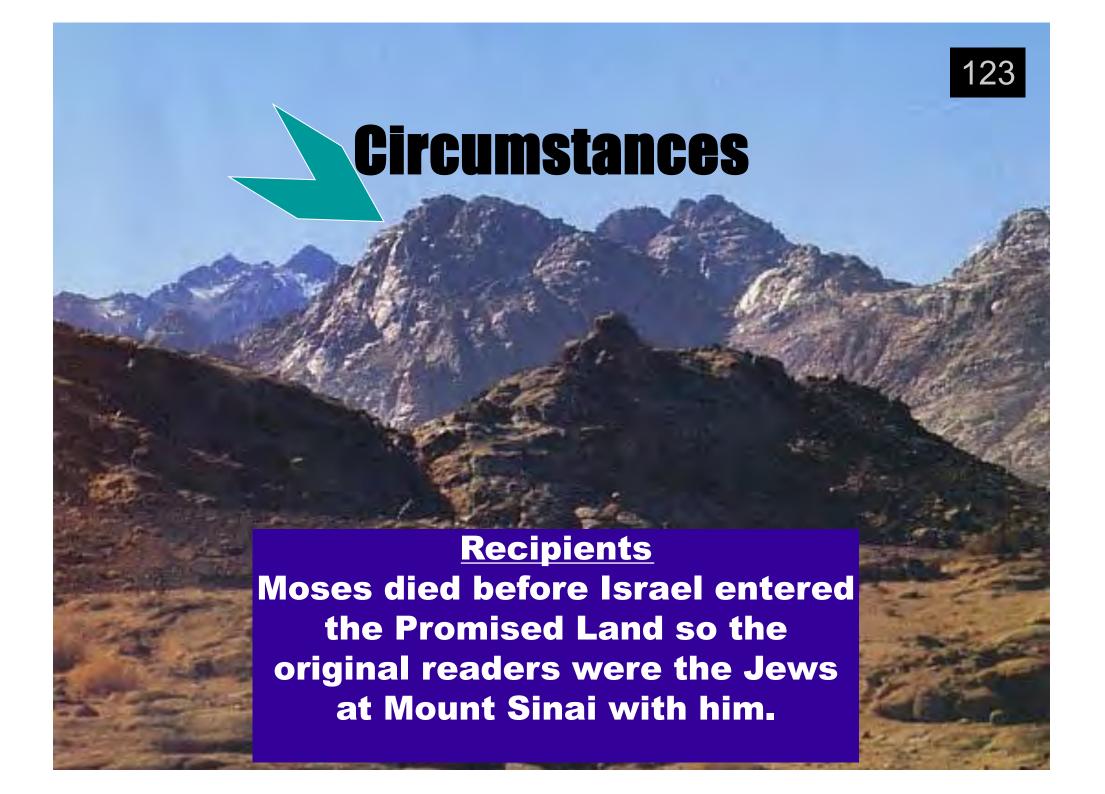












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וברוף שבי לעולם דער כלפתבה כלמת בול עולבים ובבשלונה

External Evidence

 Ancient View = Moses wrote it

לפוכות נפטותונון ול

לחוריות משעו ביים מו

יום בעירות בעירות בין אונים הם במירות בעירות קבות בעירות בין אונים

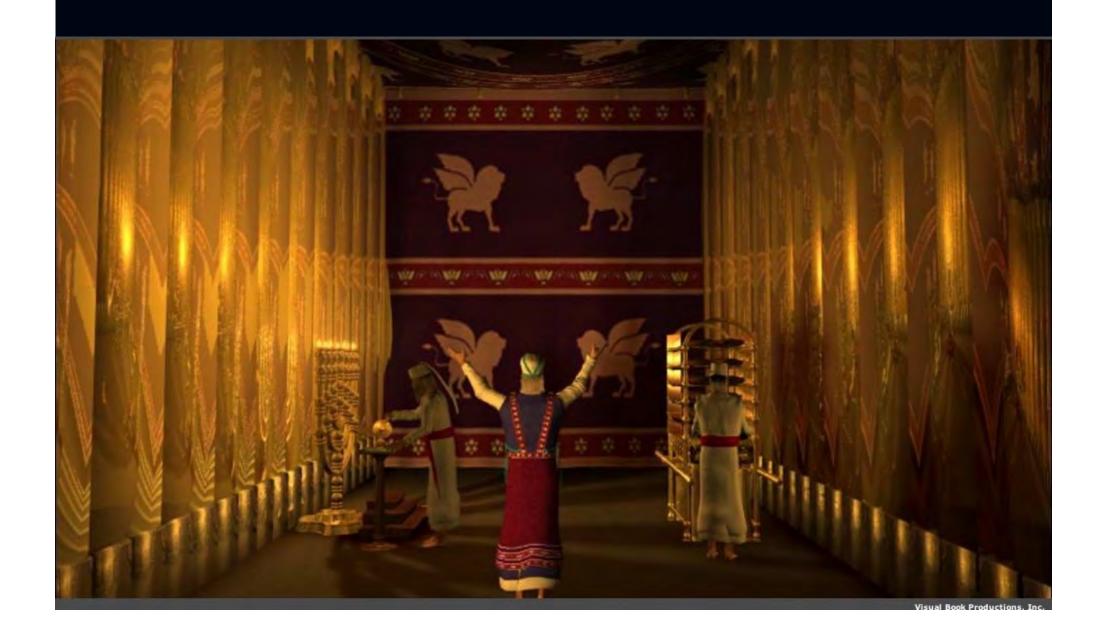
> Christ Himself agreed as He said the leprosy law (Lev. 14:2-32) was written by Moses (Matt. 8:4; Mark 1:44).

Internal Evidence

פולעות חשו חודים בב משב פולעות חשוייול

- The author is not noted
- But it continues Exodus that does claim Mosaic authorship.
- Since God revealed this to Moses at Sinai it follows that he recorded Leviticus there.
- It has a consistent style expected of one author.

The Holy Place



Characteristics

NEGLECTED

The Book of Leviticus was the first book to be studied by a Jewish child; yet it is often among the last books of the Bible to be studied by a Christian.

SACRIFICE INFO

Leviticus is the most vital OT backdrop to understand Hebrews in the NT

Leviticus

Sanctification through sacrifice and separation

Purpose: that the LORD might be able to remain with the nation

Place: Mount Sinai

Time: One Month

Chapters 1–10 Chapters 11–27 **Sacrifice** Separation Worshipping a Holy God Walking with a Holy God **Securing Fellowship with God Continuing Fellowship with God Approaching God Appeasing God** Laws of Sanctification for... **Perfect Sacrifices Perfect Priests** (8-10)(1-7)(11-27)

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Key Verse

"I am the LORD your God; consecrate yourselves and be holy, because I am holy... I am the LORD who brought you up out of Egypt to be your God; therefore be holy, because I am holy"

(Lev. 11:44-45; repeated in 19:2; 20:7, 26)

Summary Statement

Leviticus teaches sanctification through sacrifice and separation that Israel might obey the laws demanded by God for His presence to remain with the nation.



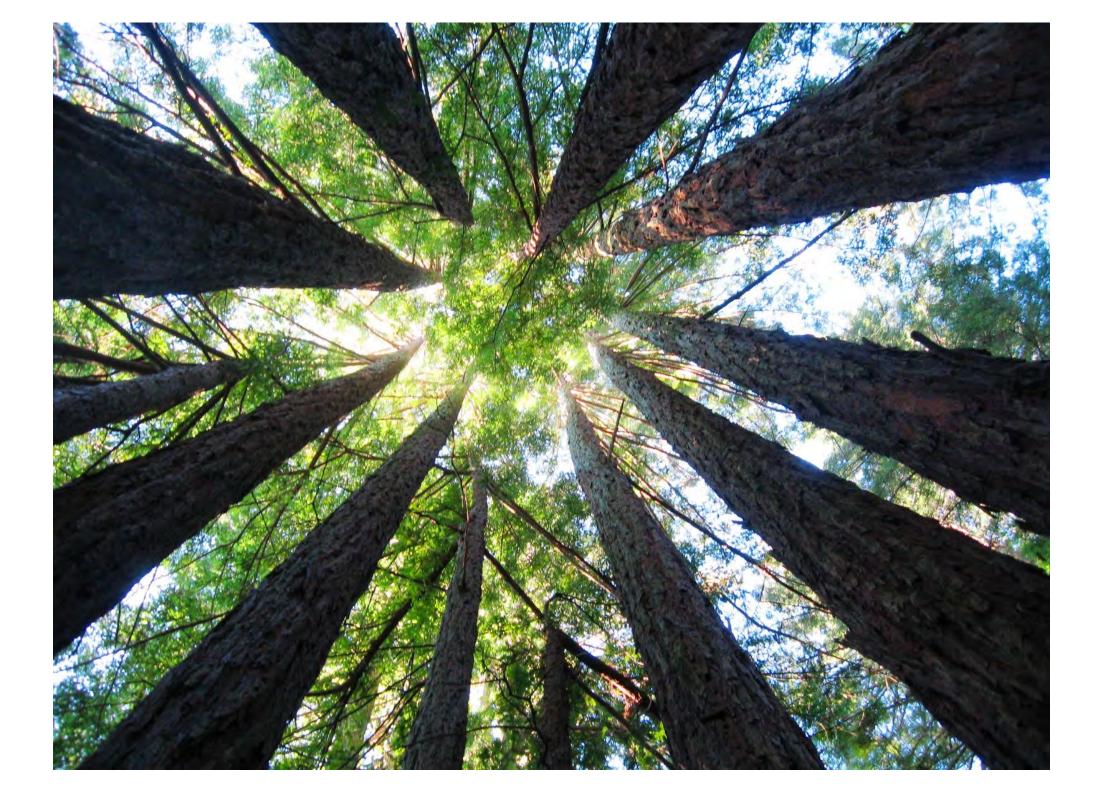
Then the cloud covered the tent of meeting, and the glory of the LORD filled the tabernacle.

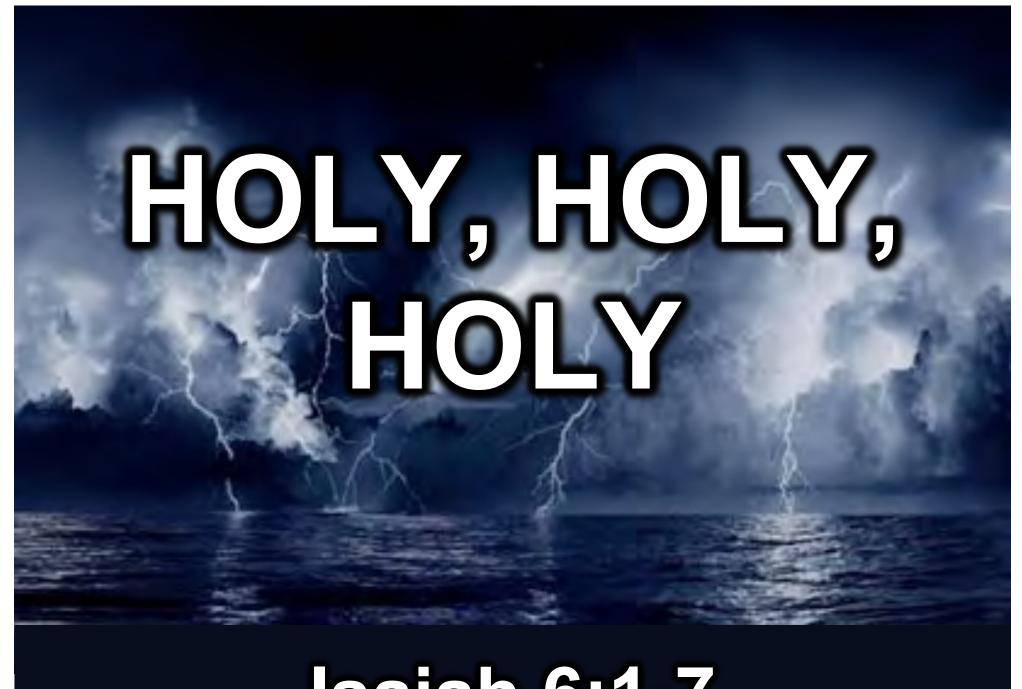
Exodus 40:34 ESV

God's presence filled his new palace!

Be Holy

Leviticus





Isaiah 6:1-7



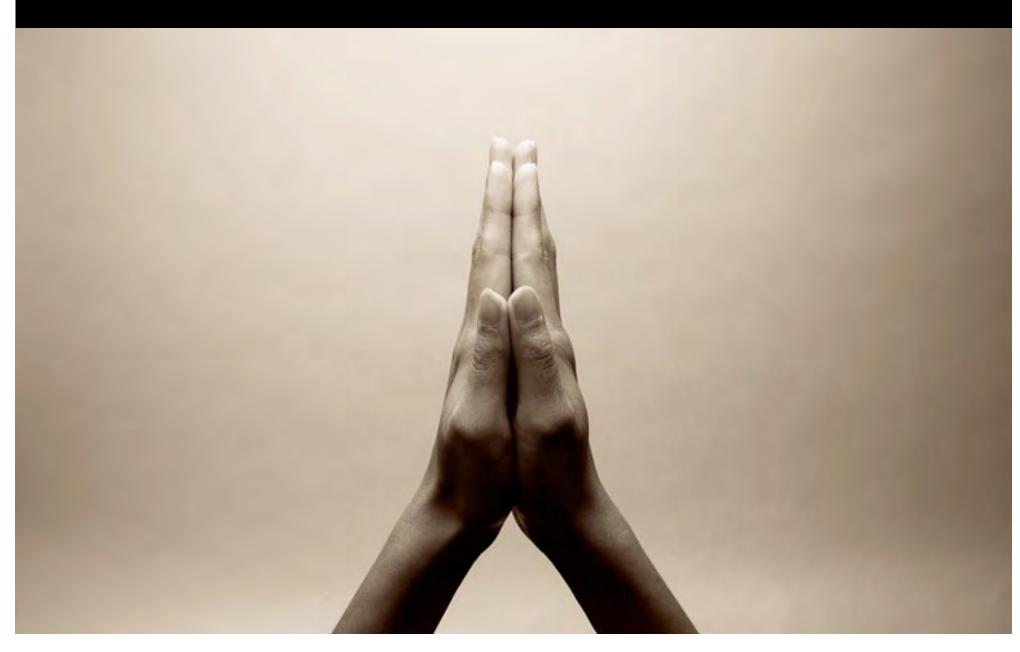






100% PURE God's Call to Holiness

The Holy Spirit



"If you love me, you will keep my commandments. And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Advocate, to be with you forever."

John 14:15-16



The Spirit Advocate

The Paraclete (John 14:16)

Advocate = Counselor = Comforter

Greek = "one who comes alongside"

Greek options for "another":

Heteros = "another of a different kind"

Allos = "another of the same kind"

The Spirit will come alongside us in the same way as Jesus Himself!





Holiness

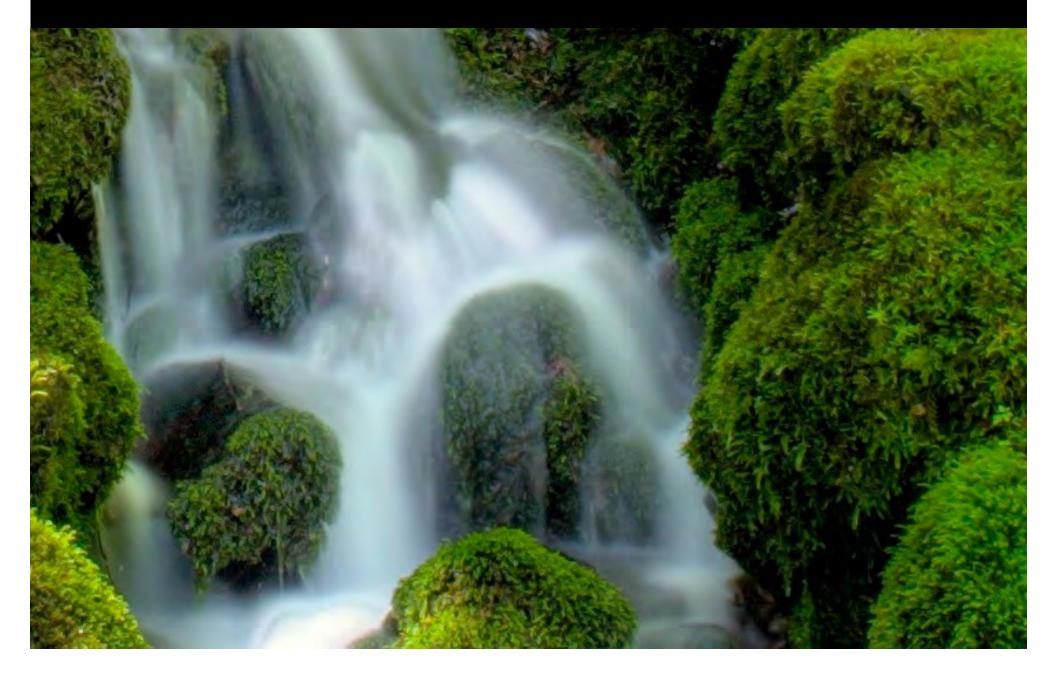
Of Course We Take It Seriously. Why Do You Ask?



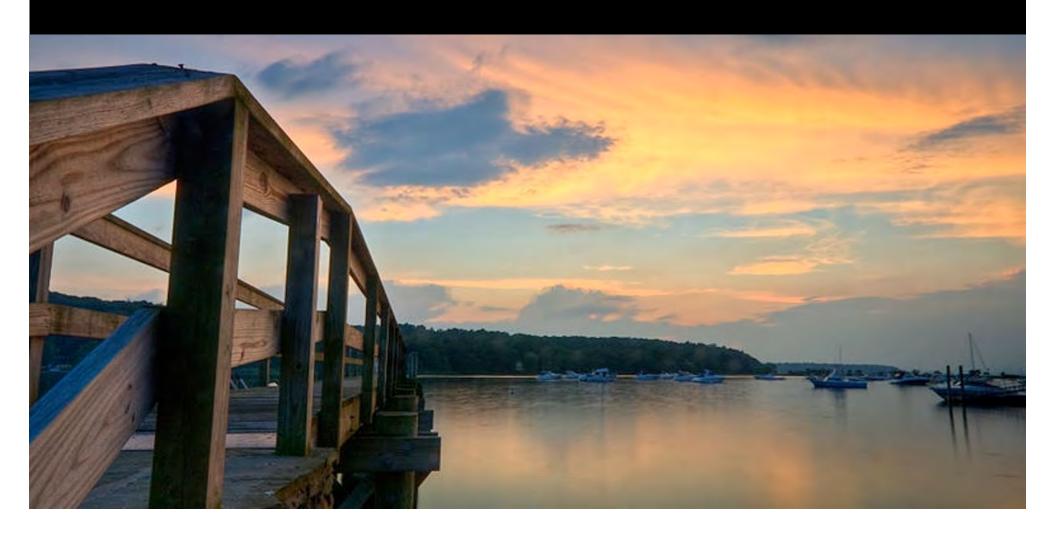
The Fruit of the Spirit

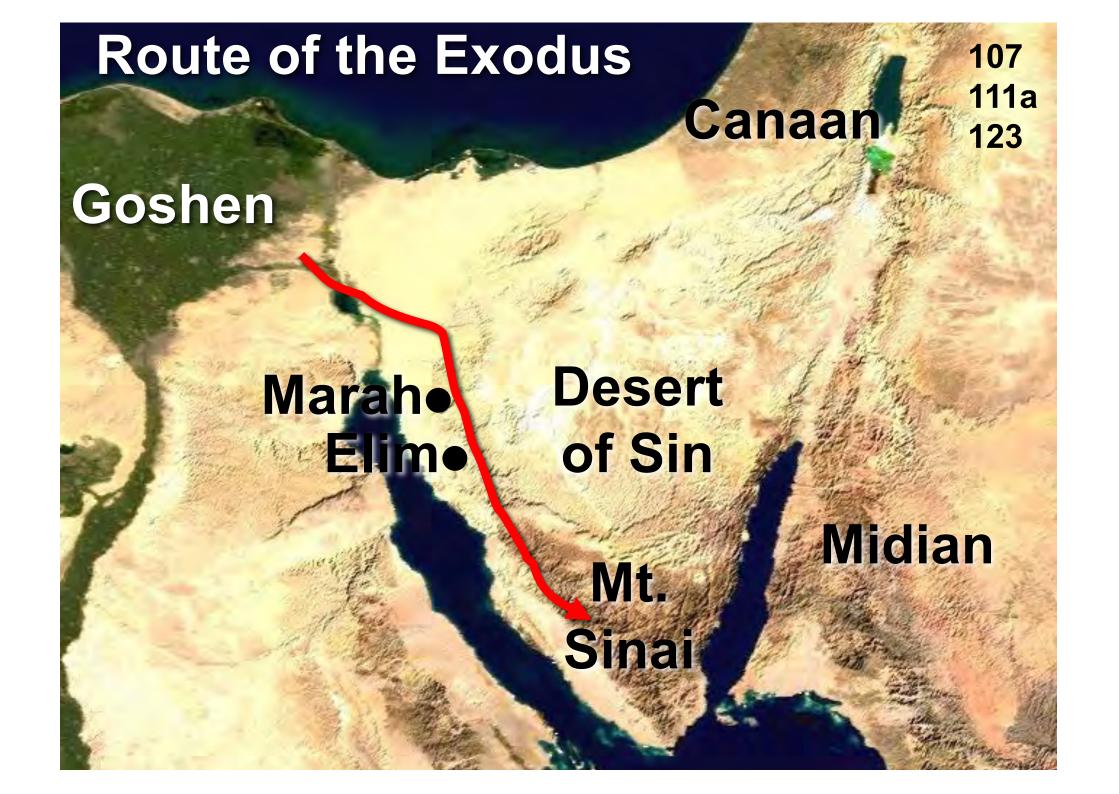


Holiness

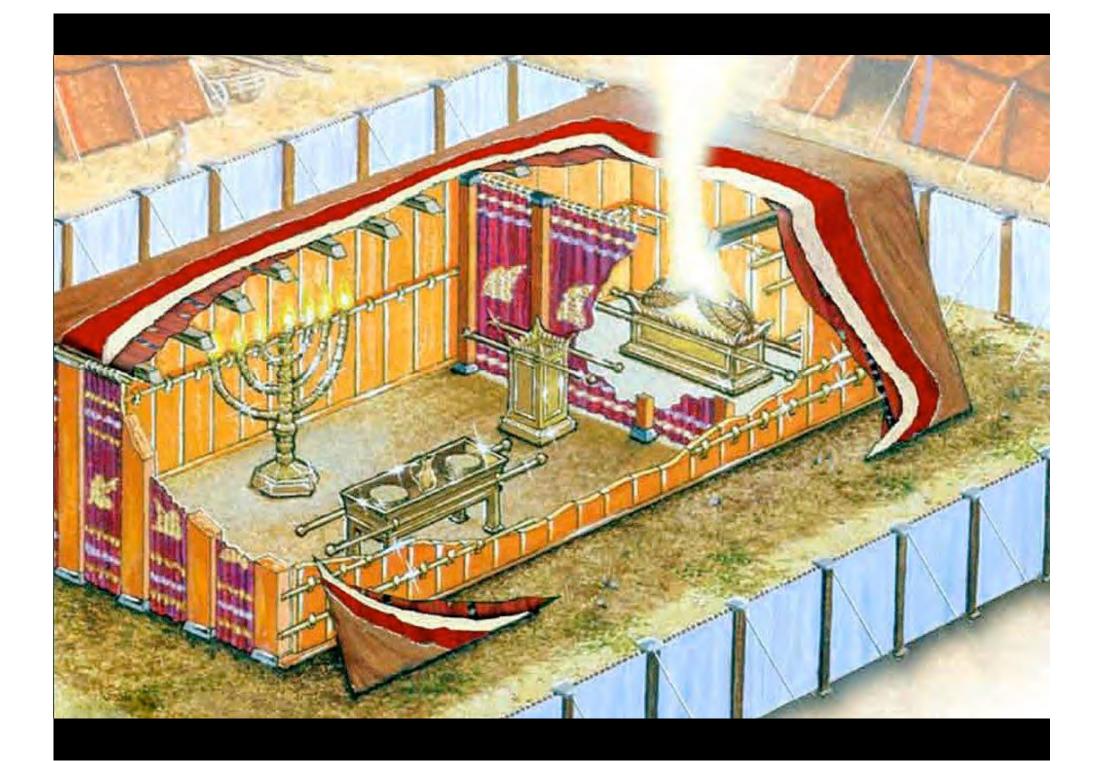


How can we continue to enjoy God's presence after coming to know him?



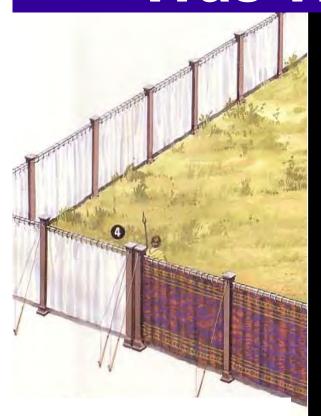










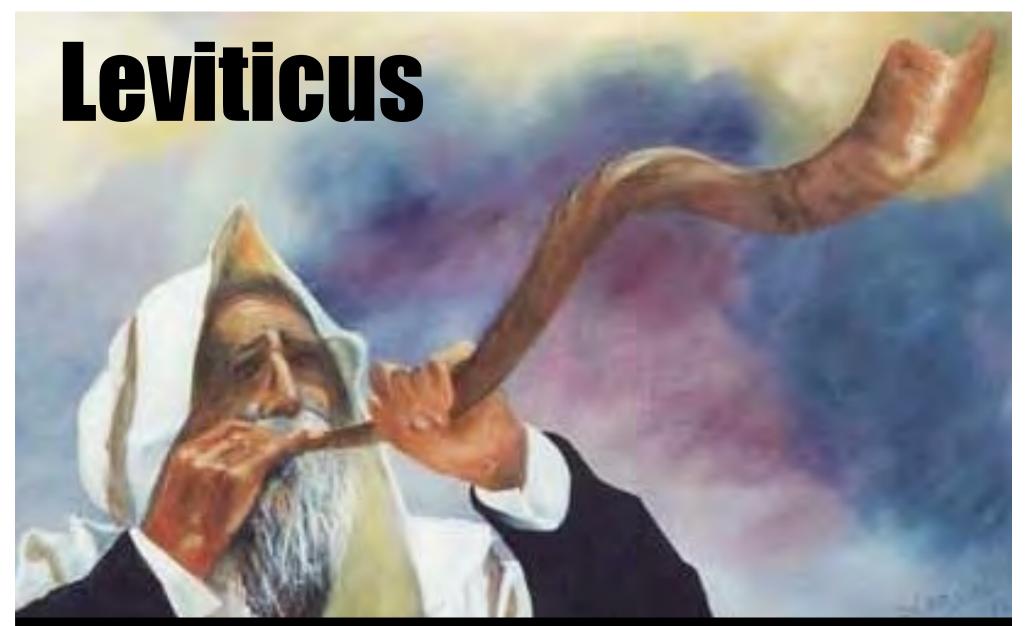


 Israel has a new tabernacle built in the book of Exodus.

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But they don't know how to use it.

• So Moses wrote Leviticus to explain the worship and walk of the new nation.

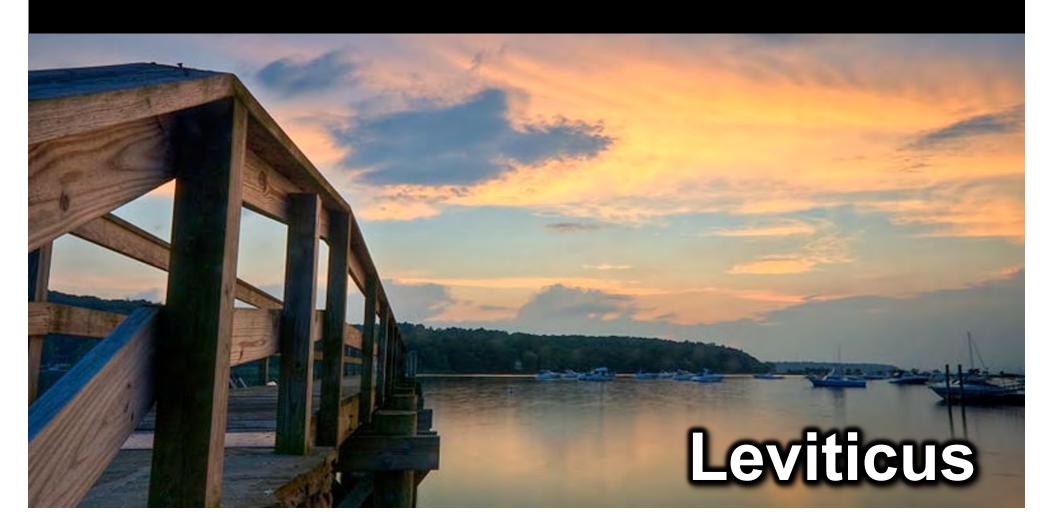


Sanctification through sacrifice & separation

Sanctification = "set apart"

Leviticus

How can we continue to enjoy God's presence after coming to know him?



I. Confess that God is all you need.



Salvation & Sanctification

God's Man's Life of Restored **Faith Fellowship** Role Response Faith in Exodus Journey to **Sacrifices** OT God as (Sin, Guilt) Canaan offered **Passover** Lamb **Type Type Type Type Antitype** Antitype **Antitype** Antitype Faith in Salvation Growth Confession NT Christ as (1 Cor. 10:1-4) (1 Cor. 10:5) (1 John 1:9) Lamb of God (1 **Positional Progressive** Cor. 5:7) Sanctification Sanctification

OT Forgiveness of Sin



Pipe = Relationship with God (never changing)



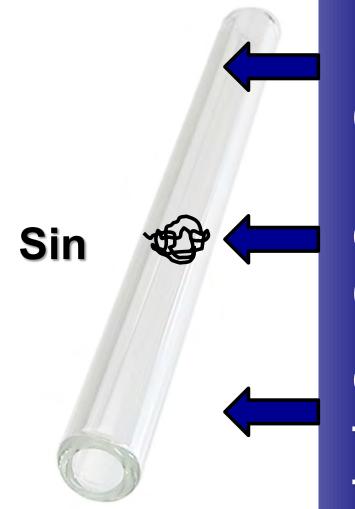


Clog = Fellowship with God (hindered by sin)



Sacrifices = Confession of Sin (sin forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship was never threatened)

NT Forgiveness of Sin

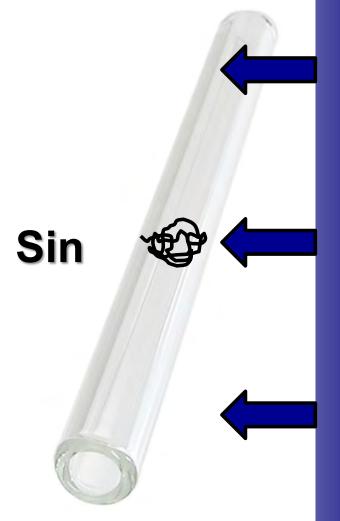


Pipe = Relationship with God (never changing)

Clog = Fellowship with God (hindered by sin)

Christ's Sacrifice = The Basis for Confession of Sin (sin is forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship has never been never threatened)

NT Forgiveness of Sin



Cloc (hine

Pipe "If we confess our sins, (nev He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (1 John 1:9 NAU)

Christ's Sacrifice = The Basis for Confession of Sin (sin is forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship has never been never threatened)

Leviticus 1

What is your biggest weakness?



What is your biggest weakness?



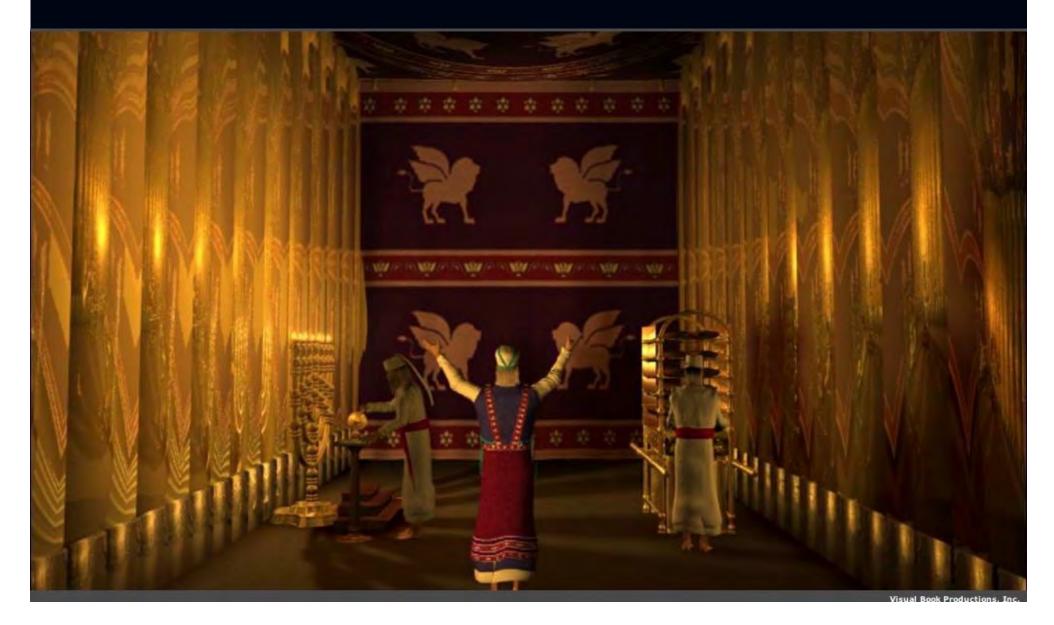
What is your biggest weakness?



What attitude do you have about your weaknesses and sins?



Why did God prescribe offerings for Israel's weaknesses and sins?



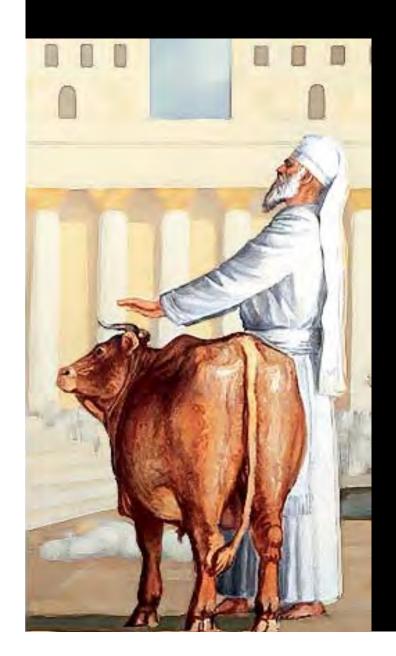




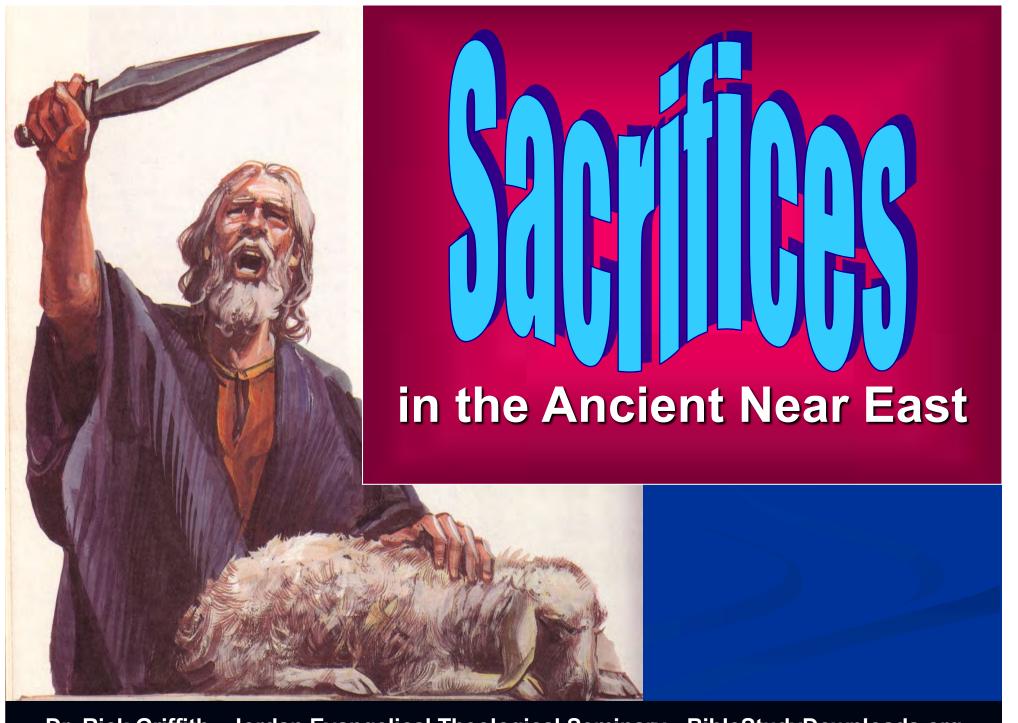
Did the blood actually forgive sin?

Did blood sacrifices save Israelites under the Law?

Sacrifices forgave sin



"Through this process, the priest will purify the people, making them right with the LORD, and they will be forgiven" (Lev 4:20 NLT; cf. 4:26, 31, 35).



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Why do you think both Israel and the pagans had animal sacrifices?





Did Cain and Abel know that God required blood sacrifices?

Cain killed his brother Abel because God did not like Cain's sacrifice

One's View of God Affects His View of Sacrifices, Morality & Mission

Pagan

Horrible god

sex, for the like the God we worship!

Lo We become like the God we worship!

Massacre others for wealth

Israel

Holy God

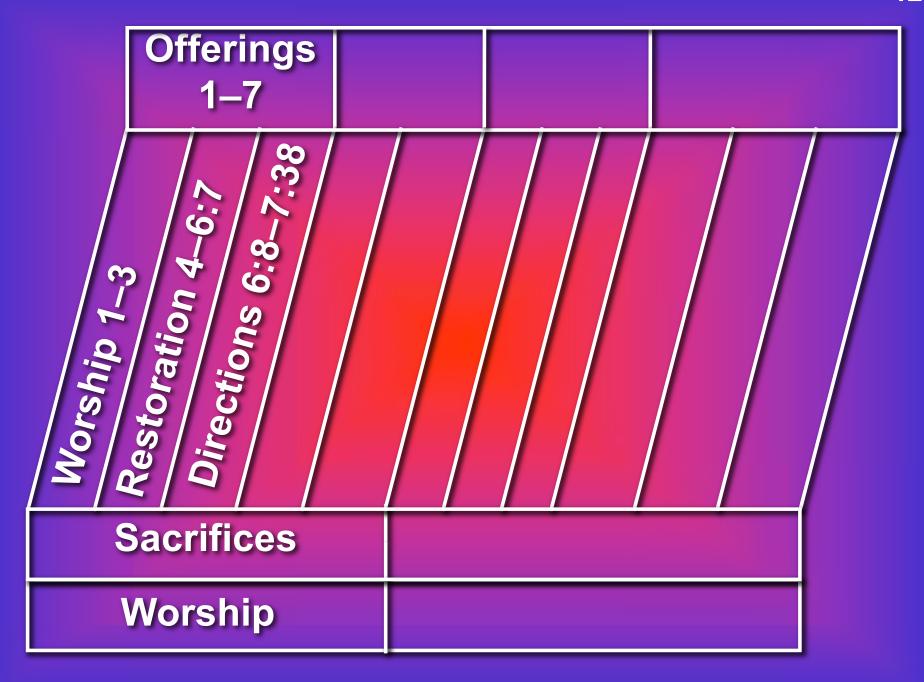
Mission to others for their good



Outline

I. Laws of sanctification by <u>sacrifice</u> through priestly mediation teach Israel how to maintain fellowship with God so that His presence might remain with the nation (Lev 1–10).

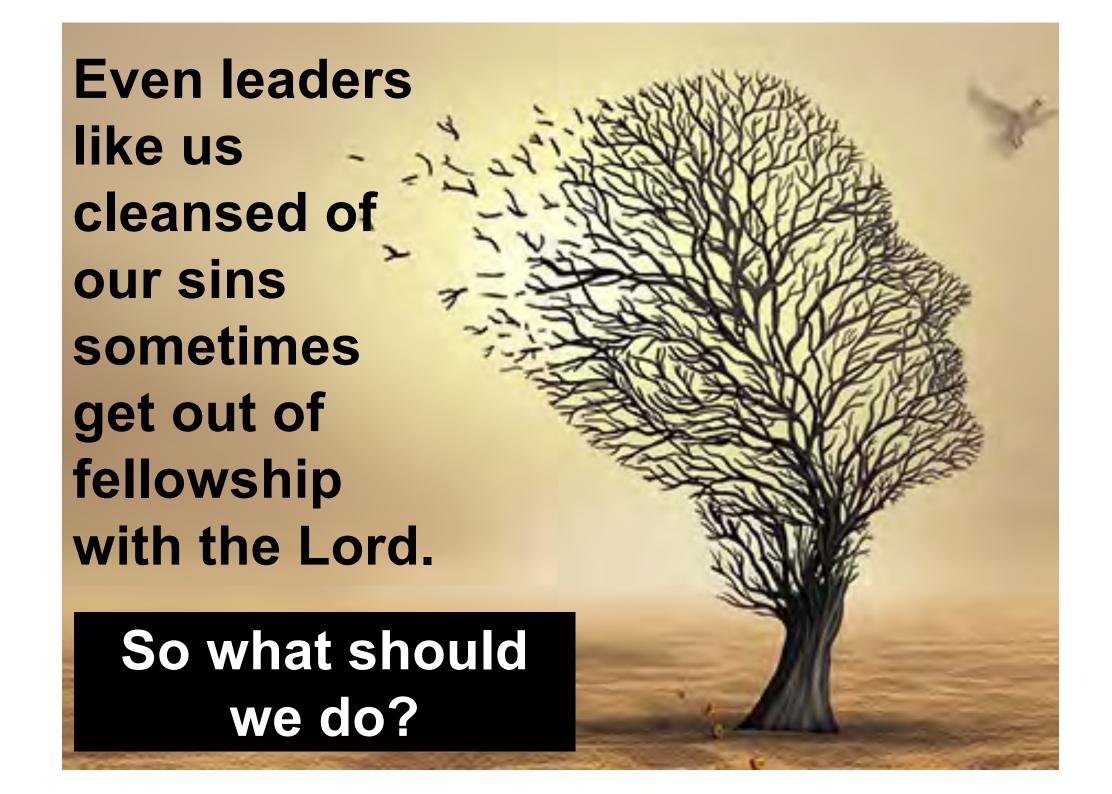
II. Laws of sanctification by <u>separation</u> are defined to enable the new nation to live holy before God rather than identify with pagan neighbors so that His presence might remain with the nation (Lev 11–27).



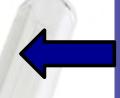


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Do Christians always act like Christians?

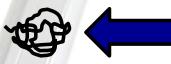


NT Forgiveness of Sin



Pipe = Relationship with God (never changing)





Clog = Fellowship with God (hindered by sin)

So how do you personally sustain your walk with God?

Promises?
Bible reading?
Prayer?
Something else?



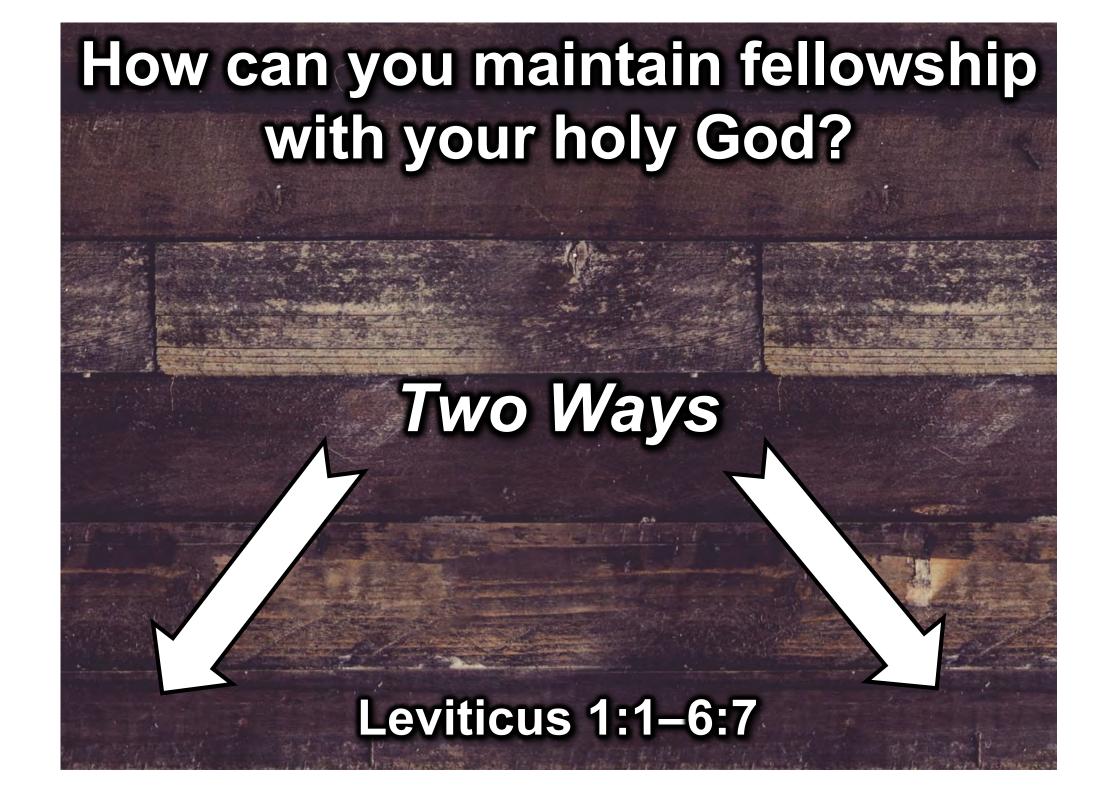
Offerings (Leviticus 1–7)



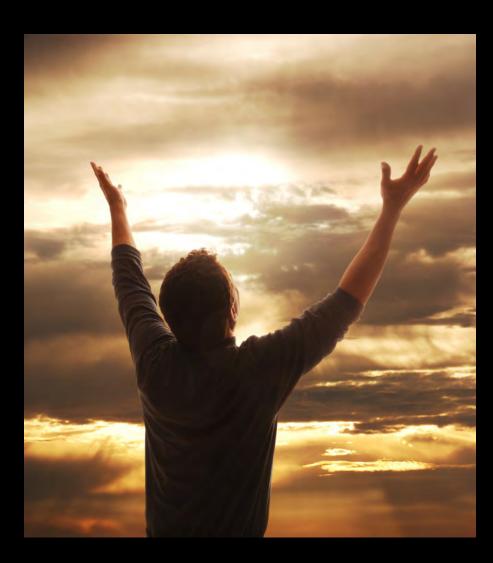


Background





I. Do what is not required—extra acts of worship.



Offerings (Leviticus 1–7) Sin **Fellowship** I. Do what is not required extra acts of worship. Grain Guilt **Burnt**





"All I am belongs to God"

Lev 1:3-17



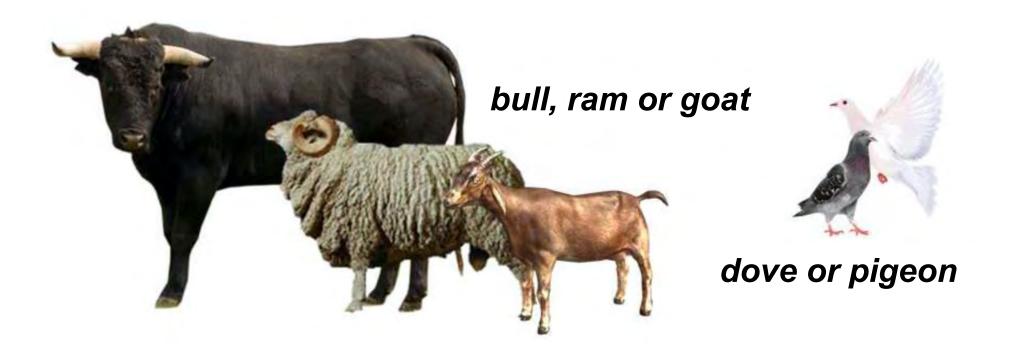
Offerings (Leviticus 1–7)

Burnt Offering



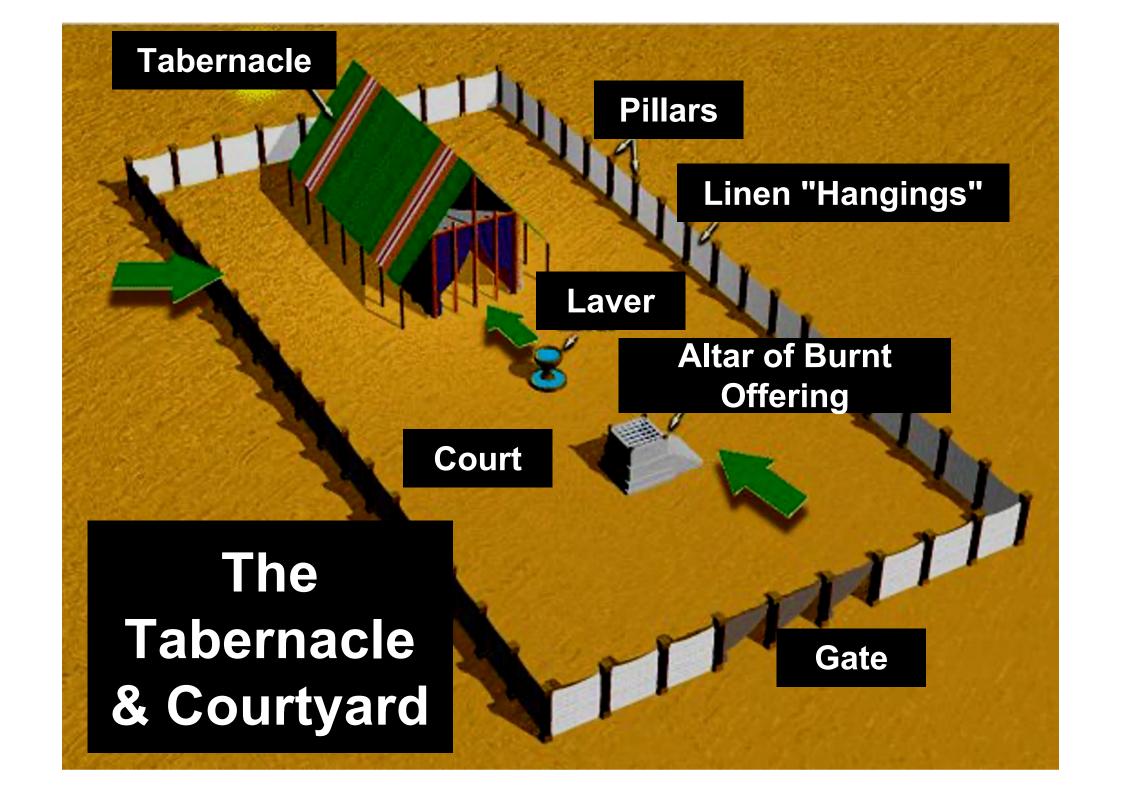
Offerings (Leviticus 1–7)

Burnt Offering





Leviticus 2



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Offering Rituals in Lev. 1–5

1. The worshipper presents his offering

Tabernacie

- 2. He lays his hand(s) upon the victim, and possibly confesses his sin.
- 3. The worshipper slaughters the offering.

R. T. Beckwith, New Bible Dictionary, 1962

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Offering Rituals in Lev. 1–5

4. The priest collects the blood in a basin and dashes it against the NE and SW corners of the altar in such a way that all four sides are spattered. The remainder of the blood is then poured out at the base of the altar.

R. T. Beckwith, New Bible Dictionary, 1962

Gate

Offering Rituals in Lev. 1–5

- 5. A portion of the sacrifice is burned.
- 6. Any remaining portions of the sacrifice were eaten in a sacrificial meal, either by the priests and worshippers (fellowship-offering), or by the priests and their families, or by the priests alone.

R. T. Beckwith, New Bible Dictionary, 1962

Grain Offering (Lev 2)



Grain Offering (Lev 2)



Grain Offering (Lev 2)



Old Testament Sacrifices

NAME	OT TEXTS	ELEMENTS	PURPOSE
BURNT OFFERING	Lev 1 6:8-13 8:18-21 16:24	Perfect bull, ram or male bird (dove or young pigeon for poor); wholly consumed	Voluntary act of worship; atone for unintentional sin in general; expression of surrender to God
GRAIN OFFERING The Bible Visual Re	Lev 2 6:14-23 esource Book, 29	Grain, flour, olive oil, incense, bread, with salt & burnt or fellowship offering	Voluntary act of worship; recognition of God's goodness and provisions; devotion to God

Grain Offering = Giving Thanks



Leviticus 3

Fellowship Offering (Lev 3)

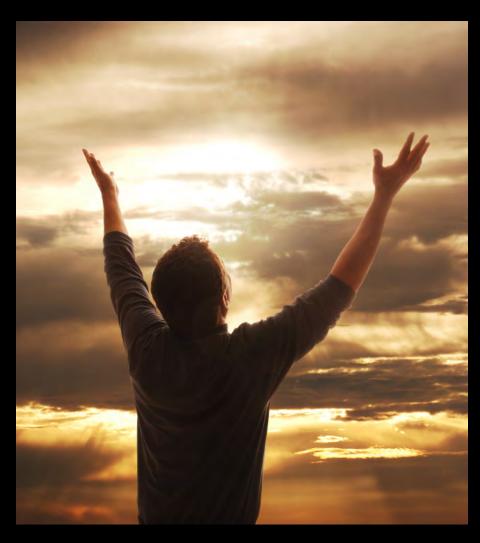


"The meat of the peace offering of thanksgiving must be eaten on the same day it is offered. None of it may be saved for the next morning" (Lev 7:15 NLT)

Why "an aroma pleasing to the LORD" (Lev. 1:9, 17; 2:2, 9, 12; 3:5, 16; 4:31)?



We also should express our love to God in ways he does not specifically command.



Romans 12

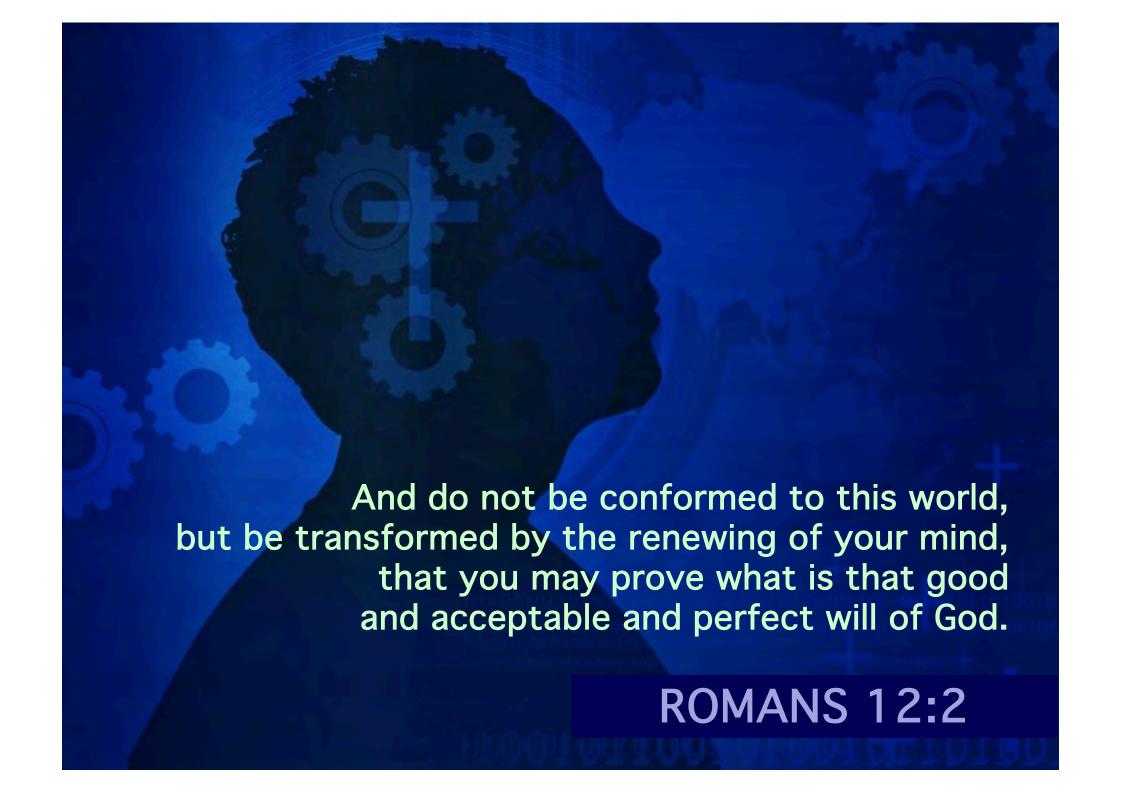
Righteousness is applied in transformed living

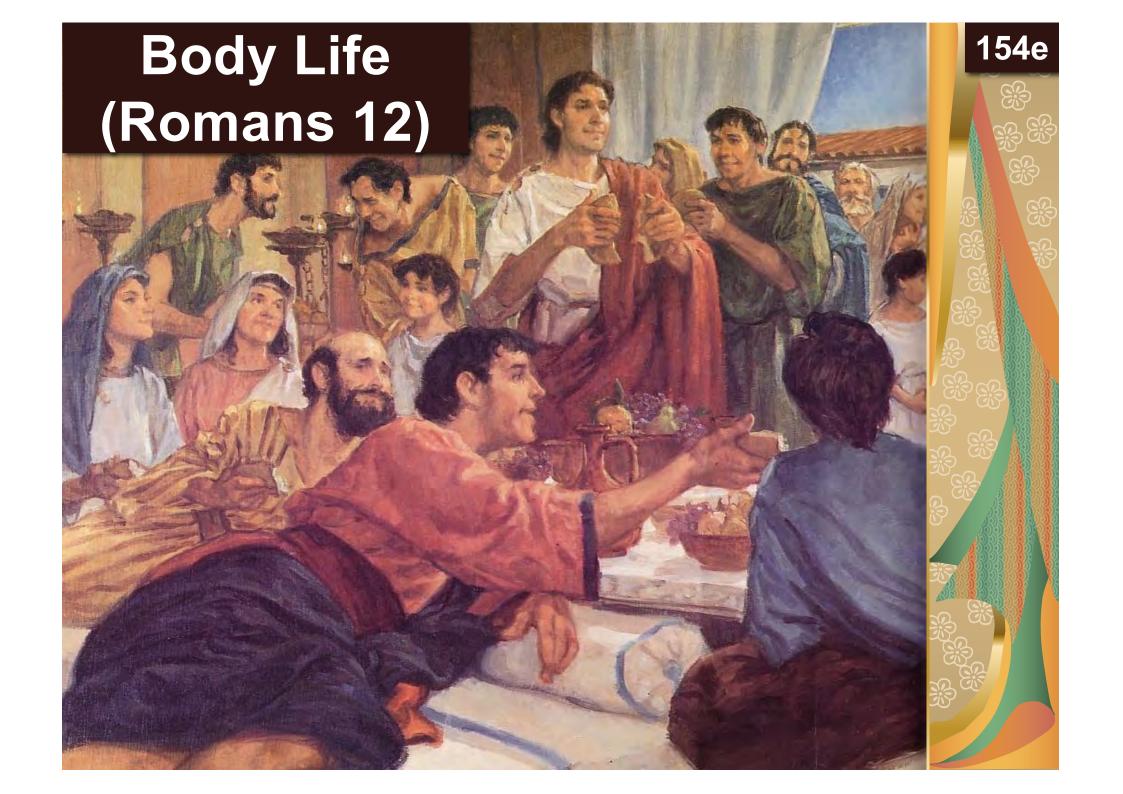
RIGHTEOUSNESS IN ROMANS











Old Testament Sacrifices

NAME	OT TEXTS	ELEMENTS	PURPOSE
FELLOWSHIP OFFERING	Lev 3 7:11-34	Perfect goat or sheep; variety of breads	Voluntary; thanksgiving with group meal
SIN OFFERING	Lev 4:1–5:13 6:24-30 8:14-17 16:3-22	Perfect bull, goat, or lamb; dove/pigeon (poor); 1/10 ephah fine flour for very poor	Mandatory; atoned for unintentional sin; confession, forgiveness & cleansing
GUILT OFFERING The Bible Visual R	Lev 5:14–6:7 7:1-6 esource Book, 29	Perfect ram or lamb	Mandatory to atone for unintentional sin; pay 20% fine

RIGHTEOUSNESS THAT TRANSFORMS IN ROMANS 12-13

IN THE
CHURCH
(CH. 12)

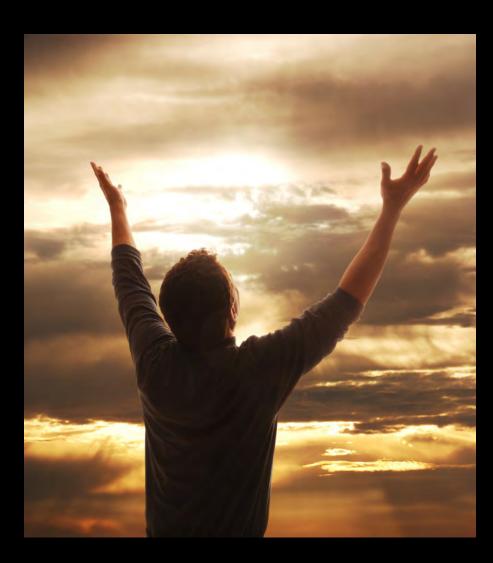
IN THE SOCIETY (CH. 13)

- 1. WHICH COMMAND IN YOUR ASSIGNED CHAPTER DO CHRISTIANS LEAST OBEY IN THIS SOCIETY?
- 2. WHAT PRACTICAL IDEA WOULD HELP YOU BETTER OBEY THE ABOVE COMMAND?

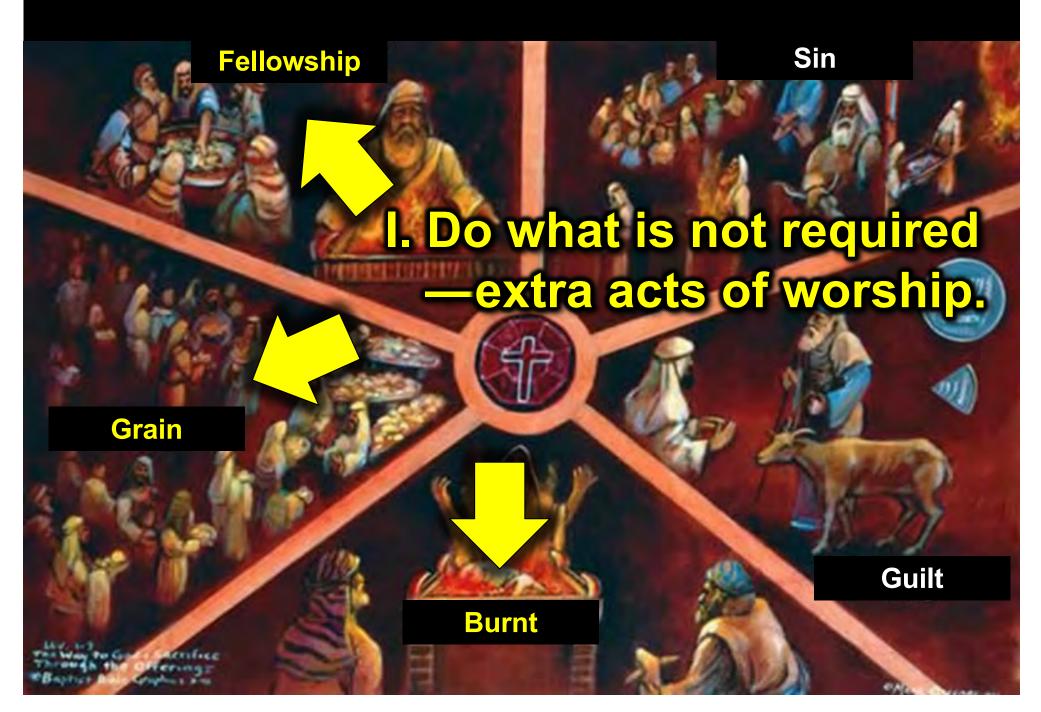
Categories of Gifts (1 Peter 4:11; Rom. 12:6-8)

Speaking Serving Teaching Administering **Evangelism Faith Pastor-Teacher Giving Encouraging Service** Mercy

I. Do what is not required—extra acts of worship.

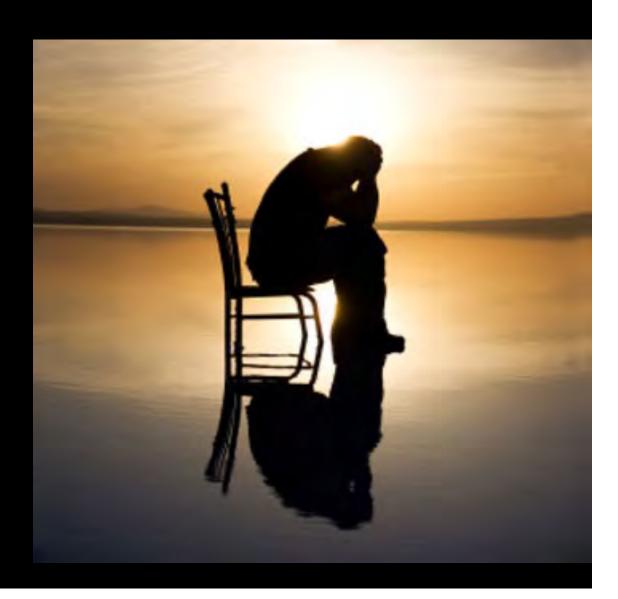


Offerings (Leviticus 1–7)





II. Do what is required —confession of sin.



Offerings (Lev 1–7) Sin **Fellowship** II. Do what is required -confession of sin. Grain **Guilt Burnt**

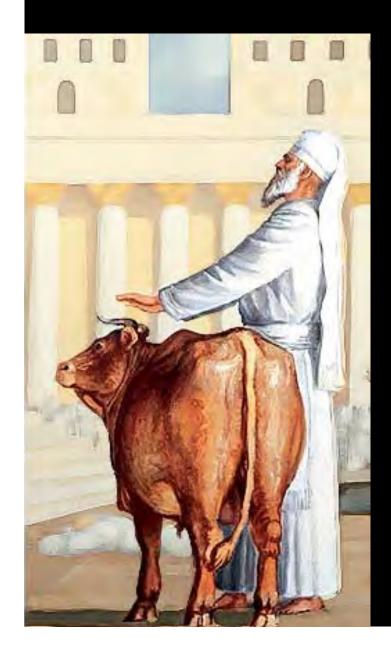
Leviticus 4



Did the blood actually forgive sin?

Did blood sacrifices save Israelites under the Law?

Sacrifices forgave sin



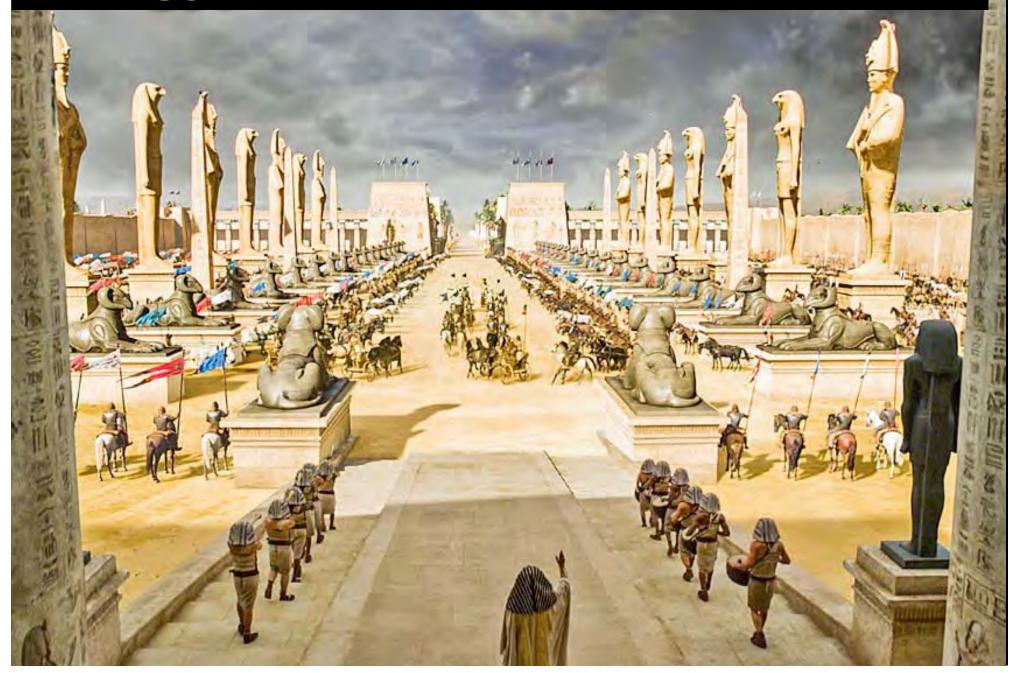
"Through this process, the priest will purify the people, making them right with the LORD, and they will be forgiven" (4:20 NLT; cf. 4:26, 31, 35).



The blood of the sin offering forgave unintentional sin (4:1–5:13; 6:24-30).



Egypt was the super power



Israel was under bondage



Israel was under bondage





Route of the Exodus

Salvation & Sanctification

God's Man's Life of Restored **Faith Fellowship** Role Response Faith in Exodus Journey to **Sacrifices** OT God as (Sin, Guilt) Canaan offered **Passover** Lamb **Type Type Type Type Antitype** Antitype **Antitype** Antitype Faith in Salvation Growth Confession NT Christ as (1 Cor. 10:1-4) (1 Cor. 10:5) (1 John 1:9) Lamb of God (1 **Positional Progressive** Cor. 5:7) Sanctification Sanctification

Rituals for Levitical Offerings

		DEDICATORY			
		BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK	
Worshipper's Actions	References	Lev. 1:3-17; 6:8-13	Lev. 2; 6:14-23	Num. 15:1-10; Lev. 23	
	Presentation: Selection of Offering	Bull (1:3), male sheep (1:10)	 Grain or barley prepared in one of 5 ways: 1. Basic flour with oil; incense mixed with the part burned on the altar 2. Oven-baked cakes/wafers mixed or served with oil 3. Griddle-baked cakes, with oil 4. Pan-fried cakes 5. If firstfruits: crushed heads of new grain 	With a bull— ½ hin With a ram— ½ hin With a lamb— ½ hin (Note: one hin = about 1 quart)	
	Laying on of Hands	1:4 (except for bird) (see under "Sin offering")			
	Slaying of Animal	Done by worshiper except that a bird was killed by the priest (cf. 1:15)			
	Preparation of Offering	Skinning, dismembering, washing (cf. 1:6, 12, 16-17)	Worshiper normally prepared it in advance. Priest separated a memorial portion for burning on the altar.	F. Duane Lindsey, "Leviticus," <i>The Bible Knowledge Commentary</i> , 1:168-69	

Rituals for Levitical Offerings

					DEDICATORY	
				BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK
Actions	Manipulation of Blood			 Blood caught in a bowl and splashed against sides of the altar (1:5, 11) Bird's blood drained out on side of the altar (1:15) 		
[-S	Incineration on Altar			All the animal burned on the altar (1:8-9, 12- 13, 15, 17)	Memorial portion burned on the altar by the priest (all was burnt if it was the priest's own offering)	Entire libation poured out to the LORD at the sanctuary (Num. 28:7)
Pries	or cass	or Di	ribution isposal arcass	Skin (7:8)	Accompanying burnt offering: the priest ate unburned portion	
	tribution or sal of Carcas	Wors	shiper's ion	None	Accompanying fellowship offering: the worshiper ate unburned portion, but a small portion went to the priest	
	Distril Disposal	Rem	ainder	Bird's crop to ash pit (1:16)		F. Duane Lindsey, "Leviticus," <i>The Bible</i> nowledge Commentary, 1:168-69

Rituals for Levitical Offerings

		COMMUNAL	EXPIATORY		
		FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT	
	References	Lev. 3; 7:11-36	Lev. 4:1-5:13; 6:24-30	Lev. 5:14–6:7; 7:1-10	
er's Actions	Presentation: Selection of Offering	Bull, lamb, or goat, male or female (3:1, 6, 12; In a freewill offering, minor imperfections were permitted in animals, 22:23)	 Young bull (for priest or nation) Male goat (for tribal leader) Female goat or lamb (for layperson) Dove, young pigeon (for poor person) Flour (1/10 ephah; for very poor) 	Usually a ram (a male lamb in the case of a cleansed leper or defiled Nazarite)	
Worshipper's	Laying on of Hands	3:2, 8, 13 (see "Burnt offering")	Sinner's identification with animal or subsequent symbolic transfer of sin and legal transfer of guilt	Confession (Num. 5:7) apparently accompanied by laying on of hands	
M	Slaying of Animal	At sanctuary entrance (see "Burnt offering")	 At sanctuary entrance for priest/nation North of altar for others (see "Burnt offering") 	North of altar (Lev. 7:2)	
	Preparation of Offering			F. Duane Lindsey, "Leviticus," <i>The Bible</i> <i>Knowledge Commentary</i> , 1:168-69	

Rituals for Levitical Offerings

				COMMUNAL	EXPIATORY	
				FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT
Suc	Manipulation of Blood			Blood caught in a bowl and splashed against sides of the altar (3:2, 8, 13)	Ritual varied according to the position of the worshiper (but involved "sprinkling" rather than "splashing" of blood), the occasion of sacrifice, or the type of animal (e.g., different if a bird)	Blood caught in a bowl and splashed against the sides of the altar (7:2)
's Actions	Incineration on Altar			Choice viscera (including "fat tail" of sheep) burned on altar	Choice viscera burned on altar	Choice viscera burned on altar
Priest	ution or Disposal of Carcass	of Di	ribution sposal arcass	Breast of animal was to be a "wave offering" and eaten by priests	Priest received carcass of offering by leader or layperson	Priest received carcass
		Wors porti	shiper's on	Communal meal for the worshiper's family at proper time and place		
	Distribu	Rema	ainder	Remainder burned		F. Duane Lindsey, 'Leviticus," <i>The Bible</i> nowledge Commentary, 1:168-69

Leviticus 5

				DEDICATORY			
				BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK	
	ration	1. O	f priests (Ex. 29; Lev. 8)	Ram			
<u>S</u> I	Consecration	2. 0	of temple (2 Chron. 29)	70 bulls, 100 rams, 200 male lambs			
Special Rituals	= -		Ilment of Nazirite vow n. 6:14-17)	Year-old male lamb	Regular grain offering, special bread offering		
ecia	fication rituals	1. B 12)	roken vow (Num. 6:9-	Dove and young pigeon			
Sp			leansing of leper (Lev. 2-20)	Year-old male lamb (dove or pigeon for poor)	Grain offering		
	ırificati		an (15:14-15) or woman hemorrhage (15:29-30)	Dove or young pigeon			
	Puri	4. W (12:6	oman after childbirth 6-8)	Year-old lamb (or dove or pigeon)	"Levi	Duane Lindsey, ticus," <i>The Bible</i> Endge Commentary, 1:168-69	

The blood and restitution of the guilt offering forgave unintentional sin (5:14–6:7; 7:1-10).



Guilt Offerings

WHY: Atone for accidental sins

WHAT: Depends on who the offender is



Other individuals could choose one of the following:



OT Forgiveness of Sin



Pipe = Relationship with God (never changing)



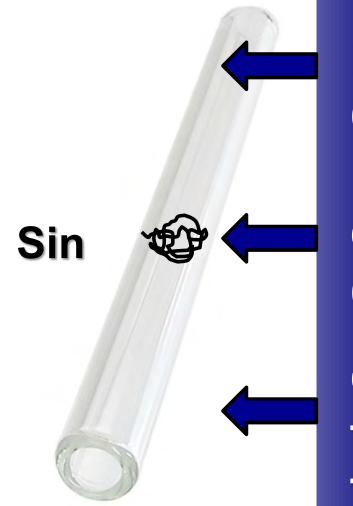


Clog = Fellowship with God (hindered by sin)



Sacrifices = Confession of Sin (sin forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship was never threatened)

NT Forgiveness of Sin

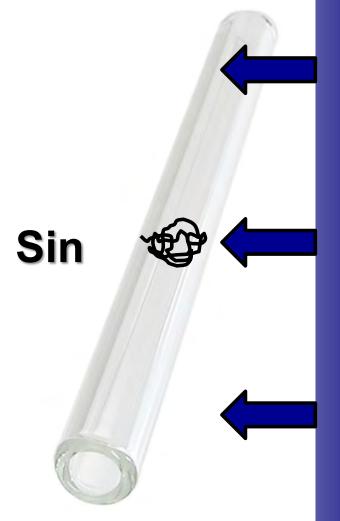


Pipe = Relationship with God (never changing)

Clog = Fellowship with God (hindered by sin)

Christ's Sacrifice = The Basis for Confession of Sin (sin is forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship has never been never threatened)

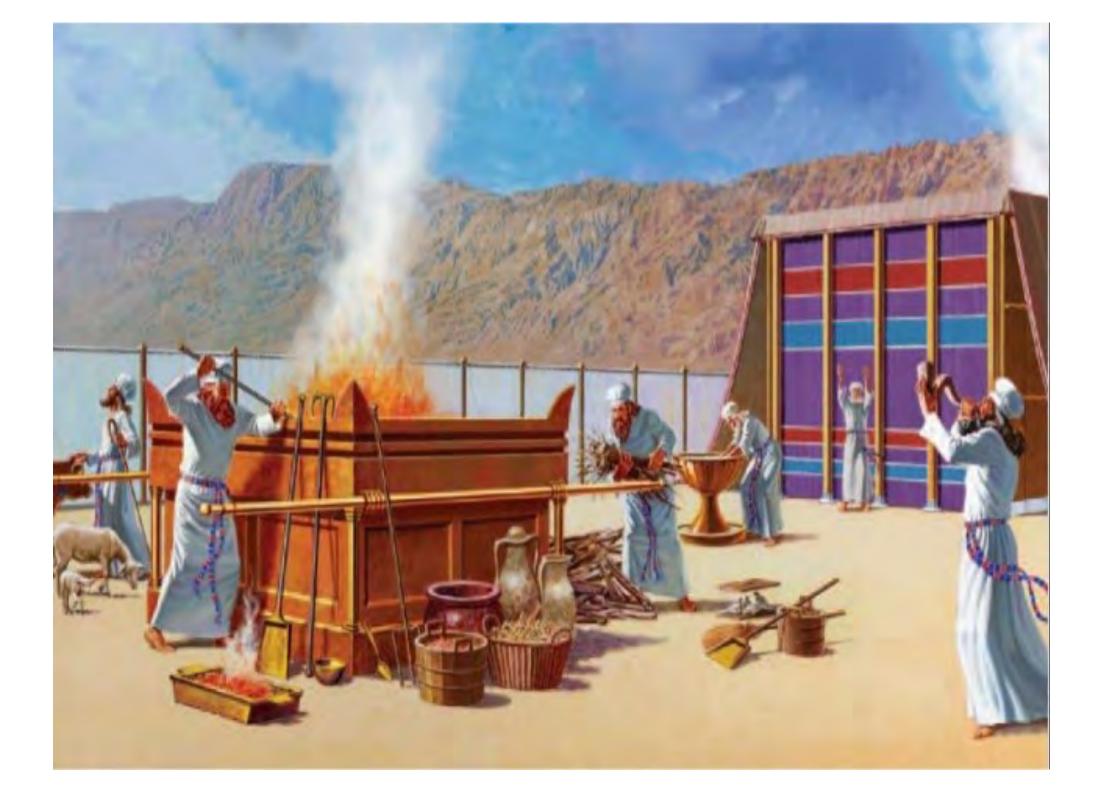
NT Forgiveness of Sin

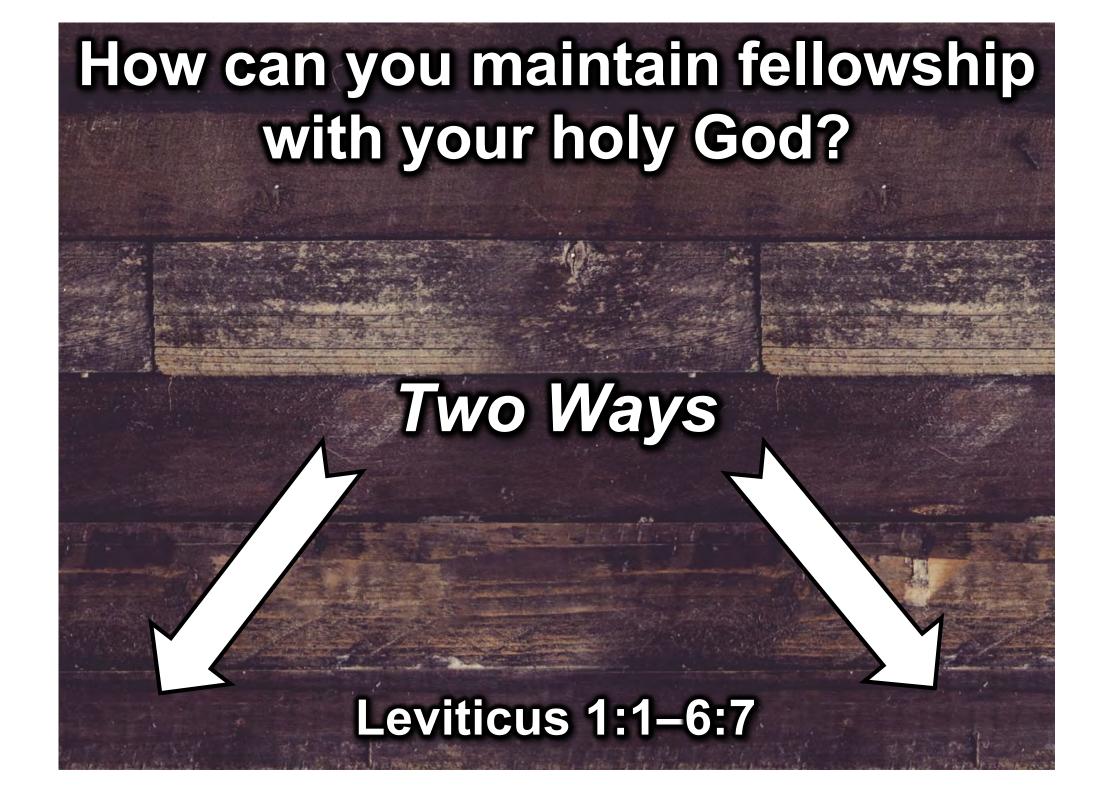


Cloc (hine

Pipe "If we confess our sins, (nev He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (1 John 1:9 NAU)

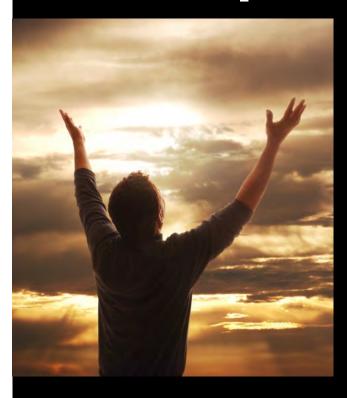
Christ's Sacrifice = The Basis for Confession of Sin (sin is forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship has never been never threatened)





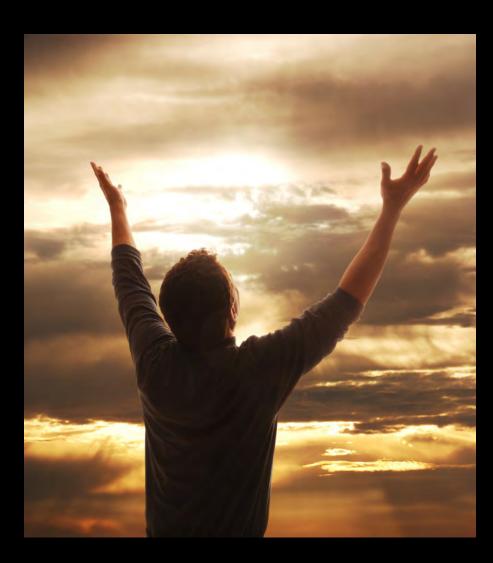
Main Idea

Worship God & confess your sin.

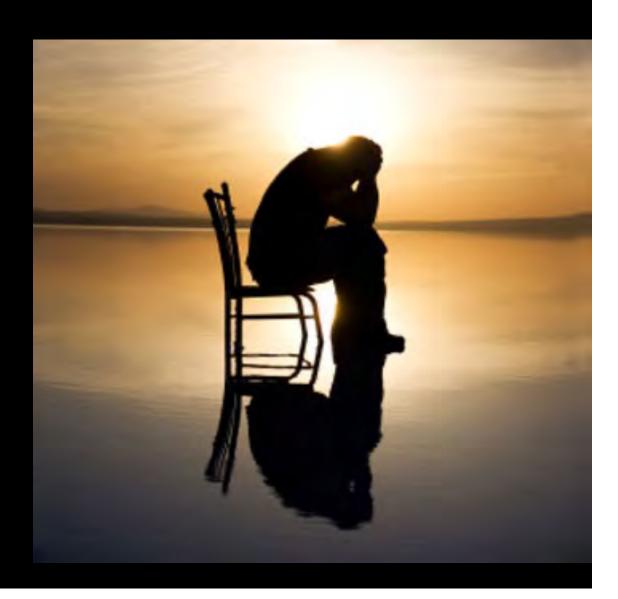


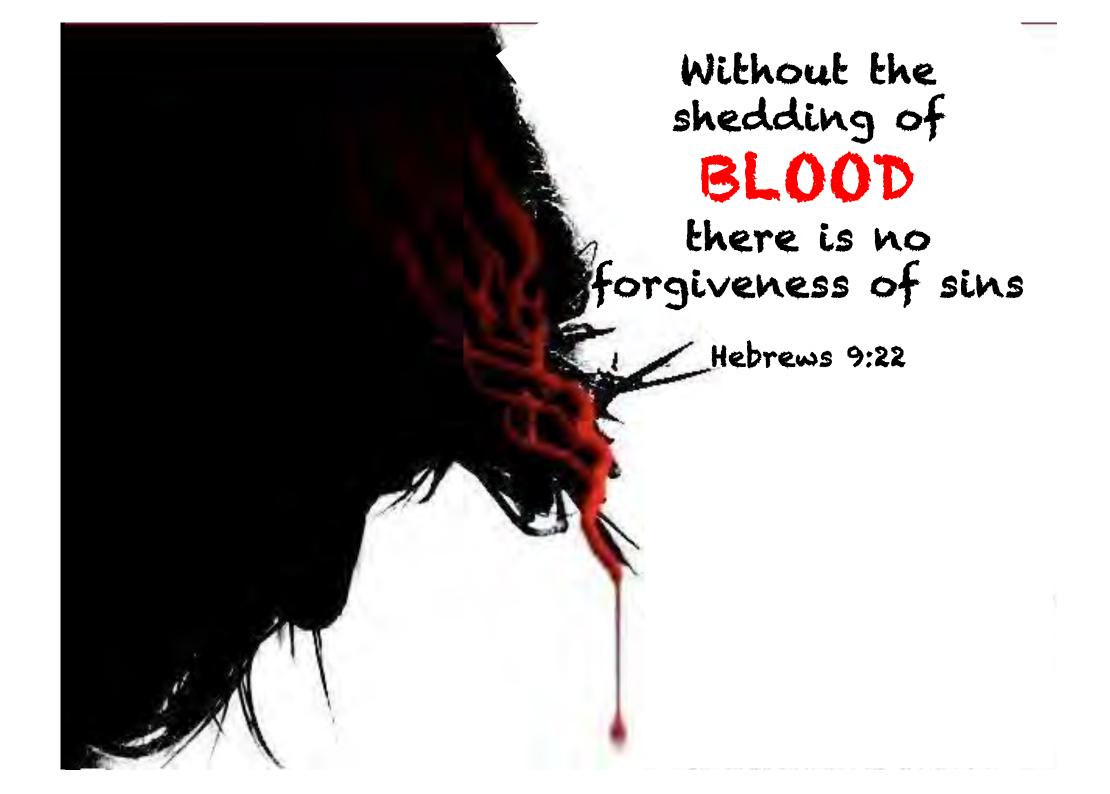


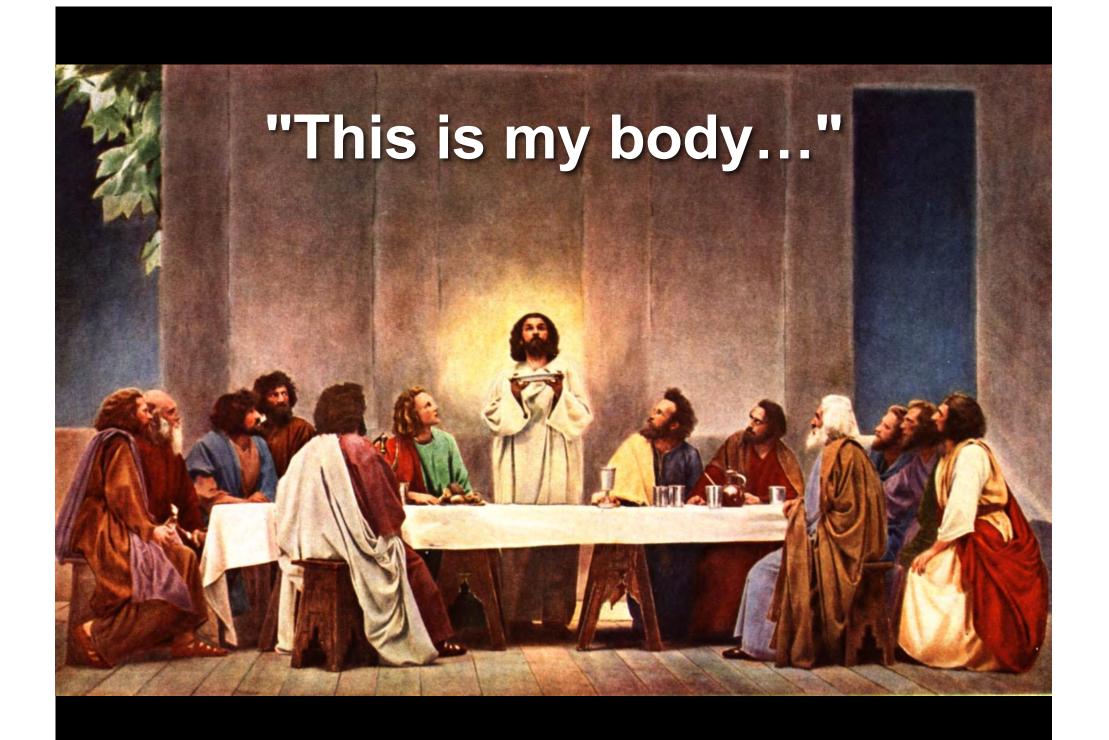
I. Do what is not required—extra acts of worship.



II. Do what is required —confession of sin.









"I did not get here by myself."

Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

Hebrews 12:14 KJV

What practice in your life must you confess and purge?

				COMMUNAL	EXPIATO	ORY	
				FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT	
	ration	1. O	f priests (Ex. 29; Lev. 8)	Ram for the ordination	Bull (special ritual)		
als	Consecration	2. Of temple (2 Chron. 29)		Numerous bulls, sheep, and goats	Seven bulls, seven rams, seven male lambs, seven male goats		
Special Rituals	= G		illment of Nazirite vow n. 6:14-17)	Ram	Year-old ewe lamb		
ecia		1. B 12)	roken vow (Num. 6:9-		Dove and young pigeon	Year-old male lamb	
Sp	Purification rituals	2. C 14:1	leansing of leper (Lev. 2-20)		Year-old ewe lamb	Year-old male lamb (plus log of oil)	
	urificati		an (15:14-15) or woman hemorrhage (15:29-30)		Dove or young pigeon	C. Duana Lindaev	
	ŭ.	4. W (12:0	oman after childbirth 6-8)		Dove or young pigeon	F. Duane Lindsey, "Leviticus," <i>The</i> <i>Bible Knowledge</i> <i>Commentary</i> , 1:168-69	

			DEDICATORY		COMMUNAL EXPIATO		IATORY	
			BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK	FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT
Special Rituals	Other	1. Jealousy ritual (Num. 5:15-26)		1/10 ephah barley meal, no oil or incense (Note: one ephah = ½ bushel, ca. 8 quarts)				
Special		2. Priest's daily grain offering (Lev. 6:19-23)		1/10 ephah fine flour				
		3. Sin offering of very poor (5:11-13)					1/10 ephah fine flour	F. Duane Lindsey, "Leviticus," The Bible Knowledge Commentary, 1:168-69

	BURNT	GRAIN	DRINK
OCCASION	Voluntary worship: certain prescribed rituals and calendrical offerings	An auxiliary offering accompanying burnt and always accompanying fellowship offerings; could be sin offering for the very poor	An auxiliary offering normally accompanying burnt or fellowship offerings, but never with sin or guilt offering alone
DISTINCTIVENESS	Wholly burned on the altar (Lev. 1:9)	As a nonbloody offering, it accompanied bloody offerings	Wine was probably a deliberate substitute for blood of pagan libations
OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGICAL SIGNIFANCE	Signified the worshipper's act of total dedication to God	Signified dedication of everyday life to God in recognition of His covenant mercies	
TYPOLOGY	Christ died as the Lamb of God in complete dedication to the accomplishment of God's will	Christ's perfect person is associated with His sacrificial death	F. Duane Lindsey, "Leviticus," <i>The Bible Knowledge Commentary</i> , 1:168-69

F. Duane Lindsey, Special Sacrificial Rituals 130								
"Leviticus," <i>The</i>	COMMUNAL	EXPIATORY						
Bible Knowledge Commentary, 1:168-69	FELLOWSHIP	SIN	GUILT					
	THANK OFFERING: for unexpected deliverance or blessing already granted							
OCCASION	VOTIVE OFFERING: for blessing or deliverance granted in answer to prayer which had accompanying vow	Unintentional sin against divine command by an individual or the entire nation	Misappropriation or denial of rightful due to God or man, normally assessable in monetary compensation					
	FREEWILL OFFERING: to express thankful devotion without regard to specific blessing		in monetary compensation					
DISTINCTIVE- NESS	Most parts eaten before the LORD by the worshiper (and his family)	(See "Occasion" above)	Sacrifice (see "Occasion" above) was usually accompanied by compensation plus fine to wronged party					
OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGICAL SIGNIFANCE	The worshiper recognized the meat eaten as a token of God's covenant faithfulness	Provided atonement and forgiveness for specific unintentional sins where no restitution was involved	The ram was for expiation, accompanied by payment of restitution to the wronged party					
TYPOLOGY	Christ's death is the basis of fellowship with God and other believers	Christ died as a satis- factory substitutionary sacrifice to provide the forgiveness of sins	Christ's death atones for the damage or injury caused by sin					

Leviticus 6

Offerings in Leviticus 1–7

Whole burnt offering 1 6:8-13

Grain/Drink offering 2 6:14-23

Fellowship offering 3 7:11-38

Sin offering 4:1-5:13 6:24-30

Guilt offering 5:14–6:7 7:1-10

People

Priests



Leviticus 7



God forgives us though the blood of Christ



The Bible & Blood - OT Teaching



The Bible & Blood – NT Teaching

Christ's Blood:

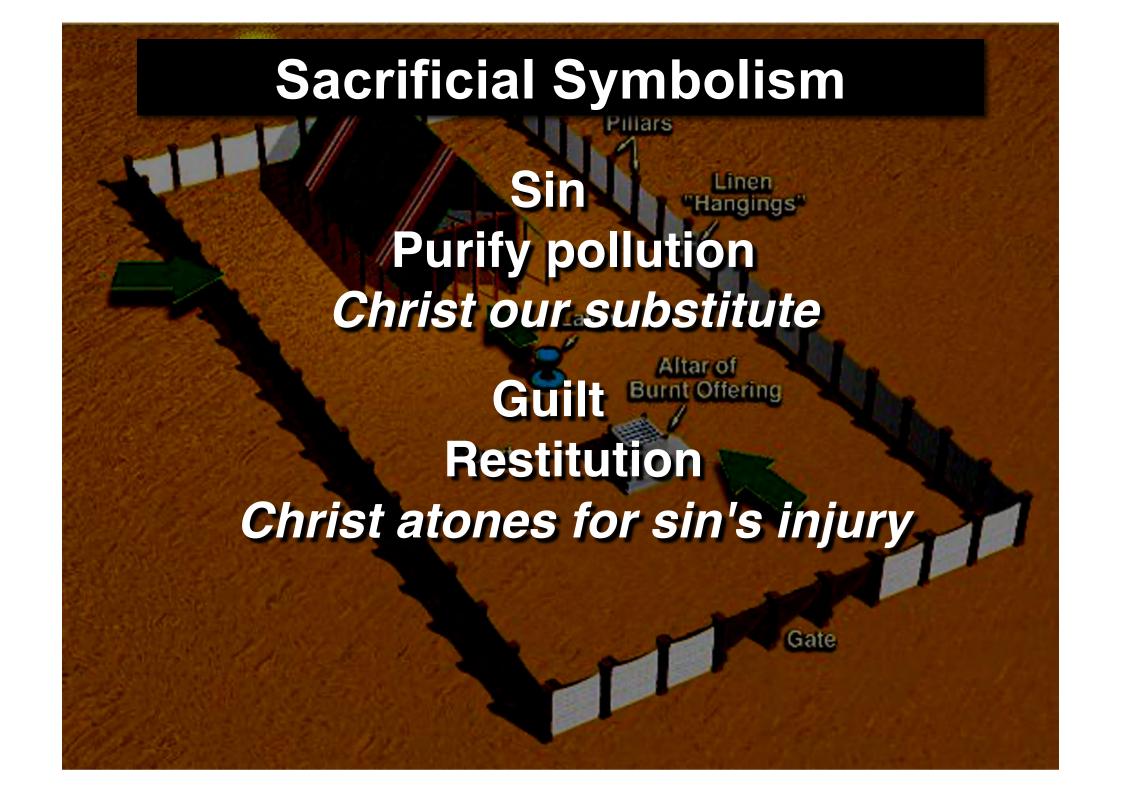
- Provides atonement through his death as victim (Acts 20:28; Eph. 1:7)
- Makes us justified (Rom. 5:9)
- Brings peace between God & man (Col. 1:20)
- Cleanses our consciences so that we will not continue to sin (Heb. 9:14)
- Gives us eternal redemption (Heb. 9:12)

Sacrificial Symbolism

Perfect animal to atone for sin Christ's perfect sacrifice

Grain Dedication and priests' income Our dedication

Fellowship
Participation in God's blessings
Lord's Supper

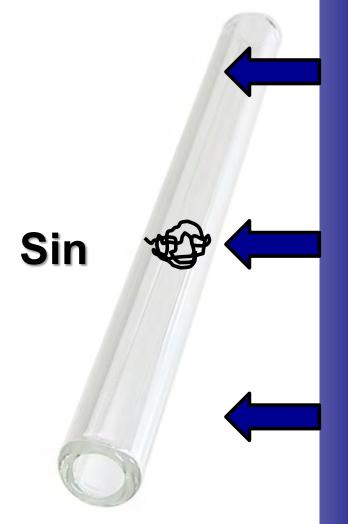


Blood & Forgiveness

"In fact, the law requires that nearly everything be cleansed with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness."

Hebrews 9:22 (NIV)

NT Forgiveness of Sin



Cloc (hine

Pipe "If we confess our sins, (nev He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (1 John 1:9 NAU)

Christ's Sacrifice = The Basis for Confession of Sin (sin is forgiven to restore fellowship but relationship has never been never threatened)

Blood & Forgiveness

"In fact, the law requires that nearly everything be cleansed with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness."

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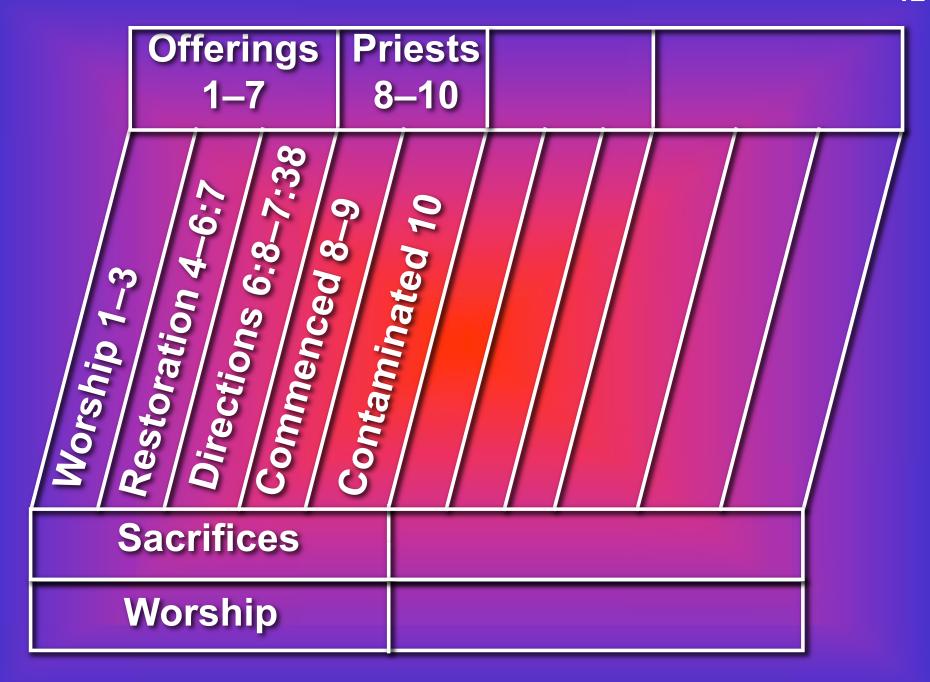
Holiness



Christian holiness is not a matter of painstaking conformity to the individual precepts of an external law code; it is rather a question of the Holy Spirit's producing His fruit in the life, reproducing those graces which were seen in perfection in the life of Christ.

——F. F. Bruce—

AZ QUOTES

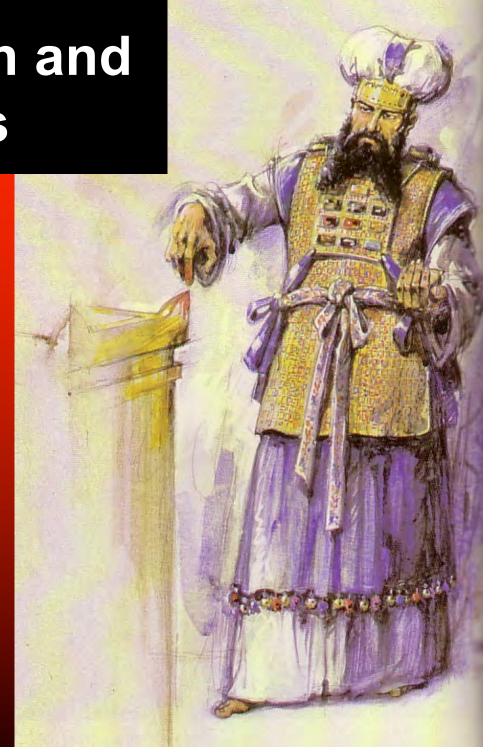


The Priesthood Begins



"Next Moses presented Aaron's sons. He clothed them in their tunics, tied their sashes around them, and put their special head coverings on them, just as the LORD had commanded him" (Leviticus 8:13; cf. Exodus 29:4-9 NLT).

Ordination of Aaron and His Sons as Priests

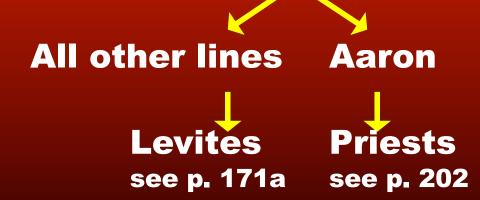


Leviticus 8-10

Contrasting Levites and Priests



12 Sons: Reuben-Simeon-Levi-Judah- etc.



Contrasting Levites and Priests

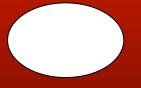
Levites

Priests

Descendants of	Levi	Aaron (also a descendant of Levi)		
Population	Many (the larger group) Few (a subset of the Levites 21:4)			
Role	Assisted priests and supervised religious activities permitted outside of the sanctuary: teaching, singing, leading worship, officials, administration, judges & gatekeepers			
Sacrificial Role	Didn't offer sacrifices though they did offer incense (Deut. 33:10b)	Offered sacrifices (Deut. 33:10b)		
Location of Homes	Extensive–in 35 cities throughout the tribes in the central, northern, and eastern parts of Israel (Josh. 21:5-7)	Limited to 13 cities in Judah, Simeon, & Benjamin that were near the temple (Josh. 21:4, 9-13)		



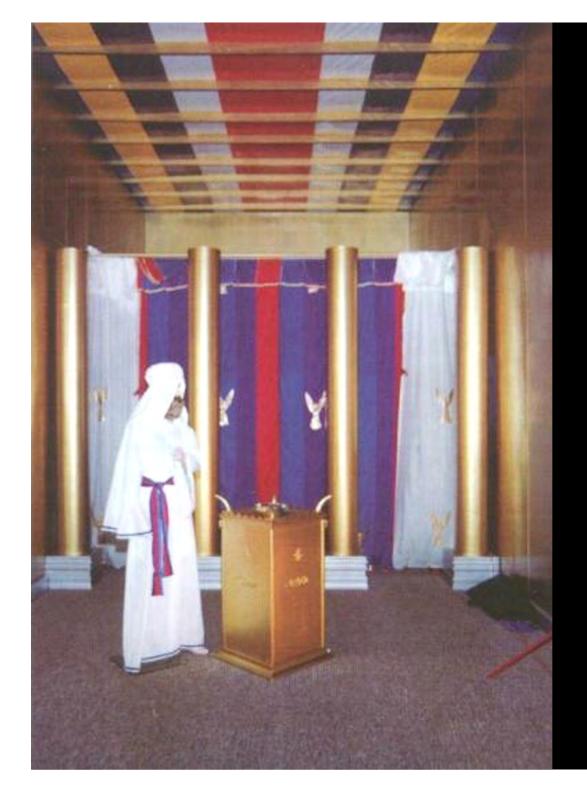
- **Garments of the High Priest**
 - Turban (gold plate over forehead)
 - Tunic (white fine linen shirt)
 - Undergarments (linen from waist to thigh)
 - Robe (blue with bells & pomegranates)
 - Ephod (gold, blue, and purple with onyx stones)
 - Sash (belt to hold the garments together)
 - Breastpiece (chestpiece)
 - Urim & Thummin



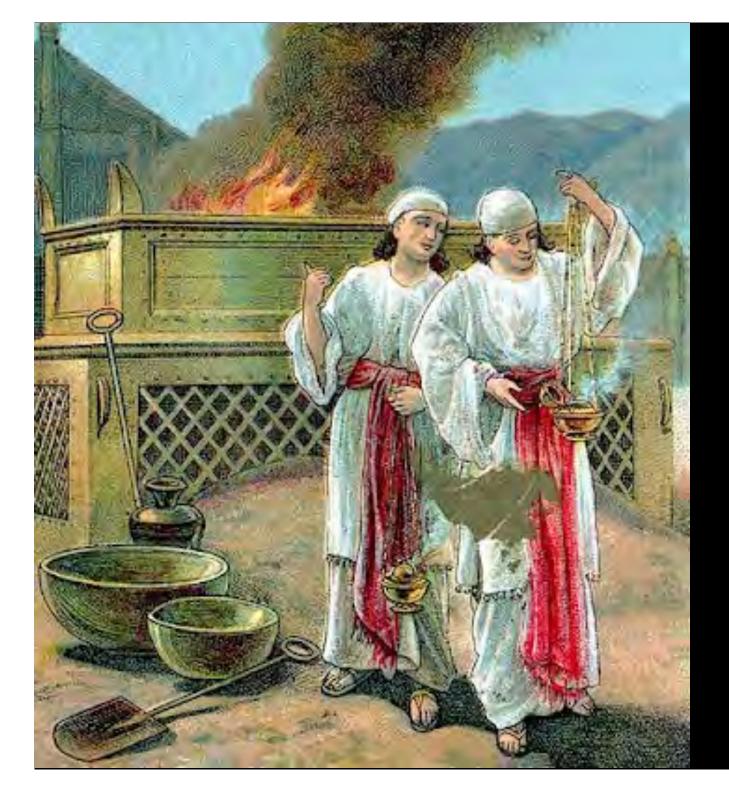


Exodus 28





Nadab & Abihu



Nadab & Abihu



Then the LORD said to Aaron, "You and your descendants must never drink wine or any other alcoholic drink before going into the Tabernacle. If you do, you will die. This is a permanent law for you, and it must be observed from generation to generation."

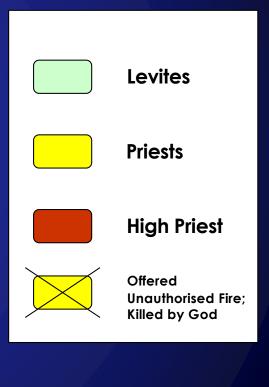
Nadab & Abihu



Leviticus 10:8-9

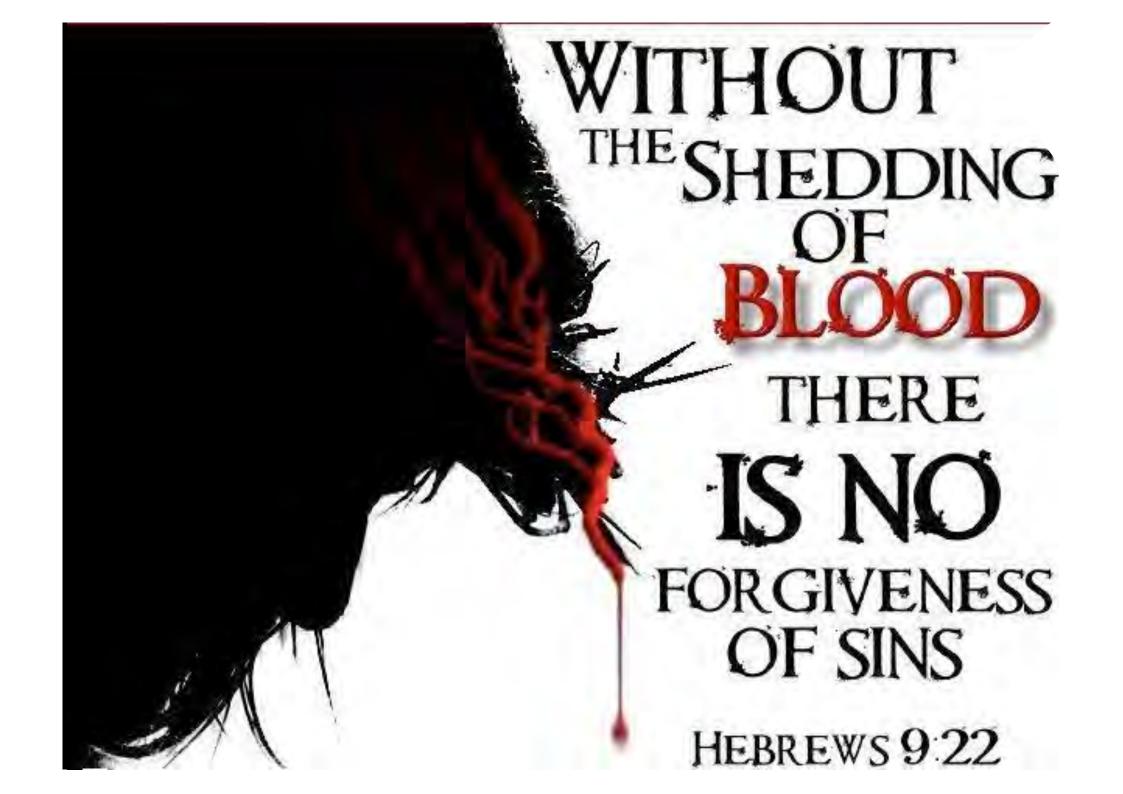
Levi's Family Tree





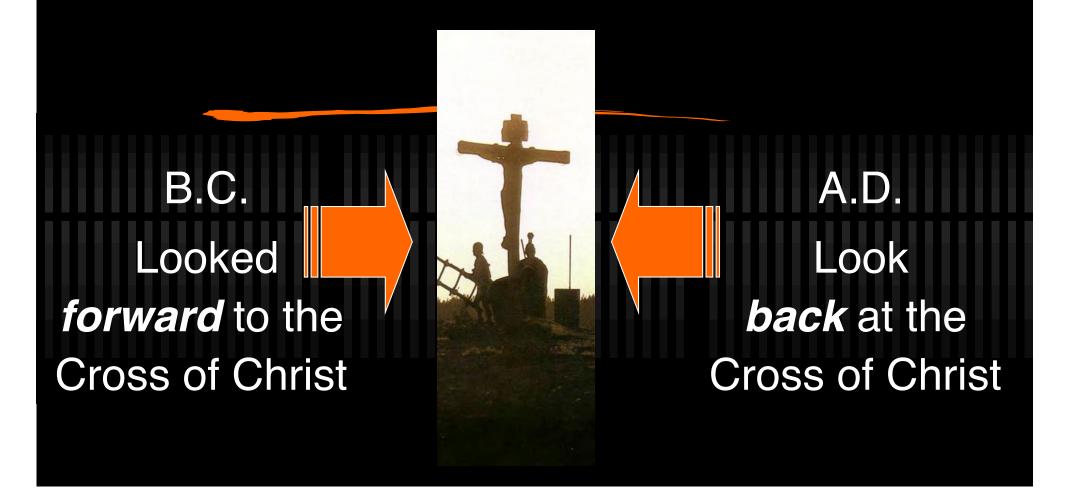
I. Confess that God is all you need (Lev 1–10).





Salvation in All Ages:

The Centrality of the Cross



Salvation in the Old Testament 119e								
	OT Times	NT Times						
	(Moses to Christ's Death)	(Christ's Death to Today)						
Basis of Salvation	God's gracious provision of the death of Christ ("it is the blood that makes atonement for one's life," Lev. 17:11b)	God's gracious provision of the death of Christ ("without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness," Heb. 9:22)						
Requirement of Salvation	Faith in the provision that God has revealed—as a gift (Ps. 51:16-17)	Faith in the provision that God has revealed—as a gift (Gal. 2:16)						
Ultimate Content of Salvation	Object of faith is God Himself– prophets exhorted repentance, not sacrifices (Jer. 3:12)	Object of faith is God Himself– heroes of faith are cited to exhort faith in God (Heb. 11)						
Specific Revealed Content of Salvation	Cumulative content of faith had sacrifices & promises: animals (Gen. 3:21), Abel's sacrifice (Gen. 4:4), Abrahamic covenant (Gen. 15)	New content of faith is the shed blood of Jesus Christ (1 Pet. 1:18- 21) which removes sin (cp. OT sacrifices merely covered sin)						
Believer's Expression of Salvation	Obey moral law, offer animal sacrifices, obey Mosaic law (civil and ceremonial aspects)	Obey moral law, observe Lord's Supper and baptism, etc. through the Spirit's enabling (Rom. 8:9)						

Focus of Leviticus 1–10

JESUS PAIDITALL

ISAIAH 53:5

Jesus is our sin offering and our High Priest.

How can Christ's blood forgive our sins?



Christ's blood forgives in two ways:

Trusting in Christ's blood puts unbelievers in a relationship with God—Confess Jesus as Saviour—

Confessing our sins restores the believers in their fellowship with God

—Confess Jesus as Lord—

Holiness

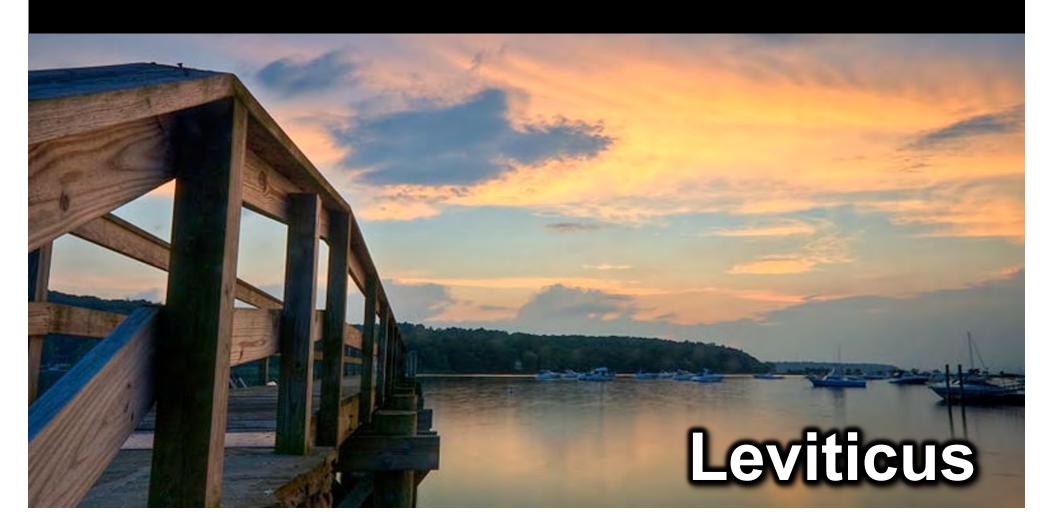


Holiness is not the way to Christ. Christ is the way to holiness.

——Adrian Rogers——

AZ QUOTES

How can we continue to enjoy God's presence after coming to know him?



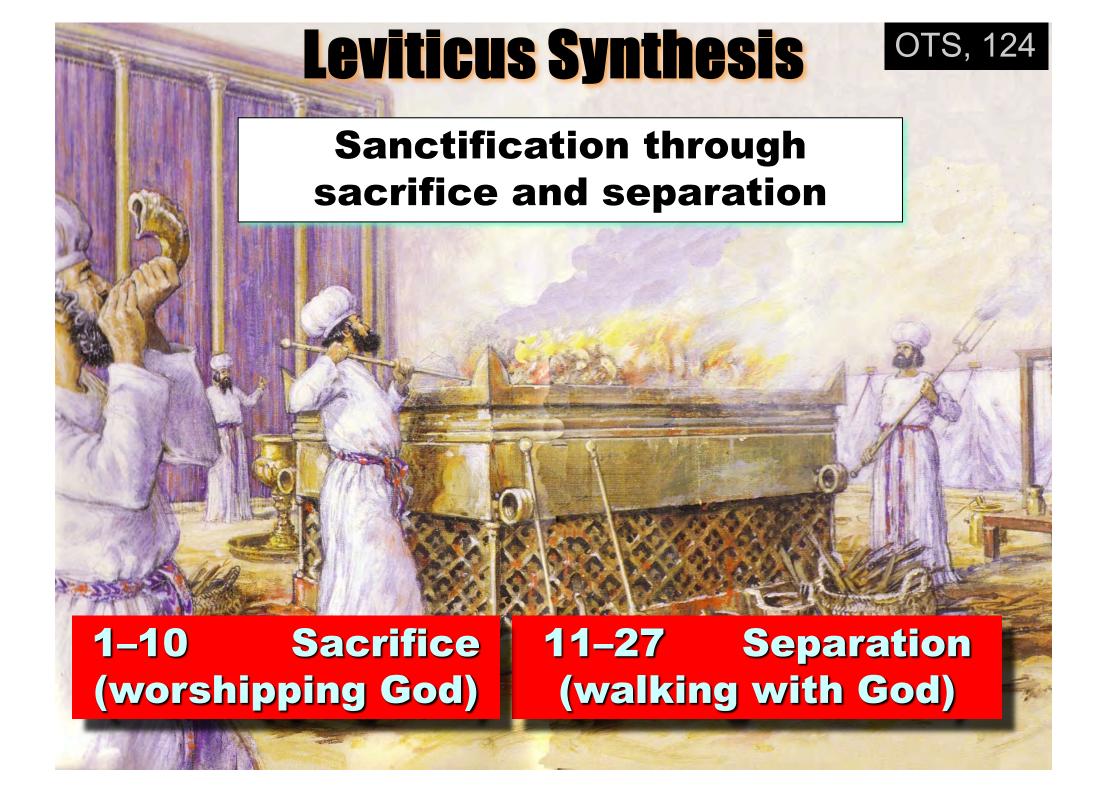
Argument

Two ways Israel could be holy (11:45):

- 1. Sacrifices (1-10)
- 2. Separation from the paganism of

her neighbors (11-27)

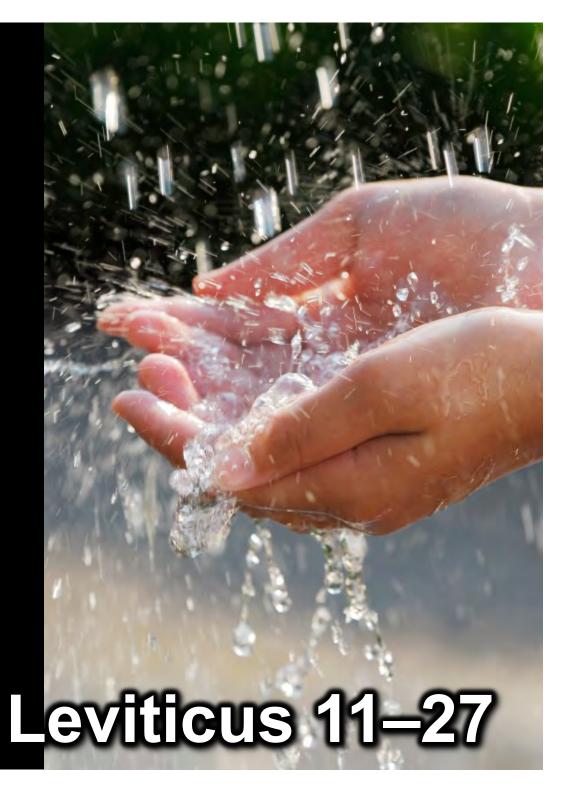




I. Confess that God is all you need.



II. Practice godly habits.



Sanctification through sacrifice and separation

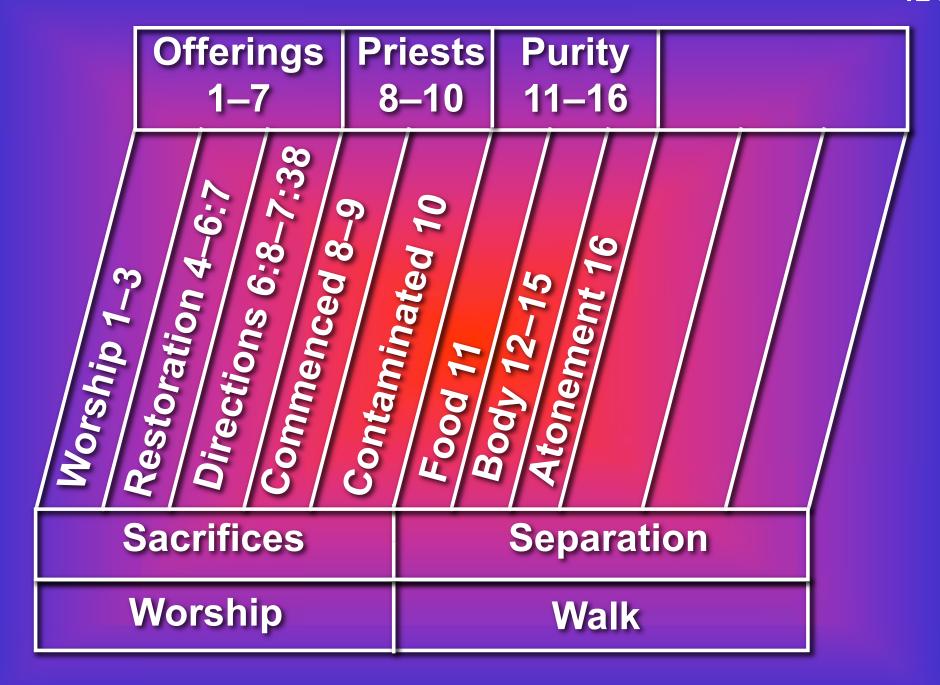
Purpose: that the LORD might be able to remain with the nation

Place: Mount Sinai

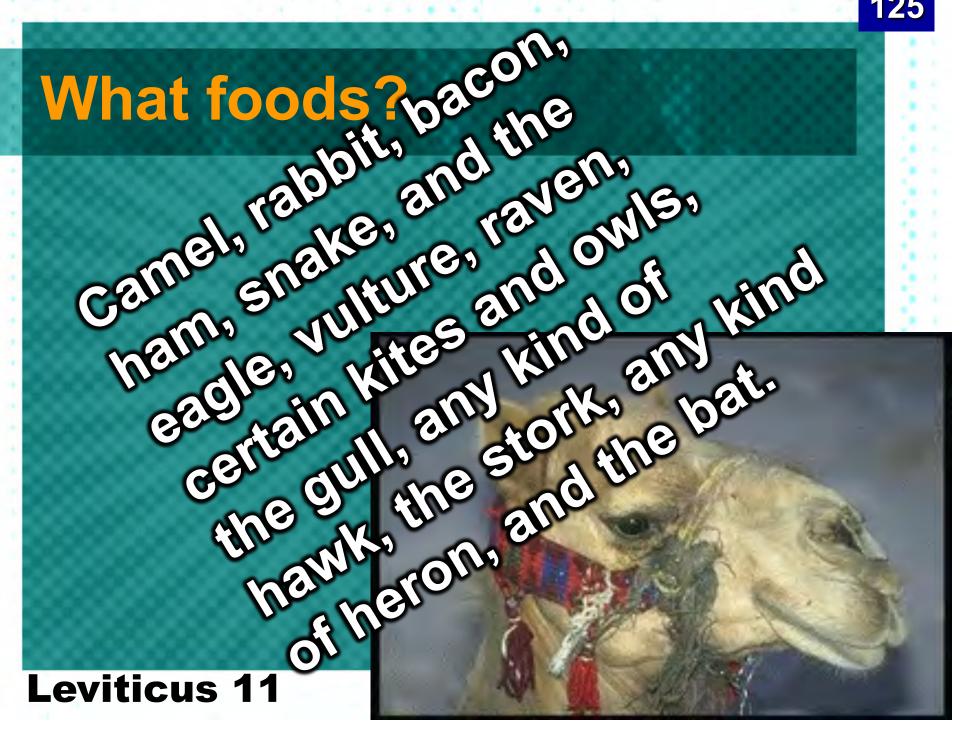
Time: One Month

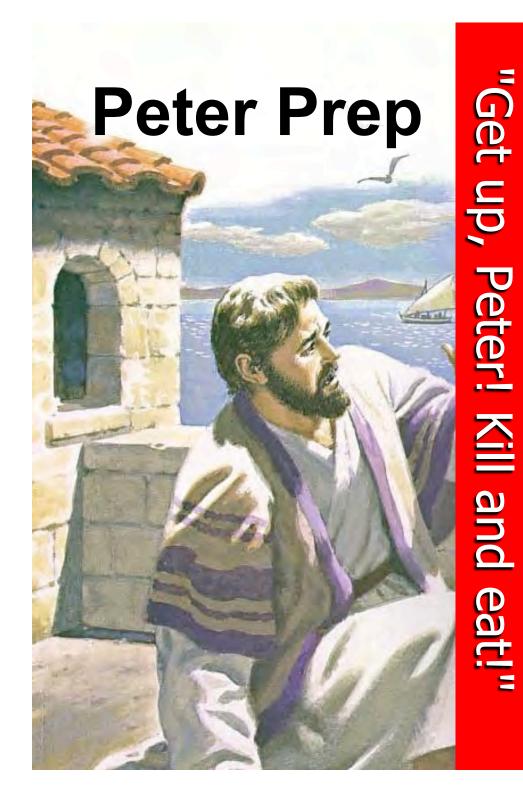
Chapters 1–10 Chapters 11–27 **Sacrifice** Separation Worshipping a Holy God Walking with a Holy God **Securing Fellowship with God Continuing Fellowship with God Approaching God Appeasing God** Laws of Sanctification for... **Perfect Sacrifices Perfect Priests** (8-10)(1-7)(11-27)

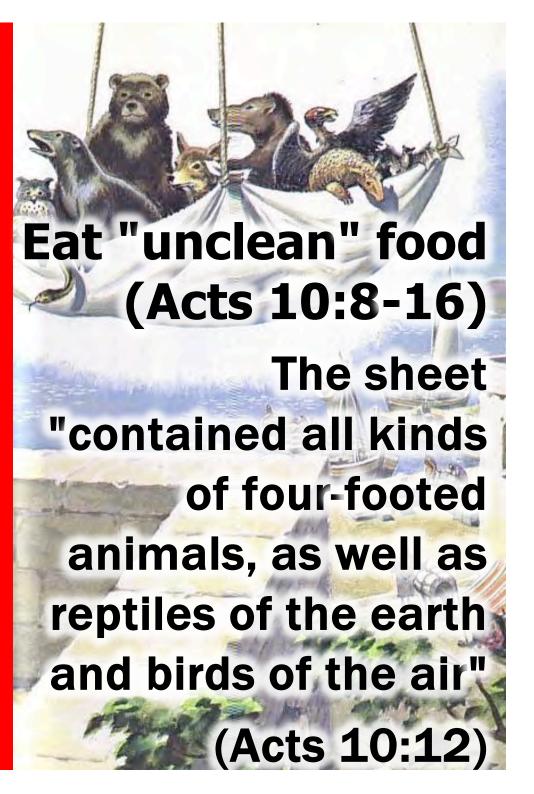
Uncleanness	Unintentional	Tabernacle	Crimes	Priests	Worship	Canaan	Vows
(11–15)	Sin (16)	(17)	(18–20)	(21–22)	(23–24)	(25–26)	(27)















Why No Pork? (And Other Law Questions)

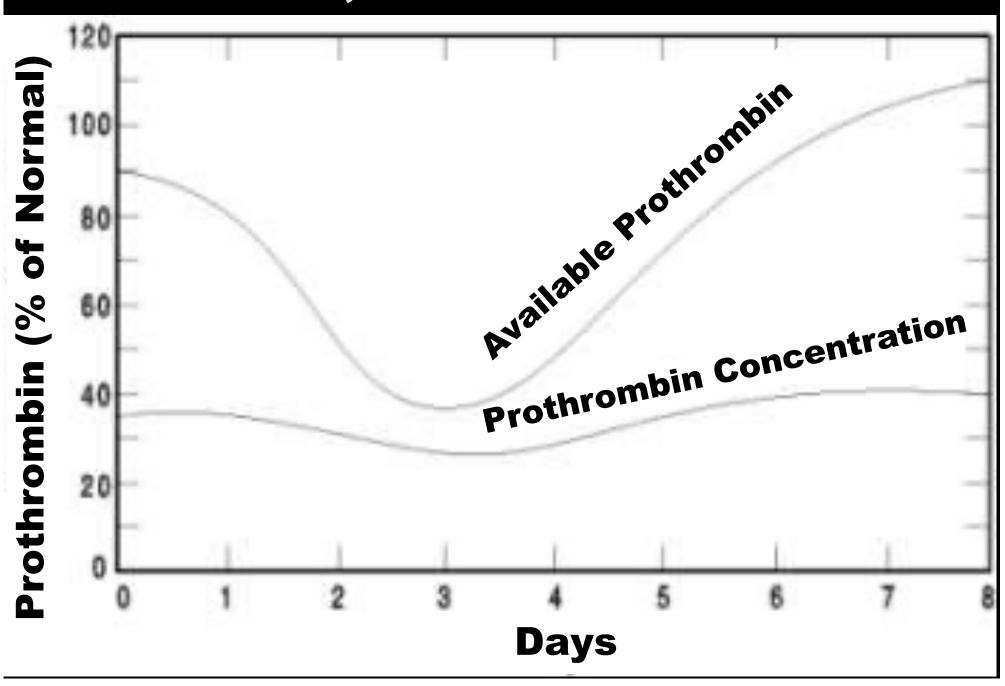
Issue	Law Command	Reasons
Why	"And the pig,	Prohibited foods:
not eat	though it has a	(1) carried disease
pork,	split hoof	(2) are uneconomical to raise
bacon,	completely	(3) are favored for pagan sacrifice
or	divided, does	Food laws kept Israel away from
ham?	not chew the	some allergies [but] the main
	cud; it is	source of Israel's meat–lamb–is
	unclean for	the least allergic of all major
	you"	meats
	(Lev. 11:7-8).	(Fee & Stuart, 145).

Leviticus 12

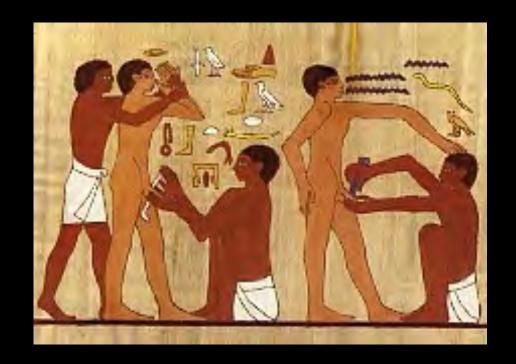
Why No Pork? (And Other Law Questions)

Issue	Law Command	Reasons
Why require circum-cision	"You are to undergo circumcision, and it will be	Jewish women have far less cervical cancer than those married to uncircumcised men.
(Lev 12:13)?	the sign of the covenant between me and you"	Uncircumcised men can deposit cancer-producing bacteria in the uterus.
	(Gen. 17:11).	The eighth day of life has the highest vitamin K and prothrombin levels for clotting blood.

Circumcision, Vitamin K & Prothrombin

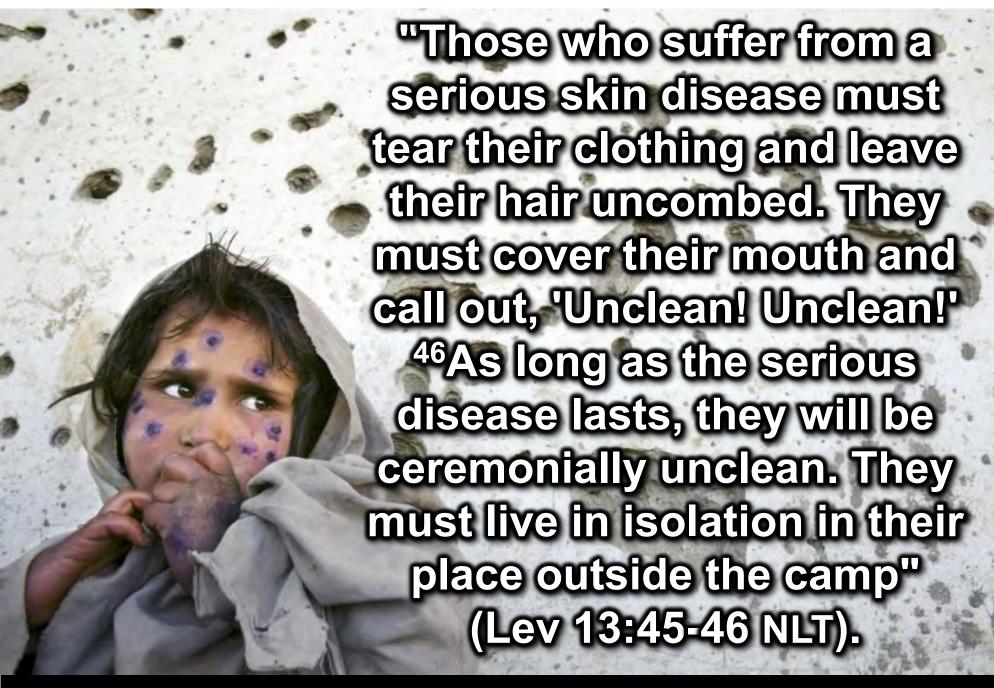


"So Christ has truly set us free. Now make sure that you stay free, and don't get tied up again in slavery to the law" (Gal 5:1 NLT).



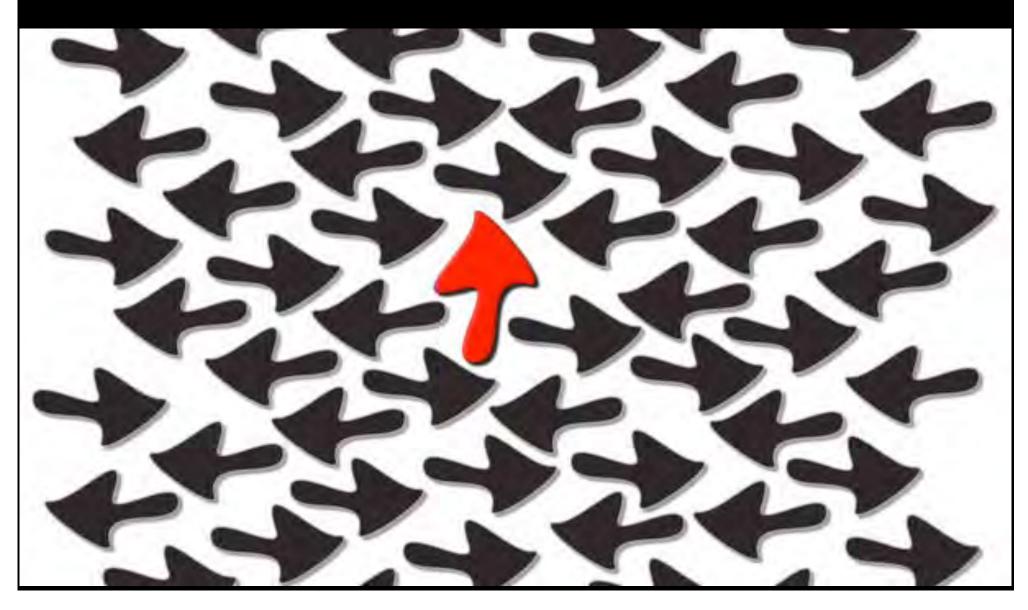
"Listen! I, Paul, tell you this: If you are counting on circumcision to make you right with God, then Christ will be of no benefit to you. ³I'll say it again. If you are trying to find favor with God by being circumcised, you must obey every regulation in the whole law of Moses. ⁴For if you are trying to make yourselves right with God by keeping the law, you have been cut off from Christ! You have fallen away from God's grace" (Gal 5:2-4 NLT).

Leviticus 13



Is God compassionate?

How could a leper be lifted out of his plight?



Why No Pork? (And Other Law Questions)

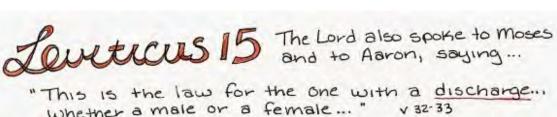
Law Command Issue Reasons "The priest is to Between the 6th-14th "Lepers feel bad examine the sore centuries leprosy killed about on his skin... If hundreds of millions of their the spot on his Europeans. Some suggested disease, skin is white... the unsuccessful, wild ideas. so why priest is to put the After the physicians had isolate infected person in nearly given up, the Church them?" suggested the scriptural isolation for seven quarantine of lepers, which days... He must live alone... finally stopped the dreadful outside the camp" plague (Lev. 13:3-4, 46).

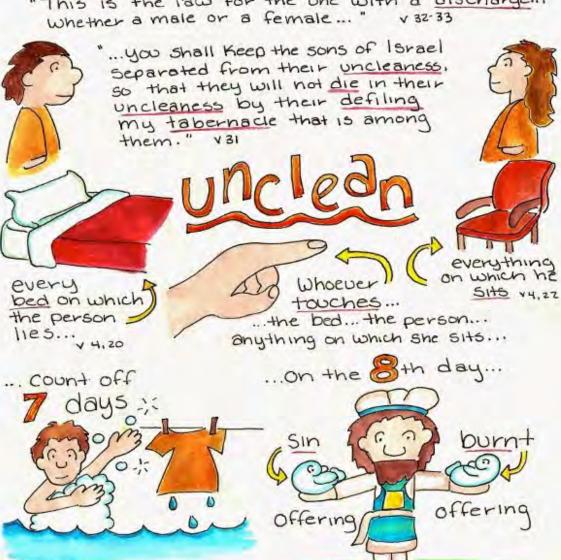
Leviticus 14

Why No Pork? (And Other Law Questions)

Issue	Law Command	Reasons
What's wrong with	"Do not cook a young goat in its mother's milk"	(1) Avoid Canaanite fertility practices
mixing meat and milk?	(Deut. 14:21; Exod 23:19; 34:26).	(2) Calcium cannot be assimilated easily on a milk and meat diet, which weakens teeth and slows the healing of broken bones

Leviticus 15





... the priest shall make

V 14-30

atonement on his/her behalf

- wash his clothes

- bathe his body

... will become clean

Bodily Discharges (Leviticus 15)

https://inspirationpoetry.wordpre ss.com/2016/05/11/leviticus-15discharges-causing-uncleaness/



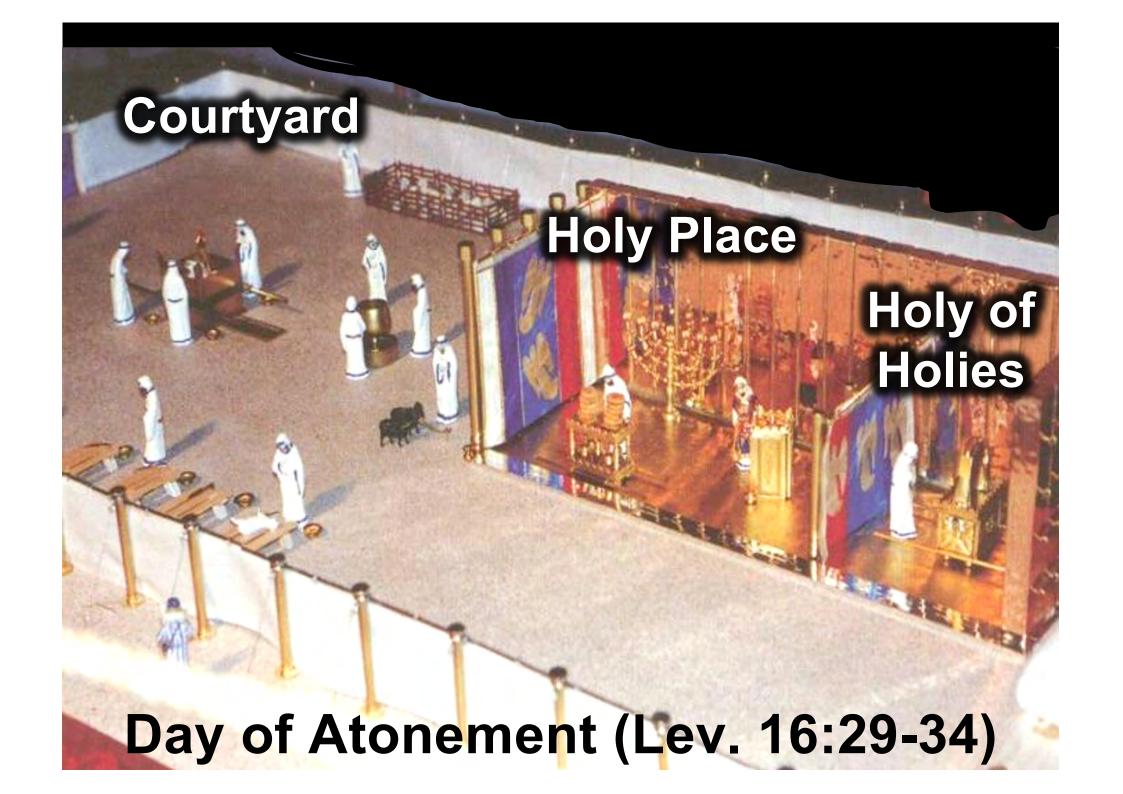
"If the man [with a bodily discharge] touches you without first rinsing his hands, you must wash your clothes and bathe yourself in water, and you will remain unclean until evening" (Lev 15:11 NLT).

Leviticus 16

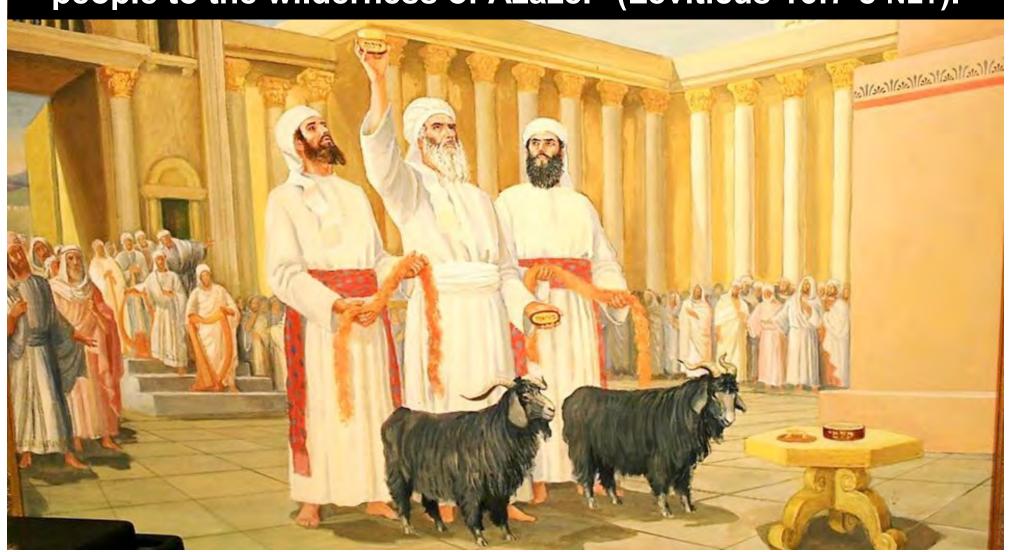
For a great online tabernacle survey go to:

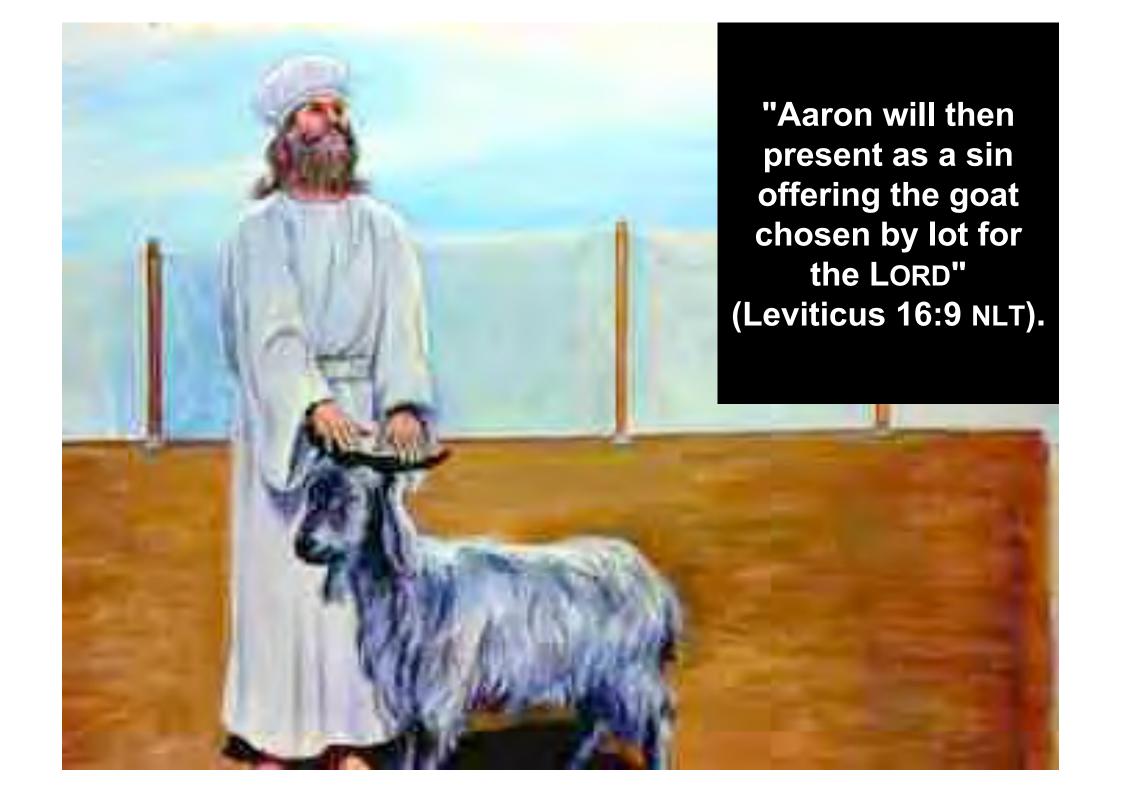
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ceZHlc55HCg



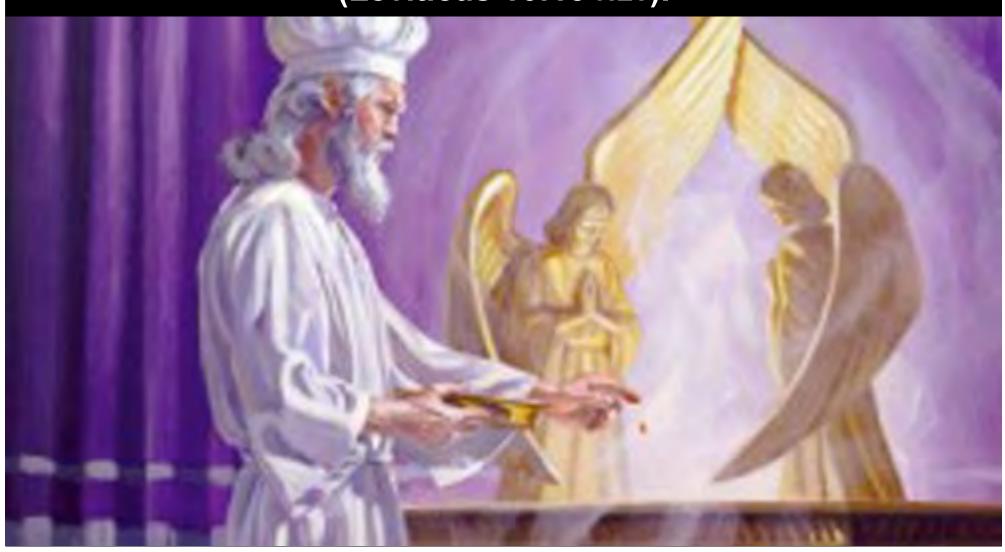


"Then he must take the two male goats and present them to the Lord at the entrance of the Tabernacle. ⁸He is to cast sacred lots to determine which goat will be reserved as an offering to the Lord and which will carry the sins of the people to the wilderness of Azazel" (Leviticus 16:7-8 NLT).



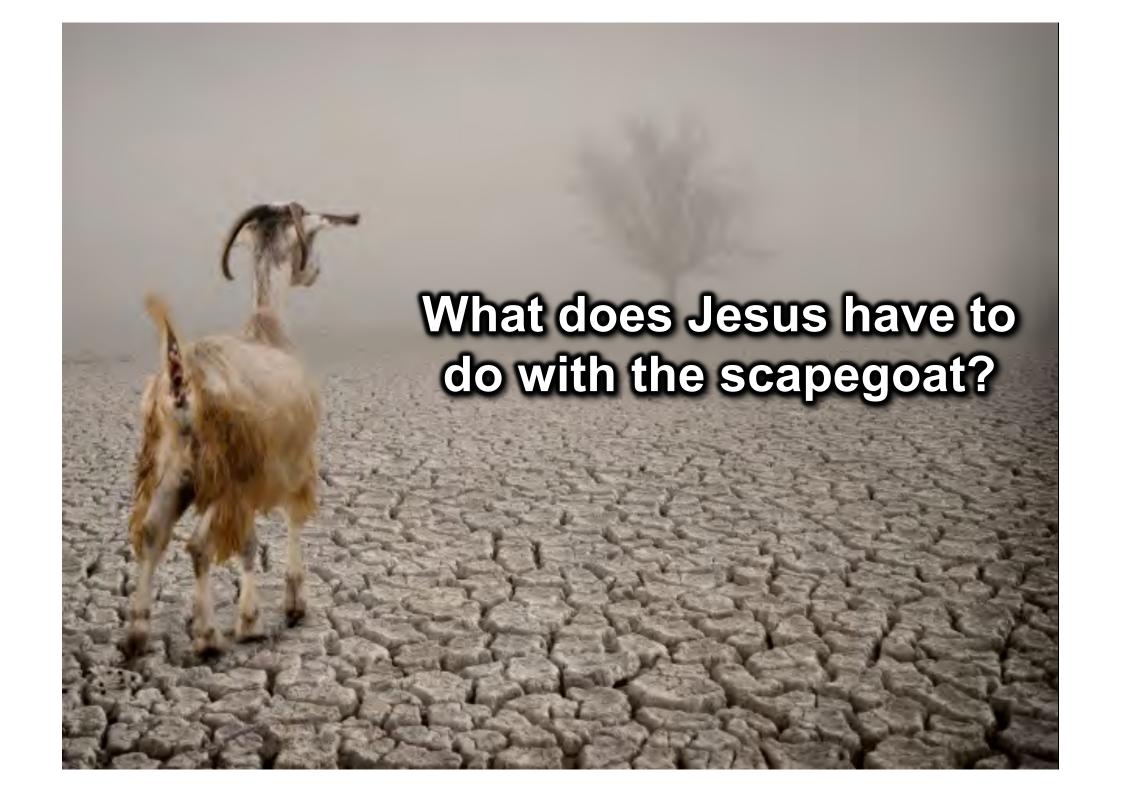


"Then Aaron must slaughter the first goat as a sin offering for the people and carry its blood behind the inner curtain. There he will sprinkle the goat's blood over the atonement cover and in front of it, just as he did with the bull's blood" (Leviticus 16:15 NLT).





"As the goat goes into the wilderness, it will carry all the people's sins upon itself into a desolate land" (Leviticus 16:22).

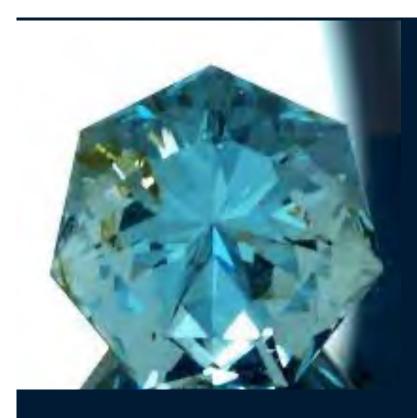


Jesus is the scapegoat



"So Christ has now become the High Priest over all the good things that have come. He has entered that greater, more perfect Tabernacle in heaven, which was not made by human hands and is not part of this created world" (Hebrews 9:11 NLT).





"Now look at the jewel I have set before Jeshua, a single stone with seven facets. I will engrave an inscription on it, says the LORD of Heaven's Armies, and I will remove the sins of this land in a single day" (Zechariah 3:9 NLT).

The Repentance of Israel

"Then I will pour out a spirit of grace and prayer on the family of David and on the people of Jerusalem. They will look on me whom they have pierced and mourn for him as for an only son. They will grieve bitterly for him as for a firstborn son who has died" (Zechariah 12:10 NLT).

Tribulation Results

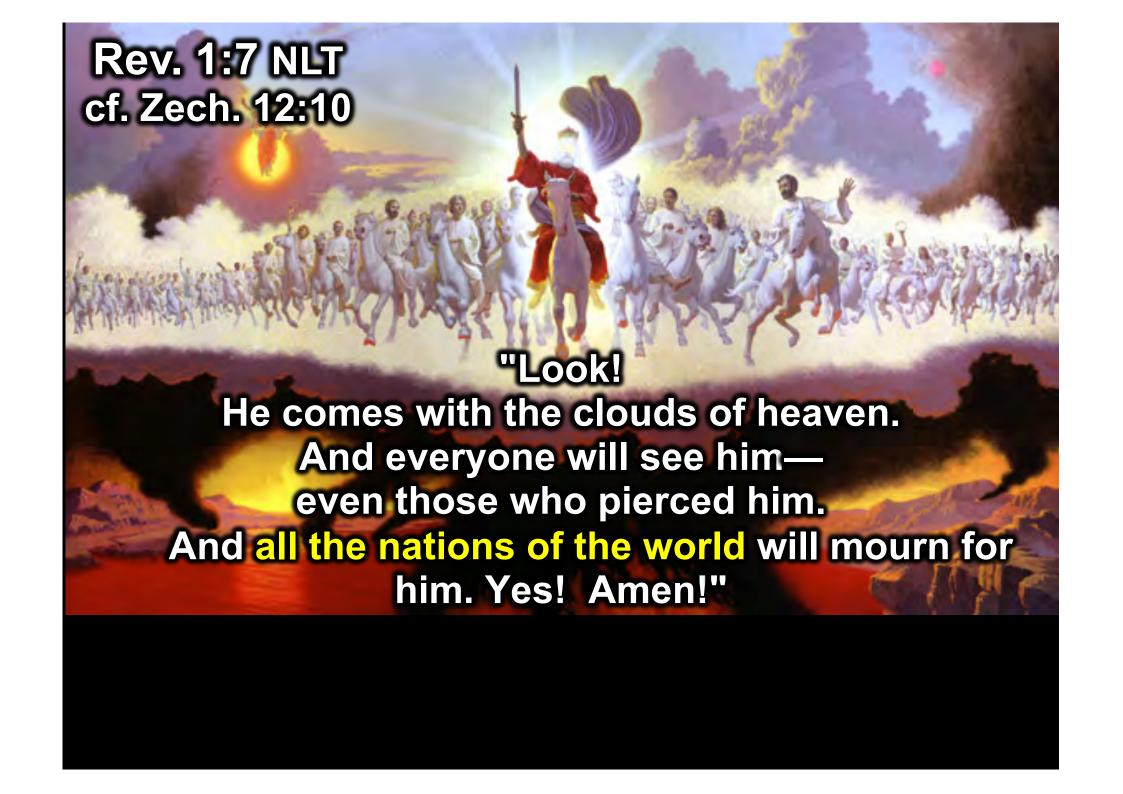
"They will look on the one they have pierced..." (Zech. 12:1-10; esp. v. 10)



"The Redeemer will come to Zion, to those in Jacob who repent of their sins" (Isa. 59:20)

"The deliverer will come from Zion; he will turn godlessness away from David" (Rom. 11:26b)

"And so all Israel will be saved" (Rom. 11:26a)



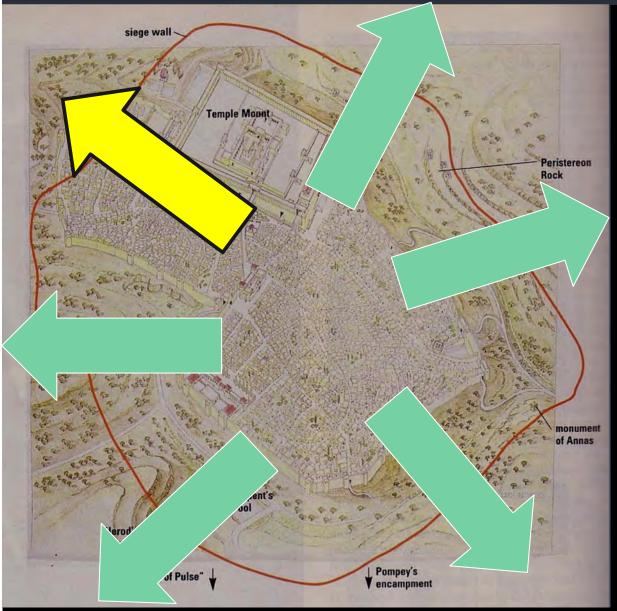


"The sorrow and mourning in Jerusalem on that day will be like the great mourning for Hadad-rimmon in the valley of Megiddo" (Zech 12:11 NLT).



"All Israel will mourn, each clan by itself, and with the husbands separate from their wives. The clan of David will mourn alone, as will the clan of Nathan, ¹³ the clan of Levi, and the clan of Shimei. ¹⁴ Each of the surviving clans from Judah will mourn separately, and with the husbands separate from their wives" (Zech 12:12-14 NLT).

Application: "Leave Jerusalem"



"So also Jesus suffered and died outside the city gates to make his people holy by means of his own blood"

(Heb. 13:12 NLT)

13 So let us go out to him, outside the camp, and bear the disgrace he bore"

(Heb. 13:13 NLT)

Leen & Kathleen Ritmeyer, "Akeldama: Potter's Field or High Priest's Tomb?" BAR 20 (Nov/Dec 94): 34

Leviticus 17

What's the Significance of

"In fact, the law requires that nearly everything be cleansed with blood, and without the shedding of blood there is no forgiveness" (Heb. 9:22 NIV)



"The life is in the blood"

"For the life of a creature is in the blood, and I have given it to you to make atonement for yourselves on the altar; it is the blood that makes atonement for one's life" (Lev. 17:11)

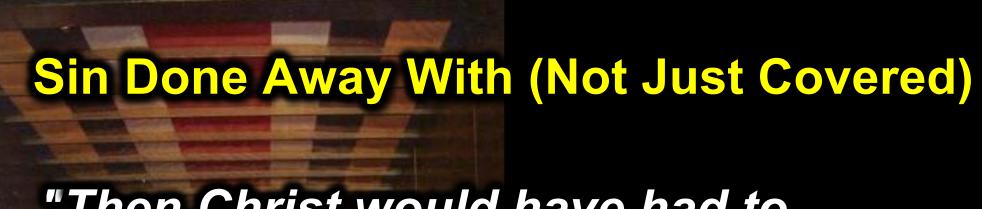


"He did not enter by means of the blood of goats and calves; but he entered the Most Holy Place once for all by his own blood, having obtained eternal redemption."

Hebrews 9:12 (NIV)

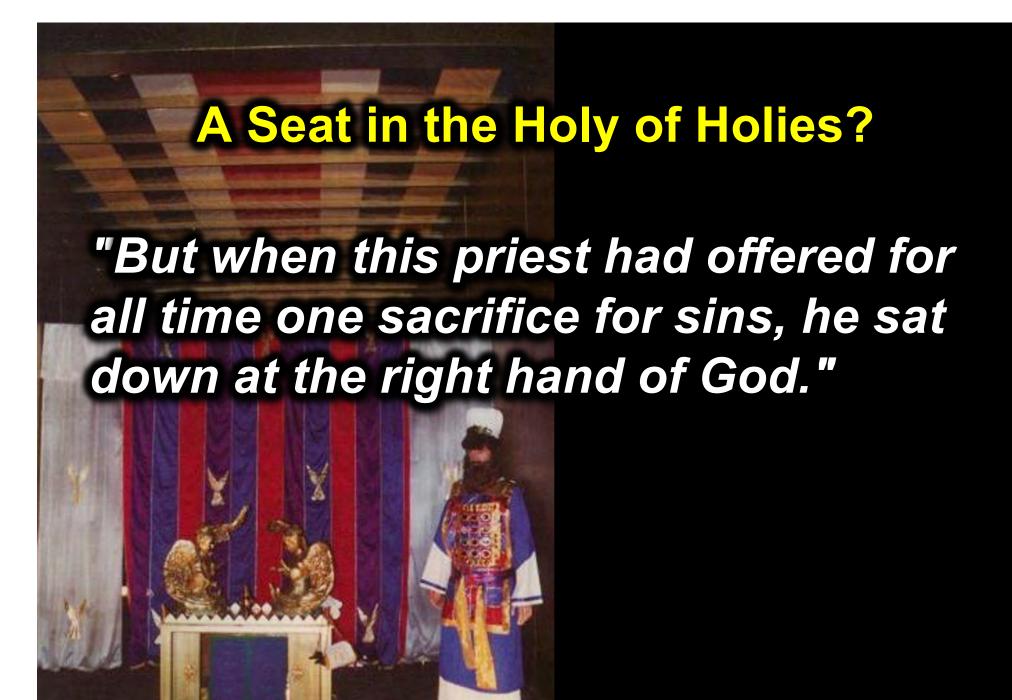


Hebrews 9:25 (NIV)

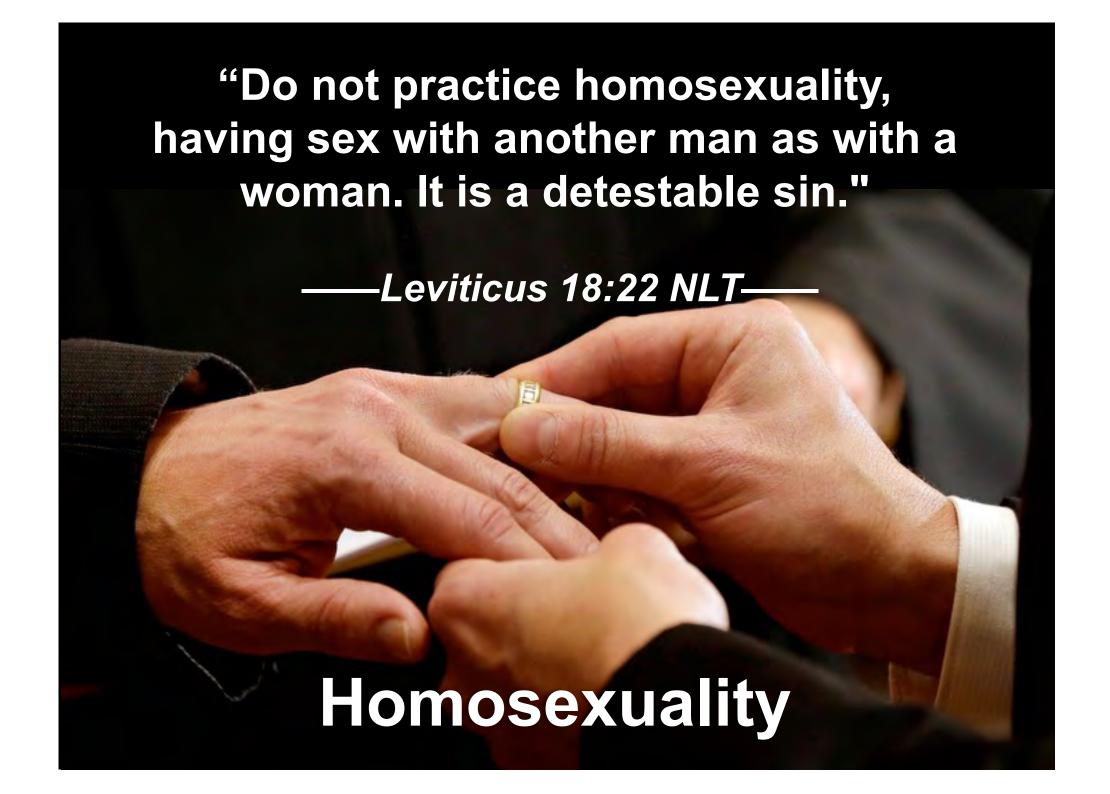


"Then Christ would have had to suffer many times since the creation of the world. But now he has appeared once for all at the end of the ages to do away with sin by the sacrifice of himself."

Hebrews 9:26 (NIV)



Hebrews 10:12 (NIV)





"Do not seek revenge or bear a grudge against one of your people, but love you neighbor as yourself. I am the LORD" (Leviticus 19:18 NIV).

"If a man has sex with a slave girl whose freedom has never been purchased but who is committed to become another man's wife, he must pay full compensation to her master. But since she is not a free woman, neither the man nor the woman will be put to death" (Lev 19:20 NLT).



No Prisons or Jails in the Law of Moses



"So Christ has truly set us free. Now make sure that you stay free, and don't get tied up again in slavery to the law" (Gal. 5:1 NLT).



Leviticus 19:28

"Do not cut your bodies for the dead, and do not mark your skin with tattoos. I am the LORD."



God is accused by humans of being too harsh. Do we have the right to judge God?

SORRY KIDS, IT'S IN THE BIBLE Leviticus 20:9

"All who curse their father or mother must be put to death. They are guilty of a capital crime."

Jerusalem's leaders preserved a unified church by prohibiting Gentiles from idolatry, eating blood, and immorality (Acts 15:19-35).





Where grace shows up...

Nature: Who were the Priests? Abraham

- Men who represented God to His people
- Descendants of Levi through Aaron

Isaac



Jacob



Reuben-Levi-Judah- etc.



All other lines

Aaron



Levites

→ Priests



Leviticus 21 Requirements: What Did it Take to Be a Priest?

- Ritually clean (1-4)
- No shaven heads, beards, or bodies (5)
- Marriage to a divorcee prohibited (7)
- Marriage to a former harlot prohibited (7, 14)
- Not physically disabled (17-21)



Uniqueness:

How did Israel's Priests Differ from Pagan Priesthoods?

- Genealogically determined
- Appointed by God
- Salary paid by worshippers
- No tribal allotment
- High standards
- Served two weeks annually



Key Festivals to Understand Israel & Us Today

Note that pages numbers for NT Backgrounds are different as they cover NTB pages 136-137

Dr. Rick Griffith • Singapore Bible College BibleStudyDownloads.org







The Feast of Trumpets Starts the Civil Year on Tishri 1



The Exodus Night:

While the Israelites were still in the land of Egypt, the LORD gave the following instructions to Moses and Aaron:

2"From now on, this month will be the first month of the year for you" (Exod. 12:1-2)

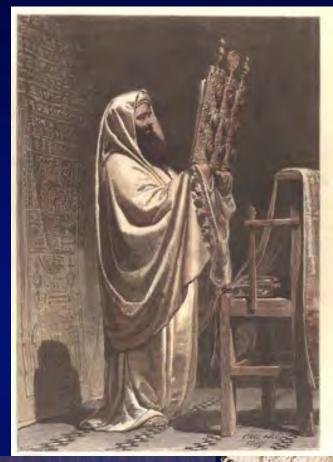




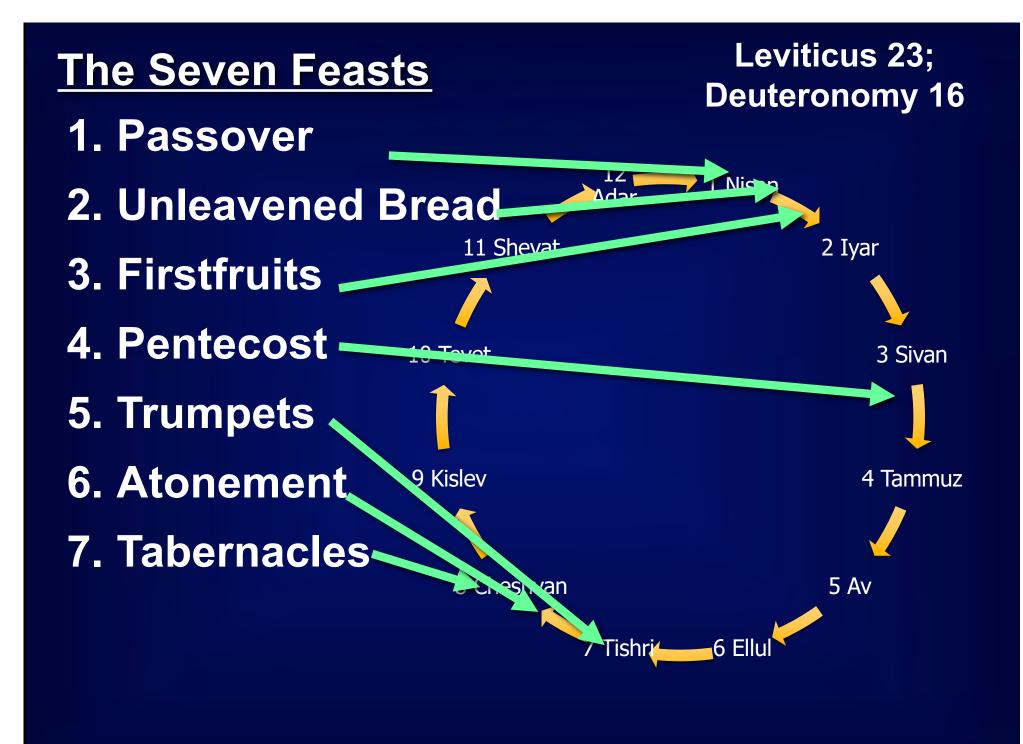
Bible Feasts

Holy Day
Celebrations in the
Old Testament

Lev 23; Deut 16









Leviticus 23; Deuteronomy 16

Passover

•Recalls Exodus

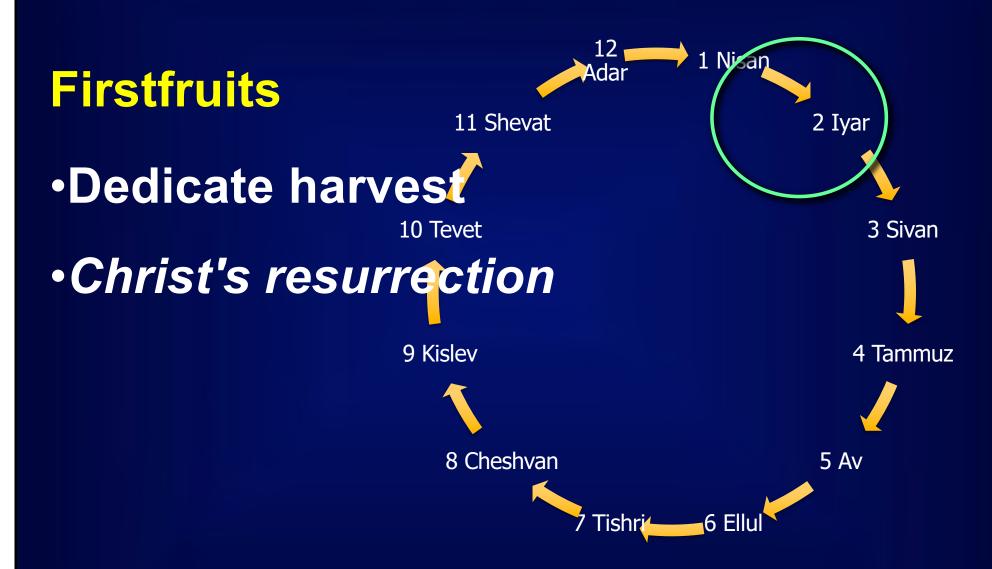
10 Tevet

·Christ our redeemer











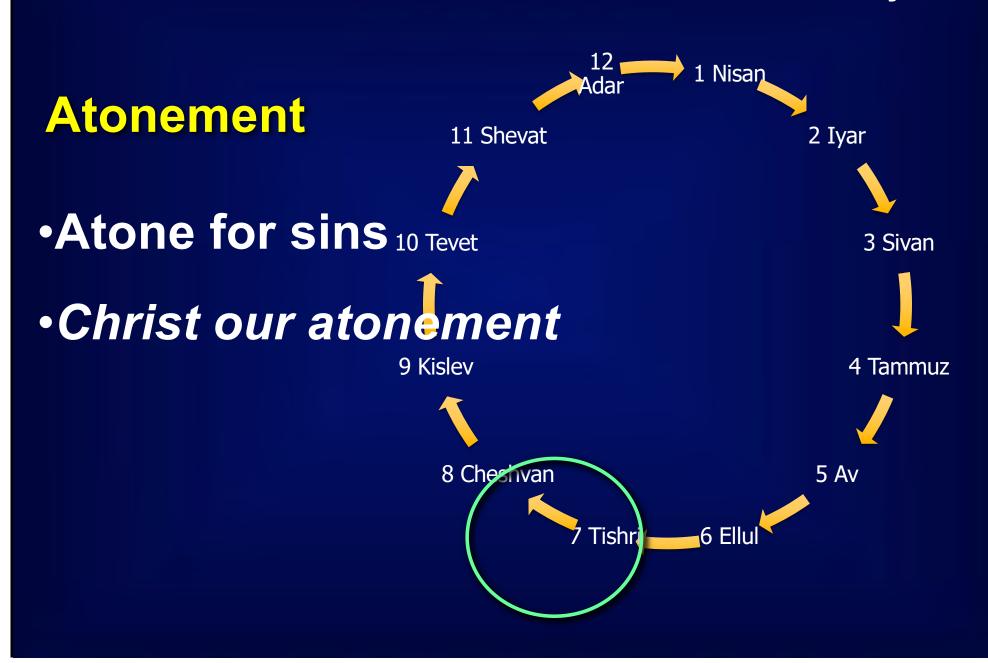
Leviticus 23; Deuteronomy 16

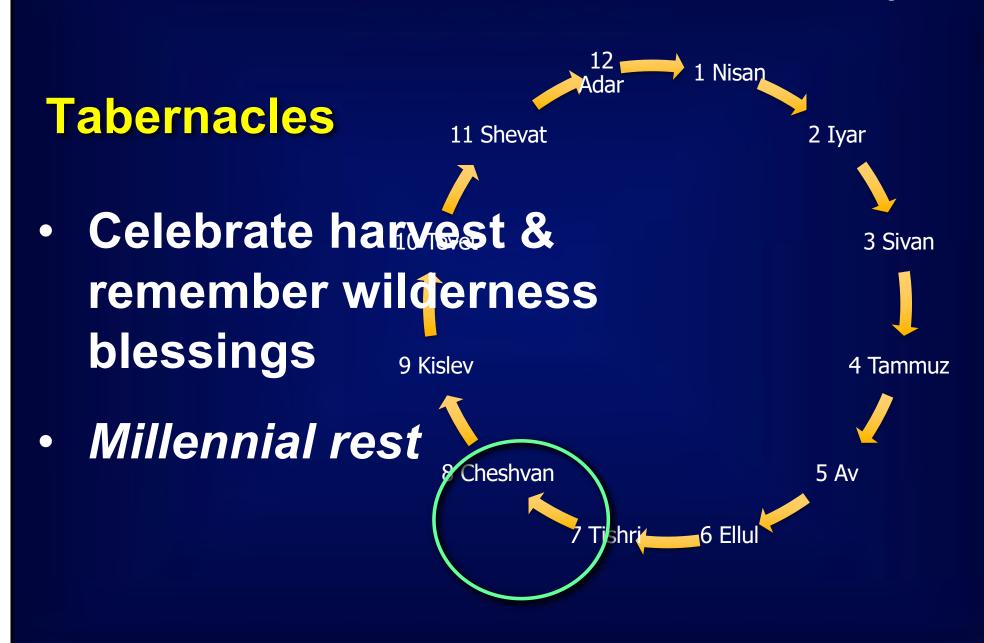
Trumpets

New YearRepentance

Rapture









Summary on Feasts of Israel

- 1. Clustered mostly in two months
- 2. Joyful and somber
- 3. At Jerusalem and home
- 4. Designed around agriculture
- 5. United the nation
- 6. Provided rest
- 7. Pointed to the past and future



Eschatology of Israel's Feasts (Lev. 23)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Feast</u>	Significance (Past)	Typology (Future)
Ezek. 45:21; 46:1; 7 † Feasts celebrated in	n the Millennium (Isa. 66:23; Zech. 14:16-19; Luke 22:16) n three annual Jerusalem male Israelites (Exod. 23:14-1 1 day	Sabbath* (Shabbat)	Reminder of: • Creation rest of God • Deliverance from Egypt Sign of Mosaic Covenant (Exod. 20, 31; Deut 5)	Millennial rest (Heb. 4:1-11)
1-14 (Nisan)	1 day (Read Song of Songs)	Passover*† (Pesach)	Redemption from Egypt by blood of the sacrificial lamb (Exod. 12)	Redemption from sin by Christ's death as Lamb (1 Cor. 5:7b)
1-15 to 1-21 (Nisan)	7 days	Unleavened Bread*†	Separation/break from dependence upon Egypt to dependence upon God	Separated life of the redeemed for God (1 Cor. 5:7a, 8)
1-16 (Day after Harvest Sabbath)	1 day	Firstfruits (barley sheaf ceremony)	Anticipation of God's <i>future</i> material provisions -begins grain harvest	Resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. 15:20)
3-6 (Sivan)	1 day (Read Ruth)	Pentecost† (Shavuoth) (Weeks) (Harvest)	Thanksgiving for God's <i>past</i> material provisions - ends grain harvest (Deut. 16:9-12)	Coming of the Holy Spirit to complete Christ's resurrection (Acts 2)

Eschatology of Israel's Feasts (Lev. 23)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Feast</u>	Significance (Past)	Typology (Future)
Spring- Summer	no feasts	_	Enjoyment of the harvest	Church Age
7-1 (Tishri)	1 day	Trumpets (New Year) (Rosh Hashanah)	Preparation for national redemption and cleansing on Day of Atonement	Rapture (1 Thess. 4:13f.) Revelation (Matt. 24:31) —Kingdom preparation
7-10 (Tishri)	1 day	Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	National repentance and cleansing from sins of the people (Lev. 16)	National repentance of Israel in the Tribulation (Rom. 11:26-27)
7-15 to 7-21 (Tishri)	7 days (Read Eccles.)	Tabernacles*† (Booths/Tents) (Succot) (the Lord) (Ingathering)	Anticipated fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant (Neh. 8)	Actual fulfillment of the Abrahamic Covenant —Kingdom (Matt. 17:4) * Feasts celebrated in the Millennium (Isa.
7-22 (Tishri)	1 day	Shemini Atzeret (Simchat Torah)		66:23; Ezek. 45:21; 46:1; Zech. 14:16-19; Luke 22:16) † Feasts celebrated in three annual Jerusalem pilgrimages by all male Israelites (Exod. 23:14-17)

Eschatology of Israel's Feasts (Lev. 23)

<u>Date</u> <u>Length</u> <u>Feast</u> <u>Significance (Past)</u> <u>Typology (Future)</u>

The following days are not commanded in Scripture and

Saving of the nation

under Esther (9:21)

probably have no eschatological significance:

5-9	1 day	9th of Ab	Destructions of Jerusalem:
(Ab)	(Read Lam.)	(Tish'ah be'ab)	586 BC & AD 70

This Typology column shows that the order of Israel's annual feasts prophetically parallels her experience as a nation throughout history!

9-25 (Kislev)	1 day + 7 more days of candle lighting	Hanukkah (Dedication) (Lights) (Illumination) (Maccabees)	Saving of the nation under Judas Maccabeus in 164 BC (cf. John 10:22)
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Purim

(Lots)

2 days

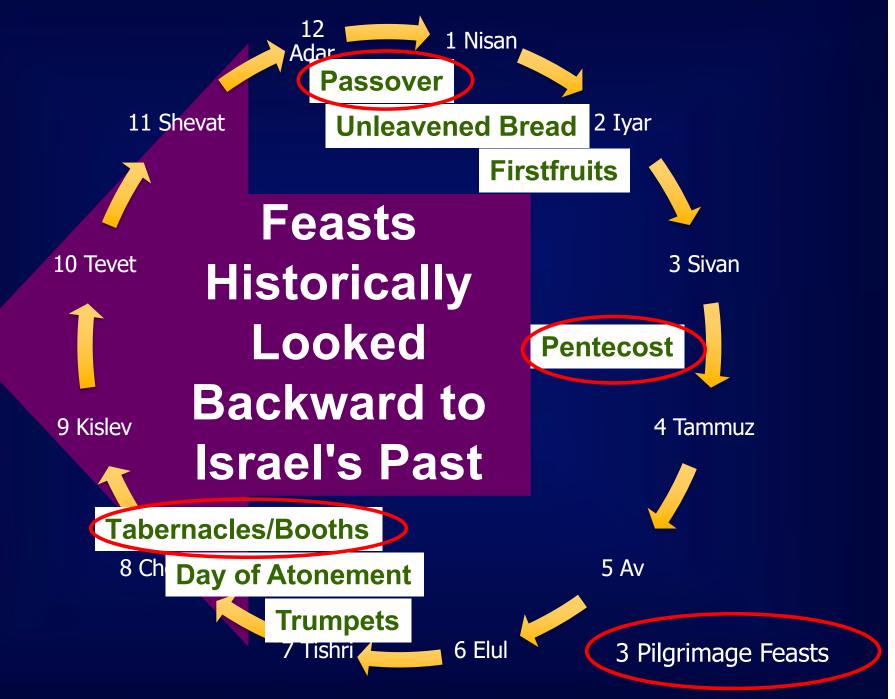
(Read

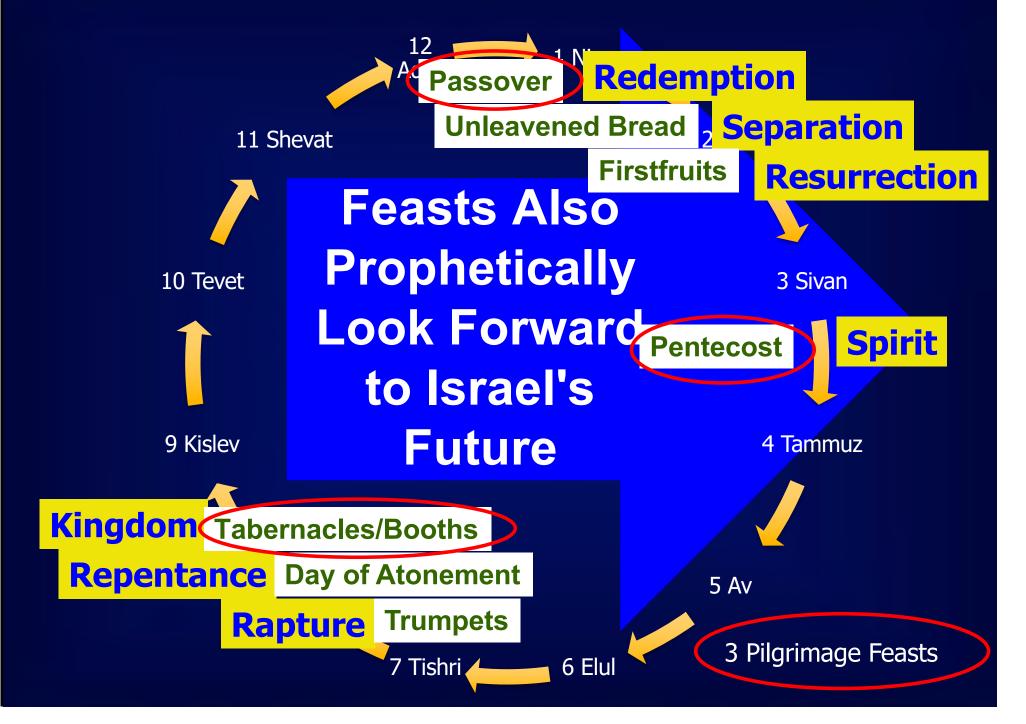
Esther)

12-14/15

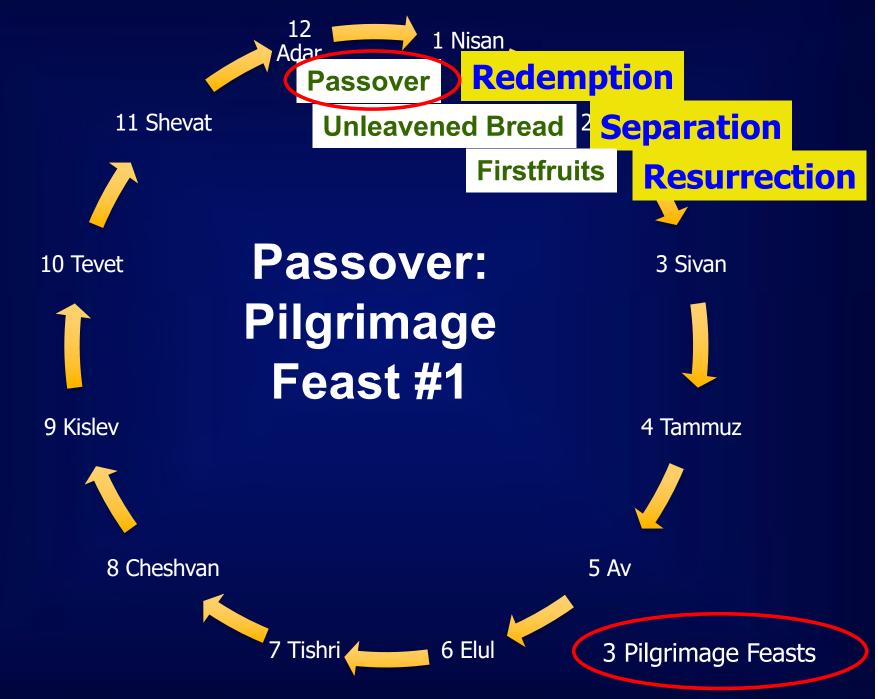
(Adar)

* Feasts celebrated in the Millennium (Isa. 66:23; Ezek. 45:21; 46:1; Zech. 14:16-19; Luke 22:16) † Feasts celebrated in three annual Jerusalem pilgrimages by all male Israelites (Exod. 23:14-17)





- I. Israel rested to maintain a holy walk with God.
 - A. All Jewish men attended the three annual feasts to remind them of God's blessings in their lives (Exod. 23:14-19).







The Passover Lamb

"... on the tenth day of this [first] month each family must choose a lamb or a young goat for a sacrifice, one animal for each household" (Exod. 12:3)



The blood will be a sign for you on the houses where you are; and when I see the blood, I will pass over you. No destructive plague will touch you when I strike Egypt.

Exodus 12:13 (NIV)

Passover Protection

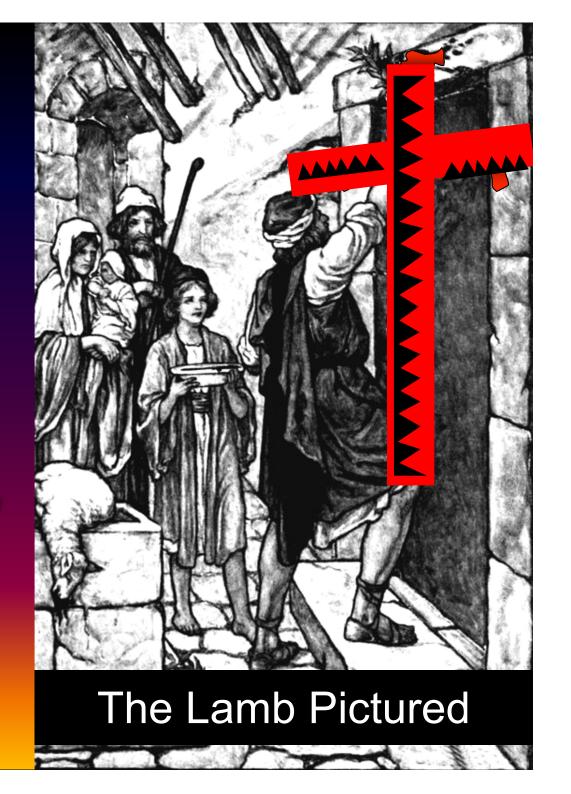
By faith he kept the Passover and the sprinkling of blood, so that the destroyer of the firstborn would not touch the firstborn of Israel.

Faith Pictured

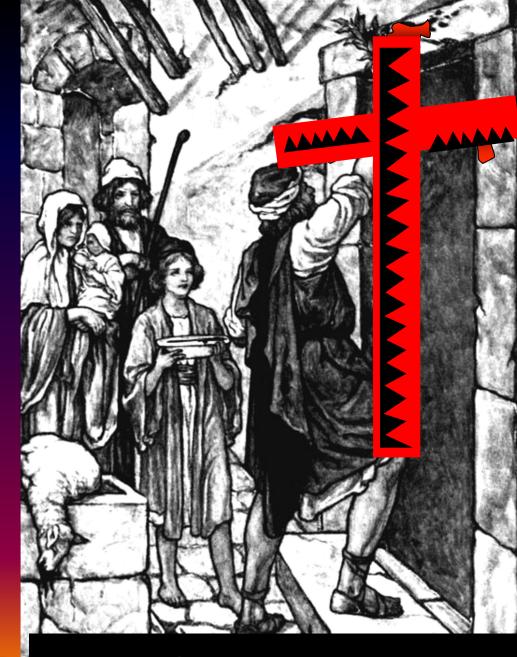
Hebrews 11:28 (NIV)

The next day John saw Jesus coming toward him and said, "Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world!"

John 1:29 (NIV)



For Christ, our Passover lamb, has been sacrificed.



1 Corinthians 5:7 (NIV) The Cross Pictured



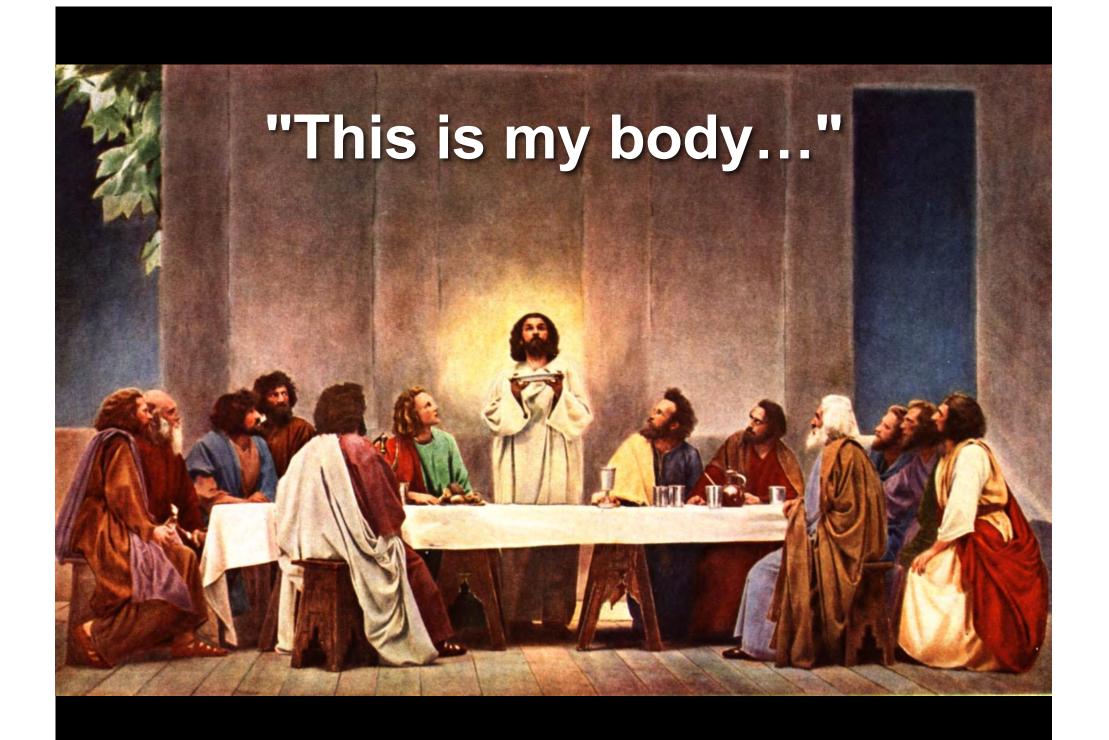


The Passover Lamb

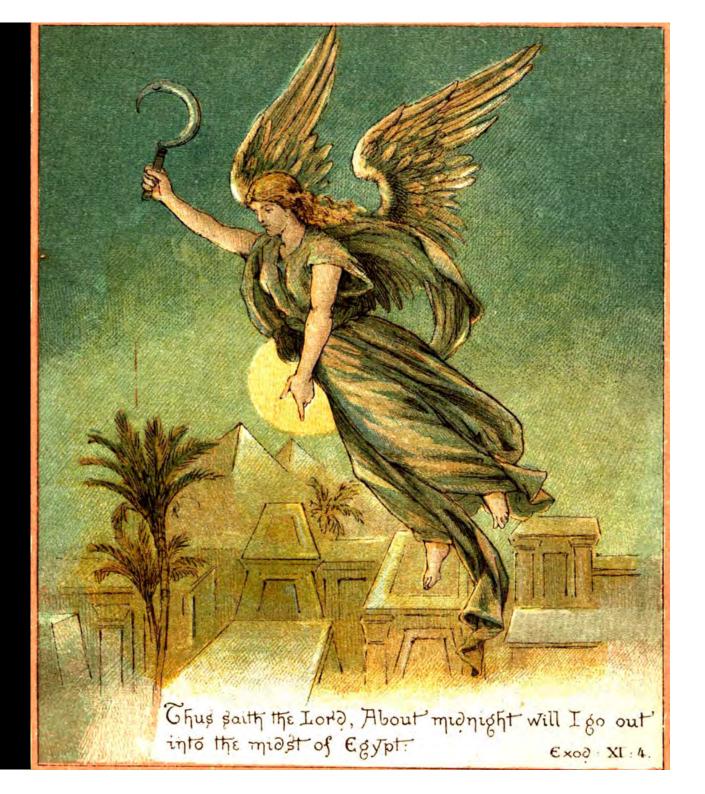


"Look, the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world" (John 1:29)





The Angel of Death Passed Over Houses with Blood on the Doors

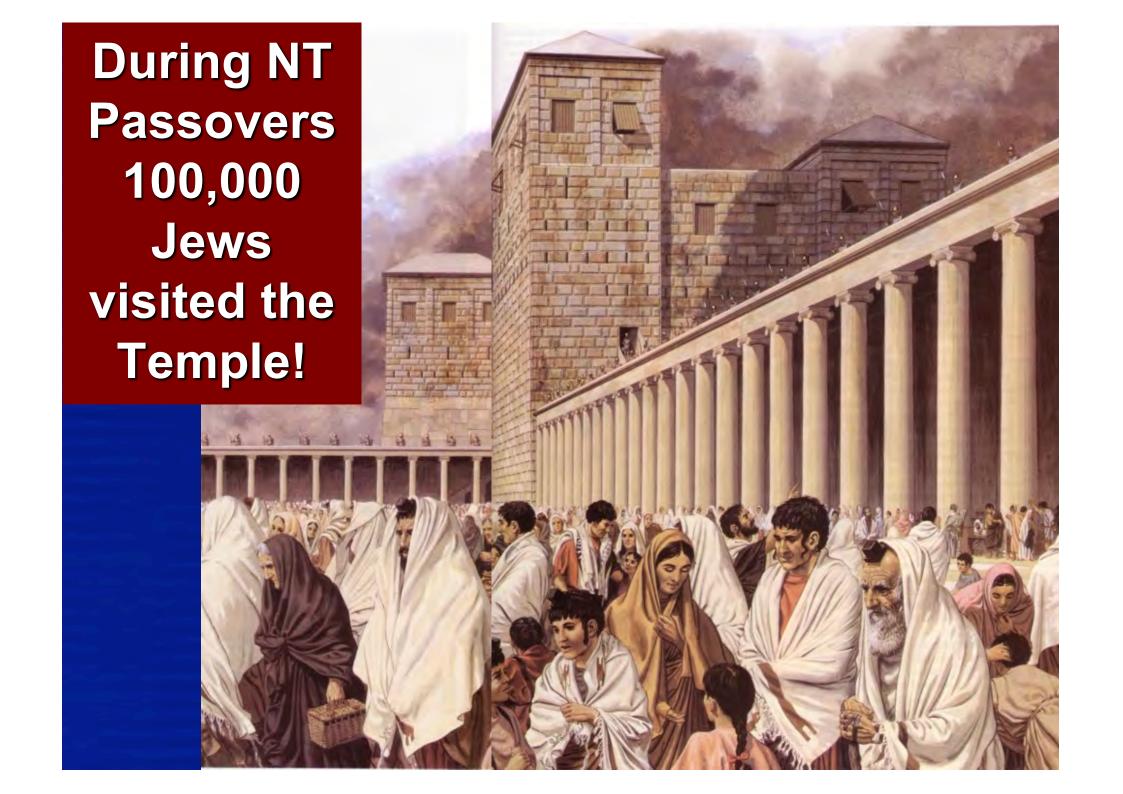


What the Exodus is to the Old Testament...

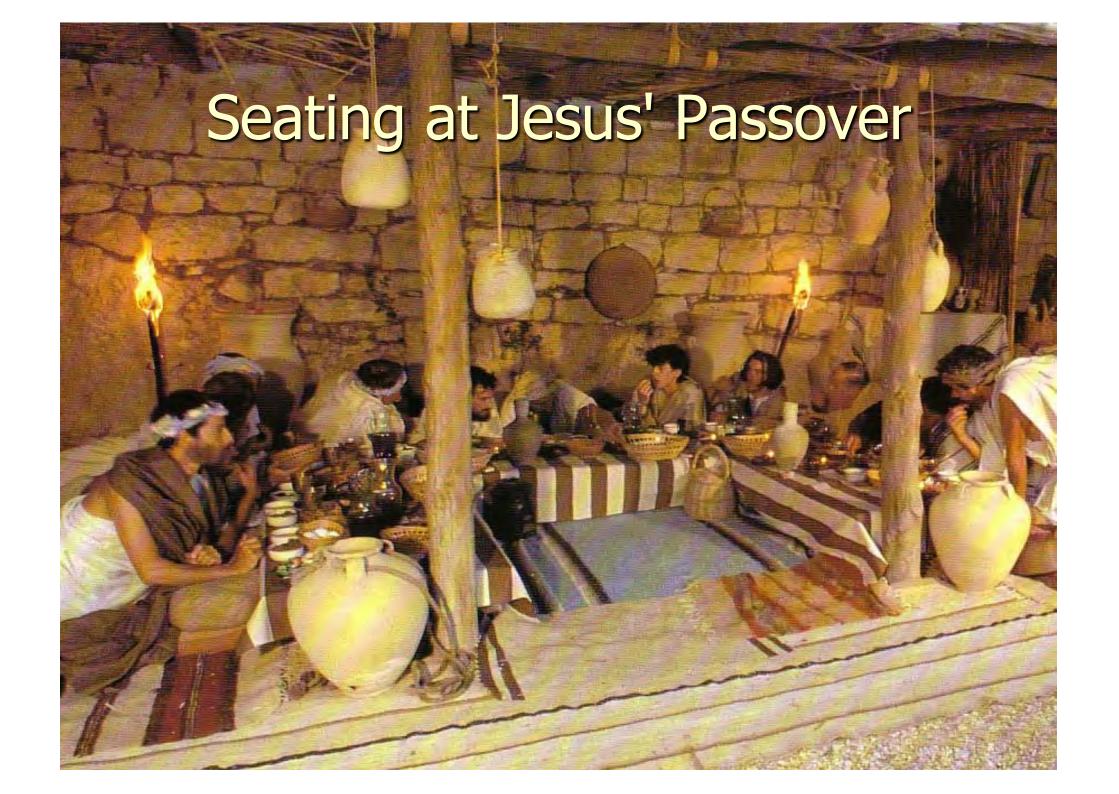
the cross is to the New Testament

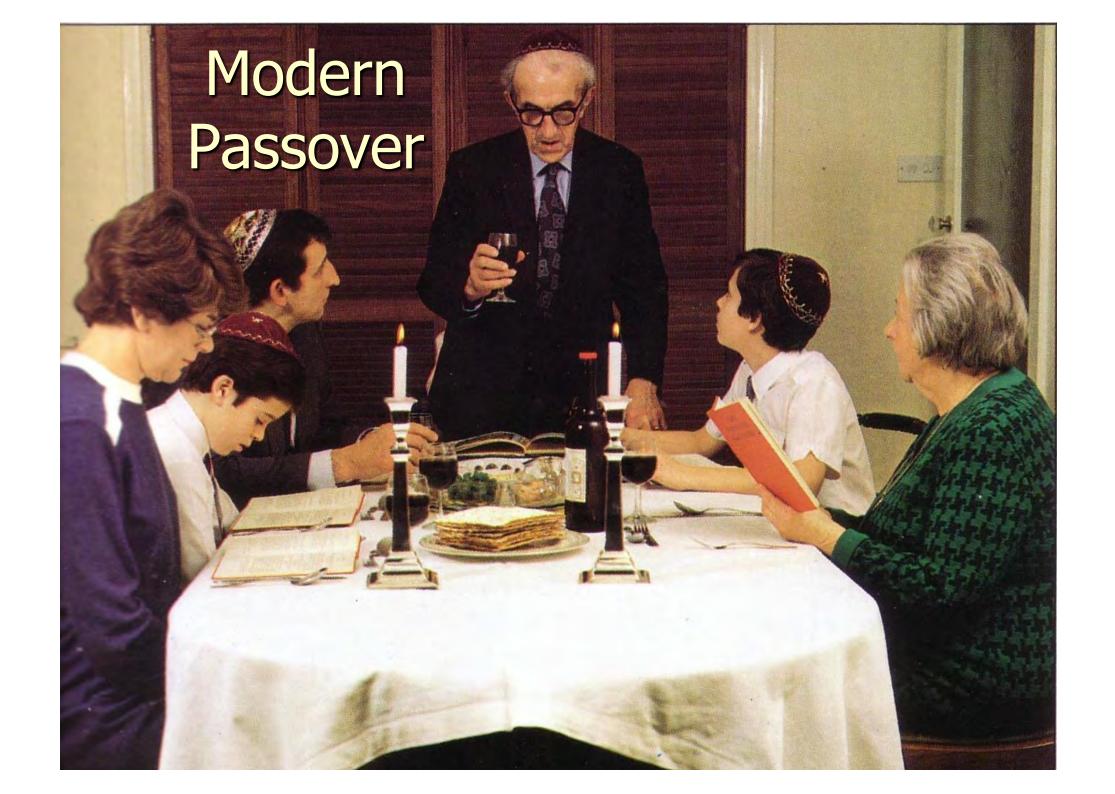
The Common Thread

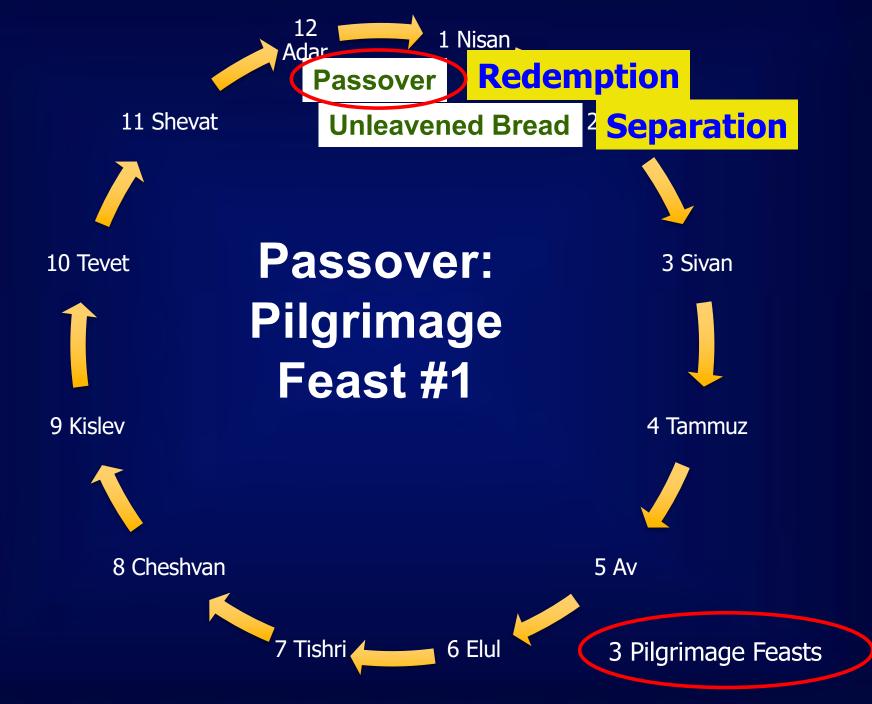












Feast of Unleavened Bread

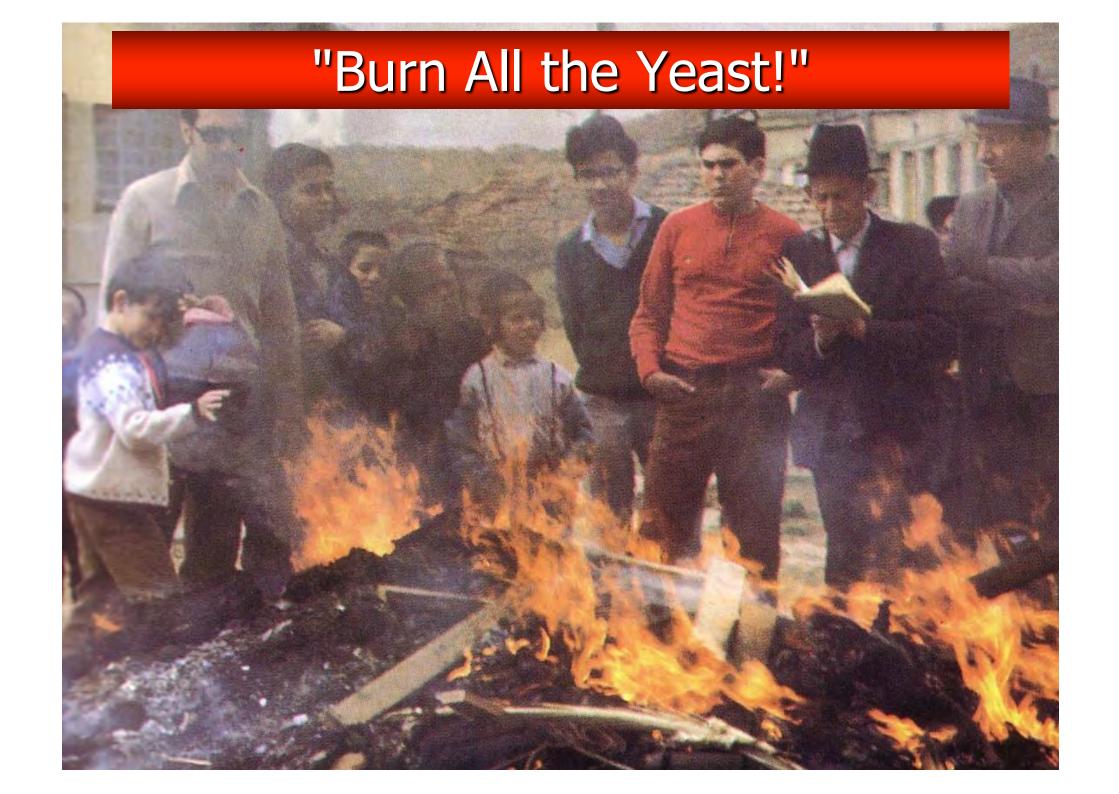


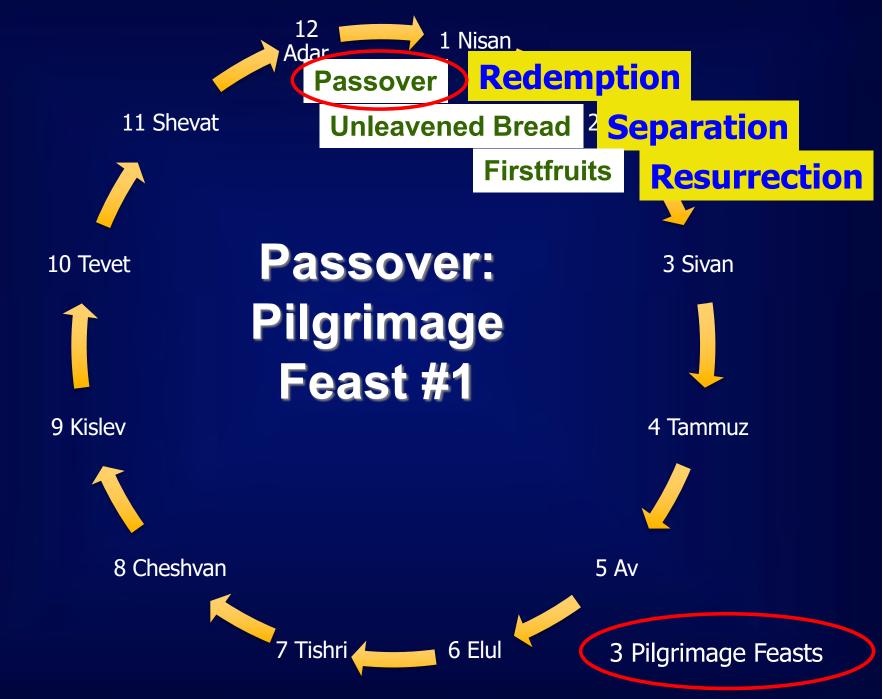


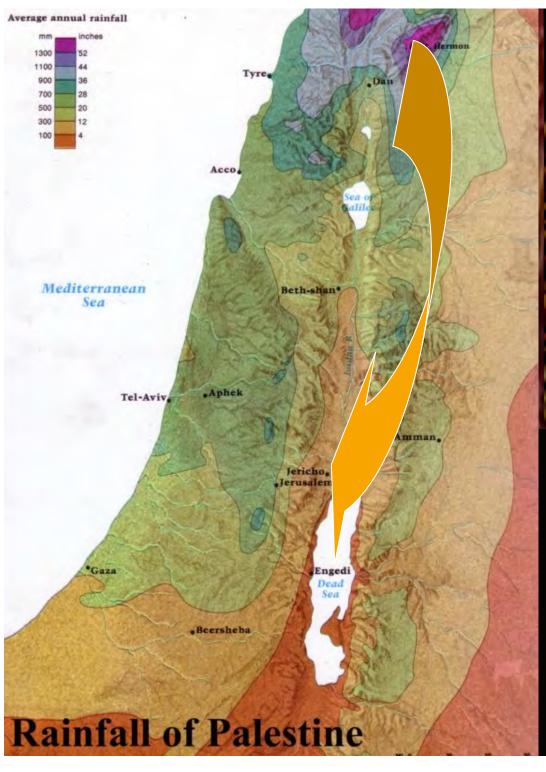




Yeast symbolizes sin, so bread without yeast signifies separation from sin since Jesus died to free us from sin.





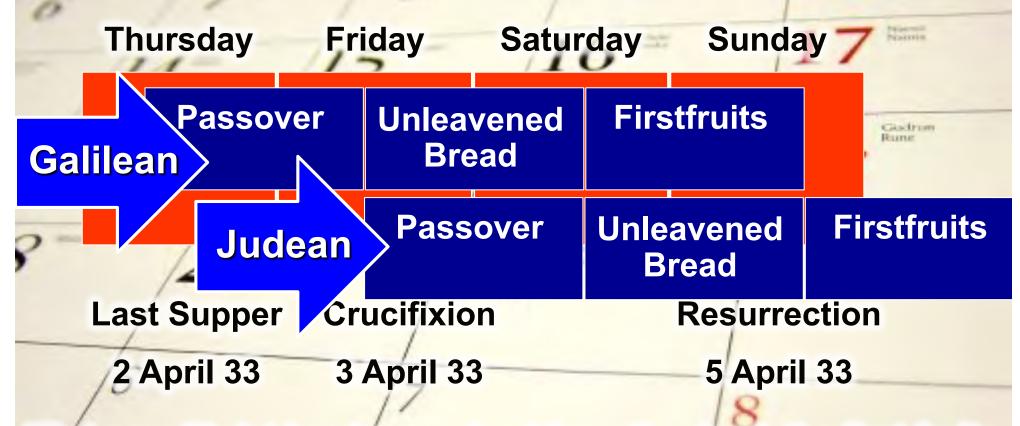


- Harvested in the far north of Israel
- Brought down to Jerusalem

Firstfruits: Wave Sheaf Offering

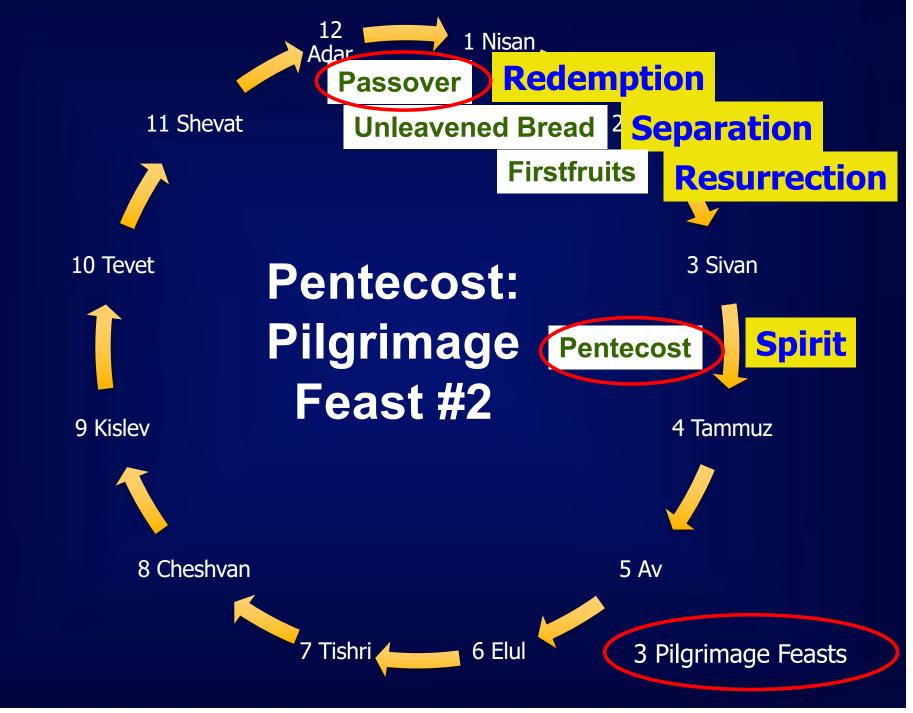


A Prophetic Weekend

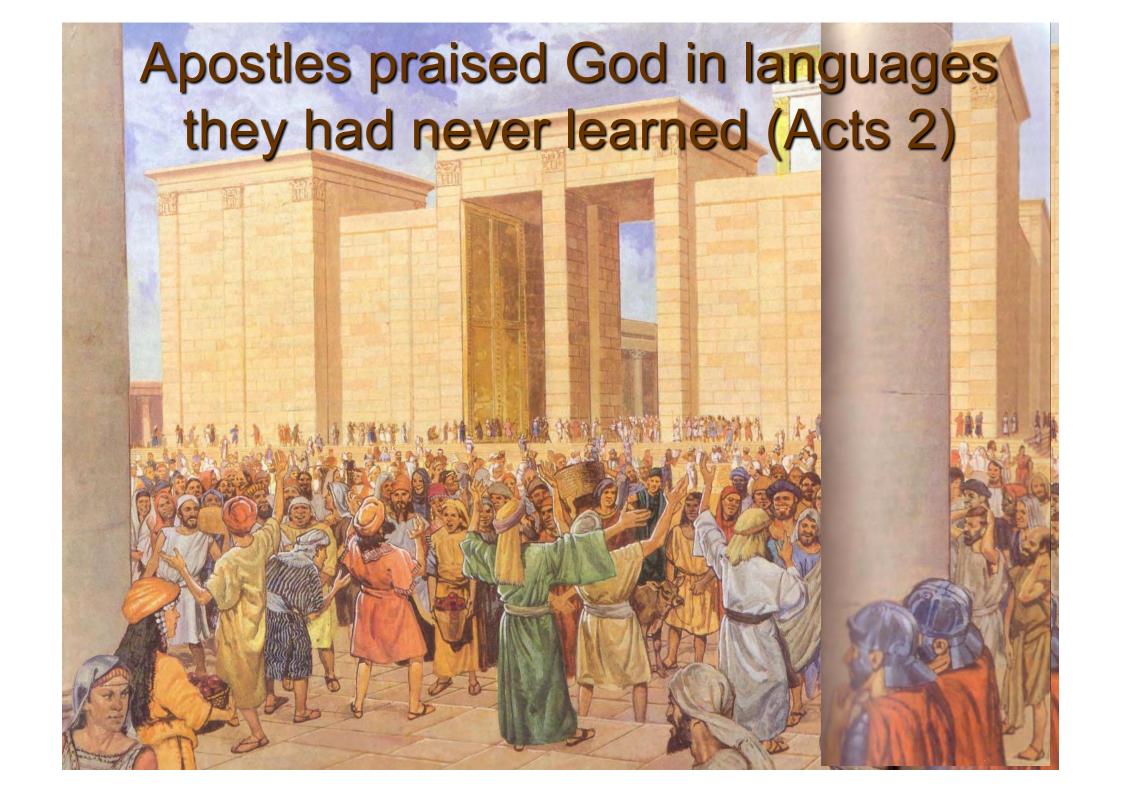


"But now Christ has been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who are asleep" (1 Cor 15:20 NAU).

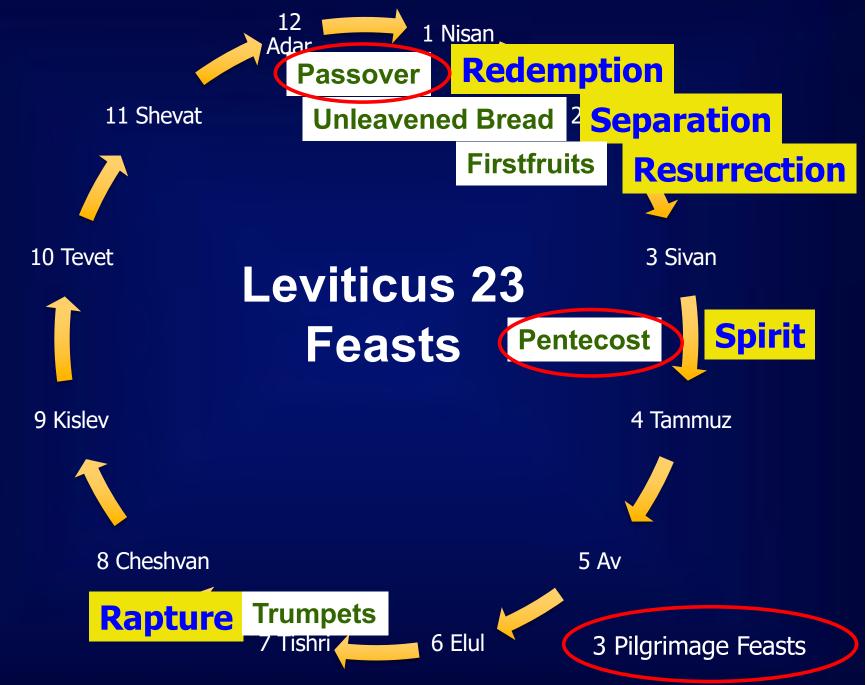
Christ is the only one ever resurrected, but as such, he is also the first among many who will join a resurrected body.







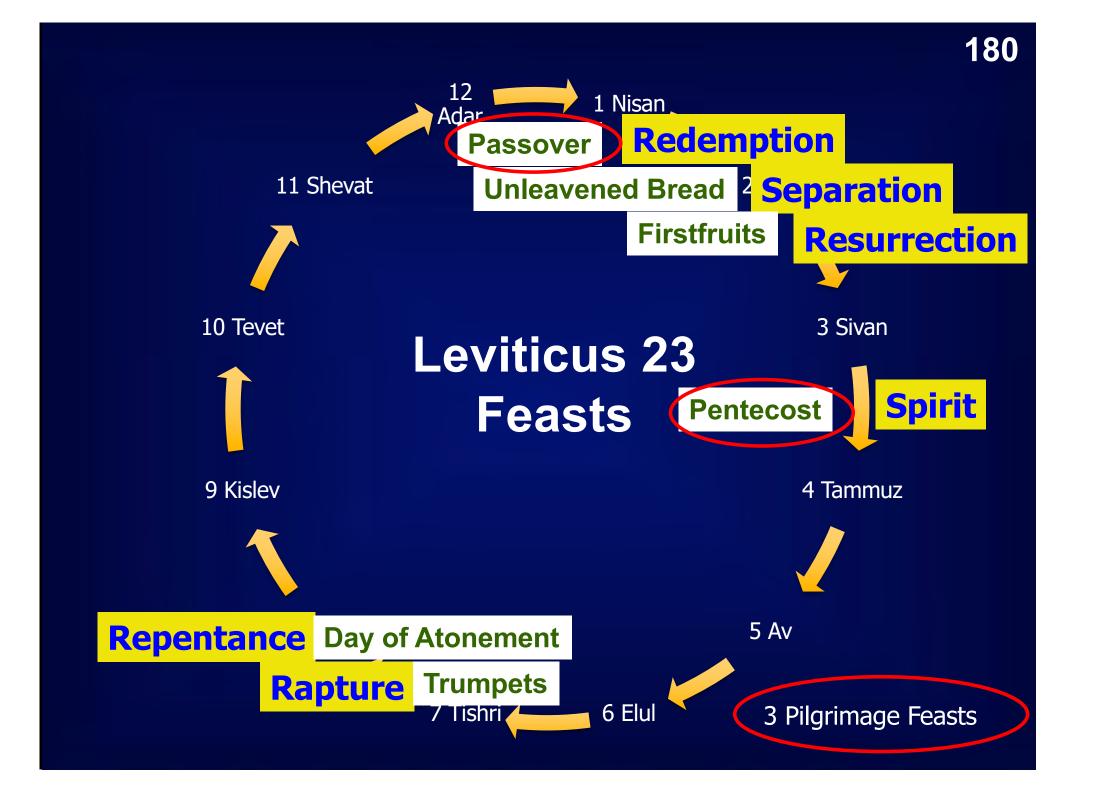




Rosh Hashanah (New Year)

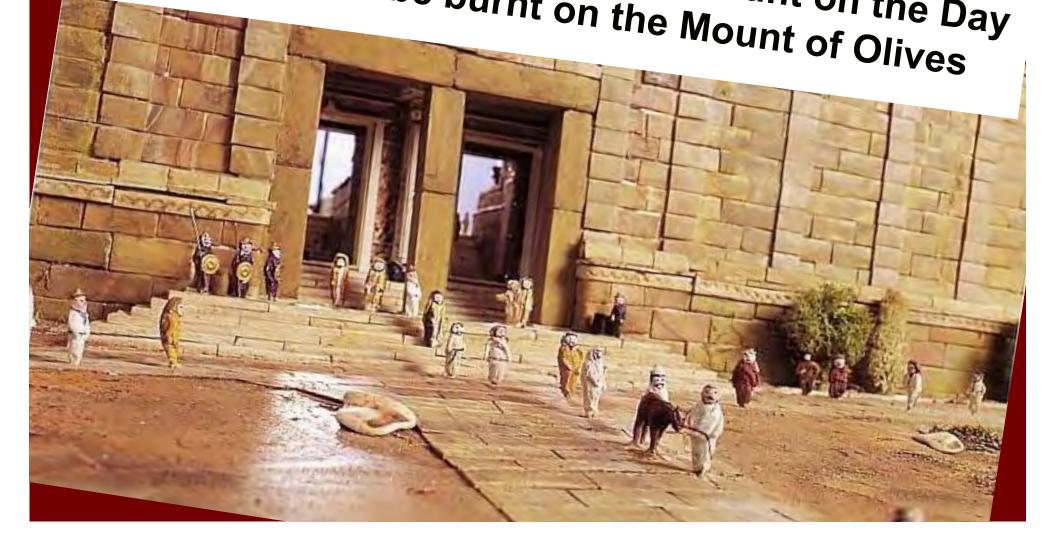


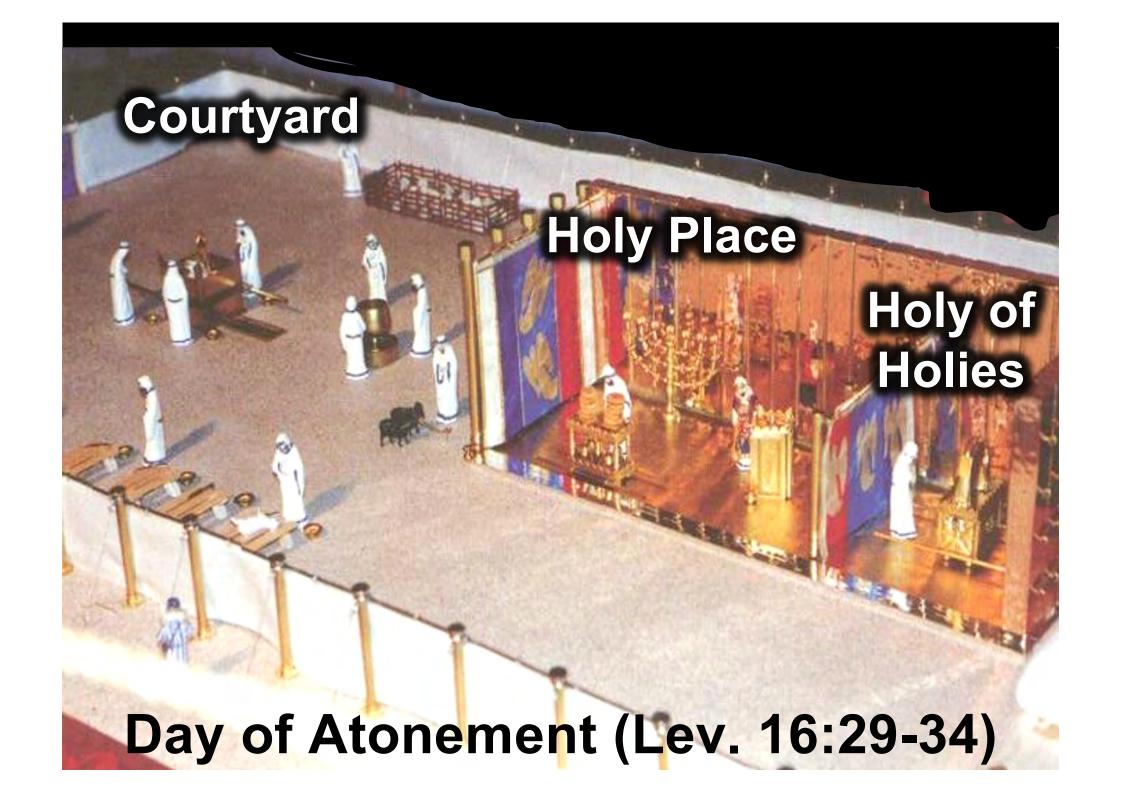


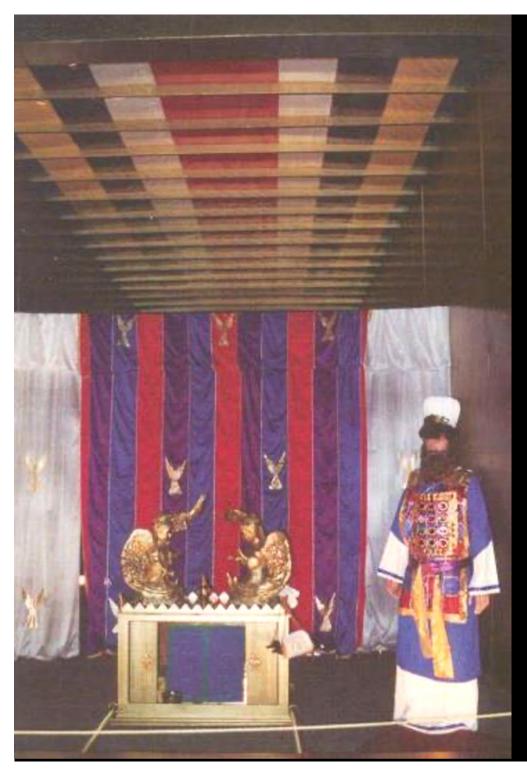


Yom Kippur: Day of Atonement

The red heifer is led out of Temple Mount on the Day of Atonement to be burnt on the Mount of Olives







Day of Atonement

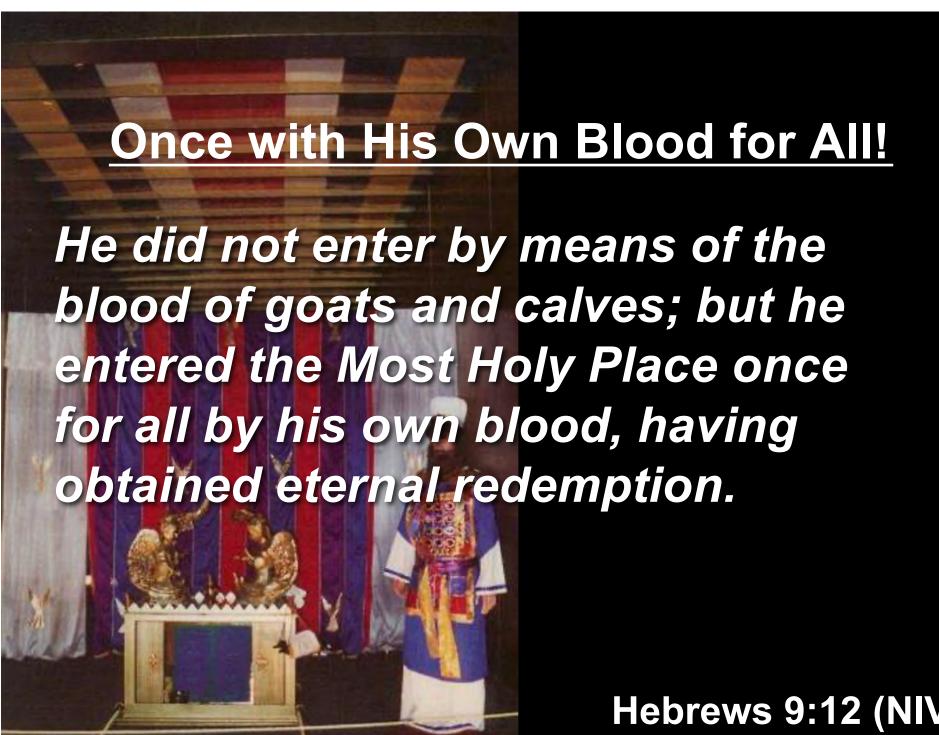
- Priest's preparation
- Priest's sin offering
- People's sin offering
- Scapegoat
- Cleansing

Leviticus 16:29-34

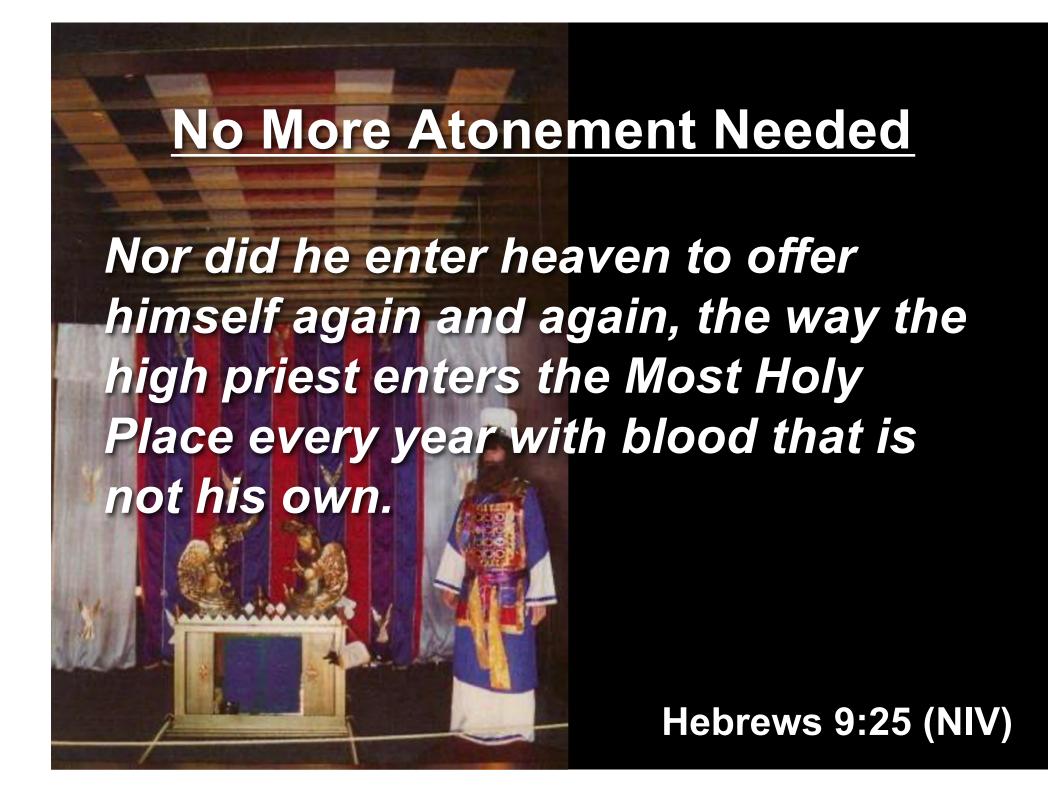


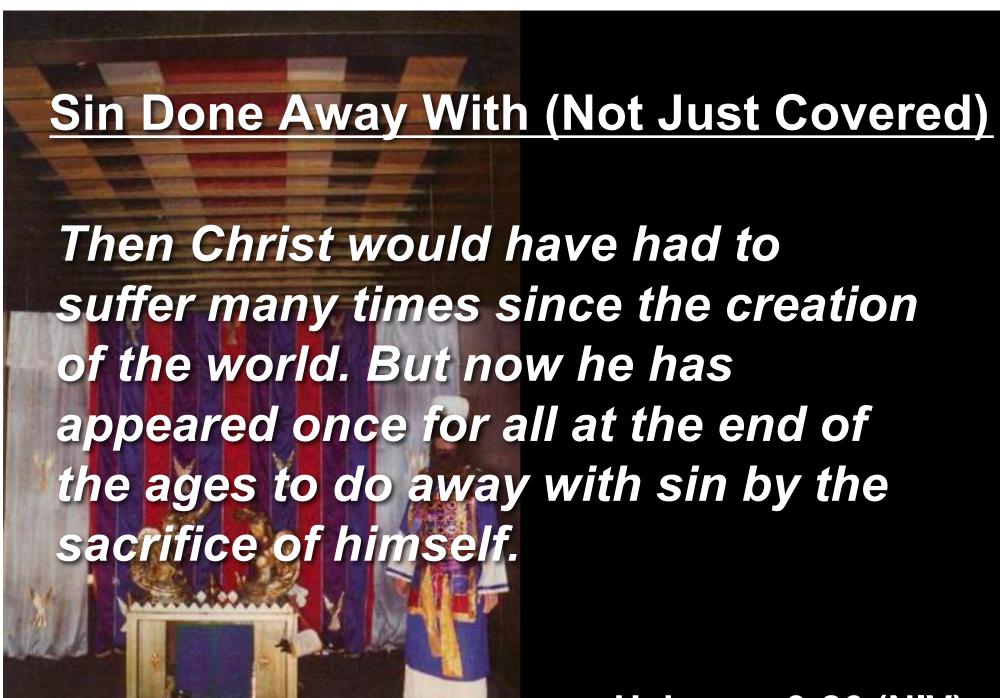
When Christ came as high priest of the good things that are already here, he went through the greater and more perfect tabernacle that is not man-made, that is to say, not a part of this creation.

Hebrews 9:11 (NIV)

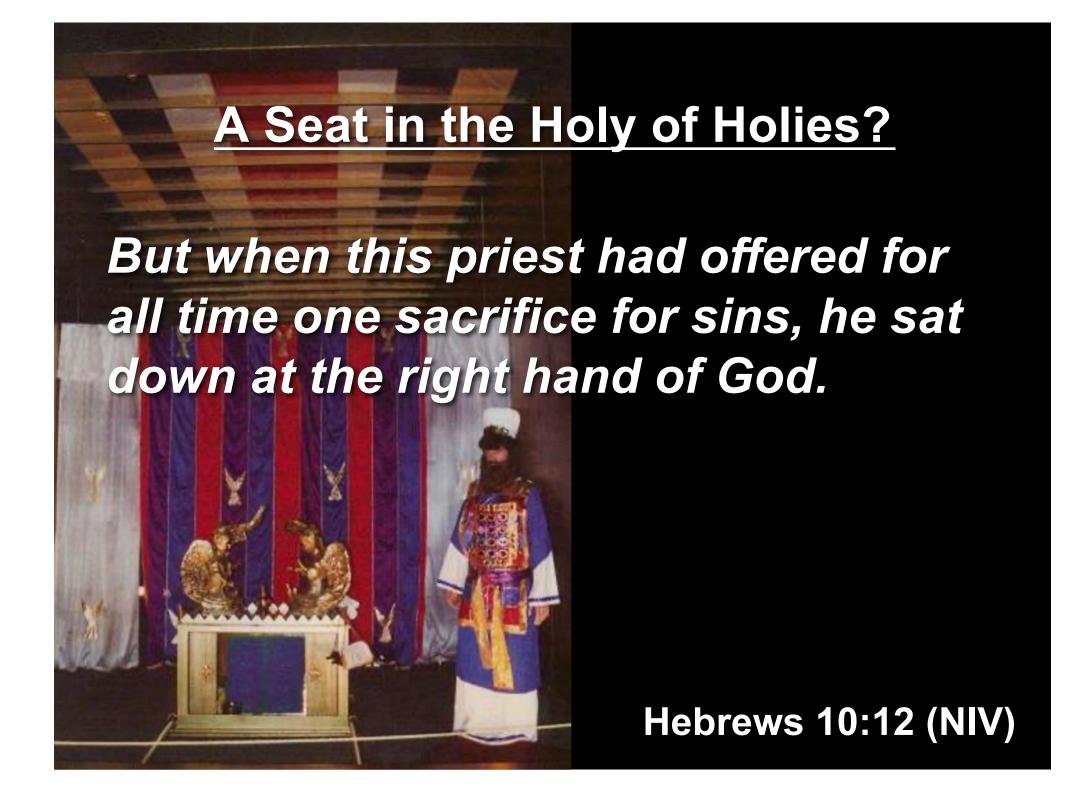


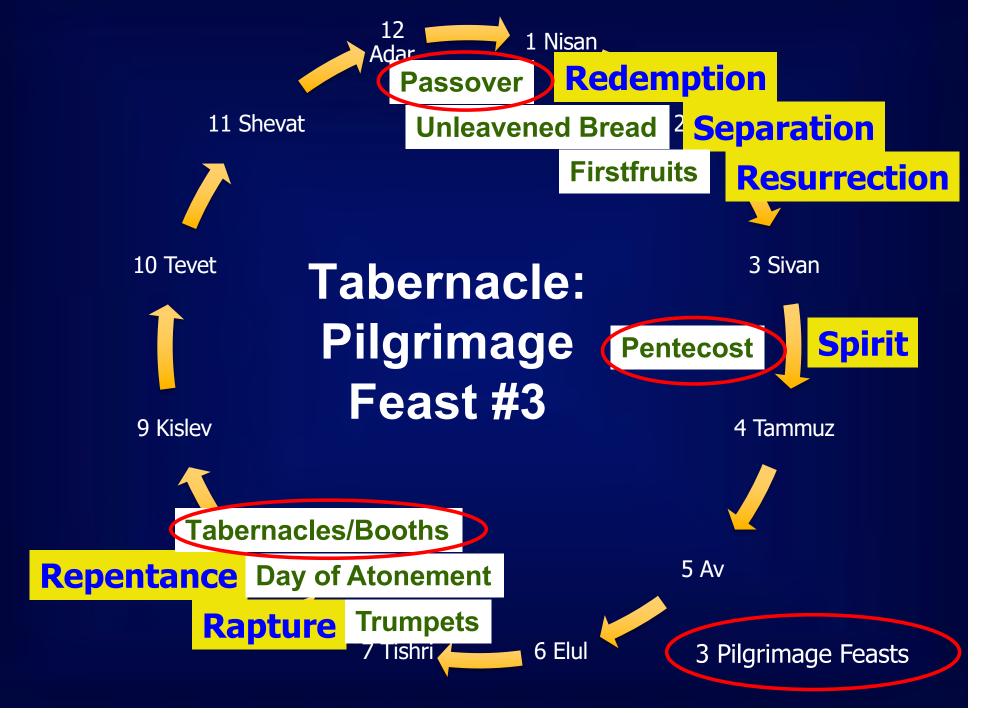
Hebrews 9:12 (NIV)





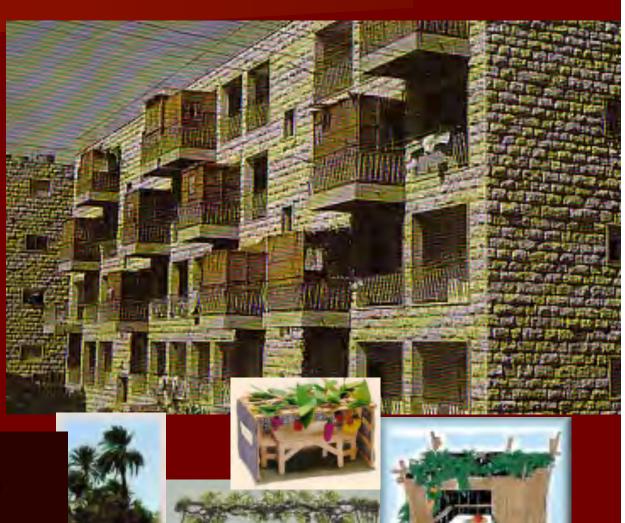
Hebrews 9:26 (NIV)





Leviticus 23:42-43 "Live in booths for seven days: All native-born Israelites are to live in booths so your descendants will know that I had the Israelites live in booths when I brought them out of Egypt. I am the LORD your God."

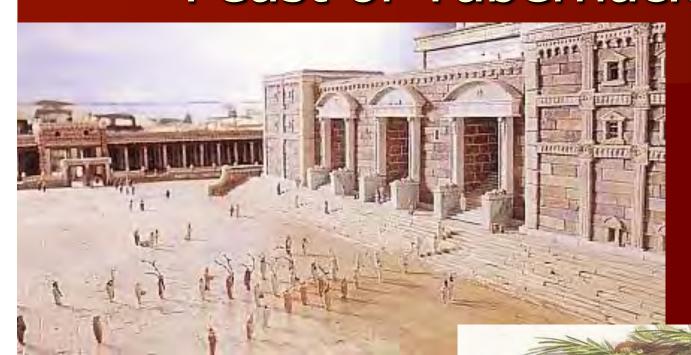
Feast of Booths



Tabernacles (Shelters)



Feast of Tabernacles



Deuteronomy 16:13
"Celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles for seven days after you have gathered the produce of your threshing floor and your winepress."

Harvests Lasted Apr-Nov

Harvesting & Ingathering Based on Modern Agricultural Practices in Israel

Trainesting & ingathering based on Modern Agricultural Fractices in Israel										
	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
Wheat			X		1	2000	. 1	The olive	•	
Barley		X			REEL	ELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA			vas	
Oats			X		A BASE			the final harvest.	No	
Peas		X	X			E.		wonder v		
Chickpeas				X				the olive		
Lentils		X	X	7		970 BB	W/	represen Israel be		
Vetch		X	X			2711115	8	restored		
Sesame					A			fruitful in		
Flax					X			last days (Jeremia		
Millet					X	X		11:16; Hosea		
Grapes				X	X	X	X	14:6; Roi		
Figs						X	X	11:16-21)		
Pomegranates						X	X			
Olives	http://www.wcg.org/lit/law/festivals/harvest.htm						X	X	X	

Tabernacles = Final Harvest

Winnowing = Events at Christ's return to earth:

- Nations judged (Matt. 13:30, 39; Rev. 14:15)
- Transfiguration =
 Kingdom to follow
 (Matt. 17:4)





Summary on Feasts of Israel

- 1. Clustered mostly in two months
- 2. Joyful and somber
- 3. At Jerusalem and home
- 4. Designed around agriculture





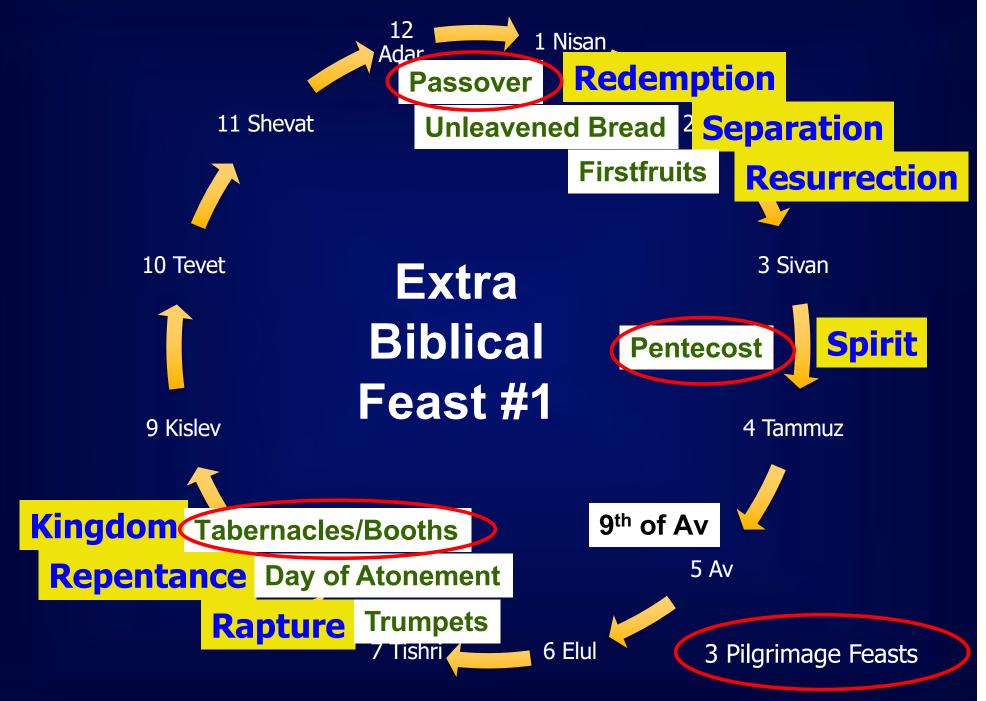
Summary on Feasts of Israel

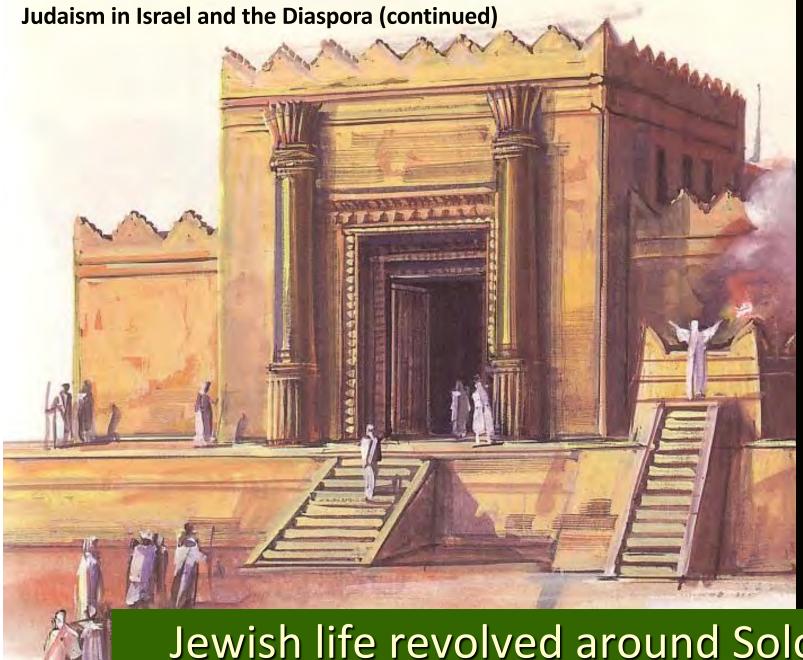
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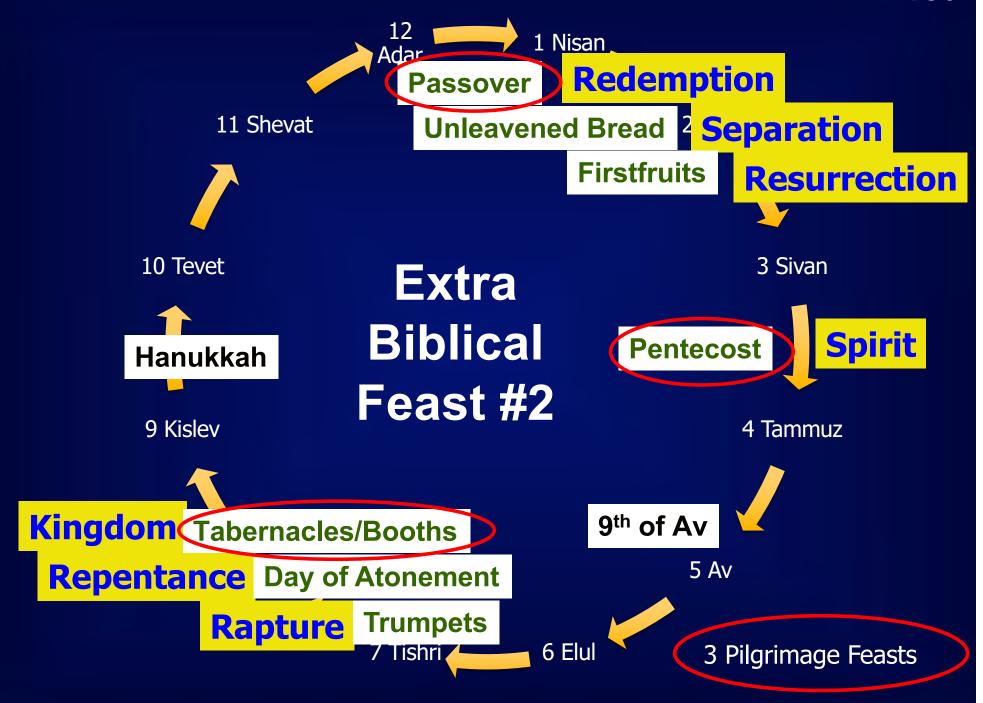
Three Other Feasts Not Commanded in Scripture...





Jewish life revolved around Solomon's temple for 400 years (959-586 BC)



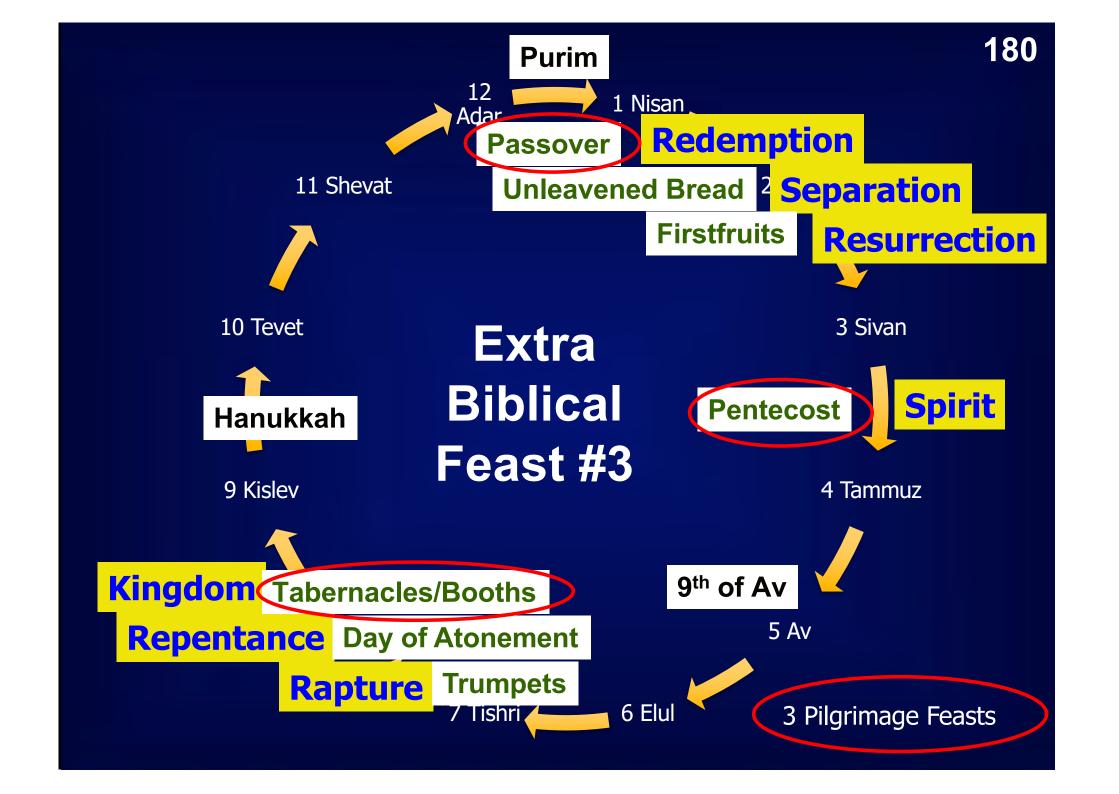


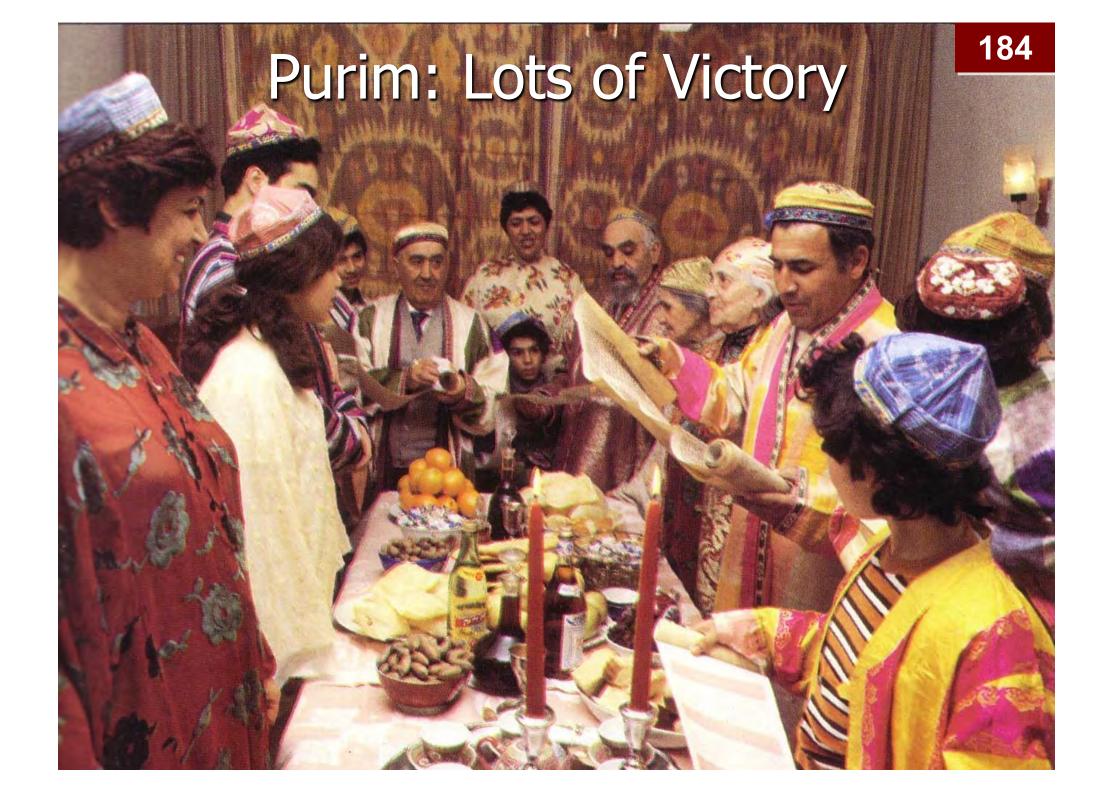


(Regular)

9-Branch Lampstand (Hanukkah)

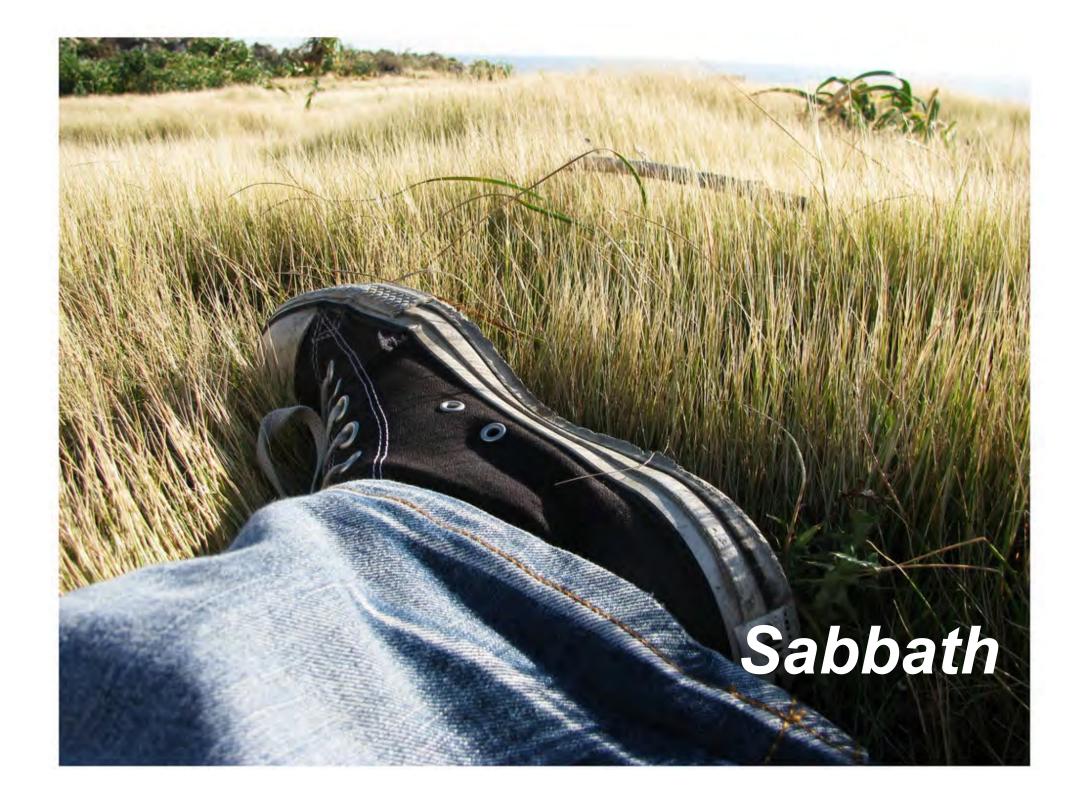






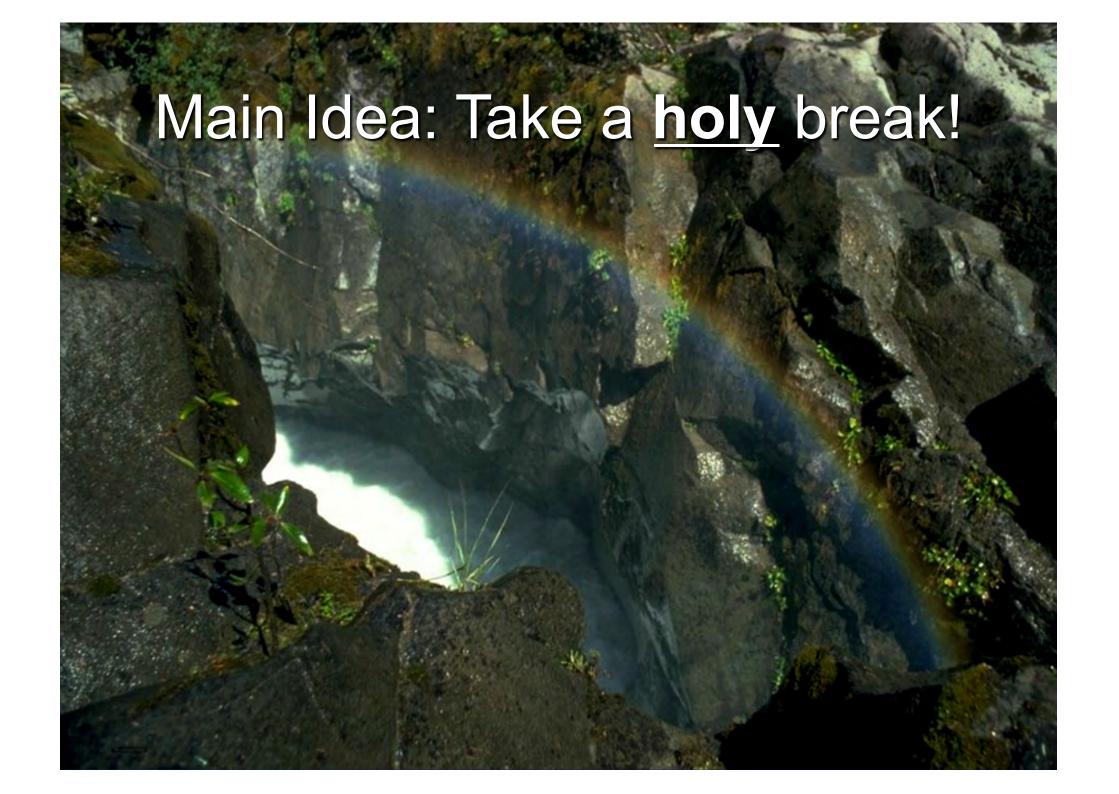
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- A. All Jewish men attended the three annual feasts to remind them of God's blessings in their lives (Exod. 23:14-19).
- B. Keeping the <u>Sabbath</u> was God's key command because it signified Israel's covenant with the holy LORD (31:12-17).



- I. Israel rested to maintain a holy walk with God.
 - A. All Jewish men attended the three annual feasts to remind them of God's blessings in their lives (Exod. 23:14-19).
 - B. Keeping the Sabbath was God's key command because it signified Israel's covenant with the holy LORD (31:12-17).
 - C. One violation of holy rest was to start a fire on the Sabbath (35:1-3).

- II. We also need holy times to rest and reflect on God's work in our lives.
 - A. Holy time?
 - B. Like Israel, we need annual celebrations of holy rest.
 - C. Like Israel, we need weekly celebrations of holy rest.



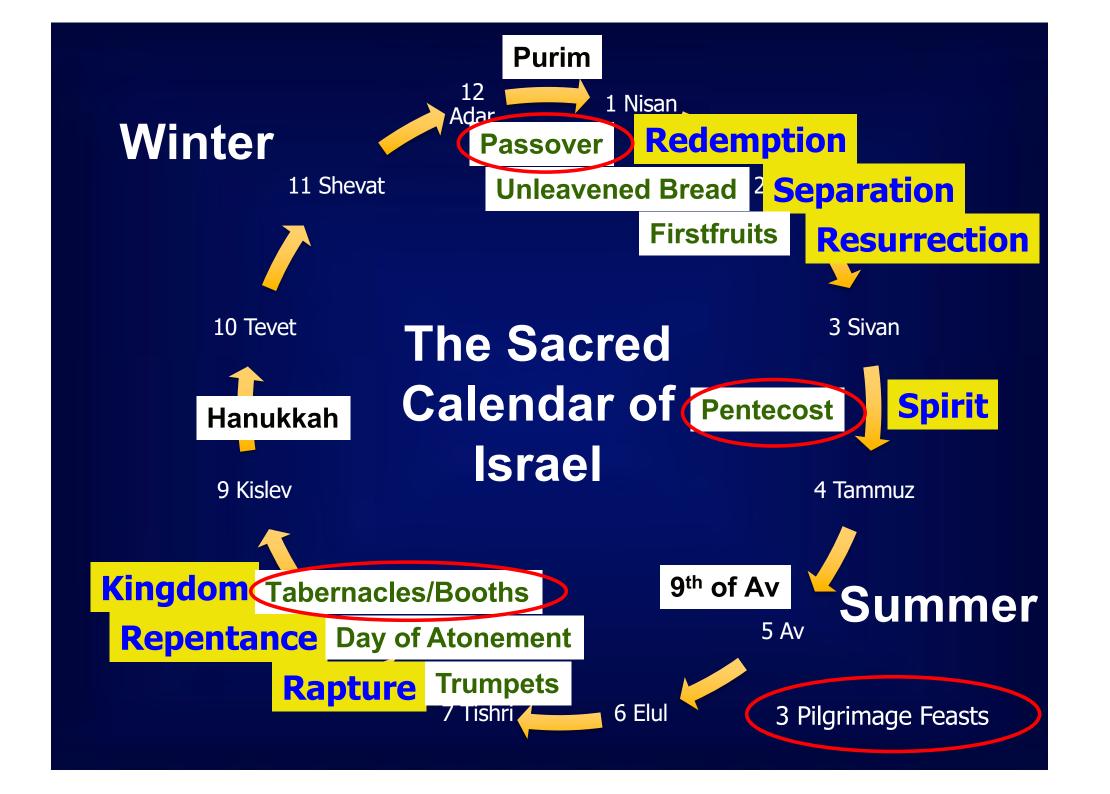
What are Parallel Repeated Christian Feasts Today?

- Lent
- Easter
- Christmas
- Lord's Supper
- Baptism? (But this occurs only once for each person)

Discussion Questions

1. What are we *really* saying when we complain that we don't have time to rest?

- 2. How can your next Christian "feast" be more restful and spiritual?
- In what way is God telling *you* to make time holy?



Leviticus 24

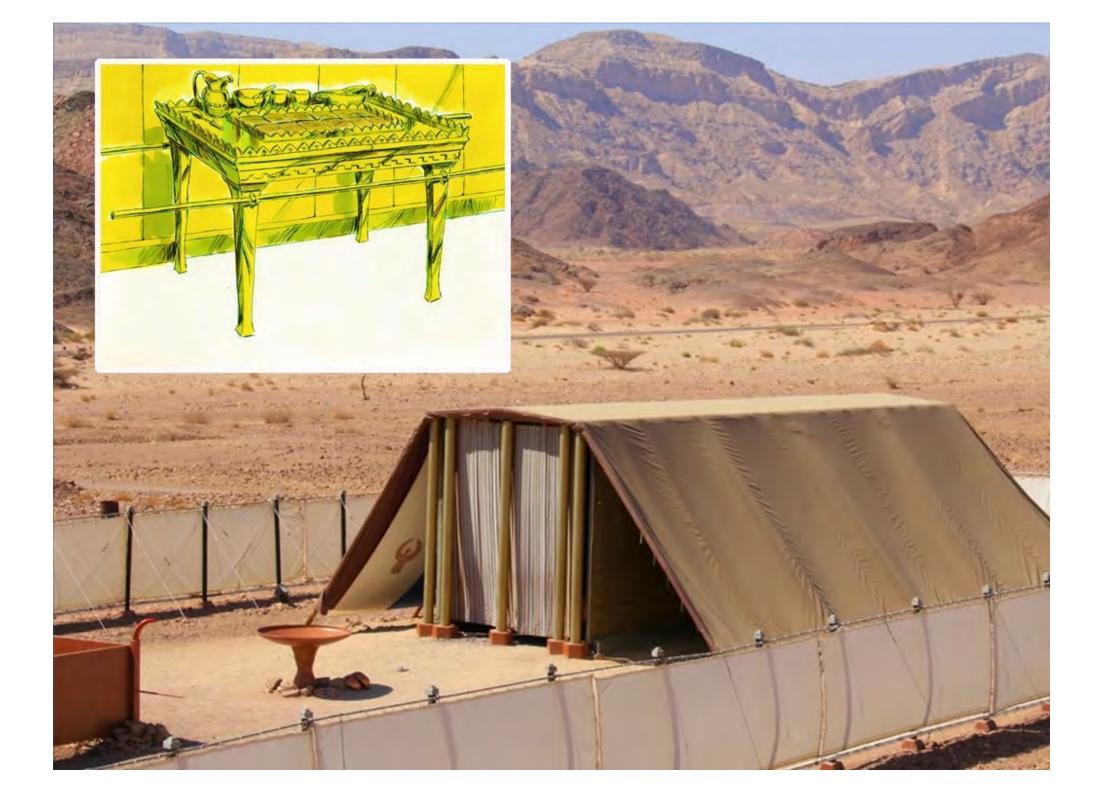
NAME	OT TEXTS	OT TIME	MODERN PARALLEL	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE	NT TEXTS
Sabbath	Exod. 20:8- 11; 31:12- 17; Lev. 23;3; Deut. 5:12-15	7 th day	Same	Day of rest; no work	Rest for people and animals	Matt. 12:1-14; Luke 4:16; John 5:9; Acts 13:42; Col. 2;16; Heb. 4:1-
Sabbath Year	Exod. 23:10-11; Lev. 25:1-7	7 th year	Same	Year of rest; fallow fields	Rest for land	
Year of Jubilee	Lev. 25:8- 55; 27:17- 24; Num. 38:4	50 th year	Same	Canceled debts; freed slaves and indentured servants; land returned to original family owners	Help for poor; stabilize society	
Passover	Exod. 12:1- 14; Lev. 23:5; Num. 9:1-14; 28:16	1 st month (Abib) 14	March- April	Slaying and eating a lamb, together with bitter herbs and bread made without yeast, in every household	Remember Israel's deliverance from Egypt	Matt. 26:17; Mark 14:12-26; John 2:13; 11:55; 1 Cor. 5:17; Heb. 11:28

NAME	OT TEXTS	OT TIME	MODERN PARALLEL	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE	NT TEXTS
Unleavened Bread	Exod. 12:15- 20; 13:3-10; 23:15; 34:18; Lev. 23:6-8; Num. 28:17- 25; Deut. 16:3b, 4a, 8	1 st month (Abib) 15-21	March- April	Eating bread made without yeast; holding several assemblies; making designated offerings	Remember how the LORD brought the Israelites out of Egypt in haste	Mark 14:1, 12; Acts 12:3; 1 Cor. 5:6-8
Firstfruits	Lev. 23:9-14	1 st month (Abib) 16	March- April	Presenting the first barley sheaf as a wave offering; making a burnt offering and a grain offering	Recognize the LORD's bounty in the land	Rom. 8:23; 1 Cor. 15:20-23
Weeks (Pentecost) (Harvest)	Exod. 23:16; 34:22a; Lev. 23:15-21; Num. 28:26- 31; Deut. 16:9-12	3 rd month (Sivan) 6	May-June	A festival of joy; mandatory & voluntary offerings, including the firstfruits of the wheat harvest	Show joy and thankfulness for the LORD's blessing of the harvest	Acts 2:1-4; 20:16; 1 Cor. 16:8

NAME	OT TEXTS	OT TIME	MODERN EQUIVALENT	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE	NT TEXTS	
Trumpets (Later: Rosh Hashanah– New Year's Day)	Lev. 23: 23-25; Num. 29:1-6	7 th month (Tishi) 1	Sept-Oct	An assembly on a day of rest commemorated with trumpet blasts and sacrifices	Present Israel before the LORD for his favor		
Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Lev. 16; 23:26-32; Num. 29:7-11	7 th month (Tishi) 10	Sept-Oct	A day of rest, fasting and sacrifices of atonement for priests and people and atonement for the tabernacle and altar	Cleanse priests and people from their sins and purify the Holy Place	Rom. 3:24-26; Heb. 9:7; 10:3, 19-22	
Tabernacles (Booths) (Ingathering)	Exod. 23:16b; 34:22b; Lev. 23:33-36, 39-43; Num. 29:12-34;	7 th month (Tishi) 15-21 Deut. 16:13-15; Zech. 14:16-19	Sept-Oct	A week of celebration for the harvest; living in booths and offering sacrifices	Memorialize the journey from Egypt to Canaan; give thanks for the productivity of Canaan	John 7:2, 37	

NAME	OT TEXTS	OT TIME	MODERN EQUIVALENT	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE	NT TEXTS
Sacred Assembly	Lev. 23:36b; Num. 29:35-38	7 th month (Tishi) 22	Sept-Oct	A day of convocation, rest and offering sacrifices	Commemorate the closing of the cycle of feasts	
Purim	Esther 9:18-32	12 th month (Adar) 14, 15	Feb-March	A day of joy and feasting and giving presents	Remind the Israelites of their national deliverance in the time of Esther	



























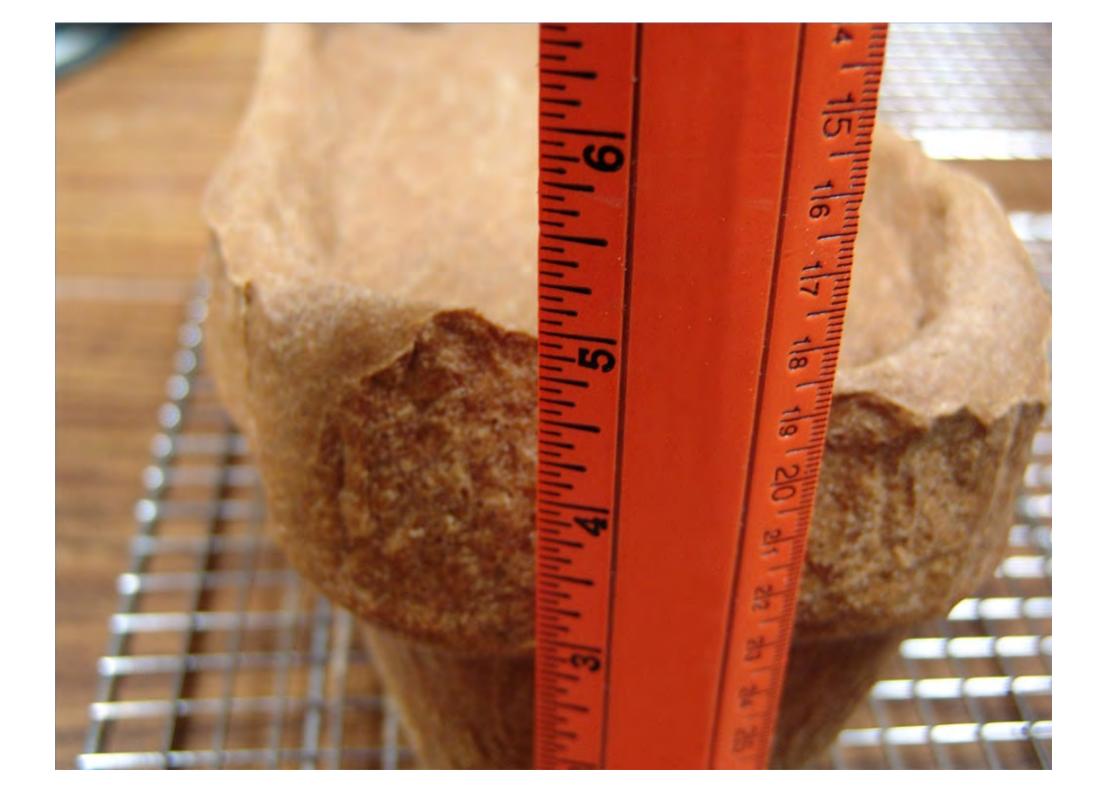






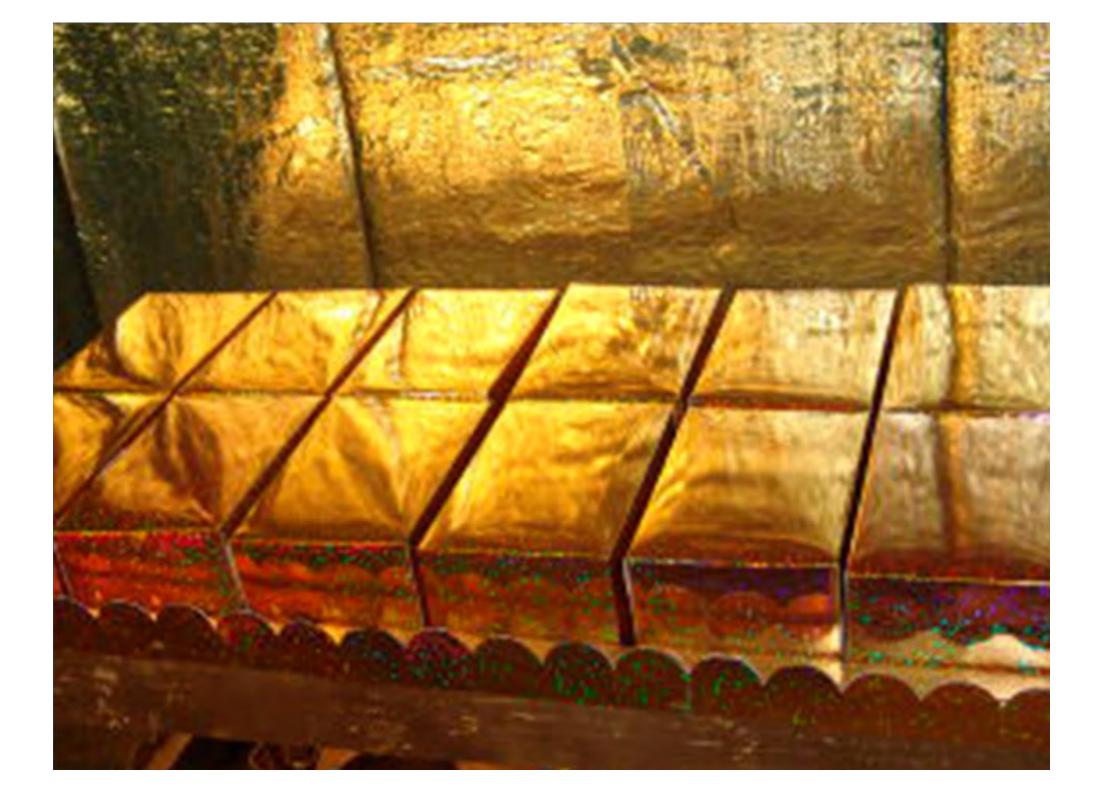
















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Leviticus 25

Year of Jubilee

Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the Land unto all the inhabitants thereof

Leviticus 25:10 (NIV)

Leviticus 26

Deut. 28: Blessings & Curses

Your towns and your fields will be blessed (3)

Your children and your crops will be blessed (4)

Your fruit baskets and breadboards will be blessed (5)

Wherever you go and whatever you do, you will be blessed (6)

Your enemies will attack you from one direction, but they will scatter from you in seven! (7)

You will lend to many nations, but you will never need to borrow from them (12)

Your towns and your fields will be cursed (16)

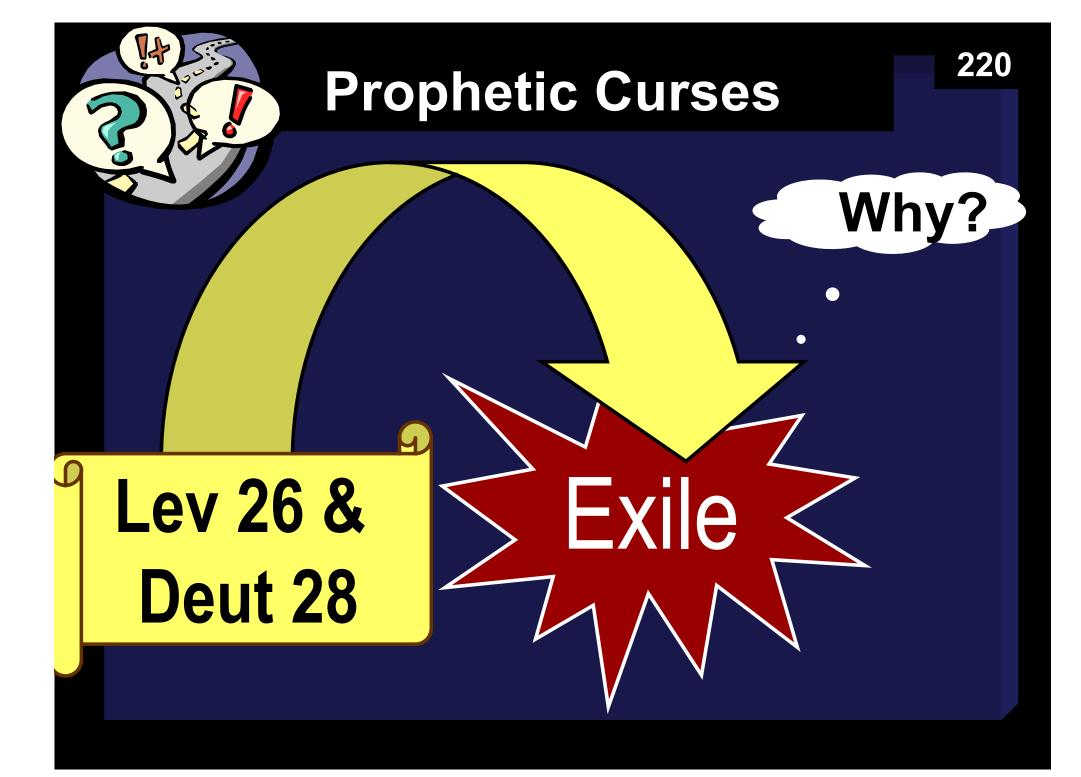
Your children and your crops will be cursed (18)

Your fruit baskets and breadboards will be cursed (17)

Wherever you go and whatever you do, you will be cursed (19)

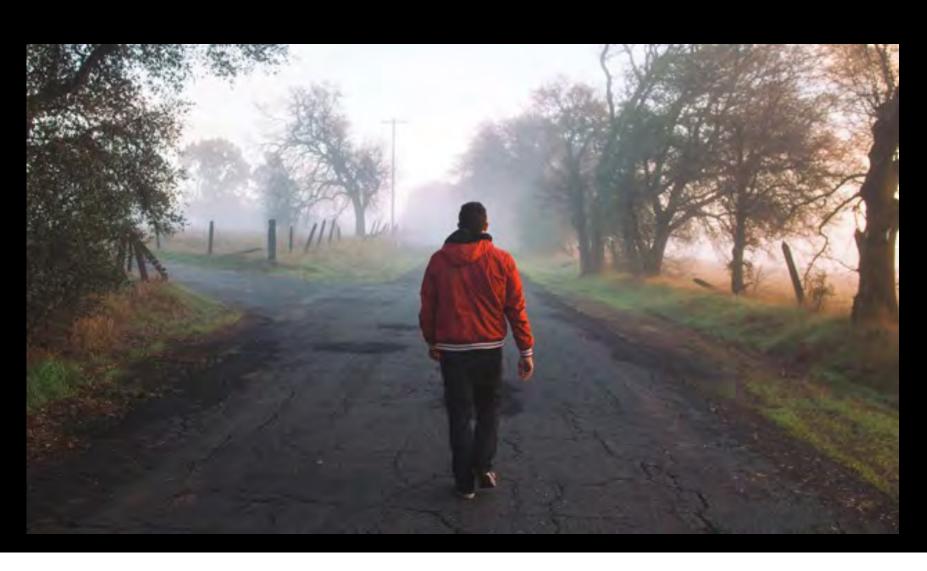
You will attack your enemies from one direction, but you will scatter from them in seven! (25)

They will lend to money to you, but you will not lend to them (44)



Leviticus 27

Our habits must reflect God's holiness



Interpreting and Preaching Legal Literature

- 1. Interpretation: Study the *intent behind* the legal command, asking, "Why was this command given in Israel?"
- 2. <u>Principlizing</u>: State the law's intent in a **general principle** showing God's character.
- 3. <u>Application</u>: Show how this principle relates to a modern parallel situation.



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Principlizing: Universal truth

Interpretation: Intent behind the command Application:
Parallel Modern
Situation



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Divinely Ordained Laziness?

"When you harvest the crops of your land, do not harvest the grain along the edges of your fields, and do not pick up what the harvesters drop. Leave it for the poor and the foreigners living among you. I am the LORD your God" (Lev. 23:22 NLT).



A Suggested Strategy for Expounding the OT Law

Principlizing: God wants His people to give the underprivileged the chance to earn a living

Interpretation:

Do not harvest the corners of the fields because God had compassion on the poor who should glean for their food

Application:

As an employer you should provide opportunities for the poor to support themselves

Holiness

"You are a chosen people, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people belonging to God."

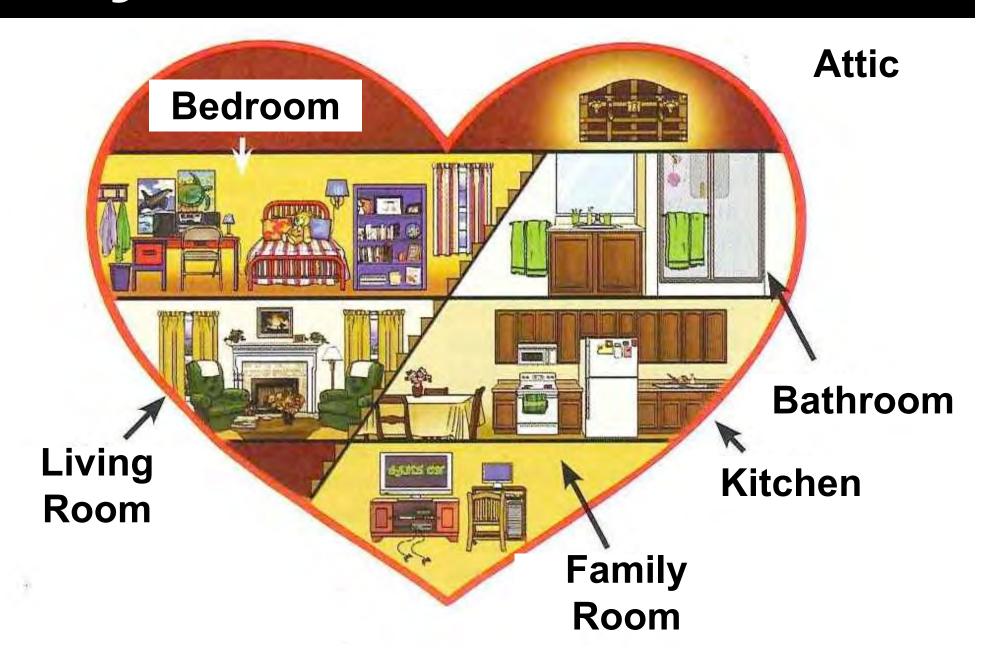
——1 Peter 2:9——

Holiness

——— J. C. Ryle -Holiness is the habit of being of one mind with God, according as we find His mind described in Scripture. It is the habit of agreeing in God's judgment, hating what He hates, loving what He loves, and measuring everything in this world by the standard of His Word. - AZ QUOTES -



My Heart, Christ's Home



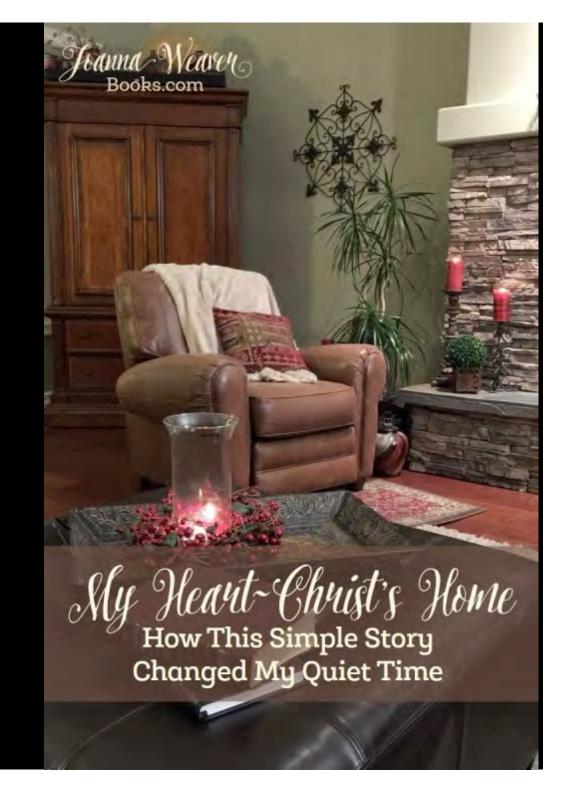






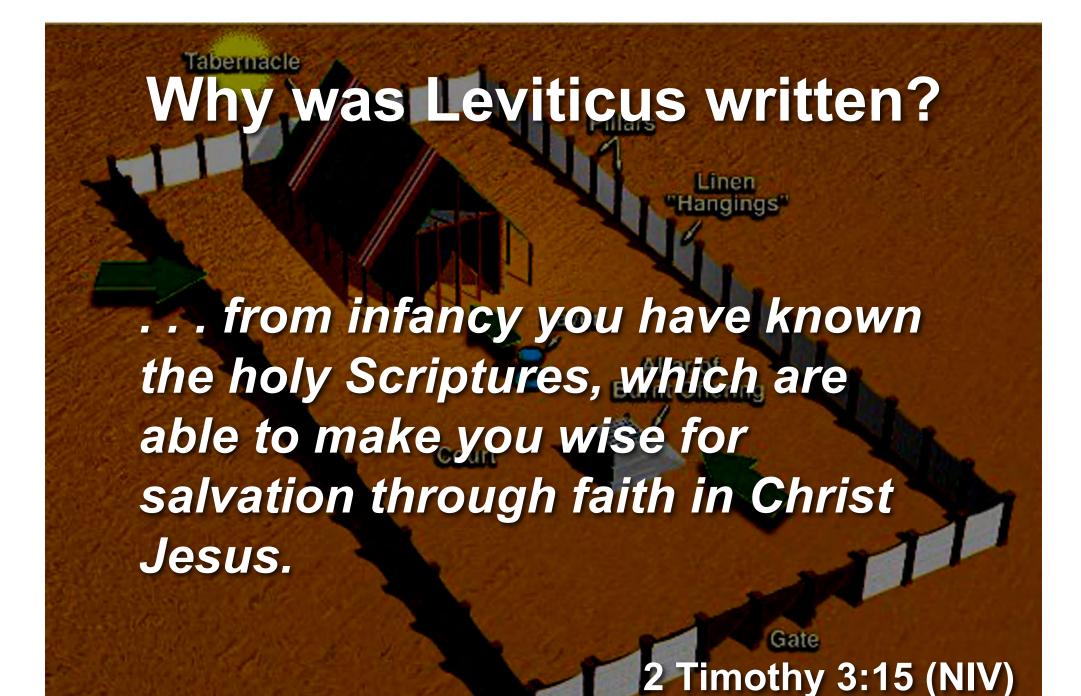


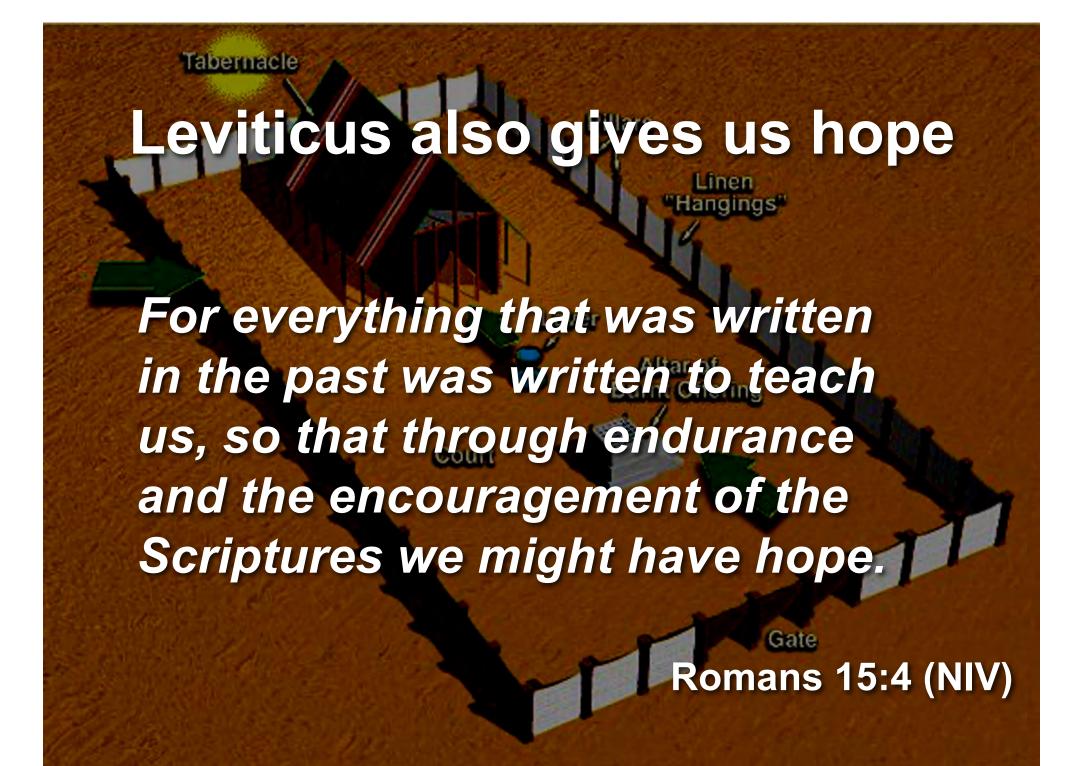


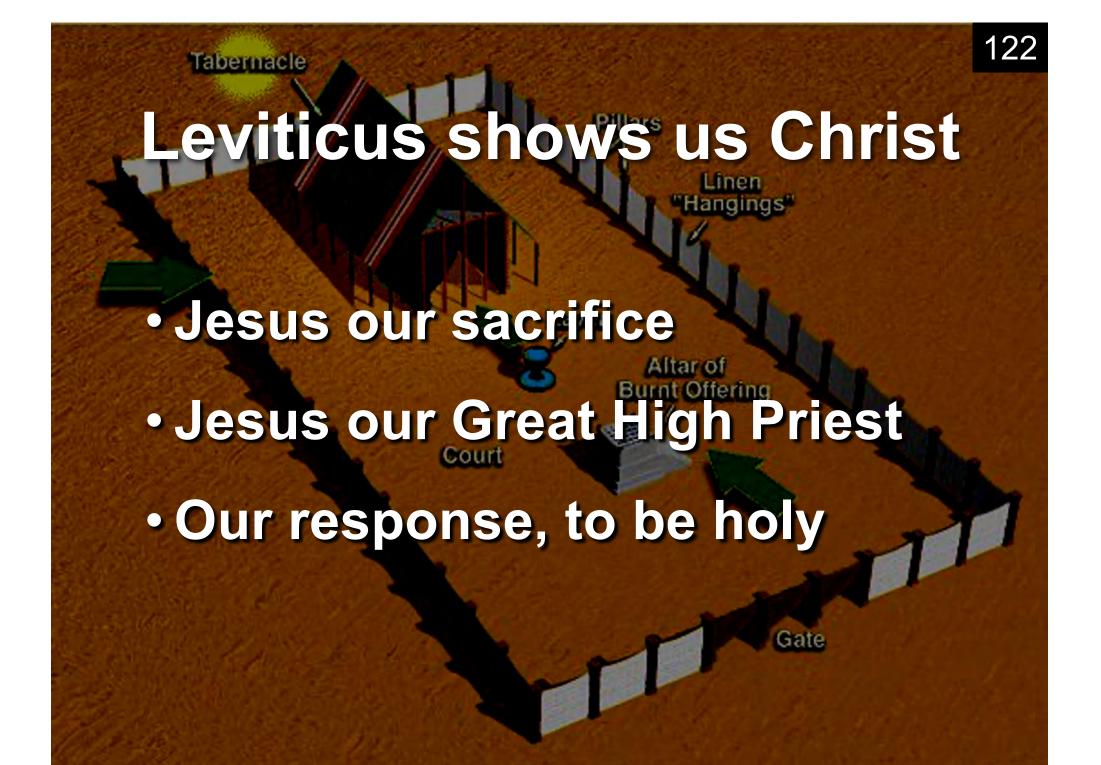


My Heart, Christ's Home (YouTube Movie)









Holiness has always been God's priority

But just as he who called you is holy, so be holy in all you do; for it is written: "Be holy, because I am holy."

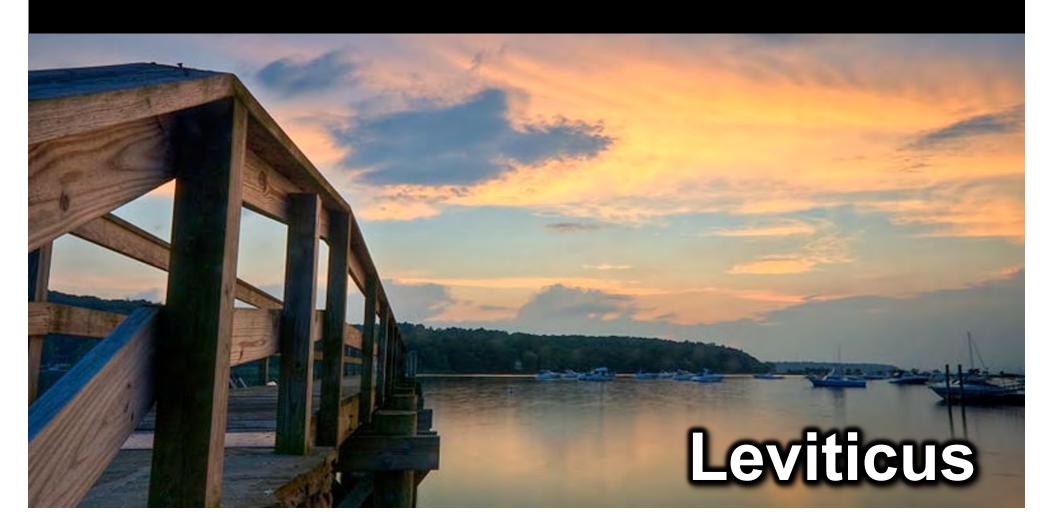
Leviticus 11:44-45; 19:2; 20:7

1 Peter 1:15-16 (NIV)

Application

We as believers need to continually separate (sanctify) ourselves by confessing our sin and walking in holiness before God in order to experience His presence with us.

How can we continue to enjoy God's presence after coming to know him?

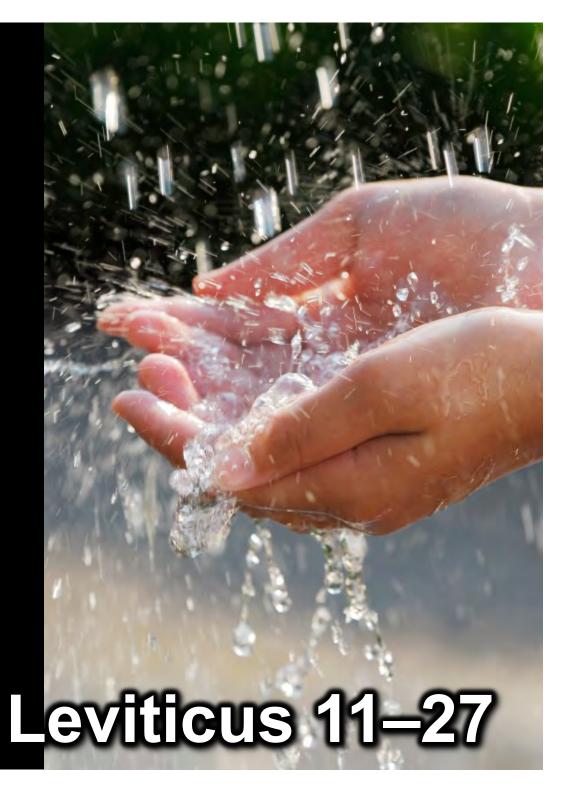




I. Confess that God is all you need.



II. Practice godly habits.



Holiness



How little people know who think that holiness is dull... When one meets the real thing, it's irresistible!

——C. S. Lewis——

AZ QUOTES

Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

Hebrews 12:14 KJV

What practice in your life must you confess and purge?

400 YEAR SOJOURN	430 YEAR SOJOURN			LATE EXODUS	CRITICAL	108
The Patriarchs 2135-1774	The Patriarchs 2166-1805	:	21 00			
Canaan Sojourn 1875-1845	Canaan Sojourn 2090-1876	:	20 00		Eav	/ptian
Migration to Egypt 1845	Migration to Egypt1876	The Patriarchs 1952-1589	19 00	The Patriarchs 1950-1650		ourn
Egyptian Sojourn 1845-1445	Egyptian Sojourn 1875-1446	Canaan Sojourn 1875-1660 Migration to	18 00	Canaan Sojourn ?-1650	_	ronologies
		Egypt	17 00	Migration to Egypt 1650	Cor	ntrasted
Slavery 1730?	Slavery 1730 or 1580	Egyptian Sojourn 1660-1446	16 00	Egyptian Sojourn 1650-1230		
EXODUS	EXODUS	Slavery EXODUS	15 00	Slavery 1580	The Patriarchs 1500-1300	
			14 00		Gradual Migration to Egypt	
Wandering 1445-1405	Wandering 1446-1405	Wandering 1446-1405	13 00	EXODUS	Egyptian Sojourn 1350-1230	Adapted (column 1 added) from John H.
Conquest and Judges	Conquest and Judges	Conquest and Judges	12 00	(No Wandering)	(No Exodus or 40 Yr. Wandering)	Walton, Chronological and
1405-1050	1406-1050	1406-1050	11 00	Conquest and Judges 1230-1025	Migration, Conquest and	Background Charts
United Kingdom 1050-931	United Kingdom 1050-931	United Kingdom 1050-931	10 00	United Kingdom 1025-931	United Kingdom 1025-931	<i>of the OT</i> , 2d ed., 99 (cf. OTS, 108a-b)
			9 00			

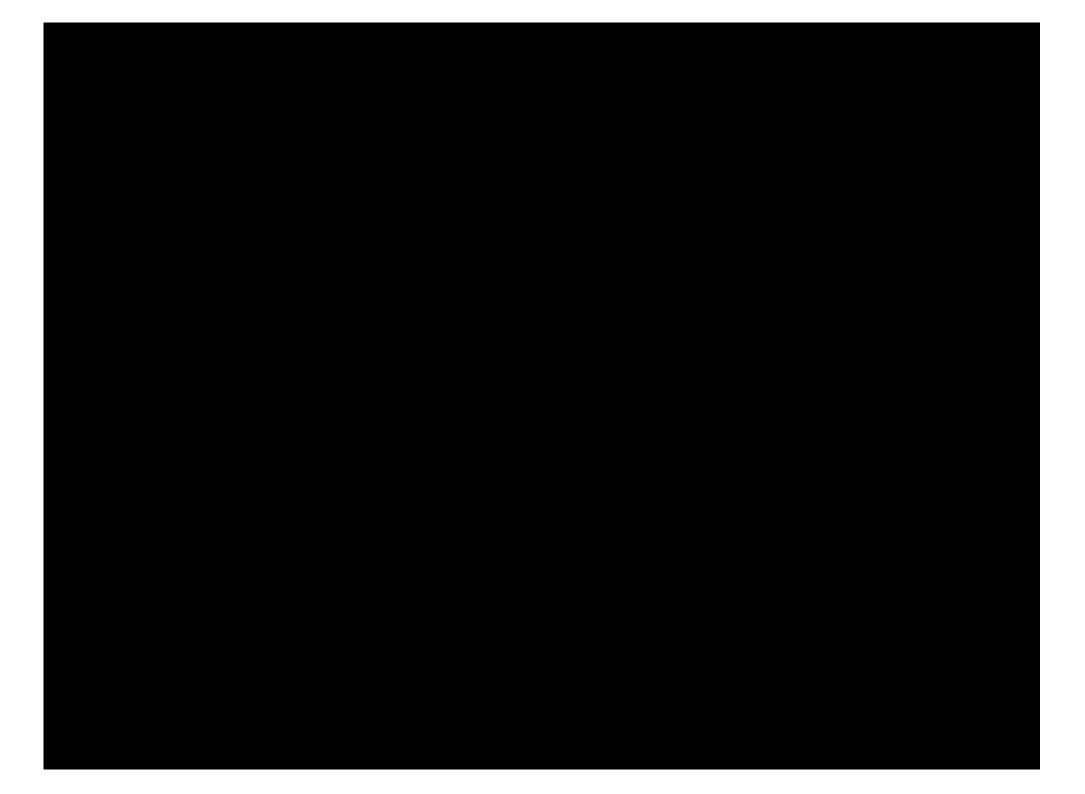
Leviticus v. Numbers

LEVITICUS	NUMBERS		
Worship	Walk		
Position	Progress		
Ceremonial	Historical		
Priests	Levities		
Access to God	Service for men		
Purity	Pilgrimage		
People's Privileges	People's responsibilities		
Faithfulness to God	Fellowship with God		

—Huang Sabin, OT Made Simple

Preparation to Occupy the Land

3			
Preparing the Old Generation	Postponement for Unbelief	Preparing the New Generation	
1:1–10:10	10:11–25:18	26–36	
God's Faithfulness	Israel's Faithlessness	God's Faithfulness	
God's Blessings	God's Discipline	God's Blessings	
Israel's Commitment	Israel's Complaining	Israel's Commitment	
Order	Disorder	Reorder	
Mount Sinai	Wilderness	Moab	
20 Days	38 Years, 3 Months, 10 Days	ca. 5 Months	
Organization Sanctification (1–4) (5:1–10:10)	To Kadesh (10:11– 12:16) Kadesh (13–14) Wilder- ness (15–19) Moab (22–25) Moab (22–25)	Provision Offerings Final Preparations (26–27) (28–30) (31–36)	



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